



Bibliotheca Cuiusdam

PHILATELIC SECTION

*Brewford 2197*

STANLEY GIBBONS

**M**ONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. XII.

JULY, 1901, TO JUNE, 1902.



London:

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391. STRAND.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

VOL. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	1
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	3
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	8
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. . . . .	10
THE 1885-86 SURCHARGES OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON. BY DONALD A. KING . . . . .	13
CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA. BY A. F. BASSET HULL. . . . .	14
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	15
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	16

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL OCEIL.)

And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No.	Price	Notes
No. 1	each 1 6	
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each 1 6	
No. 4	" 1 6	
No. 5	" 1 6	
No. 6	" 1 6	
Nos. 7 to 11	" 0 6	
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each 0 6	
Nos. 19 and 20	" 1 0	
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each 0 6	
No. 25	" 1 0	
No. 26	" 1 6	
No. 31	" 1 0	
No. 37	" 1 0	
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 82	Out of print.	
No. 84	each 1 6	
No. 87	Out of print.	
No. 100	each 2 0	
Nos. 101 and 102	" 1 6	
No. 115	" 3 0	
Nos. 120 and 128	" 2 0	
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	" 0 3	

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

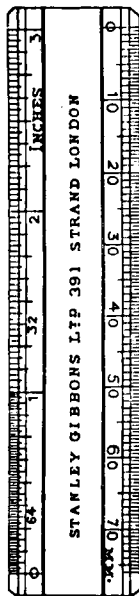
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

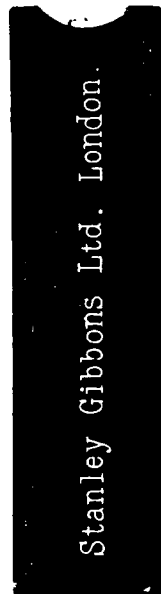
PRICE

**3/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

- A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.
- C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.
- D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

JULY 31, 1901.

No. 1.

### Editorial.

\* \* \*



It is never safe to prophesy till after the event, but we may fairly assume that amongst the events most interesting to Philatelists during the period to be covered by Volume XII. of the *Monthly Journal* will be the issue of considerable numbers of stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII. The forthcoming issues for our own country will naturally excite the greatest interest among the inhabitants of the

United Kingdom, both Philatelists and otherwise minded, and we trust that the designs, which it is said have already been chosen, will be found to be worthy of the occasion. At any rate, we hope that the doll's head style of portraiture has been definitely abandoned; it gave sufficiently insignificant results when applied to the youthful profile which purported to represent our late revered Queen, and would be still more unsuitable for the portrait of the King.

A good deal of nonsense has appeared, principally in the non-philatelic Press, on the subject of a "Foreign Artist" being employed to design British stamps, but it does not appear that anything of the sort has taken place. A certain portrait or bust was, we understand, selected by His Majesty to serve as a model for the head which is to figure upon the stamps; the designing of the latter has, no doubt, all been done by the artists of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. Some people, however, are never satisfied. If a photograph of the King had been taken for this express purpose, it might have been objected that the Sun is a Foreign Artist, who, although he has paid us a fairly long and almost too

friendly visit this year, is not really a native of these fog-smitten islands.

\* \* \*

**Stamp Colours.** MR. M. W. JONES, in an interesting article in *The Philatelic Record*, on his favourite

subject of colours, once more bewails "the preference shown by our Postal Department for the unworthy colours which have so long appeared upon our stamps." The colours, we gather, are considered to be "unworthy" not so much on account of the want of brilliance of some of them as for their want of permanence. Mr. Jones points out "that the printing-ink maker has at his disposal an extensive and valuable range of permanent colours," and argues that therefore there is no excuse for the use of fugitive ones; but he seems to have failed to appreciate the fact, which we have more than once referred to in this magazine, that our Postal, or rather our Inland Revenue Department, is bound to insist upon the use of fugitive colours as a protection against the fraudulent cleaning and re-use of the stamps. The stamps of Great Britain are not made principally for sale to collectors and to please the eye, but for purely business purposes; bright and distinctive colours for the various values would be convenient, of course, both for the officials who have to issue the stamps and for the members of the public who have to use them; but permanence, in the way of standing long exposure to sunlight, is of no special advantage to either of these classes, and if it also means a capacity for resisting acids, etc., that might be employed for the purpose of removing obliterations, it involves considerable danger of fraud.

The following paragraph from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* shows the great difficulty that has been found on the other side of the Atlantic in ensuring the effectual obliteration of the stamps used there for certain Revenue purposes:—

"There is another rumour afloat in regard to further changes in the dollar values of the current documentary stamps. It has been brought to the attention of the department that in spite of all the precautions taken there are yet a number of the Revenue stamps in gray colour which are being used a second time. Many firms are said to cancel their stamps merely with a rubber stamp, the ink of which contains glycerine. This can easily be dissolved in water without affecting the fugitive colour of the stamp, which acid alone will destroy. After the stamp cancellation has once been removed it is easy enough to trace the cut lines on the new document. The course under consideration is to print the large numerals with which the stamps are surcharged in an ink containing glycerine, which will also dissolve when placed in water. This will doubtless be of a different colour from the dark ink now used, which means to the stamp collector a new set to collect. The gray colour now in use is to remain the same. Experiments in the new ink to be used for the numerals are now being made at the bureau."

Ink cancellations having been found to be easily removed, an order was given some time back to the effect that cuts were to be made in these "documentary" stamps through the document to which they were affixed; but this, we see, has also proved insufficient. Perhaps the Afghan method of tearing a large piece out of the stamp would do.

\* \* \*

**Journalistic Amenities.** WE cannot quit the subject of *The Philatelic Record*, the July number of which has furnished us with a text for our last note, without expressing our regret that an innocent little paragraph in the *Monthly Journal* for May should have apparently caused acute irritation to the Editor of our esteemed contemporary. To one sentence, however, in the latter's remarks we feel bound to take exception:—

"Is it only a coincidence, and nothing more, that when anything can be said, however trivial, that may by any chance help to discredit a rival journal, the name of the journal in question is then given in full, but when anything has to be placed to the credit of a rival journal its name

is systematically dwarfed to almost meaningless initials in the pages of the *Monthly Journal*?"

If we do not follow our friend's example in giving the name of the gentleman who may be supposed to have written the foregoing lines, we beg to assure him that it is not because we wish to deprive him of the advantage of any advertisement that such naming might afford him, but simply because we believe it to be neither customary nor courteous to name names in these cases. In the matter of quoting the names of so-called "rival journals" (we do not wish to regard any of our fellow-workers in that sense) we have a certain rule, which we endeavour to follow. We never quote from a contemporary without acknowledgment, except in cases where we find the same information given in several journals, and have to collect details from more than one; even then we always mention the fact that our information is not original—it is so much safer to do that. In our chronicle of New Issues, etc., we cut down the name of the "rival journal" as much as possible, in order to economise space, and the more widely known that journal is the more closely we can clip its title. Thus *Le T.-P.* (alas! no more), *The L. P.*, *The Ph. R.*, etc., are sufficiently distinctive, and we shall always take it as a compliment if our friends allude to this humble journal as the *M. J.* In other articles we usually give the name of any other journal in full, unless it happens to occur several times in the course of the same article, in which case we sometimes cut it short. One object, however, of what we wrote has been attained; we have received ocular demonstration of the fact that *The Philatelic Record* is not dead, though it might have been so for some months past for all we knew to the contrary. Now we trust that we shall see it a little more frequently, or we shall begin to suppose that free copies are only sent to the editors of "rival journals" when they contain something uncomplimentary! \* \* \*

**Subscriptions, etc.** WE hope that our readers will pardon our again drawing their attention to the fact that subscriptions to the *Monthly Journal*, notices of change of address, etc., should not be sent to the Editor, but to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, W.C.

# New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

## PART I.

**Great Britain.**—The *Ph. J. of G. B.* announces that the current 1s. stamp has appeared with the "GOVT. PARCELS" surcharge.

*Govt. Parcels Stamp.* 1s., green and lake.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.**—The Editor of *The Ph. J. of I.* has seen a "SPECIMEN" copy of the current ½d., green, of Great Britain, surcharged for use in this Protectorate.

½d., green, of Great Britain; black surcharge.

**British South Africa Company.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the two new stamps which we chronicled last month.



**Canada.**—We clip the following from *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

"Mr. H. A. Chapman has sent me a specimen of a re-engraved 1 c. Canada numeral, in which the differences from the first issue demand recognition. The re-engraved type is shorter and wider than the one preceding it. I note also that the 2 c. is said to exist in the same condition."

Can any of our readers confirm this statement, and give us a few more definite details?

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent has shown us a specimen of the 1d. of the Transvaal surcharged, like the ½d. already chronicled, for use at Vryburg after that place had been recaptured from the Boers. Our correspondent obtained his specimen from Mr. W. Vernon Johnstone, who issued these stamps, and who informed him that 200 of the ½d. and sixty of the 1d. were overprinted.

1d., carmine and green; surcharged "V.R. SPECIAL POST."

**Fiji Islands.**—We have received the 6d. in a rather brighter shade than hitherto, and perf. about 11 × 11½. It is hardly a catalogue variety, but the specialist should note it.

**India.**—Although we no longer chronicle stamped stationery, we are ready to receive information as to issues that came out during last century. Those of our readers who collect the Indian "Postal Service" cards may be interested in hearing that the varieties of these (as they may perhaps have guessed) are practically endless, as the form is set up from time to time as supplies are wanted, and no special care is taken to copy any previous setting, or to use exactly the same nature of paper or card. In fact, a bit of paper or card with "On Postal Service" written at the top would do equally well, if signed by a postal official and relating to postal business.

**Indian Native States.**—*Kishengurh.*—We are informed that the regular colours for the stamps of this State are as follows :—

½ a., carmine.	1 a., lilac (or slate-lilac).
½ a., blue.	2 a., dull orange.
	4 a., brown.

Varying of course in shade. All exist imperf. and perf. Our informant adds that the higher values are absolutely unnecessary for any postal purpose, as it would be cheaper to send a special messenger to any part of the State than to pay 1 rupee for postage, and the letter or packet would travel very much quicker!

**Sirmoor.**—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the local post of this State will probably be amalgamated with the Imperial Post Office on November 1st.

**Orange River Colony.**—We have received a copy of the following Official Notice, which is not of very recent date it is true, but which it is well to put on record as giving the date at which unsurcharged Orange Free State stamps ceased to be available for postage.

"No. 2.

### NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified for general information that Orange Free State postage stamps in use up to the 14th inst., are no longer valid; surcharged stamps of the same denomination having been substituted.

"A. FALCK,  
Administrator.

"General Post Office,  
Bloemfontein, March 22, 1900."

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a variety of the 1s. "V.R.I." with raised stops, which also has a raised stop after the letter "s.", as in variety (x) of the first printing.

**St. Vincent.**—We much regret to find that we made a mistake last month in our description of the forged surcharge "2½." It is the small figure that has a curly tail in the forgery, but a straight one in the genuine.

**South Australia.**—The *Ph. J. of G. B.* quotes the following varieties from *The Australian Ph.*:—

15s., perf. 10, wmk. sideways.  
 £3, £4, £10, £15, £20, rough perf. 11½, wmk. sideways.  
 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £2, 50s., £5, clean-cut perf. 11½,  
 wmk. upright.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Selangor.*—We have received the 5 c. of this State surcharged "One cent.," in one line, with a bar across the top of the stamp, as in the case of the provisionals of last year. Let us hope that all the old stock will be worked off before long.  
 1 c., in black, on 5 c., lilac and ochre.

**Tonga.**—We have been shown some curious varieties of the provisional ½d. stamps of 1896, which we have no doubt came from waste sheets, but which it may be well to describe; they were obtained by their present owner from the late Postmaster, Mr. Campbell.

The surcharge shown in Type 13 seems to have been done in three parts; "VAEUA OE BENI" was printed with type, "Half-" was first written with a typewriter over the whole or greater part of the sheet, and "Penny." was then added by the same process. It is evident that the printed portion may read either up or down, and that the space between—"Half" and "Penny" may vary considerably.

Thus we find the following:—

1. "VAEUA OE BENI" reading upwards.

½d. on 1½d. Space varying from comparatively wide to no space at all, the words touching.

Error, with extra letter "P" below the "P" of "Penny."

Pair, with "Penny" on left-hand stamp very close to right-hand side, so that the hyphen after it falls on the right-hand stamp, and is covered by the "P" on that stamp.

½d. on 7½d. Vertical pair, showing very different spacing.

2. "VAEUA OE BENI" reading downwards.

½d. on 1½d. Block of four, showing various spacing.

½d. on 7½d. Strip of three, with "Half," only, one of them with a comma as well as a hyphen after the word.

Block of 18 (three horizontal rows of six) all surcharged "Half-" and "Penny"; the top row has "Half" corrected by typewriting "f" upon the "fl." The second stamp has a comma after "Penny." The spacing and relative positions of the words vary greatly.

The owner of the above tells us that he has also part of a sheet of the ½d. on 4d., lake, of 1894, showing various defects of impression, such as "HAL -PENNY," "HA -PENNY," "H PENNY," "I PENNY," and "PENNY" for "HALF-PENNY," and "SU CHARGE" or "SUR MARGE" for "SURCHARGE."

**Transvaal.**—The Pietersburg products seem likely to provide a very long list in course of time; let us take them as they come. Our publishers have seen a 1s. of Type c, with "AER." at the left instead of "AFR.," and a correspondent has shown us a horizontal pair of 4d., which we fancy must be proofs, as they are on white wove paper, with large margins above and below, and seem to have formed part of

a single horizontal row printed on this paper. They were part of the booty taken at the capture of Pietersburg, but curiously enough were not, like the rest, "a prey of divers colours." The right-hand stamp of the pair only is signed by the controller, and the same copy has a high space in the left upper corner, giving the appearance of figures "41."

A correspondent kindly sends us the following details as to these stamps, which he obtained from Lieut. J. J. Howe, Intelligence Officer of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

"After Lord Roberts' entry into Pretoria, a certain Barend J. Vorster (a notorious member of the First Volksraad, late S. A. R.) proclaimed a New Republic, with Pietersburg as the Capital and taking in the whole of the Northern Transvaal, electing himself President. Everything went on all right until General Botha heard of this, when he immediately put a stop to the new Government. Vorster has since surrendered to our troops."

Our correspondent adds that the stamps were printed at the printing works of the Dutch newspaper *De Wachter*, Pietersburg, the premises of which were blown up by Plumer's column in April last.

**Victoria.**—This Colony seems to be quite unable to restrain its philatelic enthusiasm. Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle kindly send us an envelope, which was posted to them on June 14th, franked with specimens of a 1d. stamp of the type of 1887 (Type 39 in the Catalogue), printed in *olive-bistre*. This stamp is intended for fiscal use, and, our correspondents tell us, could not be used postally after June 30th. But it was issued early in the month, apparently in order that stamp collectors might use a few on their letters!

*Fiscal Postal.* 1d., olive-bistre.

**Zanzibar.**—Our publishers have found amongst their stock single copies of the current 2 a., 2½ a., and 8 a., showing no trace of any watermark. It is uncertain whether these can be from margins or corners of watermarked sheets, or whether any of these stamps have been printed on unwatermarked paper.

## PART II.

**Austria.—Bosnia.**—We learn from the *M. C.* that another high value has been issued, presumably in the type of the 1 and 2 kronen.

5 kronen, blue-green.

**Bolivia.**—We have seen the 5 c. stamp of the type of 1899 in red, so we can vouch for its existence. The colour is practically the same as that of the 2 c., and it is sent to our publishers as an *error*, but if half a million copies have been printed there will be enough to go round.

**Brazil.**—We have at last seen the 10 and 50 reis of the current Unpaid Letter series, and find that the 10 r. is in *dark blue* and the 50 r. in *light yellow-green*. Now we want to know whether there is a 20 r., and if so in what colour.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 10 (r.), dark blue; perf. 11.  
 50 (r.), yellow-green "

A correspondent tells us that he has found specimens of No. 428, 10 r., blue, perf. 14, with a white spot in the right upper corner, due no doubt either to



a defective block or to a speck of dirt on the plate; also the 20 r. of this series with the impression apparently embossed, from heavy printing and the sheets not being properly pressed afterwards.

**Chili.**—The *M. C.* states that “the 1, 2, and 5 centavos have been retouched. The lines of the background above the cap of Columbus have been deepened, so that the shading under the label bearing the word CHILE has almost disappeared.” It would be interesting to know whether this retouching has been applied to the original die or to certain worn impressions on the plate; in the latter case some interesting varieties may be looked for.

A correspondent at Santiago tells us that the whole stock of the 30 c. stamp of Type 14 has been exhausted. Out of 2,000,000 that were printed, 1,750,000 were converted into 5 c., and the greater part of the remaining 250,000 were employed, we gather, upon the dockets of Registered Letters, or for some purpose of that kind, and were attached to official forms which are afterwards destroyed. Thus comparatively few of this value were used in the ordinary way, and came into the hands of the general public.

**China.**—We copy the following from *The Ph. J. of I.* in reference to the surcharged stamp which we described last month:—

“Philatelists are warned against  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Chinese postage stamps, surcharged 4 CENTS, and obliterated ‘Railway Post Office.’ They are not postage stamps at all, nor is the obliteration a postal one. They are exactly on a level with the English Railway stamps (except that there is no real excuse for their existence at all), and are being used by the Chinese Northern Railway to represent late letter fees on letters posted in the Indian Travelling Post Office vans recently started. From the fact that hundreds of empty covers have been posted in these vans with the precious ‘stamp’ already cancelled, and ‘C. E. F.’ stamps to the value of ‘ $\frac{1}{2}$  anna’ inside” (? beside) “them, while practically no others have been used, we fear that philatelists are likely to be attacked.”

We have since seen a copy of this curiosity, and find that the surcharge is in *dark green* and the cancellation in *violet*.

**Colombia.**—We give an illustration showing the type used for the Tumaco provisionals.

Pagó \$ 0.20  
El Agente Postal  
Manuel E. Jiménez.

**Costa Rica.**—We are informed that the surcharge upon the new official stamps is ‘Type 06.’ It is reported that the whole set exists thus disfigured.

**Crete.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces a 5 drachmas Unpaid Letter stamp, with head of Mercury in the centre, name at top and value at bottom, and nothing except its colour to denote the purpose for which it is to be employed.

*Le T. Bolge* states that a whole series (of the types of the postage stamps, we gather) exists in *yellow-bistre*, and is used for fiscal purposes; no doubt the 25 and 50 lepta, which we chronicled in March, belong to this set. Our contemporary adds that the 1 dr. Unpaid Letter stamp has been surcharged “1 ΔΡΑΧΜΗ,” in *black*, to distinguish it the better from the 1 l. stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 dr. on 1 dr., red.  
5 dr., carmine (?).

A correspondent sends us a small block of the 10 paras, *brown*, No. 4 in the Catalogue, which has escaped the perforating machine. It is properly gummed, and is stated to have formed part of a sheet which was duly issued.

**German Empire.**—The *D. B. Z.* states that 3 pf. stamps having run short on board the ship *Vindta* (where or when we do not know), authority was given for the cutting of 5 pf. stamps in half, and surcharging each half “3 PF”. The overprint is stated to have been done with a handstamp, in *violet*.

“3 PF”, in *violet*, on half of 5 pf., green.

**Greece.**—We have received the new set of stamps, which we trust will be allowed to put an end to all further surcharging of obsolete stocks, the sale of which must have produced ample funds to pay for the permanent series. Three varieties of design have been employed for the new stamps, two of them being practically identical with those of the stamps upon the 5 l. and 10 l. cards issued last year, and illustrated in our number for September, 1900. The 1, 2, 3, 20, 30, 40, 50 lepta are of the design upon the 5 l. card, and the 5, 10, 25 lepta are of the design upon the 10 l. card. On the higher values the same figure of Mercury appears, but in a tall rectangular frame, with name at top and value at foot. The designs appear to have been engraved in *taille-douce* and reproduced by means of lithography; they are very clearly printed, with the exception of those in metallic tints. The smaller stamps are perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a “comb” machine, the larger ones being perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a single-line machine. There is a watermark in the paper, apparently a small Crown and outline letters “E T”; but it is probably an impressed mark, as benzine does not help much to bring it out. We cannot trace it at all on the high values, the paper of which is thicker.

1 lepton, brown.	30 lepta, violet.
2 lepta, grey.	40 “ dark brown.
3 “ orange.	50 “ lake.
5 “ green.	1 drachma, black.
10 “ carmine.	2 drachmai, bronze.
20 “ lilac.	3 “ silver.
25 “ blue.	5 “ gold.



**Guatemala.**—We have two more provisional stamps, formed this time from the 20 c. of the 1887-91 issue. The surcharge reads “1901-1-CENTAVO” (or “2-CENTAVOS”), with five pairs of short lines below which should cover the figures “20.” All in *black*.

1 c. on 20 c., green.  
2 c. on 20 c. “

**Italy.**—We have received some of the values of the new issue, of the artistic merits of which our readers will be able to judge from the accompanying illustrations. For our own part, we think they are



somewhat too elaborate for their purpose, the inscriptions on the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. in particular, being in such fancy lettering as not to be easily decipherable. The leading feature in the designs of these three values is an Eagle, bearing the Savoy Cross on its breast. Possibly the bird is lent for the occasion by one or both of the other members of the Triple Alliance, which may account for the fact that it wears a very different style of Crown on the 1 c. from that which floats above its head on the other two values. The higher values bear a portrait of the present King of Italy, in a fancy oval frame, with name and value below. Watermark Crown, as before. Perf. 14.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 c., brown.        | 10 c., lake.   |
| 2 c., orange-brown. | 20 c., orange. |
| 5 c., pale green.   | 25 c., blue.   |

The following is a translation of the Decree under which these stamps have been issued:—

“No. 255.

“Victor Emmanuel III., by the Grace of God and by the will of the Nation King of Italy.

“In accordance with the single Clause of the Postal Act, confirmed by Royal Decree of Dec. 24, 1899, No. 201; and the Regulations for the execution of the said Clause, confirmed by our Decree of Feb. 10, 1901, No. 120;

“Having considered the propriety of providing for the printing of the new types of postal values;

“On the advice of our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

“We have ordered and do order as follows:—

“Art. 1. From the 1st July, 1901, there shall be put in circulation the following values of Postage Stamps, of the dimensions 23 mm. in height and 19 mm. in width.

“(a) Of 1 centesimo, colour deep brown, bearing the inscription ‘Poste Italiane. Cent. 1’; upon a background of fancy ornaments is placed the Crowned Eagle of Savoy, having on its breast the Cross of Savoy.

“(b) Of 2 centesimi, colour red-brown, bearing the inscription ‘Poste Italiane. Cent. 2.’ A narrow border of a tree-trunk pattern forms a frame to the stamp; in the middle is the heraldic Eagle of Savoy, bearing on its breast a shield with the Cross of Savoy.

“(c) Of 5 centesimi, colour pale green, with the inscription ‘Poste Italiane. Cent. 5.’ A border of small floral ornaments frames the stamp; the heraldic Eagle of Savoy, bearing the shield on its breast, is placed in the centre of a tresse formed of Savoy knots.

“(d) Of 10 centesimi, colour rose-geranium, bearing the inscription ‘Poste Italiane. Cent. 10’; and with our Sovereign Effigy in the centre, surrounded by a frame of ornaments.

“(e) Of 20 centesimi, colour chrome-yellow. . . .” (as for the 10 c.).

“(f) Of 25 centesimi, colour blue. . . .”

“Art. 2. From the day mentioned above, the stamps will be available for the franking of correspondence from and to the Italian Post Offices outside the Kingdom, and for international correspondence.

“For correspondence coming from the Colony of Eritrea the current types will remain in use, until other provision shall be made by a Royal Decree.

“For correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Offices at Canea and Bengasi, the 25 c. stamps described above will be used, with the overprints ‘La Canea—1 piastra 1,’ or ‘Bengasi—1 piastra 1.’

“Art. 3. The current types of the values mentioned above will remain in circulation” (available for use) “up to June 30, 1902.

“On the expiration of that period, the usage of those stamps must cease, but persons who may have them in their possession will be able to have them exchanged at all Italian Post Offices from July 1, 1902, up to June 30, 1903. After that date the stamps now current will cease to have any legal value.

“Art. 4. Authority is given to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, in accordance with our Decree of Feb. 10, 1901, No. 120, to decide whether, after June 30, 1903, the stamps now in use shall be offered for sale for collectors, and to fix the price at which they may be so offered.

“Art. 5. By subsequent Decrees provision shall be made for the issue of Post Cards and other postal values of new designs.

“We order that this Decree, &c.

“Given at Rome, the 6th June, 1901.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL  
“(Signed) T. GALIMBERTI.”

**Japan.**—We are informed by a correspondent at Tokio that the Japanese stamps surcharged for use in Corea ceased to be employed there from April 1st.

**Mexico.**—The *M. C.* chronicles the 1 peso and 5 pesos of the current series, with the official surcharge, thus completing the set. We believe that there is also a complete set (or nearly so) of the stamps of 1895, wmk. “CORREOSEUM,” with the *black* surcharge; there are certainly other values besides those listed in May.

*Official Stamps.* 1 p., black and blue.  
5 p. „ lake.

**Monaco.**—The *M. C.* states that the report as to fiscal stamps having been allowed to be used for postage arose from the fact that an American dealer, who was staying in Monaco, put a few fiscal stamps on his envelopes, together with sufficient postage stamps to frank the letters, and thus got the fiscal stamps postmarked. Oh, these dealers! We thought that only enthusiastic amateurs played tricks of that kind!

**Nicaragua.**—The *M. C.* quotes from a foreign contemporary a long list of surcharged adhesives, including those we mentioned last month, two of which, it appears, have the surcharge in *black*, not in *gold* as then reported.

*Stamps of 1900, surcharged “1901” and new value.*

2 c., in black, on 1 c., lilac.
2 c. „ „ 1 p., yellow.
10 c., in red „ 5 p., black.
20 c. ? „ 2 p., orange-red.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps, surcharged "CORREOS—1901."*

1 c., brown-lilac; black surcharge.
2 c., orange-red " "
5 c., deep blue " "
10 c., mauve; gold " "
20 c., brown; black " "
30 c., deep green " "
50 c., dull red " "

Has the Asenjo contract already broken down, or why is this thus?

*Le T. Belge* adds that there are two varieties of the 2 c. surcharge, one of which reads "2 Cent." and the other "2 CENT.", the latter having a cross before and after the value, and the former only one cross (we presume between each two settings of the value in the sheet of surcharges). *L'Essor Ph.*, on the other hand, says that there are three varieties of the surcharge: 1. With the value "2 Cent." and a bar below the date. 2. The same, but without the bar. 3. With the value in italics, "2 Cent."

We have seen some of the above, including portions of sheets of the 2 c. on 1 peso and 10 c. on 5 pesos. On all of these the word is thus, "Cent.", and there are four crosses, one at each side of the surcharged value, and two others which should cover the figures in the top corners of the stamp, but as a rule do not do so. The top row of each sheet (as far as we have seen) has a thick bar under "1901." *The A. J. of Ph.* gives a translation of the Decree authorising the issue, as follows:—

"The President of the Republic, taking note of the fact that the supply of postage and telegraph stamps is too small, and that, while a new issue is soon to appear, it will be necessary to alter some of the values in order to supply the current demands,

**Decreases:**

That the following postage stamps, unpaid letter stamps, postal cards, and telegraph stamps be restamped or surcharged:

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**

7,000	5 pesos,	to be altered to	10 centavos.
4,000	2 "	" "	20 "
20,000	1 peso	" "	2 "

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

To be surcharged for regular postal use.

5,000	1 centavo.	5,000	20 centavos.
5,000	2 centavos.	7,620	30 "
8,700	5 "	7,700	50 "
5,000	10 "		

**POSTAL CARDS.**

11,000 of the local cards shall be divided and used as single cards of 2 centavos each. Those of 6 and 12 centavos, for foreign postage, shall be surcharged respectively with the values of 5 and 10 centavos.

**TELEGRAPH STAMPS.**

Those of 50 centavos shall be surcharged 10 centavos, and those of 1 peso, 20 centavos.

The Treasurer General shall carry out this Decree.

Dated Managua, March 5th, 1901.

ZELAYA."

**Paraguay.**—*L'Essor Ph.* announces a 1 c., green, of the Official series. Is this the correct colour of the stamp previously chronicled in blue, or is it another change of colour?

**Peru.**—The *M. C.* reports that the 10 c., black, has received the "GOBIERNO" surcharge.

*Official Stamp.* 10 c., black; black surcharge.

**Portugal.**—*Guinea.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the name of this Colony should be added to the list of those that have received two new values of adhesives. We believe also that there is no doubt that the higher of the two is 700 reis, not 1,000 reis as we previously stated.

500 r.,	black on azure; value in red.
700 r.,	lilac on yellow " black.

**Salvador.**—We fear that there may be a whole set of the stamps dated "1900" with the Official surcharge and one or other of the Sunbursts; we are told of the 1 c., pale green, with Type 201 and the small purple Sunburst, the latter struck horizontally.

*Official Stamp.* 1 c., pale green; surcharged with Type 201 and small rayed device in purple.

**United States.**—We regret to find that a misprint crept into our remarks upon the stamps with inverted centres last month, which made those remarks appear even more foolish than they really were. What we wrote was as follows:—

"One purchaser of 2 c. with inverted centre wrote and complained (he was not a Philatelist), and he was officially assured that the stamps were, nevertheless, 'good for postage.' He had, however, by that time discovered that they were good for something else."

Our printer, who is no doubt also "not a Philatelist," thought that the last few words would read better as "good for nothing else," and being ourselves "good for nothing" with the hot weather, we failed to perceive the alteration till too late.

**Cuba.**—A specimen of the Cuban 2 mil., chestnut, has been found by Mr. J. M. Andreini surcharged "HABILITADO—3—cents." (Type 4 in the Catalogue), and there can be no doubt that a similar error with surcharge Type 5 must also have existed. Two varieties will thus have to be added to the already rather lengthy list.

**Uruguay.**—*La R. Ph. F.* tells us that the 20 c. type, which appeared in 1895 in black and green and in 1897 in black and lilac, has now come out in black and blue, and replaces the 20 c., pale blue, of the type of 1890.

20 c., black and blue, Type 59.

# THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 268, vol. xi.)

\* \* \* \*

## HYDERABAD (continued).

### ENVELOPES (continued).



**Die Ic.** (Moens' 6). 1885 or 1886. I have these used in 1303 (October 10th, 1885, to September 29th, 1886). There is a lot of recutting apparent now, and I think it necessary to divide Moens' Type 6 into two dies. At the sides the coarse lines of Die Ib. can be seen in one direction, but they are now crossed by others, many of which are evidently due to deepening of the lines of Die Ia., which had not entirely disappeared, while others are fresh, or not exactly the same as those of the earlier type.

The lines in the triangles are quite different; none are quite parallel with the sides. In the upper triangle in Die Ic. there are three lines slanting down from right to left, and four crossing them—the first and fourth very short and the fourth not parallel with the others. In the lower triangle there are four irregularly spaced lines in each direction. These lines can be clearly distinguished with a magnifying glass, and also one of the dots in the central oval—the one further away from the head of the figure "1." This was probably recut or cleaned out. Later, apparently, some of the outlines of the design were touched up and thickened, the triangles assuming the form shown in the illustration (Die Id.). The shortest lines near the apex of each triangle are absorbed in the frame, but some of those in the upper one have been recut, there being now four slanting down from left to right instead of three only. The dot in the centre has quite disappeared; this and the triangle are certain points of difference between Dies Ic. and Id. They are otherwise very much alike, and I should not have thought it necessary to separate them if it were not for the fact that though both are found in shades of red, I have only found the second in yellow.

I have these in *brownish red*, and each with the same two varieties of tresse.

**Die IIc.** (Moens' 7). 1886 (?). I have this used in 1304 (September 30th, 1886, to September 18th, 1887). This is Die II. roughly recut, after final wear in the stage shown as Die IIb. A lot of irregularly spaced lines have been cut at the sides, especially at the left, and in the triangles also; those in the upper triangle are not parallel with the sides; in the lower there are three parallel with the left-hand side, crossed by five not parallel with the right. Most of the outlines seem to have been deepened.

My copies of this are in *brownish red*, and all have the same type of circular garter on the flap.

**Die III.** (Moens' 8). 1886 (?). I have this used in 1304 (see above). This is plainly a new die; it can be recognised at once by the position of the figures "1r" of the date, which are near the left-hand side of the oval, and by the large letters of the word "ANNA." The network at the sides is peculiar also, having the meshes almost square at the left and diamond-shaped at the right. The triangles are very narrow and crowded with lines.

This type was first chronicled in *yellow*, but I have it also in *pale red* and *brown-red*, and with two varieties of garter on the flap.

In 1887 or early in 1888, as previously stated, the colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna was changed to *yellow*. Dies Id., IIc., and III. were in use at the time, and I have all three in *yellow*, and used in 1305. The colour varies somewhat in shade, from *yellow* to *deep yellow*, and in used copies it is sometimes *brownish yellow*, but in these cases the tint is probably due to exposure.

Die Id.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., yellow (shades).

b. Pointed flap, with fancy device, three varieties.

c. Tongued flap, with "H. H. NIZAM'S—GOVERNMENT" in two lines.

d. With plain tongued flap.

Die IIc.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., yellow (shades).

Envelopes b, c, and d as above.

Die III.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., yellow (shades).

Envelopes b, c, and d as above.

Variety with stamp upside down in right upper corner. Envelope d.

**Die Ia.** This is a further recutting of Die Id., which has not yet been chronicled. Fresh lines have been cut at both sides, some of them much closer together than in the previous stages of this die, and some of the old ones have been thickened. The lines in the lower triangle appear to be those of Id. made heavier; in the upper triangle there are now two parallel with the right side. The figures " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and the letters of "ANNA" have been recut and are larger than before; and the two dots in the central oval have been cut in a different position, opposite the bottom of the figure "1" instead of the top.

I have only met with this unused at present, and on an envelope with plain tongued flap.

Further repairs to these dies will no doubt be required as time goes on. I have seen very worn impressions of Die III. used four or five years ago, and it is more than probable that other varieties have already come into existence; but as these envelopes are stamped for actual use, and very few collectors pay any attention to them, it may be some time before fresh varieties are brought to our notice. If any of

my readers have recently obtained any Hyderabad envelopes, it would be worth their while to examine them, and I shall be very glad if they will let me know the result.

**FANCY IMPRESSIONS.**

The varieties of these are very numerous, and one might almost fancy that there was more demand (among collectors) at one time for these curiosities than for the more prosaic legitimate issues.

One of the earliest of these is a very fine impression of Die II., in red, on a piece of white cardboard, 114×78 mm. The stamp is struck in the right upper corner, and this article was chronicled as a *post card*, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1880. There are no inscriptions of any kind upon the card, and it seems to be certain that it was not issued for any postal purpose. The ordinary letter rate being ½ anna, a post card of that value could not well be required.

Envelopes of fancy paper had come over earlier still; some of them were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for June, 1879, and they probably were manufactured in that year, when the philatelic demand had become evident to the authorities of Hyderabad. As I stated previously, I believe all these varieties to have been printed solely for export, and that they were never intended for use.

I have compiled the following list from Moens' Catalogue and from the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, marking thus \* the varieties that I possess and am able to vouch for, as I think my Die II. is catalogued upon some papers on which it does not exist, though I do not pretend to possess all these fancy things. I have added a few varieties that are not in either of the catalogues mentioned above.

1879-80(?). Coloured, laid *bâtonné* papers. Three varieties of flap ornament. Size 136×75 mm.

- ½ a., red (Die I.) on yellow.\*
- ½ a. " " grey.\*
- ½ a. " " lilac.\*
- ½ a. " " green.
- ½ a. " " buff.\*
- ½ a. " " rose.\*
- ½ a. " (Die II.) on yellow.
- ½ a. " " grey.\*
- ½ a. " " lilac.\*
- ½ a. " " green.\*
- ½ a. " " buff.\*
- ½ a. " " rose.\*
- ½ a. " " blue.\*
- ½ a. " " cream.
- 1 a., grey-black on yellow.
- 1 a. " " grey.\*
- 1 a. " " lilac.\*
- 1 a. " " green.\*
- 1 a. " " buff.\*
- 1 a. " " rose.\*
- 1 a. " " cream.\*
- 4½ a., slate-grey on yellow.
- 4½ a. " " grey.\*
- 4½ a. " " lilac.\*
- 4½ a. " " green.
- 4½ a. " " buff.\*
- 4½ a. " " rose.\*
- 4½ a. " " cream.
- 5 a., brown on yellow.\*
- 5 a. " " grey.\*
- 5 a. " " lilac.\*
- 5 a. " " green.
- 5 a. " " buff.\*
- 5 a. " " rose.
- 5 a. " " cream.

Blue laid paper; tongued flap, with an oval garter enclosing a shield; size 120×67 mm.

1 a., grey-black on blue.\*

Coloured wove *bâtonné* paper, with the lines running horizontally. Upper and lower flaps with scalloped edges. A spray of flowers, in nine varieties, on the upper flap. Same size as the last.

- ½ a., red (Die I.) on pale rose.\*
- ½ a. " " cream.\*
- 4½ a., slate-grey on lilac.\*
- 4½ a. " " cream.\*
- 5 a., brown on greenish blue.\*

The last set are catalogued with the date "1882," but they were copied into *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1881, from *L'Ami des Timbres*, and must have appeared in 1880.

1884(?). Coloured laid *bâtonné* paper, as in 1879, but only two varieties of paper or tresse seem to be known (probably this was some remaining stock of the earlier envelopes, impressed with the recut die).

- ½ a., red (Die Ia.), on grey.\*
- ½ a. " " lilac.\*

1885(?). Coloured wove paper; envelopes with plain, pointed flap; size 134×77 mm.

- ½ a., red (Die IIa.), on rose.\*
- ½ a. " " pale blue.\*
- ½ a. " " dull mauve.\*
- ½ a. " (Die Ib.), on yellow.\*
- ½ a. " " dull mauve.\*
- ½ a. " " buff.\*
- ½ a. " " green.\*

The last two sets are catalogued under the date 1886, but Die Ia. was recut at least as early as the middle of 1885, if not before, and probably Dies Ib. and IIa. were recut in the course of 1885.

1887. Buff wove paper, with plain, tongued flap; size 147×90 mm.

- ½ a., red (Die Id.) on buff.\*
- 1 a., black-brown " "
- 2½ a., bluish grey " "
- 4½ a., yellow " "
- 5 a., vermilion " "

Here the fancy colours for the 4½ a. and 5 a. begin. Coloured wove *bâtonné* paper, with scalloped flaps, as in 1882, but without any ornament. Same size as before.

- ½ a., brown-red (Die IIc.), on grey.\*
- ½ a. " " rose.\*
- ½ a. " " green.\*
- ½ a. " " lilac.\*
- ½ a. " " cream.\* †
- 1 a., dark brown on grey.
- 1 a. " " rose.
- 1 a. " " green.\*
- 1 a. " " lilac.\*
- 1 a. " " cream.
- 2½ a., grey on grey.
- 2½ a. " " rose.
- 2½ a. " " green.
- 2½ a. " " lilac.
- 2½ a. " " cream.
- 4½ a., yellow on grey.
- 4½ a. " " rose.
- 4½ a. " " green.
- 4½ a. " " lilac.
- 4½ a. " " cream.
- 5 a., vermilion on grey.
- 5 a. " " rose.
- 5 a. " " green.
- 5 a. " " lilac.\*
- 5 a. " " cream.\*

† I have this with the stamp upside down in the left lower corner.

The following are sets in fancy colours as well as on fancy papers:—

*Blue laid paper*, with plain, tongued flap, size 138 × 79 mm.

½ a.,	vermilion (Die IIc.)	on blue.*
1 a.,	„	on blue.*
2½ a.,	„	„ *
4½ a.,	„	„ *
5 a.,	„	„

*Salmon (or brownish cream) wove paper*, plain pointed flap; size 120 × 95 mm.

½ a.,	ultramarine (Die IIc.)	on salmon.*
1 a.,	„	on salmon.*
2½ a.,	„	„ *
4½ a.,	„	„ *
5 a.,	„	„ *

*Grey wove paper*, same size, etc., as last.

½ a.,	grey (Die IIc.)	on grey.*
1 a.,	„	on grey.*
2½ a.,	„	„ *
4½ a.,	„	„ *
5 a.,	„	„ *

1890(?). Coloured wove paper, as previously described, with plain, pointed flap; size 134 × 77 mm.

These varieties of the ½ a. were noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* for May, 1890; the higher values on the same papers were very likely stamped at the same time, but I cannot find that they have been chronicled at all.

½ a.,	yellow (Die III.)	on yellow.*
½ a.,	„	„ buff.*
½ a.,	„	„ rose.*
½ a.,	„	„ blue.*
½ a.,	„	„ green.*
½ a.,	„	„ dull mauve.*
1 a.,	grey-black	on yellow.*
1 a.,	„	„ buff.*
1 a.,	„	„ rose.*
1 a.,	„	„ blue (?).
1 a.,	„	„ green.*
1 a.,	„	„ dull mauve.*
2½ a.,	deep green	on buff.*
2½ a.,	„	„ rose.*
4½ a.,	slate-grey	on buff.*
4½ a.,	„	„ rose.*
5 a.,	„	„ buff.*
5 a.,	„	„ rose.*

It is probable that there is a complete set of each value.

(To be continued.)

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**Forged British Guiana sold at Auction.** BY reports in the philatelic Press of a sale held in Glasgow by Messrs. Wm. Liddell and Co., on May 18th last, I see it stated that a British Guiana 1850, 2 c., rose, was stated to have been sold for £50. I think it right to place the following on record.

Early in May a gentleman called at our office and showed me the stamp of British Guiana that was to be sold on the 18th in Glasgow. I at once saw that it was a rank forgery, and told him so. The so-called stamp was quite in the wrong type, wrong size, and on a *thick pink* paper not like the original in any respect. I am informed that Mr. Peckitt also saw the stamp and at once condemned it.

Under these circumstances I should be glad to know why it was put up and reported as sold for £50; also if actually sold; if not what became of it.

\* \* \*

**Reported Prices at Auctions.** SOME years ago, many of my readers will remember, we ceased to give the résumé of prices obtained at auctions, chiefly because there was so much difficulty in getting to know what prices were those obtained by genuine sale and what were those made by the trade or other interested parties; and once again we venture a protest against the useless records of prices that appear weekly in our contemporaries.

Such a list, if carefully compiled and the *real* condition of the stamps clearly stated, is of considerable value in the case of a really good collection coming under the hammer, as in that of the collection

of Baron J. von Mützenbecher sold in the early part of the year by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, but that is an exceptional case.

I think I am right in saying that seven auction sales out of ten contain a great proportion of stamps the property of 'the trade—the *quasi-trade*—or of speculators. These people (we have been amongst them ourselves, and therefore know what we write about) will not, naturally, let their stuff go too cheap, and buy in, or cause to be bought in, their own lots.

The figures are continually getting into the Press, and, except to the few who are "in the know," are accepted by the great body of stamp collectors as some guide to the actual market value of the stamps in question, while as often as not they are nothing of the sort.

The case mentioned in the preceding paragraph is one I have now in mind. Here we find a stamp *stated* to have been sold for £50, of which the value is some ten times that figure—in fact, not long ago my firm paid £950 for two of these stamps, and those not in perfect condition.

Within the past two seasons we have seen stamps belonging to a well-known speculator put up at auction at least three times, and, we believe, bought in each time. This the owner has a perfect right to do, but is it right that time after time these stamps should be quoted as having been sold at certain prices when they have not been sold at all?

The vendor is also not doing himself any good, because the stamps get earmarked, and I have only quite lately heard one or two of the largest buyers at auction say, "I shall not bid for lots so-and-so; they

have been up before and belong to Mr. ———, who has a string on each lot, so there is no chance to get them cheap."

What is the remedy for this sort of thing? I think it lies with the auctioneers themselves. At present I think most of them charge 1s. or 1s. 6d. per lot to cover expenses on any lot bought in.

This tax is, of course, nothing at all in the case of valuable stamps, and I would suggest that the stamp auctioneers adopt some such rule as to charge 2½ per cent. *more* for lots bought in than for lots sold.

The result would, I think, be better all round. Owners would not care to pay, say, 2s. 6d. in the pound to buy back rare stamps. The sales would then be more genuine and more largely attended, the auctioneers themselves would get a much better commission from each sale, and finally, the prices published in the journals would, in the great majority of cases, be those at which actual sales had been effected, and thus be of some little use to outsiders, which I claim they are not at present.

\* \* \*

**Amalgamation in the American Trade.** I AM informed that a combination has been formed by the American Collectors' Co., who have increased their capital to \$450,000 (over £90,000) and have acquired the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, and the New England Stamp Co. of Boston. This is, so far as I know, the largest nominal capital of any firm in the stamp trade.

For some months now Mr. Henry Calman, principal owner and manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., has been anxious to retire from that business, as owing to the advancing age of his father, it becomes necessary for him to take part in the active management of other large interests of his family outside the stamp trade. Mr. Calman will, I understand, have a considerable holding in the new company, but will gradually drop out of active management. The good wishes of all who know Mr. Calman (and their name is legion) will be with him on his retirement, for few men in the trade have been so popular as the Calmans.

The New England Stamp Co. will be under the same management as hitherto, and I understand they are leaving their present upstairs offices on Washington Street and will shortly move to more commodious ones on Broomfield Street, where they will also have a shop.

Mr. Crawford Capen, who is, I believe, the head of the American Collectors' Company, is a well-known Philatelist and keen student of stamp matters, and I think he is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he has carried out this important amalgamation.

The new combination came into force from July 1st last.

\* \* \*

**Purchase of the "Tiffany" Philatelic Library.** I HAVE pleasure in announcing that my firm has purchased, on behalf of a client, the celebrated collection of philatelic literature formed by the late Mr. John K. Tiffany.

This library has just arrived in London, and was contained in thirty-nine large pack-

ing cases, and weighed over two tons. It is the most complete library extant up to the date of 1897, when Mr. Tiffany died. The late owner took the greatest pains to secure copies of every stamp book, magazine, pamphlet, and even of every catalogue and trade list issued in any country, and the result is a library of stamp literature that it would be impossible to duplicate, and which, I am sure all lovers of stamps will be glad to know, will be located in London in the possession of a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society.

\* \* \*

**The Duke of Cornwall and York at Sydney.** MR. BASSET HULL, in another part of the *M. J.*, gives some details of the royal visit to Sydney, but does not list any of the stamps presented to the Duke by the Sydney Club. Amongst others there were, I understand—

*Sydney Views.* Plate II., pair and single, on blue; 2d., Plate II., 3d. on blue wove.

*Laureated.* 1d. on bluish wove, *unused*; 2d., stars in corner; 2d., Plate II., with wmk., reconstructed plate of fifty types; 6d., brown, Plate III.; 8d., orange.

*Square type.* Imperf., 5d., green, *unused*.

*Diademed.* 3d., green, pair imperf., and in later issues a number of varieties, such as double surcharges, part perfs., etc.

Our Sydney agents, Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, tell us that the Duke requested them to submit for his inspection some of their best Australian stamps, out of which His Royal Highness made an extensive selection.

The postal authorities of all the Australian States have presented him with specimens of all the stamps available, among them being many rare proofs, essays, trials, etc.

The visit of the Duke has, I am informed, given an immense impetus to collecting in Australia. Certainly our Australian friends are keeping their stamps now, for we find it almost impossible to get supplies of anything from "down under," whereas a few years back we used to receive large consignments almost weekly.

I venture to predict a great increase in the value of fine Australians in the near future. The death of Queen Victoria and the federation of the Colonies will undoubtedly tend to draw much attention to this most interesting group, and thus cause a great appreciation to take place in the value of these fine old and most interesting stamps.

\* \* \*

**Fire at Messrs. Bright and Son's.**

EARLY in July, Messrs. Bright and Son had a rather serious fire at their branch in the Strand, London. They have a lease of the whole building, but sublet part of the ground floor to a hairdresser, part of second floor to a photographer, and top floor to some typewriters.

The fire apparently started between 2 and 3 one morning in the back part of the ground floor, behind the shop. It went straight up, and most luckily did not pass through the lath- and-plaster division separating their shop from the barber's. The back

part of the premises from the floor to the top story was completely burnt out, and the premises will, no doubt, have to be rebuilt. Luckily for Messrs. Bright, their best stock and stock books were in a safe in the shop and in a front room over the shop, and this portion was not damaged by fire, and only slightly by water.

Their greatest loss will be in a back room which was used as a wholesale storeroom, and contained a large stock of common stamps, in addition to their stock of albums (some 2,500) and all their philatelic requisites, such as mounts, tweezers, duplicate albums, etc.

Messrs. Bright inform us that their loss is roughly from £700 to £800, which is partly covered by insurance. Business will be carried on in the shop as usual, and some rooms will be secured in the neighbourhood for the accommodation of the clerks.

\* \* \*

**A Lesson to Forgery-mongers in France.** FRANCE, and more especially Paris, has been very notorious in the trade from the number of forgeries and fakes emanating from there during the past few years, so the following exemplary sentence may be a useful warning to other well-known "fakers" in the French Capital:—

"Police Court of Remiremont (France),  
"April 24th, 1901.

"M. Contard, a dealer in postage stamps, being accused of having sold to Captain Fleuret, of Remiremont, false and faked stamps, has been condemned to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty francs."

\* \* \*

**Forged Bolivia, 1899.** WE have only recently found out that we have been selling forgeries of the Bolivian stamps of 1894, surcharged

**E. F. 1899**, Nos. 78-84 in our Catalogue. We bought our stock of these stamps from our friend Mr. E. Gainsborg, of Paris, who had them from a party in Bolivia whom he believed to be quite reliable.

Recent inquiries in South America have proved to us—first, that *no* stamps of 50 and 100 c. were ever genuinely surcharged, and that in the other values the genuine surcharge—which is rare—is of a different type from that illustrated in our Catalogue.

Under these circumstances we shall be glad if those of our clients who bought any of these stamps from us

will return them, when the amount paid for them will at once be refunded.

It is only right to state that no blame attaches to Mr. Gainsborg. He himself was the first to bring the matter to our notice and ask to have the forgeries returned; in fact, Mr. Gainsborg is well known to his many friends in the trade for the honourable manner in which he conducts his business.

\* \* \*

**"The Stamp Collector,"** by Bacon and Hardy. WE have pleasure in announcing that through the failure of Mr. Redway, the publisher of this book, we have bought the balance of the edition, consisting of about 1,200 copies, and we now offer it at the greatly reduced price of 4s. 6d.; post-free in Great Britain 4s. 10d., or abroad 5s. 1d.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the June number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Trinidad and Seychelles . . . . .	£788
Victoria (2 vols.) . . . . .	1,390
Perak, etc. . . . .	382
Sungei Ujong, etc. . . . .	136
Bolivia . . . . .	160
Austria and Austrian Italy (2 vols.) . . . . .	—





# The 1885-86 Surcharges of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

By DONALD A. KING.

(From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.)

\* \* \* \*



URING the last half of the 1880-90 decade the epidemic of surcharging that was overtaking the French Colonies caught St. Pierre amongst the first, the only Colonies preceding her in date of surcharging being New Caledonia and Guadeloupe.

Whether the surcharging was necessary or not is to a certain extent a moot question; in some Colonies it was, but later, as the authorities saw that it was a source of revenue, and used it for a pecuniary purpose, it became more and more unnecessary and speculative, and it was not until the demand for these varieties wore itself out that the supply ceased.

The origin of this surcharging would be most interesting to know; it first started in New Caledonia on the 1st of June, 1881. That is now twenty years ago, and, considering the distance and difficulty of access, the slowness and infrequency of communication at that time, it is only reasonable to suppose that New Caledonia's first surcharges were really necessary; but St. Pierre cannot have this excuse, as it was only ten days from France, and had a fortnightly service, so that supplies could have been ordered and received in a month's time.

This Colony does a large business with the eastern part of the province of Nova Scotia, its mails and passenger service to and from being sent *via* Halifax, and to that city alone probably more St. Pierre stamps come on correspondence than to any other place, excepting France.

Until 1885 the stamps used in St. Pierre were of the usual type used in the French Colonies, and were only to be distinguished by their cancellation or postmark. Then the era of surcharges arrived. That this was necessary at the beginning I have no doubt, as the earlier varieties were all used for postage. During the greater part of 1885, the bulk of the mail matter landed at Halifax was prepaid with the surcharged issue, and this in the ordinary course of business, not as it is nowadays, when provisional issues are used more for the purpose of holding them for speculation than for postage. At that time stamps were not so universally saved, so that these provisionals, except in some odd cases, were disposed of in the waste basket, and thence too often in the fire. Dealers had not begun to order supplies, and thus the early surcharges disappeared and are now rare.

The stamps used for surcharging are of two types—the French issue of 1876, imperforate, for use in the Colonies, and the distinctive Colonial issue of 1881. The first one issued was the 5 c. on 2 c. of the Colonial type, on the 6th of January, 1885, and was probably used for New Year's cards for the French mail, then leaving.

The quantity was very limited—only 300—and it

is the rarest of the provisional issues. There are several varieties, as—

Inverted surcharge.

"S. P. M." alone inverted.

"5" on face, "S. P. M." on back.

"S. P." of "S. P. M." printed over "M."

On the 7th of March, in order to supply the demand for stamps for use on the outgoing mail, the stock of 25 c. stamps being practically exhausted, the imperforate 1 franc of the 1876 issue was overprinted "25 S P M" in two distinct types of surcharge.

1. With a heavy block type for the figures, and ordinary capital letters for "S P M."

2. With a larger and shaded type for the figures, and thick block letters for "S P M." There are several varieties in these surcharges, as—

#### Type 1.

Inverted surcharge.

Surcharge vertical, reading up.

Surcharge vertical, reading down.

Surcharge "S. P. M." above "25."

Surcharge "25" vertical, reading up, and "S. P. M." inverted.

#### Type 2.

Surcharge inverted.

Surcharge vertical, reading up.

Surcharge vertical, reading down.

Of this surcharge of 25 c. on 1 franc there were 3,600 issued.

On the 26th of March another value appeared, 5 c. on 4 c. of the current French Colonial type. The overprint was a large figure '5' and block letters "S P M". Only one variety exists, with surcharge inverted.

A type of this surcharge was at one time catalogued with the serif of the figure "5" ending in a point instead of in a ball; this was a forgery, and was supposed to have been made on the island. Of the 5 c. on 4 c. there were 900 issued.

On the 27th of July three more values were issued, all surcharged on the 40 c. imperforate stamp of France—"05", "10", and "15". The figures of the surcharge are small, with a horizontal line between them and the letters "S P M", which are in Old English type.

The only varieties of type are in the "10" and "15", where may be found "10" with inverted letter "M", and "10" and "15" with letter "M" 2 mm. distant from the letter "P".

The numbers issued were 5 c., 6,500; 10 c., 20,000, and 15 c., 20,000.

Later in the year a new supply of the 5 c. was issued surcharged on the 35 c., 75 c., and 1 franc of the imperforate type, and 20 c. of the perforated French Colonial stamps. There are no varieties of surcharge in this issue, except those due to broken

type or defective impressions. The surcharge is divided by a horizontal line, as in the preceding, but the figures of value are larger and the letters "S P M" are ordinary shaded capitals.

The quantities issued were "5" on 35 c., 1,500; on 75 c., 1,800; on 1 franc, 13,500, and on the 20 c. perforated, 13,500.

On the 22nd of June, 1886, an issue of a totally different character was made; it consisted of small squares of white wove paper, having printed on them the letters "P D" and the figures of value "5", "10", or "15". At the time of issue they were said to be very limited in quantity, and that so few as 100 of each were issued, but this is probably an error.

They were not sold to the public, and the method of use was for the person mailing a letter to hand it to the Post Office with the postage in cash; the postal clerk placed it in another envelope that had one of these stamps affixed to it, and it was then cancelled in the ordinary manner. I do not think the stamps were ever sent outside the Colony; all the covers I have ever seen were for local or town use.

Of this series of surcharges the earlier varieties were all necessary, but those of the latter part of the year were probably made more for collectors than for actual use, and for a few years after their issue several of the values could be bought at the Post Office at face value.

An examination of the quantities issued and the catalogue price is not uninteresting, the 5 c. on 2 c. and 25 c. on 1 franc having been used for bonâ fide postage, and thus not having been preserved, generally are rare; the 5 c. on 4 c., only 900 of which were issued, is priced at one-fifth the value of the 25 c. on 1 franc, of which there were 3,600.

This is due to the smaller value having been bought for speculation, as dealers had by that time commenced to purchase.

The 5 c. on 35 c. and on 75 c. should be much rarer than their price would imply, and, in fact, the 5 c. on 75 c. is a very scarce stamp, cheaply priced, seldom seen and rarely for sale.

Basing prices on quantities issued, other discrepancies exist that it is difficult to explain, as it is reasonable to assume that the stamps issued after July were more for sale to the philatelic world than for actual postal use.

My authority for quantities issued is official, the

figures having been supplied by the then Postmaster-General, M. Denouée, and are to be relied upon, though he may have made an error in the quantity of the 5 c. on 35 c., which is a fairly common stamp, which would not be the case if only 1,500 were issued. The figures may possibly be an error for 15,000, as all his other figures are apparently correct.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

*January 6th, 1885.*

5 c. on 2 c. French Colonies.

##### *Varieties.*

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. "S. P. M." inverted.
- c. "5" on face, "S. P. M." on back.
- d. "S. P." printed over "M."

*March 7th, 1885.*

25 c. on 1 franc. Imperforate.  
Two types of surcharge:

##### *Type 1.—Varieties.*

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Vertical surcharge, reading up.
- c. Vertical surcharge, reading down.
- d. Vertical surcharge, reading up, and "S. P. M." inverted.
- e. "S. P. M." above "25."

##### *Type 2.—Varieties.*

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Vertical surcharge, reading up.
- c. Vertical surcharge, reading down.

*March 26th, 1885.*

5 c. on 4 c. French Colonies.

##### *Variety.*

Inverted surcharge.

*July 27th, 1885.*

05, 10, and 15 on 40 c. Imperforate.

##### *Varieties.*

- a. 10 c. with inverted letter "M."
- b. 10 c. with letter "M" distant 2 mm. from letter "P".
- c. 15 c. with letter "M" distant 2 mm. from letter "P".

? Date. 05 on 35 c. Imperforate.  
05 on 75 c. Imperforate.  
05 on 1 fr. Imperforate.  
05 on 20 c. French Colonies. Perforated.

*June 22nd, 1886.*

Small square piece of white wove paper printed—

PD PD PD

Imperforate.

5 10 15

## Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

\* \* \* \*

**The Royal Visit.** HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Cornwall and York has come and gone, and though the commemorative postage stamp, bearing his portrait, which it was proposed to issue in each of the six States, never got beyond the proof stage, his visit has been sufficiently impressed on the minds of Philatelists as well as on

the outside world in general. Prior to leaving England the Heir-Apparent accorded his patronage to the Sydney Philatelic Club, and that Society welcomed him to the historic shores of Sydney, not only by means of the usual illuminated address, but also by an accompanying gift of Sydney "Views" of an entirely different kind from those which adorned the other

the outside world in general. Prior to leaving England the Heir-Apparent accorded his patronage to the Sydney Philatelic Club, and that Society welcomed him to the historic shores of Sydney, not only by means of the usual illuminated address, but also by an accompanying gift of Sydney "Views" of an entirely different kind from those which adorned the other

addresses presented to him. His Royal Highness was not only pleased to accept the offering from his admiring fellow-Philatelists, but, in addition to the formal reply which was sent over his own autograph to all public bodies presenting addresses, he directed his A.D.C. to write a special letter of thanks, in which he expressed the pride he felt in being associated with the Club as its Patron. He further sent for me, and personally expressed his thanks to the members for their souvenir, and went through the album, descanting upon the merits of each stamp with the keen appreciation and taste of a connoisseur. All this was done in such a friendly and charming manner as to make one feel that His Royal Highness is indeed a fellow-student in a field that knows no class distinctions, and where devotees are ready to waive all formalities while engrossed in the examination of objects of their common study. The Duke talked stamps for half an hour, during which time I learnt that he is a specialist in Great Britain and British Colonies, a collector of both adhesives and postal stationery, which he only takes uncut; that reprints and revenues possess no interest for him; and that he had commenced plating, but his Views and Laureates were far from complete. He expressed surprise that I should know of certain stamps in his collection which he himself did not know were in his possession; but when I mentioned that in 1894 I assisted in the preparation of an official collection of New South Wales stamps for him the mystery was explained.

He spoke of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and said that he had bought many stamps from them at one time or another. Several questions were asked concerning old Australian plates, from which I gathered that His Royal Highness was collecting material for the London Philatelic Society, and finally, after promising to consider an invitation to become Honorary President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, the interview terminated with a friendly message to the members.

The news that His Royal Highness is a student of Philately has resulted in quite an access of respect for our hobby on the part of the hitherto Philistine outsiders. Newspaper paragraphs now deal seriously with the subject, and that veiled smile so apparent of old has given way to a grave look of intelligent appreciation! Only the flippant and irrepressible *Bulletin* indulges in disrespectful terms of our hobby and its votaries; but then, it laughs at even the most sacred things! The Duke will take home with him some very nice additions to his collection, Mr. Drake, the Federal Postmaster-General, having made up a complete series in triplicate of all current Australians and the obtainable obsolete ones, from the lowest to the highest values. The face value will not fall far short of £1,000.

\* \* \*

### Federal Matters.

THE Postal Bill has reached its second reading in the Commonwealth Senate, and yet we have heard nothing of the

probable source or nature of the Federal stamps. Prizes have been offered for the designs for a Commonwealth Seal and Flag, and the adjudication is to take place

to-day, but nothing is said about designs for stamps. It is sincerely to be hoped that matters will not be rushed at the last moment and an issue of provisional stamps made. Of course, even with a uniform tariff there is nothing to prevent a continuance of the current State stamps unaltered in any way; but somehow one feels that it would be more satisfactory if the inauguration of the uniform tariff were marked by the issue of uniform stamps.

\* \* \*

**An Australian Album.** THE present seems to be an opportune time for some enterprising publisher to bring out an album for Australians alone, excluding, of course, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. One with movable leaves, some specially designed for plating, with the outline of the positions lithographed in faint lines, would be very acceptable. These leaves could be duplicated as the collector desired to reconstruct one or more plates of any particular value on the different papers or in the different shades of colour. The Views, Laureates, Registered, Van Diemen's Land, and Victoria Queen on Throne 2d. could all be provided for, the only difficulty being in the case of the last stamp lithographed, as some of the arrangements of transfers are still uncertain. The ordinary non-platable varieties could be provided for by means of leaves devoted to the different types or series, with a limited number of spaces, the size of the stamps to be accommodated faintly lithographed; or blank leaves with the usual quadrillé pattern for guidance could be used. Accompanied by an up-to-date catalogue, such an album should prove attractive to a large number of specialists.

SYDNEY, June 11th, 1901.

## Answers to Correspondents.

J. C. D.—We are much obliged for your letter, but is not the 3 mil. on 2 piastres (No. 219 in the Catalogue) an ordinary Unpaid Letter stamp? There is no other "Tax" stamp of that value at present.

F. E. W.—You will see that we have noted the varieties you mention, either in this number or last. We have not measured the Sunbursts, but we believe the dimensions given are near enough to distinguish them; they vary a little with amount of ink, etc. The letters have been correctly given in a more recent number.

L. H.—We are very much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use. We believe the letters "W. B." are the initials of some business firm or bank which used the stamps.

J. D.—We do not know whether the colour of the *blue* Mafekings is "fast" or not. But it is probably not more fugitive than many of the other colours used for stamps.

F. H. W.—1. Roulettes can be gauged by counting the number of cuts in  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of two centimetres. 2. There are dangerous forgeries of the stamps of most countries, and Hamburg and Bremen are not exceptions. According to Mr. Bacon's book, the reprints of the issue of 1864 were gummied; it is not stated whether those of the issue of 1866 were gummied or not, but they differ from the originals in certain details.

F. A. C.—The papers on "The Stamps of the Straits Settlements" are being continued. We hope to have Bangkok in this number or the next.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ABYSSINIA.

1894. <i>Types 1 and 2. (Reduced Prices.)</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 guerches, set of 7		1 3
<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>		
½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 guerches, set of 7		1 9

## BOSNIA.

1901. <i>Value in each corner. Perf. 12½.</i>		
5 kr., slate-green		5 6

## CRETE.

1901. <i>Change of colour.</i>		
20 lepta, orange		0 4

## DUTTIA.

1900. <i>Type 4.</i>		
½ a., rose on white		0 1
½ a., black on yellow-green		0 1
2 a. ,, ,, buff-yellow		0 6

## GREECE.

1901. <i>New types.</i>		
1 lepton, brown		0 1
2 lepta, grey		0 1
3 ,, orange		0 1
5 ,, green		0 1
10 ,, carmine		0 1
20 ,, lilac		0 2
25 ,, blue		0 3
30 ,, violet		0 3
40 ,, dark brown		0 4
50 ,, lake		0 5
1 dra., black		0 9
2 ,, bronze		1 6
3 ,, silver		2 3
5 ,, gold		3 9
Set of 10 (1 l. to 50 l.), 1s. 6d. Complete set of 14, 9s. 6d.		

## GUATEMALA.

1901. <i>Surcharged with value and date.</i>		
1 c. on 20 c., green		0 2
2 c. ,, ,, "		0 3

## INDIA.

(CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.)

1900. <i>Surcharged "C.E.F."</i>		
3 a., orange		0 6
4 a., slate-green		0 8
8 a., mauve		1 4
12 a., brown on red		2 0
1 r., carmine and green		2 8

## ITALY.

1901. <i>New types.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., brown		0 1
2 c., dull red		0 1
5 c., green		0 1
10 c., claret		0 2
20 c., orange		0 3
25 c., ultramarine		0 4

## NICARAGUA.

1901. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps of 1900, surcharged "CORREOS, 1901."</i>		
1 c., purple (black)		0 3
1900 issues surcharged "1901" and value.		
2 c. on 1 peso, yellow (black)		0 4
10 c. ,, 5 ,, black (carmine)		1 0

## PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

### NYASSA.

1901. <i>Perf. 12½ to 15.</i>		
2½ to 50 r. <i>Giraffe and Palms.</i>		
75 r. to 300 r. <i>Camels.</i>		
2½ r., black and brown		0 1
5 r. ,, and violet		0 1
2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 reis. Set of 7		0 9
2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis. Set of 10		1 8
2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis. Set of 13		4 6

## SARAWAK.

1899. <i>Type 2 surcharged as Type 16.</i>		
4 c., in red, on 8 c., blue on blue (Cat. No. 43)		2 0

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1900. <i>Official Stamps.</i>		
<i>Current stamps surcharged "o.s.", thin letters wide apart. (Revised prices).</i>		
	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
½d., green	1 0	0 4
1d., rose	1 6	0 1
2d., violet	2 0	0 2
2½d., deep blue	2 6	1 0
4d., violet	3 0	0 6
6d., blue	3 6	0 6

## SPAIN.

1900. <i>New type.</i>		<i>Used.</i>
2 c., brown		0 1
5 c., dark green		0 1
10 c., rose-red		0 1
15 c., blue-black		0 2
25 c., sky-blue		0 1
30 c., bluish green		0 2
40 c., olive-green		0 2
50 c., slate-green		0 2
1 p., magenta on rose		0 3

## TONGA.

1887-92. <i>Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 12½.</i>		
1d., rose-carmine (Cat. No. 1), used		5 0

## VICTORIA.

1901. <i>Type 30. Change of colour.</i>		
1d., olive-bistre		0 2

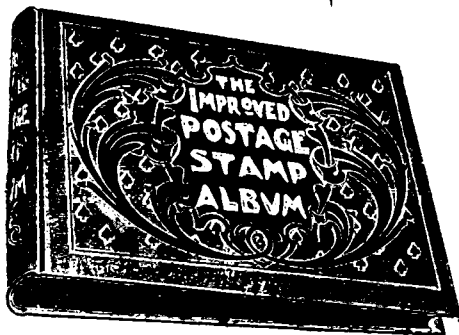
# THE IMPROVED

# Postage Stamp Album.

14TH EDITION.

*Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Re-written.*

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.



COVER OF NO. 3.

14TH EDITION.

*One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.*

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad. 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
14th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
12 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

FOURTH EDITION.]

JUNE, 1901.

[FOURTH EDITION.

## ADDENDA TO THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PART I.]



[PART I.

Orange River Colony.Transvaal.Mafeking Siege Stamps.

Price 3d.; post-free, 3½d.

STANLEY GIBBONS' **New Stamp Catalogue.**

[1900-01 Edition.]

POCKET SIZE, in Two Volumes.

[1900-01 Edition.]

Vol. I. contains all Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies.

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

Vol. II. contains the Postage Stamps of the rest of the World.

Out of print. Prepaid orders for NEW EDITION in the Autumn can now be booked.

**SPECIAL PRICED CATALOGUES—*****The Local Postage Stamps of the World.***

Price 1/-; or post-free, 1/3.

***ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, and WRAPPERS of the WORLD.***

Price 1/-; post-free, 1/3.

ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS OF PRICES are published at regular intervals in the *Monthly Journal*, price 2/- per annum, so that Collectors may be up to date in the exact Market Values of all Postage Stamps. An Annual Subscription to the *Journal* is strongly recommended, ensuring an immediate knowledge of any fluctuations in prices.

All orders for Stamps can only be executed at the prices in the above New Catalogue; those in previous Editions are now obsolete.

ONE VOLUME.]

220 PAGES. Size, 8½ x 11¼ inches.

[NOW READY.

**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 is 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. All varieties that are given in our latest Catalogues and Supplements have spaces provided for them.

**In Two Qualities.**

- No. 25.—On extra stout paper, strongly bound in art vellum, gilt lettered and artistically designed cover, coloured edges. Price 10/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 11/3
- No. 26.—On heavy highly glazed plate paper, half bound in morocco, art vellum sides, raised band and full gilt back, gilt lettering and edges, supplied in strong box. Price 21/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 22/-

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

VOL. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	17
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	19
THE STAMPS OF THE COOK ISLANDS. By A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	23
THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLE- MENTS. By W. D. BECKTON & G. B. DUERST	27
THE HAGUE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION . . . . .	28
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.	30
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN MALTA . . . . .	32
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	32
CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA. By A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	34
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	35
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	35
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	36

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

391, STRAND LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

And 197, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No.	each	s. d.
No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 0
No. 6	"	0 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	2 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 82	Out of print.	
No. 84	each	1 6
No. 87	Out of print.	
No. 100	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	1 6
No. 115	"	3 0
Nos. 120 and 128	"	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

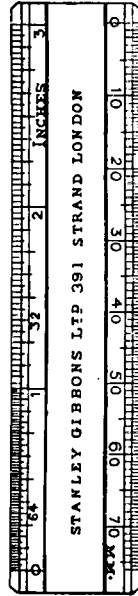
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



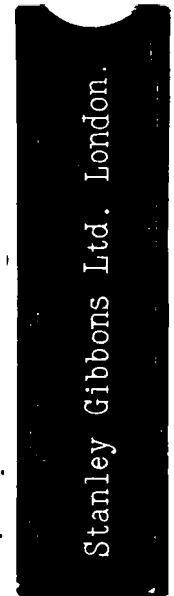
\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**  
Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat gilded card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.



# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

AUGUST 31, 1901.

No. 134.

### Editorial.

\* \* \*



TIMELY article by Cornelius Wrinkle, in the August number of *The Philatelic Record*, reminds the Secretaries and Committees of the various Philatelic Societies that it is during this

holiday season that they should be up and doing, preparing their programmes for the

#### Societies and their Work.

coming winter and laying the foundations of the good work which we all hope will be accomplished. As we have stated on more than one occa-

sion, we look upon reports of the ordinary business proceedings of Societies' Meetings as very dull reading, and we have almost given up publishing them. Verbatim reports of the discussions would sometimes be very interesting, no doubt, but these we are unable to obtain. Programmes we shall always be glad to publish, and we should like to see every Society put forth a list at the beginning of the season, showing the work that it proposes to do, and thus enabling its members to prepare to take their part in it to the best of their ability.

We note that Mr. Wrinkle professes to be, or to have been, a member of the London Philatelic Society, though we do not find his name in the latest list of its members, and he seems to be blissfully unconscious of the fact that it is an unpardonable sin for a member of a Society to criticise its methods or its work in print. Still, he has the excuse that the Annual Report of the premier Society admits that the Council are not completely satisfied with the results of the past year; and we ourselves will add to this the

more complimentary excuse that, in writing of the work of the Societies, we can hardly avoid alluding to the one Society that has done a large amount of good and permanent work. Like Cornelius, in whom we seem somehow to recognise an old and candid friend, we feel inclined to play the part of *laudator temporis acti*, and to lament the days when the study of the stamps of certain colonies was the regular business of the London Society each season, and the compilation of an Ideal Catalogue was systematically, if somewhat slowly, proceeded with.

But the question arises whether, at the present day, Societies are capable of doing that kind of work, and even whether, as Societies, they ever really did much compiling work at all. Publishing they have done, and done excellently, but the compiling has for the most part been done by individuals. In the old days, when the London Philatelic Society and (a few years later) the Société Française de Timbrologie commenced their labours, the lists to be compiled were, naturally, very much shorter than they are now, and to some extent simpler in their intention; further than this, the leading Philatelists were all general collectors, and had all of them devoted a certain amount of attention to every country of which the stamps formed the subject of study; still, the lists were always the work of some one member, though, as the others discussed those lists with their own stamps before them, there were doubtless numerous minor varieties added at the meetings. All this has gradually been altered, until nowadays it might easily happen that the stamps of a certain

country might be brought forward for discussion, at a meeting at which there was not a single member present who collected those stamps!

There is one point, however, in which it seems to us that the example of our philatelic forefathers might well be followed. The lists compiled in those days were immediately published, without any lengthy descriptive matter, and not as complete and final, but as tentative reference lists, to be discussed by a far larger philatelic public than could possibly be present at the meetings. If such a step was necessary or desirable in those days, it is surely ten times more so now, when the few specialists in the stamps of even an interesting country may be one in London, another in Manchester, a third in New York, and so on. All the Official Documents and historical and descriptive matter, which render the magnificent books of the London Society so interesting and valuable, might still be reserved for those books, but the reference lists of the stamps would in many instances be rendered far more complete and accurate if they were first published tentatively in *The London Philatelist*; and the very great additional advantage would be gained of enabling members who cannot attend the meetings to take some part in the Society's work.

It still remains a question, What are the Societies to do to render their meetings more attractive to the general body of their members? The reading of papers upon subjects which interest hardly anyone besides their authors is manifestly a very doubtful attraction; and the more a Society is filled with specialists, the more likely is this difficulty to arise. The Ideal Scientific Society would be one composed entirely of specialists; but if this were a Philatelic Society, and no two of its members were specialists in the stamps of the same country, there would have to be an agreement, either that all should come and listen in silent admiration to one another's papers, or that no papers should be read! We do not know what to suggest; perhaps Cornelius can put us up to a Wrinkle or two.

\* \* \*

**La Société Française.** WE have just received two works, published by *La Société Française de Timbrologie*. One of these consists of the official Report of the Philatelic Congress, which assembled in Paris last year, together with notes upon the Exhibition in connection with which the Congress was held. The contents include some interesting papers on various philatelic subjects, which were read at, or submitted to, the Congress, and afford ample proof of the valuable opportunities afforded by these meetings for the interchange of ideas and the bringing together of collectors from various countries. A Congress of this kind, held every few years in one or other of the European capitals in which there are large bodies of Philatelists, would, we are convinced, do great things for Philately, and not for Philately alone. The bringing together of even a small class of the citizens of different parts of the world, in such friendly intimacy as our hobby invariably produces, has a more lasting, if more limited, effect than many a Peace Congress of more pretentious aims.

The other book is the Annual Report of the French Society, and contains, in addition to the list of officers and members, statutes, etc., a remarkable paper by M. René Adam on the *Over-production of Stamps* ("La Surproduction de Timbres"), showing how enormous, out of proportion to any apparent necessity, has been the increase in the numbers of stamps issued during the last few decades. M. Adam divides the sixty years from 1840 to 1899, inclusive, into six periods of ten years each, and taking as a guide Maury's Catalogue (which, as he says, if not complete in all minor varieties, is probably fairly consistent), he gives tables by which we may see that whilst from 1840 to 1849 the total of the postage stamps of the world amounted to only 68, issued by eight different countries, the figures for the period 1890 to 1899 were 5,631 stamps from 217 places. It is easy to understand that, during the earlier years, the numbers of stamps issued increased perfectly naturally, as the number of States using them increased, and as the necessity for different values became apparent; it is, unfortunately, equally easy to perceive that the vast increase of later

years is due to very different causes, and this would be still more apparent if the tables of M. Adam showed how few of the additions are made by the more important countries, for home use, and how large a proportion is due to the supposed requirements of small States, or of Colonies too generously supplied

by their mother country. M. Adam's paper is not all figures; he adds some very interesting observations and notes, among which the section headed "Comment on exploite le Collectionneur" is not without a lesson for enthusiastic admirers of pictorial and other attractive issues.

## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We have received the current 6d. stamp with the "ARMY OFFICIAL" surcharge in heavy type; also with "I. R. OFFICIAL" in the ordinary thin type. This is no doubt the result of the 6d., grey, having been declared obsolete.

*Army Official.* 6d., purple on red.  
*I. R. Official.* 6d., " "

A correspondent has shown us two early 1d. stamps with corrected letters. One is the 1d., red, imperf., lettered "F—H," in which the "F" appears to have been first struck too much to the right of its square, where there is a faint impression of it in addition to the one properly centred. The other is a 1d., wmk. Small Crown, perf. 16, lettered "F—C," in which the "F" seems first to have been struck in the wrong corner, a faint impression of that letter showing with the "C" at the right.

**British Guiana.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 2 c. of the 1882-6 issue, wmk. Crown and CA, in brown-orange. We think it possible this may be a discoloured specimen.

**British South Africa Company.**—The *M. C.* tells us that there are £5 and £10 stamps of similar design to the £1 recently issued.

£5, dark blue. | £10, blue-lilac.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 1d. of the 1871 type, watermark Cabled Anchor, in a very dark colour, practically the same as that in which the 3d., claret, exists. We are not sure whether this variety has been noted, or whether it could be the result of any chemical change.

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent assures us that the 1 r. 50 c., surcharged "On Service," is not obtainable out there, and that the Government printer informed him that this stamp had never been so surcharged, and that there is no present intention of overprinting any values higher than the 75 c. for official use.

**Indian Native States.**—*Jammu and Kashmir.*—

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Masson for a specimen of a newly discovered variety which is no doubt of extreme rarity. It is the ½ a. of the 1878 type, on *thin wove* paper, with the rough perforation which has hitherto only been found with the ordinary *laid* paper of the earlier printings. The paper is of thin, soft, silky texture, with a slightly *bluish* tinge, similar to that of a sheet in our possession of an early printing of the ¼ a. Of the genuine nature of the perforation there can be no doubt; Mr. Masson found two copies still upon the original envelope, and can therefore vouch for their not having been tampered with. These are the only copies he has yet seen.

½ a., deep red on *thin, bluish wove*; perf.

*Las Bela.*—The *M. C.* chronicles a 1 a. stamp for this State.

1 a., black on red; pin-perf.

**Labuan.**—A correspondent kindly sends us the following particulars, which he obtained from the Postmaster-General of this territory:—The stamps surcharged 4 c. (Nos. 102 to 110 in the Catalogue) were issued on July 19th, 1899. The 2 c., green, and 5 c., blue, were issued February 23rd, 1900, and the 4 c. on November 13th. Our informant adds that only 1,000 of each of the surcharged 4 c. were issued; but if we remember right a considerable further supply was put on sale nearer home.

We have received a set of the stamps surcharged for use in Labuan, further overprinted "POSTAGE DUE," vertically, in *sans-serif* capitals, in black. We are not sure that all of these are quite new, but we have not chronicled them before, and they are not in our publishers' Catalogue.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

2 c., black and green.	6 c., black and lake.
3 c. " ochre.	8 c. " rose-red.
4 c. " carmine.	12 c. " vermilion.
5 c. " blue.	18 c. " ochre.
	24 c., blue and lilac.

**Mauritius.**—We have at last received the 15 c. of current type, which was chronicled some time back, but has, we believe, only recently been issued.

15 c., grey-green, value in orange.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes a report of the discovery of a sheet of the 1d. "Universal Postage" type, local printing, *imperfurate* vertically.

**Orange River Colony.**—Our publishers have decided to include, in future editions of their Catalogue, the Army Telegraph stamps used in this Colony, and we therefore give a list of a set of Telegraph stamps that we have before us:—

1. *The Postage Stamps of the Orange Free State, surcharged "TF," in Roman capitals, in black, the letters being a contraction of the word "Telegraf"*

1d., mauve.	6d., blue.
3d., blue.	1s., brown.

These were in use before the British Occupation, and, presumably, in some places afterwards.

2. *The same surcharged in addition "V.R.I."*

1d., mauve.	6d., blue.
3d., blue.	1s., brown.

Of the specimens before us, the 1d. and 1s. have raised stops after all three letters, the 3d. has raised stops after "V.R.," and the 6d. has the same after "R.I."

3. *The Postage Stamps, and for the highest three values the oblong Revenue Stamps, surcharged "V.R.I." above and "AT" (for "Army Telegraphs") below.*

1d., mauve.	5s., green.
3d., blue.	10s., orange.
6d., "	£1, lake.
1s., brown.	£4, carmine-rose.

We have the set of these with all the stops raised. The letters "AT" are not close together, but they have no stops, and the space between them varies.

None of the above have values surcharged.

**Seychelles.**—A correspondent shows us a variety of the 36 c. on 45 c. in which the letter "T" of "CENTS" is considerably shorter than the other letters, and having a short top line also, may possibly belong to another fount. The "E" is likewise a little too short, but this seems to be a damaged type. The specimen is postmarked "SP 2 00," but as almost all these stamps were bought up by a speculator some may have been put through the post as late as that.

*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 3 c. stamps ran short in this Colony recently and that 30,000 of the 36 c. were accordingly surcharged with the required value, and were of course bought up as soon as ever they were put on sale. After this little effort the colonial authorities seem to have decided that they could get on without 3 c. stamps for a time, and made no more. The 3 c. on 36 c. are stated to be offered at high prices by the speculators who purchased them, but things will no doubt right themselves before long; 30,000 will go a long way towards satisfying the collectors who yearn for this kind of thing. From another source we learn that the issue took place on June 21st and that one purchaser secured 20,000 copies!

"3 cents," in black, on 36 c., brown and carmine.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Perak.*—A correspondent kindly shows us a specimen of the 1 c. with Tiger's Head which appears, through a defect in the network of the shield in the left upper corner, to be inscribed "1G" at that side, instead of "1c." Our informant states that this occurs in one stamp in each sheet of the latest supply of this value—the third stamp in the ninth horizontal row.

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent assures us that he possesses the 4d. of the 1864-70 issue, perf. 12½ to 13, in pale blue.

**Transvaal.**—The *M. C.* chronicles the ½d. stamp with the new surcharge.

½d., green; surcharged "E. R. I." in black.

**Victoria.**—As Mr. Basset Hull tells us in his notes, this Province of the Commonwealth is evidently determined to make the most of its opportunities before the Federal issue supersedes the Colonial ones. The 1d., 2½d., and 5d. were issued at the beginning of the year, with the word "POSTAGE" inserted in the designs, while the other values appeared, as in earlier issues, without any inscription to denote their particular use. Now, we gather, the whole set has come out in the same colours as the latest series, but with "POSTAGE" added either at foot or at each side. We have seen the following:—

½d., emerald-green.	6d., emerald-green.
1½d., carmine on yellow.	9d., rose.
3d., orange-brown.	1s., orange-yellow.
4d., olive-yellow.	2s., blue on rose.

## PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—In reference to the impressions of the types of 1892, in black, which we noted a few months ago, Mr. Masson tells us that he believes these to be essays; a few were found recently in the Treasury at Cabul.

**Austria.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* describes specimens of the current 5, 10, 20, 25, and 30 *kreuzer* (this should of course be *heller*) on paper which, in addition to fragments of silk in its substance, has on the back a series of parallel bars, about 2 mm. wide and 8 mm. apart, printed apparently in a slightly yellowish varnish, but more conspicuous by their shiny surface than by their colour. These bars run diagonally, and three show on each stamp.

**Brazil.**—We have received the 10 c. of current type, with "REIS" at each side, in distinctly deeper colours than before, probably *aniline*, and with a plain set-off of the *rose* colour on the back.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us the 20 reis Unpaid Letter stamp, about which we inquired last month. It is in *light green*, and sufficiently like the 50 reis to be liable, we should think, to cause confusion. Perf. 13.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Smith and Son also send us the recut Chili 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., and we gather that there has been some considerable retouching of the die of each value. This is most noticeable above and behind the head of Columbus, the whole background of the head being now composed of crossed lines, almost as heavy as those in front of the profile.

There are also some additional lines about the face, especially near the eye.

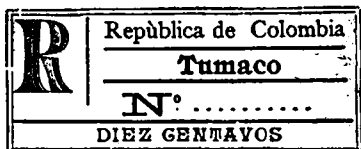
We have received a 30 c. of the current type.

1 c., green; *die recut*.  
2 c., carmine-red "  
5 c., blue "  
30 c., orange; Type 16.

**China.**—We give an illustration of the overprint upon the supposed Railway Letter Fee stamp, which we chronicled in June. We are informed that this was impressed first in *light green*, and later in *dark green* as described last month.

B.R.A.  
5  
Five Cents

**Colombia.**—We give an illustration of the design of the Registration label issued at Tumaco.



We learn from *The S. C. F.* that there has been trouble over these Tumaco labels. The Postal Agent has been dismissed, not for issuing these monstrosities, but for speculating in them. Oh, Jimenez! It appears that there are still no stamps in Stum—we should say—Tumaco, and the new Postmaster has to sign letters on the face and the Prefect's autograph is applied to the back, before they are allowed to pass.

*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a similar series of type-set provisionals, said to have been issued at Rio Hacha. Two values only are reported, but each was printed on more than one variety of paper. They are of oblong shape, and the design consists of the inscription, "No hay estampillas—Vale 5" (or "10") "centavos—El Agente Postal," within a fancy frame, with space for the signature "*J. R. Pichon*," or "*Julio R. Pichon*," which was written below. The sheets contain 16 stamps, in four rows, and these naturally differ more or less from one another; the first stamp of the top row is conspicuous in having a frame of quite different pattern from that of the others. The same setting was used for both values; about 5,000 in all are said to have been printed, including two sheets only of the 10 c., on *green*.

5 c., black on *white*; *imperf.*  
5 c. " *yellow* "  
10 c. " *white* "  
10 c. " *grey-blue* "  
10 c. " *grey-green* "

**Corea.**—We have received three new values in quite fresh designs and printed in two or more colours, a 50 cheun and two apparently higher values, the denominations of which are expressed by "Wn". The 50 ch. is in *green*, the frame portion having a ground of *pink*; the 1 wn. has the centre in *blue*, and the rest of the design in *grey* on a ground of diagonal lines in *rose-red*; and the 2 wn. has the centre in bright *green* and the rest of the design in *mauve*.

50 ch., green and pink.  
1 wn., grey, blue, and red.  
2 " mauve and green.

All three are perf. about 11.

**Ecuador.**—We have received the remaining values of the types of 1899 in new colours, and find them to be as follows:—

20 c., black and grey.  
50 c. " light blue } *as given last*  
1 s. " brown } *month.*  
5 s. " lilac.

**France.**—M. Maury has made a little discovery, which he thinks may lead to something of greater interest. In hunting for copies of the 15 c., *bistre on rose*, he noticed that in the ordinary stamp of that colour (the 10 c.) the word "POSTES" is not in the centre of the label containing it, but is distinctly nearer to the top line than to the bottom one, whereas in the 15 c. the word is correctly placed. The error in the plate of the 10 c. was soon discovered; the 15 c. stamps were, we gather, removed from the sheets in stock, and orders were given for the plate to be corrected. Now M. Maury's theory is that, unless a fresh *cliché* of the 10 c. was substituted for the erroneous 15 c., which it was probably quite impossible to do, the correction must have been made upon the plate itself (as in the case of the 40 c. plate of 1849), and it should be possible to identify the corrected type either by its having the word "POSTES" in the centre of the label or by its having the whole of the inscription "10 C. POSTES. 10 C." redrawn.

We have received the Military stamp promised some months ago. It consists of the current 15 c., surcharged "F. M.," in *black*, in *sans-serif* capitals.

*Military Stamp.* 15 c., orange; "F. M."

We understand that the authorities have decided not to go to the expense of having a special stamp engraved.

M. Bernichon tells us of some provisionals issued at the French office in Pekin, consisting of the 25 c., surcharged "Chine," in *carmine*, and further overprinted with various values in *cents*. He sends us specimens of a 16 c., on which the overprint is "16 Cents," in *red*, and we presume the others are similar.

*French Offices in China.*

2 cents on 25 c., black on *rose*.  
4 " 25 c. " "  
6 " 25 c. " "  
16 " 25 c. " "

We have also received the entire series of the stamps of Indo-China, surcharged with the name "CANTON," followed by Chinese characters, in *red*, for use at a French post office at that place, which was opened on June 15th, according to a circular which we give in full below.

*French Office at Canton.*

1 c., black on <i>azure</i> .	25 c., black on <i>rose</i> .
2 c., brown on <i>buff</i> .	30 c., cinnamon on <i>drab</i> .
4 c., purple-brown on <i>grey</i> .	40 c., red on <i>yellow</i> .
5 c., green on <i>pale green</i> .	50 c., carmine on <i>rose</i> .
10 c., black on <i>lilac</i> .	75 c., black on <i>orange</i> .
15 c., blue.	1 fr., olive-green on <i>toned</i> .
20 c., red on <i>green</i> .	5 fr., lilac on <i>pale lilac</i> .

“CIRCULAR.

“The Consul for France has the honour to inform his colleagues, heads of mercantile firms, and all the residents of Shameen that a French post office established by virtue of the provisions of the Postal Union Convention of Berne will be opened to the public on the 15th of June at 10 a.m.

“The office will be temporarily located in one of the buildings near the French bridge.

“From the date above mentioned, Canton will be included in the Universal Postal Union.



had, *thirteen* sheets of the 1 c. (a most unlucky number), and "a fair-sized lot of 2 c. and 4 c." are reported to exist in the same city. A postal official (one of those non-Philatelists) in some other place is said to have affirmed that he had sold fifty copies of the 5 c. with inverted centre, none of which appear to have reached those who could appreciate them!

Some three years ago a description was given, in *The A. J. of Ph.*, of certain stamps printed by the Continental Bank Note Company (1873-75), with an embossed *grille* measuring  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Our publishers have just received the following with this embossing:—

- 3 c., blue-green (as No. 189 in Catalogue).
- 6 c., dull rose-red (as No. 193 in Catalogue).
- 2 c., vermilion (as No. 203 in Catalogue).
- 5 c., blue (as No. 205 in Catalogue).

In the July number of *The A. J. of Ph.* is a further note upon these stamps, by Mr. J. N. Luff, from which it appears that they were made experimentally in 1876, in consequence of a case of fraudulent cleaning of stamps having come before the courts. One thousand copies of each value then in use are said to have been ordered to be thus embossed, but some of the 2 c., 7 c., 12 c., and 24 c. of the 1873 series are reported to have been included in the lot that was prepared. We have thus to look for 1 c., 2 c., *brown* and *vermilion*, 3 c., 5 c., 6 c., 7 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c. The *grille* is not only of small size, but is differently formed from the earlier ones, the tiny bosses which impress it having their tops cut off instead of being pointed.

A letter from Mr. J. N. Luff, which is quoted by a correspondent of *The Weekly Ph. Era*, gives an explanation of the origin of United States stamps upon so-called *ribbed* paper, which we have no doubt is the correct one. Mr. Luff writes as follows:—

"I have your favour of the 15th, enclosing strip of U.S. Revenue stamps. These are certainly on what

is known as ribbed paper. The only trouble is that friends of mine, who know all about paper-making and printing, insist that there is no such thing as ribbed paper, and I have about concluded to agree with them. They say that this paper never was made with ribs, and that before it went into the printing press it had none, but that the lines we find on the stamps are caused by a worn blanket on the press. After the blanket becomes worn the threads of the warp stand out prominently and are pressed into the wet paper at the time of printing and form these ribbed lines.

"I have found ribbed paper in nearly every issue since 1873, including those of recent date, as well as Department stamps, Newspaper stamps, and Postage Due stamps. I would not be surprised if the same thing could be found in stamps of issues earlier than 1873; and probably they are all due to the same cause."

**Venezuela.**—Our publishers have had an opportunity of examining a sheet (entire, or nearly so) of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  real of the 1866-67 issue. It consists of fifteen horizontal rows of *nine* (probably the complete sheet should be in rows of *ten*, like the 1 real), formed of four transfers from a setting of four horizontal rows. Three of these transfers were used complete, and the last one had the top row removed. There are thus four transfers of the bottom row of the setting, and in each of these the fourth, sixth, and ninth stamps are upside down, thus giving twelve inverted stamps on the sheet.

Similar errors occur in the sheets of the 25 c. and 50 c. of the "Miranda" issue of 1898. These are in eleven rows of twelve stamps, and on the 25 c. sheet there is only one stamp upside down, No. 99, and this appears to have been corrected, for the great majority of the sheets do not show it. On the 50 c. sheets, however, there are no less than thirty-two inverted, Nos. 1 to 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 25, 26, 29, 30, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 50, 53, 54, 61, 62, 65, 66; being the whole of the top horizontal row and five stamps in each of the first, second, fifth, and sixth vertical rows.

## The Stamps of the Cook Islands.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(All rights reserved.)

(Continued from page 264, vol. xi.)

\* \* \* \*

### CHAPTER IV.

#### The Third Issue, or "Torea" Series.



HE British Resident apparently decided that he would not proceed with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $\frac{7}{8}$ d. stamps referred to in his letter of May 22nd, 1896. As a matter of fact, there was no  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate then in existence, all newspapers being free within the Federation, and 1d. each beyond. The  $\frac{7}{8}$ d. stamp, of course, was in the first instance conceived to be a desirable stamp because Tonga had issued one of that value, but in reality

it was quite unnecessary. However, the 6d. stamp was more likely to be useful for parcels, etc., and two other values were also required. On August 24th, 1897, Mr. Moss wrote to Mr. Gray:—

"Might I ask you if you would kindly help the Cook Islands Government to add three new stamps to the present issue? They are designed to use for postal and revenue purposes, and the idea is to have them with the bird 'Torea' on the face, the denominations to be 2d., 6d., and 1s. respectively.

"I enclose the Torea from the newspaper heading of that name, but the beak should be longer and slender, and the legs the same. If to be done I should be obliged for a specimen as soon as convenient, with the probable cost."

The "Torea from the newspaper heading" was a roughly cyclostyled article. It might easily be mistaken for the crude representation of a dove. It was no wonder that Mr. Gray mistook its identity. On September 27th, 1897, he wrote:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, with reference to designs for three new stamps for Cook Islands.

"In reply, I beg to forward herewith six designs for your consideration; also drawings of the black-headed tern.

"The designs marked 1 to 6 are for separate stamps, and the cost of the dies would be £30 each for the smaller size, and £45 each for the Jubilee pattern. If, however, the stamps are desired to be of the same pattern with an interchangeable bar to alter the values, the die, etc., would cost in all £40 for the smaller size and about £50 for the larger. I also enclose a specimen (which please return) of a Barbados 6d. stamp, for which an interchangeable die has been used in production. I should mention that as there will have to be two printings for each sheet of stamps, the cost of producing the sheets would be slightly increased.

"The designer has done his best in reproducing the bird from the woodcut forwarded. As, however, he could not identify 'Te Torea' in the museum here, he cannot guarantee accuracy, but if you will advise me of its scientific name I will arrange for a drawing to be made at the museum. Mr. Cousins desired to add an outline of characteristic Rarotonga scenery, but he was unable to procure a suitable photograph. The enclosed has since come into my hands, and may be considered sufficiently characteristic to be included in the design, but if not perhaps you would forward another photograph."

The tern (*sternula*) is a very common seabird found in large numbers along the coast of New Zealand, and even some distance inland, but it is not very like the Torea as represented in the newspaper heading. Mr. Moss hastened to correct the impression in the following letter:—

"COOK ISLANDS,  
"BRITISH RESIDENCY,  
"RAROTONGA, 16 Oct., 1897.

"SIR,—Thanks for your letter F97/997 dated 27 Sept., and enclosing designs for new stamps. All are good, and the selection is difficult, but the design marked No. 1 is preferred. The stamps to have an interchangeable bar, as the small additional cost in printing will be more than compensated by the saving in original expense.

"I enclose the Barbados stamp and the photo, together with another photo of scenery which would be pretty and characteristic if room can be made for it—even if the stamp had to be a little larger, though that is to be avoided if possible.

"I am sorry not to be able to give you the scientific name of the Torea. It is a snipe, not a tern, and the beak and legs are long and fine.

"If Mr. Percy Smith is in Wellington he could give it exactly. Again thanking you for the trouble taken,

"I have, etc.,  
"(Sgd.) FREDERICK J. MOSS.  
"British Resident.

"W. GRAY, ESQ., Secretary,  
"GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON."

Mr. Cousins, the engraver, informed me that Mr. Percy Smith, whose ornithological knowledge was desired to throw light on the proper classification of the Torea, was not available, so he had to make the best he could of a bad job, and evolved a bird flying across the ocean, with the peak of Rarotonga in the distance. The design is neither striking nor well brought out, and it is certainly no improvement upon the characteristic portrait of Makea.

The cost of cutting the dies for the figures of value

exceeding the previous estimate, the Secretary to the Post Office wrote to Mr. Moss on November 8th:—

"Referring to your letter of the 16th ultimo, forwarding an approved design for the new postage stamps for Cook Islands, I beg to inform you that, after conferring with the engraver and printer, it is found that it would cost an additional £25 to make three dies for the four corners of the design selected. This, together with the cost of engraving the matrix (£35), would amount to £60 for the complete work for the three new stamps. Before anything further is done I shall be obliged if you will say whether you still desire a stamp with interchangeable value plates. To make three original dies complete would cost £105 in all, and the subsequent cost of printing would of course be less. In addition to this the stamps can each be of different design if desired.

"In the meantime the engraver is working on the main portion of the plate."

Mr. Moss acknowledged the receipt of this letter on December 9th, authorising the additional expense, as it would be preferable to the greater expense of a separate die for each stamp.

Mr. Cousins entered into the following:—

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, between ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS, Engraver, of the one part, and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND of the other part. The said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS agrees to make and engrave for the Post Office, Rarotonga, four dies in hardened steel in accordance with the conditions hereto attached, viz. one die with a representation of the bird locally known as 'Te Torea,' with suitable border and surroundings, and the words 'COOK ISLANDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE' thereupon; also three dies for the corners of the aforesaid stamp, viz. 2d., 6d., and 1s., for the sum of sixty pounds. AND it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto that payment shall be made to the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS within thirty days after delivery of the dies as provided by the said conditions, upon the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS declaring that he has delivered to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL not only the dies but also all incomplete or spoiled work in connection with the dies, to the intent that no portion of the dies whatever, whether usable or not, shall remain in the custody of the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS. AND it is hereby expressly declared that no payment shall be made except on the solemn declaration in writing of the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS that all work in connection with the dies for which payment is sought, whether complete, incomplete, or spoiled, has been delivered up; and that the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS does not retain any portion whatever in his custody or in the custody of any person on his behalf. AND it is hereby expressly agreed that no payment is to be made unless the work done is of the highest character, and shall be approved by the Government Printer.

"As witness the hands of the parties.

"SIGNED by the said ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS at Wellington aforesaid on the above date in the presence of  
(Sgd.) ALFRED E. COUSINS.  
"(Sgd.) D. ROBERTSON."

"SPECIFICATIONS for engraving and manufacturing four steel dies as follows:—One die with a representation of the bird locally known as 'Te Torea,' with suitable border and surroundings, and the words 'COOK ISLANDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE' thereupon; and three dies for the corners of the aforesaid stamp, viz. 2d., 6d., and 1s., for the Post Office, Rarotonga.

"1. The work required is the engraving of original dies.

"2. The design adopted is that already approved and sent the designer.

"3. The dies to be made of best steel, and of the same size as the dies formerly supplied to this office by Mr. Cousins for the Rarotonga Post Office.

"4. The face of the dies to be perfectly level and true with the base.

"5. The dies to fit the collar used at the Government Printing Office for the moulding of postage stamps.



"6. The dies to be subjected to the test of striking fifty perfect moulds each in the moulding metal used for that purpose at the Government Printing Office.

"7. The dies to be engraved and finished to the satisfaction of the Government Printer, and completed, and, the whole of them delivered by the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

"(Sgd.) ALFRED E. COUSINS."

The completed dies—one for the main design, and three for printing the figures of value in the four corners—were delivered to the Government Printer on April 7th, 1898, and certified to by him as having stood the required test on April 19th.

On April 25th, 1898, Mr. Gray wrote to the Secretary for Stamps :—

"I have to request that you will be so good as to order from the Government Printer the following Rarotonga (Cook Islands) stamps printed from the new plates :—

2d.	.	.	.	£ 90
6d.	.	.	.	£ 250
1s.	.	.	.	£ 310

£10 worth of each denomination should be sent to this office, accompanied by the account for printing, etc., and the balance to the British Resident, Rarotonga."

On April 29th, Mr. Cousins made the following declaration :—

"I, ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engraver, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have delivered up to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand the matrix and the original die, the completed dies, and all other work, whether complete or incomplete, in connection with the engraving of four dies of hardened steel for postage stamps of the value of 2d., 6d., and 1s., such dies consisting of one representing the bird known as Te Torea and the three others representing the value above described to be stamped in the corners of the impression taken from the first, such dies being intended for the use of the Post Office at Rarotonga and fully described in the Memorandum of Agreement signed by me on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

"And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled 'The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882.'

"(Sgd.) ALFRED E. COUSINS.

"TAKEN and DECLARED at Wellington this 29th day of April, 1898, before me.

"(Sgd.) J. ALLEN,

"A Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand."

The electroplates were prepared from Cousins' dies at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, and the first printings made on June 7th, 1898. The paper used was the same as that in use for the New Zealand stamps, viz. with watermark NZ and Star, and the perforation 11.

The stamps are oblong rectangular in shape. The "Torea" is flying at a great height above a "wavy" sea (that looks curiously like Makea's braided hair), and along the distant horizon lies the island of Rarotonga with its twin peaks. This design is enclosed in an octagonal frame, inscribed "COOK" above and "ISLANDS" below, in white capitals on ground of solid colour. At the sides are "POSTAGE &" on the left, and "REVENUE" on the right, in thin sans-serif capitals, also in white on colour. Along the

four sides of the octagon are ornamented strips, and the four angles are lightly shaded, and left for the reception of the value overprint, which is expressed "2d.," "6d.," and "1s." on the three values respectively.

Mr. MacFarlane had an advance supply sent him on June 14th, and the bulk was despatched to Rarotonga on June 11th. They were probably issued about the middle of July, 1898.

The numbers printed were :—

	2d.	6d.	1s.
7 June, 1898	12,000	10,200	6,960
16 Feb., 1900	23,520	23,760	11,520
	35,520	33,960	18,480

On August 19th, 1899, Mr. A. E. Wittey, then Assistant Postmaster, wrote to the Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington, asking to be furnished with 20,000 blue stamps of a Halfpenny value, similar to the One Penny with portrait of Makea; and added that the issue of the One Penny blue had been stopped.

On September 30th, 1899, Mr. Gray wrote to the Chief Postmaster, Rarotonga :—

"As requested in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that Rarotonga Postage Stamps at ½d. have been printed and posted to you. The cost of printing, as shown below, is £3 12s. 0d., a remittance for which, with exchange added, I should be glad to receive at your earliest convenience.

"22,740 Rarotonga ½d. stamps, 3/2—£3 12s. 0d."

Mr. Gray does not refer to the fact that the Halfpenny stamps supplied were not of the type ordered. The short period between the receipt of the order and its execution precludes the assumption that any communication took place between Mr. Gray and the Chief Postmaster, Rarotonga, regarding the design. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that Mr. Gray exercised his own discretion, and gave instructions that the new value should be prepared from the key plate of the "Torea" series, on account of the smaller cost involved in its preparation. To provide a Halfpenny stamp of the "Makea" type would have necessitated the engraving of an entirely new steel die at a cost of about £30, whereas a stamp of the "Torea" type could be prepared at a nominal cost. The result is that the permanent ½d. stamp is of the "Torea" type. The stamp was first printed in a *steely blue* shade, with figures of value in a darker shade. Later printings are in a darker *Prussian blue*, and the difference of shade of the figures of value is not so marked. The issue to the public took place early in October, 1899.

The Government Printer informs me that the figures of value (½d.) were type-set, and a stereo plate was prepared from which the printings were made.

#### SYNOPSIS.

July, 1898. Representation of "Torea" in octagonal frame. White wove paper, watermarked NZ and Star.

Perf. 11.

2d., brown.  
6d., mauve (shades).  
1s., carmine (shades).

October, 1899. Same type, etc.  
½d., steel-blue, blue.



## CHAPTER V.

## Post Cards.

The postage tariff of 1892 provided for the transmission, within the Federation, of post cards at one penny each. In the tariff for correspondence beyond the Federation provision was made for "open" letters at 1d. per oz., as opposed to 2½d. per oz. for "closed" letters. Whether either of these referred to the peculiarly shaped cards hereinafter described or not I cannot say.

When printing the first supply of stamps on February 29th, 1892, 500 post cards were also prepared and despatched with the adhesives. Subsequent printings of the same design were made up to the end of 1892. The following is a table of all printings:—

29 Feb., 1892	500
23 Aug. "	500
6 Sept. "	500
3 Oct. "	300
11 Nov. "	600
4 Dec. "	253
14 Dec. "	600
Total	3,253

OF THE COOK ISLANDS  
**POST CARD.**  
 THE FEDERATION ONLY.  
 TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



The stamp impressed in the right upper corner is of the same type as the 1d. adhesive of the first issue. The inscription is: "FEDERATION OF THE COOK ISLANDS—POST CARD—WITHIN THE FEDERATION ONLY—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in four lines. Between the words "POST" and "CARD" is placed a large asterisk, surrounded by six smaller ones, representing the seven islands of the Federation. There was one remarkable feature about this card: it was double the size of an ordinary post card, and was folded so that one half only bore the stamp and inscription, the other half being quite plain. The size over all was 127 × 154 mm., and folded 127 × 77 mm. Impression *blue*, on *white* card.

When the "Makea" series of adhesive stamps was prepared, in 1893, post cards were included. The printing (October 31st, 1893) consisted of 2,000 cards, which supply appears to have sufficed up to the present date, for I have no record of any further printings.

FEDERATION OF THE COOK ISLANDS  
**POST CARD.**  
 WITHIN THE FEDERATION ONLY.  
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



The stamp is of the same type as the 1d. adhesive of the 1893 series, and the inscriptions are similar to those of the first card. The card, however, is of the ordinary shape; size 127 × 80 mm. Impression *deep blue*, on *buff* card.

## SYNOPSIS.

April, 1893. 1d., blue on *white*; folded card, size 127 × 77 mm.  
 November, 1893. 1d., blue on *buff*; size 127 × 80 mm.

## CHAPTER VI.

## Postmarks and Cancellations.

Prior to the introduction of postage stamps, pre-paid letters were generally marked with an impression of the Consulate hand-stamp, a large circular mark, the outer lines of which are broken at each side; in the centre are the Royal Arms, at top "H. B. M. CONSULATE" at foot "RAROTONGA." The first obliterator specially prepared for cancelling the postage stamps consisted of the name "RAROTONGA" in capitals, enclosed between bars, forming an oval. At the same time a small circular stamp inscribed "COOK ISLANDS—P.O.—RAROTONGA" was used. This was shortly followed by an oblong mark, inscribed "POST OFFICE" above and "COOK ISLANDS" below, with the date between separated from the inscriptions by short lines, all enclosed in a double-line frame. About 1899 a large double-line circular stamp was introduced, with the name "COOK ISLANDS" in the upper part of the circle, and the name of the post office and date in the centre. Registered letters are marked with the usual large "R" in oval; and there is also an octagonal stamp, with large "R" at left, followed by "COOK ISLANDS"—"RAROTONGA"—date, and "No. —" in four lines, within a single-line frame. Official letters were also marked with the Government hand-stamp, a large circular mark with the seven Stars in the centre, surrounded by the inscription, "GOVERNMENT OF THE COOK ISLANDS."

[Unfortunately, the impressions sent us of these hand-stamps are so indistinct that we have not been able to get them reproduced for this article.—  
 ED. M. J.]

Numbers of the first issue of adhesive stamps were undoubtedly cancelled to order, but I cannot say whether they were sold at less than the face value in this condition. The cancellation is generally the oblong date stamp described above. I have seen very few pen-cancelled stamps, but as they are available for both postage and revenue purposes, doubtless many are cancelled in this way.

# The Stamps of the Straits Settlements

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE PROTECTED STATES.

By W. D. BECKTON and G. B. DUERST.

\* \* \* \*

## BANGKOK.

**B**ANGKOK or Bankok (pronounced Banko), the capital of the kingdom of Siam, extends several miles on both sides of the Menam River, which falls into the Gulf of Siam about fifteen miles below. The inner city, situated on an island, is surrounded by walls and bastions, and contains the palace of the King and other important buildings. The ordinary dwellings are of wood or bamboo, often raised on piles, but large numbers of the people dwell in boats and wooden houses erected on bamboo rafts moored in the river, thus forming in a literal sense a floating population. The trade, both inland and foreign, is very extensive, the exports consisting chiefly of rice, sugar, silk, tobacco, pepper, aromatic wood, tin, etc. The population is estimated at 600,000, of whom about half are Chinese.

The kingdom of Siam not having a proper postal system up to 1882, all correspondence was sent by trading vessels to Singapore, the nearest port in regular mail communication with all parts of the world, and franked there, a system which was most unsatisfactory, and led to the loss of many letters. There were several large rice mills in the city, causing a very extensive trade with Europe and other parts, and it was principally in consequence of the appeal or request made by these traders that the British Consul at Bangkok instituted a regular postal service from Bangkok down the Menam River to Singapore.

Letters had to be taken to the post office, which was within the precincts of the British Consulate, and stamped there, and they were despatched at regular intervals by couriers to Singapore.

The British Consul contemplated using the stamps of the Straits Settlements for the purposes of this service (no doubt considering it as dependent upon that of the Straits Settlements, and following the precedent set in the Levant and elsewhere). The King of Siam, however, is said to have made a representation to the effect that the franking of letters in his dominions with stamps bearing the head of the Queen would apparently signify that Siam was a dependency of the British Empire. As in local circles it was then fully expected that this would shortly happen, the British Consul declined to withdraw the stamps, but met the King's wishes half way by having them surcharged with a "B," showing that they were for special use in Bangkok. It is quite possible that some stamps without this surcharge may have been used at the commencement, but we have failed to obtain any official proof of this.

All the stamps were surcharged at Singapore.



Only one type of surcharge exists. The "B" is a large Roman capital letter; the upper half measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide, and the lower half 3 mm. high by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide, the entire height being therefore  $5\frac{3}{4}$  mm. M. de Reuterskiöld, in his article on these stamps, says  $6\frac{3}{4}$  mm., but this must be an error. The surcharge is always in *black*.

### Issue of 1882.

The stamps of the 1868-82 issues of the Straits Settlements, surcharged "B" in *black*. Watermark Crown and CC, perf. 14.

- |    |        |        |                 |
|----|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. | Two    | cents, | light brown.    |
| 2. | Four   | „      | rose.           |
| 3. | Six    | „      | lilac.          |
| 4. | Eight  | „      | yellow, orange. |
| 5. | Ten    | „      | blue-slate.     |
| 6. | Twelve | „      | blue.           |
| 7. | 24     | „      | green.          |
| 8. | 30     | „      | claret (?).     |
| 9. | 96     | „      | slate.          |

It has always been rather doubtful whether the 30 cents was issued with the surcharge. Mr. Brown, in his work, says as follows:—

"Of the 30 cents, claret, a number of copies have passed through my hands, most of them being palpable forgeries. But I have seen several that agree to less than half a millimetre with the measurements given above, and the conclusion forces itself upon me that this stamp does exist with a genuine surcharge. Putting aside also the fact that Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. as far back as October, 1885, were in possession of this stamp, as stated by Major Evans (a fact in itself sufficient to show good cause for trusting its genuineness), I do not see why its existence should be doubted, taking into consideration the facts above mentioned regarding the similarity of the type of the surcharge on this stamp and on those of the stamps of the same issue. I am aware that I am on dangerous ground in attempting to prove a surcharge to be genuine, more especially when I have such slight evidence. Still, the evidence, to my mind, seems conclusive; summed up, it is as follows:—

"1. The surcharge agrees to the minutest part of a millimetre with the type of 'B' on recognised genuine specimens.

"2. The stamp was in the possession of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., and evidently believed in by them, as far back as 1885."

We are impressed by Mr. Brown's argument, and are inclined to agree with him, but at the same time we have never met with a copy of this stamp bearing a surcharge which we could pass as genuine, nor have we seen one used on an undoubtedly genuine complete envelope bearing all the required obliterations.

*Issue of 1883.*

Identical with the foregoing.

10. Five cents, plum.
11. "TWO CENTS," in black, on 32 cents, orange-red; with "E" of "CENTS" wide and "s" narrow.
12. "TWO CENTS," in black, on 32 cents, orange red; with "E" of "CENTS" narrow and "s" wide.



*Issue of end of 1883.*

Identical with the foregoing, but watermarked Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

13. Two cents, light brown.
14. Four " rose.
15. Six " lilac.
16. Eight " yellow, orange.
17. Ten " blue-slate.
18. 24 " green.

With surcharge inverted.

19. Eight cents, yellow.

*Issue of 1884.*

Identical with the foregoing. Colours changed.

20. Two cents, rose.
21. Four " brown.
22. Five " blue.
23. Twelve " purple.

With surcharge inverted.

24. Two cents, rose.

This stamp we chronicle on the authority of Mr. Brown, never having seen it.

*Issue of 1884 or 1885.*

The 32 c. of the 1867 issue of the Straits Settlements (1865 issue of India surcharged with crown at the top and new value at the bottom in black), surcharged "B." Watermark Elephant's Head. Perf. 14.

25. 32 cents on two annas, yellow.

The genuineness of this stamp with the additional surcharge "B" in black has been a subject of much discussion in the past. The stamp without the "B" belongs to the first issue of the Straits Settlements, and was withdrawn together with the other values in 1868; the first stamps surcharged for Bangkok appeared in 1882, and were the stamps of the Straits Settlements then current. This value belonging to a much earlier issue excited, therefore, considerable interest and suspicion.

Major Evans says that a correspondent wrote to him that he was in Singapore in June, 1882, and on going to the post office to get a set of the current stamps, was supplied with the 32 cents on two annas, and was informed that the remainders of that value were being reissued owing to the stock of the ordinary 32 cents having run out. We are able to confirm the above statement, well remembering that a quantity of these stamps were used for franking letters to Manchester in 1883 or 1884. Under these circumstances it is not at all improbable that a small quantity of them found their way to the British Consulate at Bangkok. The writers incline to the years 1884-5 rather than to 1882, as stated in most catalogues, the curious effect of which is that this, instead of being the first stamp issued for Bangkok, is one of the last. It was first mentioned in *The Philatelic Record* in October, 1885, and Moens also gives 1885 as the date of issue, and chronicles a variety with inverted surcharge.

The stamps of Bangkok were superseded on January 1st, 1886, by the stamps of Siam.

## THE Hague Philatelic Exhibition.

By OUR DUTCH CORRESPONDENT.



HE recent Postzegelentoonstelling at The Hague was a philatelic success. "Extremement beale!" "Grossartig!" and similar expressions were the rejoicings going up from the great number of persons invited to the opening ceremony on August 9th, at 3 p.m., in the galleries of the magnificent Zoological Gardens at The Hague. Before all we must give a word of praise to the Committee generally and in particular to Messrs. Anton M. van Hoek, J. B. Robert, A. C. W. Roodenburg, and D. E. Schreuders, to whom the success of the Exhibition was mainly due.

In his opening speech Mr. Jhr. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, the President, referred to the fact that the Exhibition was due to the initiation of Mr. Anton M. van Hoek, and he shortly sketched out when and how

it had been decided that the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars should organise it. He alluded to collecting in general, and referred especially to the charms of our hobby.

Mr. H. F. W. Becking, the Honorary President of the Exhibition, then thanked the Committee for all that it had done to ensure its success; he also thanked the visitors and collectors for their sympathy and aid, especially La Société Française de Timbrologie, and the exhibitors for the time and trouble that they had taken in showing their treasures to the Dutch people. Lastly, he tendered the most respectful thanks of the meeting to Her Majesty the Queen for having given a medal as a mark of her interest in the Exhibition. He then declared the Exhibition open. The Royal Military Band then played the "Wien-Nederlandsch bloed," and continued to play various national airs until 5 p.m. Among the visitors we noticed W. Dorning Beckton and Abbott, of Manchester, Hamilton-Smith, Frank Wilson, R. Field, H. Griebert, of London, W. Moser, of U.S.A., Dr. Diena, M. Battocco, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. Fr. Krause, Rehbock, P. K. Schauff, M. de Vries, Th. Lemaire, A. Coyette,

G. P. Grignard, M. Lesurre, Kohl, Peres, and many others.

As MM. Bernichon and E. Stock, for reasons of sickness, were not able to be present as judges, and as Dr. Vedel could not come, and Mr. Beckton could stay only until Sunday night, August 11th, there were only nine judges, as follows: L. A. Beausar, Amsterdam; H. F. W. Becking, The Hague; E. J. Bohlmeier, Amsterdam; Dr. Emilio Diena, Rome; Anton M. van Hoek, Rotterdam; Théodore Lemaire, Paris; J. Reclaire, Rotterdam; A. de Reuterskiöld, Ouchy; D. E. Schreuders, The Hague.

The judging occupied the greater part of three days, and the awards were announced on the morning of August 15th.

The prize of honour given by Her Majesty the Queen of Holland was taken by Jhr. C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, for his magnificent collection of Holland and Colonies. The other prize of honour was awarded to M. le Comte P. Durrieu, for his marvellous collection of stamps of France and Colonies. Many good judges consider that this exhibit of France is the finest and most complete collection of the stamps of any country ever gathered together. As giving some little idea of this collection, we may say that it contains two blocks of four each of the 1 fr., vermilion, 1849; a pair and seventeen single examples of the 1 fr., carmine, 1853, in various shades. There are many entire sheets showing varieties printed *tête-bêche*, and a complete sheet of the 10 c., 1875, with the error 15 c. contained in it. This piece is supposed to be quite unique in such a state. In fact, competent judges say that this collection compares most worthily with the grand Swiss collection of M. Paul Mirabaud.

An instructive collection is that of the obliterations of Holland, exhibited by Mr. G. F. Leliman in two great volumes, in which are written on the left-hand side particulars, with official circulars, dates, etc., forming a most interesting history of the subject.

The awards were as follows:—

#### CLASS I.

##### Section A. Unused Stamps of Holland and Colonies.

JONKHEER C. PH. L. VAN KINSCHOT. *Gold Medal.*  
H. H. J. SCHÄFER. *Silver-Gilt Medal.*  
J. A. WREESMAN. *Silver Medal.*

#### CLASS I.

##### Section B. Holland and Colonies, Used, with Special Reference to Rare Postmarks.

JONKHEER C. PH. L. VAN KINSCHOT. *Silver-Gilt Medal.*  
H. H. J. SCHÄFER. " "

#### CLASS II.

##### Holland and Colonies.

FR. KRAUSE. *Bronze Medal.*

Classes III. to VII. inclusive were for varieties of Dutch stamps, cards, postmarks, etc., and the highest medals in most classes were secured by Jonkheer van Kinschot.

#### CLASS VIII.

##### Section A.

M. LE COMTE DURRIEU. *Gold Medal* (for France).  
G. P. GRIGNARD. *Silver Medal*  
(for France, for varieties).  
D. M. DE HEER. *Bronze Medal* (for Spain).

#### CLASS VIII.

##### Section B.

FR. TH. GÜNTHER. *Silver-Gilt Medal* (for Greece).  
V. HARO. *Silver Medal* (for Belgium).  
M. LE COMTE D'ASSHE. " " (for Greece).  
HAUPTMANN A. MARKL. " " " " " "  
MRS. BRIDSON. *Bronze* " " (for Portugal).

#### CLASS VIII.

##### Section C.

D. M. DE HEER. *Silver-Gilt Medal*  
(for Finland, France, and Switzerland).  
J. ENGEL. *Silver Medal*  
(for England, France, and Spain).

#### CLASS IX.

##### Section A.

S. J. VAN DEN BERGH. *Silver-Gilt Medal*  
(for Japan, Hawaii, and Victoria).  
A. FORTIN. *Silver Medal*  
(for Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope).

#### CLASS IX.

##### Section B.

P. JORRISEN PCZM. *Silver Medal*  
(for Egypt, Gambia, and Madeira).

#### CLASS X.

##### Section A.

WM. MOSER. *Gold Medal* (for Buenos Ayres).  
This collection is the same one, with additions, as that which secured the medal in the Paris Exhibition last year.

S. J. VAN DEN BERGH. *Silver Medal* (for Mexico).

#### CLASS X.

##### Section B.

D. M. DE HEER. *Silver Medal* (for Peru).  
S. J. VAN DEN BERGH. " " "

#### CLASS X.

##### Section C.

D. M. DE HEER. *Silver-Gilt Medal*  
(for U.S.A., Colombia, and Argentine).

#### CLASS XI.

D. M. DE HEER. *Silver-Gilt Medal*  
(for English Colonies).  
M. LE COMTE P. DURRIEU. *Silver Medal*  
(for French Colonies).

#### CLASS XII.

Section A. For 50 to 100 Rare Stamps.  
W. W. MANN. *Gold Medal.*

This fine exhibit of rarities contained, amongst other things: Unused Great Britain, 2d., blue, perf. 16, Large Crown; 4d., carmine, Small and Middle Garter; 10s. and £1, wmk. Anchor. Saxony,  $\frac{1}{2}$  neu-groschen, blue, block of four of the error. Brunswick, 1852, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen, unused and in mint state. Spain, 25 mils., centre inverted. Mauritius, 1848, 2d., first print, deep indigo, unused. Tuscany, 3 lire, unused. And a number of other magnificent things which space forbids me to mention.

#### CLASS XIII.

Section B. For 50 Stamps catalogued at under £2.  
A. C. W. ROODENBURG. *Silver-Gilt Medal.*

## CLASS XIII.

## Stamps on Letters.

A. W. POLMAN. *Silver Medal.*

## CLASS XIV.

## Section A. Collection of over 5,000 Stamps.

JONKHEER L. F. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS.  
*Silver-Gilt Medal.*

## CLASS XIV.

## Section B. Collections under 5,000 Stamps.

MRS. M. BERENBAK. *Silver Medal.*

## CLASS XVII.

R. FRIEDL. *Gold Medal.*

For a magnificent collection of Austria, almost every variety, mostly unused, and many sheets and large blocks. This exhibit numbered nearly 15,000 stamps.

PH. K. SCHAUFF. *Silver-Gilt Medal*  
(for Thurn and Taxis).H. GRIEBERT. *Silver Medal* (for Uruguay).P. KOSSACK. *Silver Medal* (for Schleswig-Holstein).

The remaining classes were for exhibits of albums and philatelic accessories, and there were exceptionally few exhibits in them.

The Exhibition and its visitors have been favoured with grand weather, and there have been many visitors, nearly all of whom were English, French, or American. The steamboat trip was most enjoyable. Two dinners were given. At one of these—that at the Kurhaus—the members of the jury were entertained by the Committee. Many speeches were made. M. Lemaire, of Paris, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the Exhibition Committee for their arrangements and entertainments. Mr. Becking thanked the jury for their impartiality, and expressed in the name of all present members of the Society the hope that the Exhibition would be the beginning of a new period of friendship between all Philatelists, and he hoped that the day would come when everybody would be a collector of stamps. Mr. van Hoek liked the idea of an international society of collectors, to meet annually in turn in London, Paris, Berlin, and other capitals. At the beginning of the dinner a telegram was sent to Her Majesty the Queen of Holland, and a gracious reply was duly received from her. After dinner there was a display of fireworks, the *pièce de résistance* being two stamps several feet square; one was the current 5 c. postage stamp and the other the 10 c. due stamp, and both were a great success.

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**Recent Purchases.** DURING the summer we have made quite a number of important additions to our stock of fine stamps, amongst which I would draw attention to the following:—

### New South Wales.

We have bought two important lots of this fine country, containing between them nearly 400 *Sydney Views* and partially made-up plates of most of the "Laureated issues." Perhaps the finest single piece is a block of four 1s., large square, imperf., wmk. "8" and unused, with gum.

### Hawaiian Islands.

A superb specialised collection, with three copies of the rare first issue, viz. a 5 cents and both types of the 13 cents. Of the much-sought-for numerals there were a little over a hundred pieces, all correctly plated.

### Great Britain.

We have bought a superb specialised collection of unused stamps of this country. The collection is a well-known one and a prize-winner in the London Exhibition. It is notorious for the superb condition of the stamps contained in it. Amongst the better stamps in the collection I may mention the following:—

1840. 2d., blue, strip of three, two pairs, and five singles.  
1854. Small Crown, perf. 16, pair and two singles.  
1855. " " 14, two pairs and three singles.  
1855. Large Crown, perf. 16, pl. 5, one copy.  
1857. " " pl. 6, pair and single.  
1847. 1s., octagon, two blocks of four, pair, and six singles.

1848. 10d., octagon, two blocks of four, strip of three, pair and six singles.  
1854. 6d., purple, etc., block of eight, pair, and eight singles.  
1855. 4d., Small Garter, five singles, from light to darkest shades.  
1856. Middle Garter, on blue, pair and two singles.  
1856. " " white, three singles.  
1862. Small letters, 3d., carmine, with the white dot, used, and the only used stamp in the collection.  
1882. 5s., Anchor wmk., on white and on blue paper.  
1883. 10s. " " " " "  
1878. 20s., Maltese Cross, two copies. " "  
1882. 20s., Anchor wmk., on blue.  
1882. £5, on blue paper.

*"Such an opportunity may not occur again."*

### Philippine Islands.

We have bought a magnificent lot of the first issue, all plated and in superb condition, many in large blocks, and some of the plates complete in the forty types. Eight plates in all.

### Nevis.

We have bought one of the finest specialised collections of these interesting stamps. In the single stamps there are fine specimens of the first 1s., on blue paper, unused; 1s., on laid paper, used; three copies of the 1s., yellow-green, etc. But the glory of the collection consists of the plates of twelve types, which are as follows:—

1861. Engraved, perf. 13, 1d., rose, reconstructed.  
" " " 4d. " "  
" " " 6d., grey "

1861.	Engraved, perf. 13, 1s., green, reconstructed, ten types only.
1867.	„ „ perf. 15, 1d.; red, reconstructed.
„ „	„ „ 4d., orange, uncut sheet.
„ „	„ „ 1s., blue-green, uncut sheet.
1879.	Lithographed, perf. 15, 1d., red (with No. 1 retouched).
„ „	4d., orange, uncut sheet.
„ „	6d., grey, reconstructed.
„ „	1s., dark green, uncut sheet.
„ „	1s., pale „ „ „
„ „	perf. 11½, 1d., red, uncut sheet.
„ „	Etc., etc., etc.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the July number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1900, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Austria and Austria-Italy (2 vols.) . . . . .	£533
Hawaiian Islands (special coll.) . . . . .	1,076
Puerto Rico (2 vols.) . . . . .	301
Austrian Levant, etc. . . . .	185
China (very fine) . . . . .	226
France (2 vols.) . . . . .	574
French Consular Offices, etc. (2 vols.) . . . . .	195
Hayti . . . . .	110
Nevis (special coll.) . . . . .	1,196
St. Helena (special coll.) . . . . .	210
Great Britain (ditto, unused) . . . . .	2,703
Spain (vol. i.) . . . . .	659
British Guiana . . . . .	741
British Central and South Africa . . . . .	357
British East Africa and Zanzibar . . . . .	466
Uganda, Crete, etc. . . . .	370

\* \* \*

**Australian Stamps.** THE following extract from a letter just to hand from our Australian agents, Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, may be of some interest to my readers:—

"Certain old Australians, 6d. and 8d. Laureated, seem to be much more plentiful at your end than they are here. During the past six months we have experienced considerable difficulty in procuring anything high-class. We very seldom turn anything good away, but it has not come on the market, and indeed you need not be surprised to find Australia very soon the best market for Australians.

"We were accumulating a nice lot of old Australians, and would probably have sent you some of

them in due course, but we received a request from H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York to the effect that he would like to see some old Australian stamps, and we succeeded in selling him and the members of his suite several very nice parcels.

"We find that we can dispose of most things here at as good prices as can be procured abroad, and we might add further that one reason why we have not sent much to England lately is that we have had very pressing requests from several American collectors to send them consignments which have resulted satisfactorily.

"You can scarcely realise the keenness of the demand for Australians which is at present existing. We daily receive batches of letters asking for approval lots, and although we price our stamps in many cases higher than those in your catalogue, collectors keep them. Whether prices will be maintained or not remains to be seen, but we know this much, that we cannot replenish our stock of some lines at any price. Such being the case, we reckon that you are taking a wise step in making considerable advances in the prices of Australians in the next edition of your Catalogue."

\* \* \*

### United States Stamps Stolen at the Pan-American Exposition.

SOME time during the night of July 3-4 the exhibit of United States stamps by the Post Office Department at the Buffalo Exposition was robbed. The stamps stolen covered the issues from 1845 to 1898. Nearly all of them were

unused, and we regret to say that a considerable number of the more valuable specimens were the property of a well-known New York collector, who had lent them to the Post Office Department.

Following is a list of the stolen stamps:—

1845.	New York: 5 c., original and reprints.
1847.	Originals and reprints.
1851.	1 c. (Types II. and III.), 3, 5, 10, 12 c. Franklin Carrier: original (used), reprints (2). Eagle Carrier: original and reprint (perf. and imperf.).
1857.	1 c. (Types I., II., and III.), 3 c. (Types I. and II.), 5 c. (Types I. and III.), 10, 12, 24, 30, 90 c. Reprints: full set, 1 to 90 c.
1861.	August issue: 3 c., lake, 3 c., scarlet, 10 c. September issue: 1 c. (shades a and b), 2, 3, 3 c., lake, 5 c., yellow-brown, 5 c., red-brown, 5 c., brown, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90 c.; chemical paper: 2, 3 c.
—	Pair of 3 c., imperforate.
—	Reissue: full set, 1 to 90 c.
1867.	Grilled all over: 3, 5 c.; imperforate pairs of 3 c., grilled all over, with points up and points down; grille 13 x 16: pair of 3 c., imperforate; grille 11 x 13: 2, 3, 12, 15 c.; grille 9 x 13: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 c., pair of 3 c., imperforate.
1869.	Full set; also 15, 24, and 90 c. with inverted medal- lions. Reissue: full set, 1 to 90 c. Reissue on soft paper: 1 c.
1870-71.	With grille: 1, 3, 7, 15, 24, 30, 90 c. Without grille: full set, 1 to 90 c.
1873.	Full set, 1 to 90 c.
1875.	2, 5 c.
1879.	Full set, 1 to 90 c.
1882.	1 c. (3), 3, 5, 6½, 10 c.
1883.	2, 4, 10, 10 c., black-brown. Special printing: 4, 5 c.
1887.	1, 2, 3 c.
1893.	Columbian issue: full set in blocks of four.
1894.	No watermark: full set in blocks of four, including four varieties of 2 c.
1895.	Watermarked: full sets in blocks of four.
1898.	Trans-Mississippi issue: full sets in blocks of four.
1888.	Special delivery: full set.

Also complete unused sets of Department stamps, including Agriculture, Executive, Interior, Justice, Navy (with 2 c., green, error), Post Office, State (including the four dollar values), Treasury, War; also all of the Department stamps surcharged "Specimen," with the exception of the Navy error and the four dollar values of the State Department.—*A. J. of P.*

[We shall be pleased to receive particulars of any of these lots that may be offered for sale, and would communicate at once with the owner.—S. G., LTD.]

## Philatelic Exhibition in Malta.

VISIT OF T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.



NE of the sections of the Malta Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition, which was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York on the 26th of last March, was devoted to Philately. In spite of the fact that it was the first philatelic show held in Malta and had been arranged at very short notice, it was a great success, the exhibits being both numerous and interesting.

The forte of local collectors appeared to be the stamps of the old Italian and German States, most of the rarities of these being shown.

H.E. Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta, generously offered a prize in the shape of an *objet d'art* for the best general collection exhibited, and his example was followed by others.

I hope it will not be out of place if I mention some of the principal items which attracted the attention of Philatelists.

Mr. R. Leonardini's general collection, which ends with the year 1886, was very rich in old British Colonials, particularly Mauritius, among which the 1d., red, "Post Paid," was very conspicuous. It also contained some very good varieties of the Italian States, such as Naples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, and Tuscany, 60 crazie. The feature of this collection was the perfect condition and light postmarks of the stamps.

As it was not up to date it was awarded the second prize, offered by a Maltese gentleman.

Mr. Camilleri's collection, which is brought down to the present time, contained many rare and scarce stamps, as, for instance, the first issues of Ceylon; Cape, 4d., Woodblock; Schleswig-Holstein, first issue, red and blue; Tuscany, 2 soldi and 60 crazie. The Governor's prize was awarded to this exhibitor.

Mr. C. A. Micallef showed a specialised collection of the stamps of Malta, handsomely mounted and framed. On account of its local character it attracted much attention, and received an "honourable mention" from the Judging Committee. What interested both Philatelists and non-Philatelists in this collection were the numerous varieties of shade of the early halfpennies, the 4d., brown, *imperforate*, in pairs, and several varieties of watermark, mostly inverted, which are by no means common. Amongst the latter the following may be noted, as they have not as yet been mentioned in any of the leading philatelic catalogues: 1863,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow; perf. 14, CC, inverted. The only one known at present. 1882,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; wmk. O.A. Very distinct. " 1s., violet; wmk. inverted CA. " 5s., rose " CC. Strip of three, unused. " Very fine.

This collection was practically complete, and all the specimens in superb condition. It impressed one as proving what a good show can be made out of the stamps of a country that has but few issues.

Mr. Owen Fearnley, of the Royal Navy, showed a frame of unused stamps issued during the Victorian Era. Each stamp bore an effigy of our late Queen, and nearly every British Colony and Protectorate was represented. The stamps were arranged in the form of a Maltese Cross.

The judges of the Exhibition were the three well-known Maltese collectors—Messrs. G. Miller, G. Pulis, and P. De Petri.

H.R.H. the Duke of York was the recipient of a collection of the stamps of Malta from the Governor, Sir Francis Grenfell. He also accepted Baron Testaferrata Abela's entire and superb collection, with which the Duke was exceedingly pleased, and from which he stated that he would be able to make "some valuable additions" to his own. W. R. G.

## The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 107, vol. xi.)

\* \* \*



Issue of July 13, 1882.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 1 c., red " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 12 c., blue " " "
- 12 c., Prussian blue; perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The margins of the sheets of these stamps bear no inscriptions; they are typographed, and appear to me to be of local manufacture (?). I find none of the signs of the New York products. The perforation also is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , that of the New York stamps is 12. Why were these afterwards perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and from what date? The  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. exists imperforate, but not perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Scott is wrong in stating that the 12 c., *Prussian blue*, is lithographed; it is typographed, like the others. I do not think that it exists perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

These three values remained in use till 1884, when they were replaced by the stamps of similar design



engraved in *taille-douce*. If the stamps of 1882 were manufactured at Buenos Ayres, it would seem that the surcharged provisionals which follow ought not to have been necessary.

[This is almost sufficient to prove that the stamps in question were not of local make.—ED. M. J.]

We insert here a translation of part of a letter from Dr. Diena on the subject of the 12 c., *Prussian blue*, which appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1900:—

"Monsieur Jaquier, in his interesting paper on the stamps of the Argentine Republic, states that the 12 c., *Prussian blue*, to which he assigns the same date of issue as the other values, namely, July 13, 1882, is typographed, like these others. A close examination of this stamp, the details of the design of which are entirely different from those of the 12 c., *ultramarine*, typographed, convinces me that it was engraved in *taille-douce*. It is the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Company, Limited, of London, who showed proof impressions of it at the Exhibitions in London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899. My belief is that this stamp appeared at the end of 1882 or the beginning of 1883. I have seen a copy with the obliteration dated February 13, 1883.

"I would draw the attention of M. Jaquier to the little differences of design shown in this stamp, differences of a somewhat similar nature to those in the stamps of Spain, 1876, which were also manufactured by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Company."

#### Issue of May 11 to July, 1884.



$\frac{1}{2}$  in black, on 5 c., vermilion.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  " " 15 c., blue.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  in red, on 15 c. "  
 1 c. " 15 c. "

In this case again the surcharge is lithographed, but it is much better done than that of 1882, and the hundred impressions on the sheet show no appreciable variations. The same  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. plate served for the overprinting of the 5 c. and the 15 c., with horizontal and with crossed-lined background, in red and in black, a fact that is proved by the presence in all of a little dash which touches the tail of the figure "2." The impressions in black must have been done first, then, when it was found that they did not show up well on the deep blue 15 c., red was adopted, which did not show much better. It still remains a question whether impressions in both colours were issued at the same time, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. together with the 1 c.

It is evident that the Government wished to get rid

of all the old stock of useless values; there were a few sheets of the 15 c. with ground of horizontal lines, which were surcharged with the rest, but there cannot have been many—about five per cent., perhaps.

The colour of the 1 c. surcharge is *carmine-red*, or *carmine-vermilion*; this value is, curiously enough, comparatively common on the 15 c. with horizontally lined ground. I have not found among the surcharged stamps any of the 15 c. with background of horizontal lines and a few oblique lines, as described at page 79, vol. xi.

There are numerous defects in the " $\frac{C}{1884}$ " portion of the surcharge, due to the type employed being too thin, forming so many varieties for the specialist.

#### Issue of August, 1884, and September 12, 1885.



Engraved in *taille-douce*. Perf. 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown.

1 c., red.

12 c., blue, deep blue.

The stamps of similar design issued in 1882 were probably not considered satisfactory by the postal authorities, and they therefore ordered these three values from the American Bank Note Company, who printed them with their customary excellence from plates engraved in *taille-douce*. The sheets contain a hundred stamps, as before, and have only a single inscription in the margin, at foot: "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK." I find the 1 c. and 12 c. on white and apparently yellowish paper; I have also seen portions of sheets of the 1 c. gummed on both sides. The 12 c. exists in two distinct colours—intensely deep blue and turquoise.

#### Issue of August, 1884.



4 c. on 5 c., vermilion.

The 4 c., brown, with head of Moreno, was in circulation down to 1888; it was probably a temporary exhaustion of the stock of that value, one of those most commonly used, that necessitated the overprinting of the 5 c., vermilion, whilst awaiting a fresh supply from New York. The existence of genuine specimens of this stamp with the surcharge inverted has been denied, but that is a mistake; I have seen a genuine entire sheet of this error.

The impressions in the sixth horizontal row are slightly sloping. The surcharge, being lithographed, like the previous ones, shows numerous minor defects and variations.

(To be continued.)

# Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

\* \* \* \*

**Federal Postage Stamps.** THE Postal Bill is nearly through the Federal Parliament, and although it contains the usual provision authorising the Postmaster-General to make or cause to be made stamps for prepayment of postage, no steps have been taken to provide a uniform series for use throughout the Commonwealth. The situation is unaltered as regards the issue of separate stamps in each State, but one of these States has deemed it necessary to make a number of additions to its already far too long list of varieties. In 1884 Victoria simplified her system of collecting postal, telegraph, and fiscal revenue by issuing one uniform series for all duties. When the Post Office went over to the Commonwealth in March last, it became necessary to separate the postage from the fiscal stamps, and, as you are aware, some of the dies which were set aside by the 1884 "STAMP DUTY" series were resuscitated and stamps printed therefrom in new colours for exclusively postal use. To the ordinary mind this proceeding would appear sufficient. The stamps were distinctive enough in type and colour, although they bore no legend defining their sphere of usefulness. On the other hand, the previously existing series was clearly marked "STAMP DUTY"—an expression that has never been used in any country but this one of extraordinary stamp prolificacy to signify anything but a purely fiscal tax. It being proposed and duly announced that this set was to be in future devoted to the collection of revenue other than postal or telegraphic, one might naturally think that the intelligence of the average colonist would be sufficient to prevent him using any of them for postage; and a similar notification having been promulgated with regard to the old-new postage stamps, the aforesaid intelligence would surely be equal to avoiding their use as receipt or documentary stamps.

However, two of the values required for postage, but never under any circumstances required for fiscal purposes—the 2½d. and 5d.—had not existed prior to 1891, and therefore it became necessary either to make new designs or to remove the "STAMP DUTY" legend in order to bring them into line with the other postage stamps. The latter course was adopted, but the word "POSTAGE" was inserted. Now it seems to have been considered necessary to place the defining word on all the other stamps intended for the postal service, and they have been consequently adorned (?) with the inscription "POSTAGE."

Thus the collector who decides to make a start with the new century finds himself in the happy position of having to collect three separate series of postage stamps, all of which were in use within the short period of six months: (1) The "STAMP DUTY" series from ½d. to £100, which were available for postage up to the 30th June; (2) the resuscitated series from

½d. to 5s.; and (3) the same with the added word "POSTAGE." There was also an alteration in the colour of the "STAMP DUTY" 1d., and there is a series of Postage Due stamps, a set of cards, three envelopes, and two wrappers. In fact, the lot would make no inconsiderable collection in itself. Not even the Seebeckised South American Republics can equal such philatelic fecundity!

\* \* \*

**Not to be Issued for Five Years.**

AND now comes an authoritative pronouncement from the Federal Postmaster-General. Mr. Drake states that "owing to the provisions of the book-keeping system, Federal postage stamps cannot be issued for five years. He points out that each State has to be paid for stamps placed on the letters posted therein, and the issue of distinctive stamps, as at present, proves the easiest means of determining the amounts with which they have to be credited." Thus the *Sydney Morning Herald* correspondent, who writes from the temporary seat of government in Melbourne.

Well, we all know that Sir John Forrest held the same opinion before the Post Office was taken over, but it was thought that some easy means could be devised by which the revenue might be properly adjusted in each State, and I am confident that such an arrangement will be arrived at, *pace* Mr. Drake. The fact is, just at the present moment a good deal of feeling is being manifested at the action of Victoria in legislating for the penny postage immediately prior to the taking over of the postal departments by the Commonwealth. It is claimed that Victorians get the advantage of the reduction, while the Commonwealth has to stand the cost of the increased staff required to deal with the increased volume of business. However, as the expenditure is debited against the State in settling the proportion of revenue to be returned, it is difficult to see how this argument holds good.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Drake's opinion, or rather decision, is upheld, all our pleasant dreams of a philatelic paradise will turn to nightmares! Picture to yourself the condition of affairs if six States have the power to continue issuing separate stamps and to vary their designs or colours at pleasure. Matters have been bad enough during the last few years, but one shudders to think of the possibilities in store. If the other States follow Victoria's lead, the post-federation State issues of Australia will become a group of sufficient magnitude for even a millionaire collector. Heaven grant that a loophole will be found in the Constitution through which a uniform Commonwealth stamp can be squeezed!

SYDNEY, July 9th, 1901.

# Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

## Herts Philatelic Society.

*Hon. President*—H. JENNINGS-WHITE.

*Vice-Presidents*—

W. B. AVERY, M. P. CASTLE, J.F., ROBERT EHRENBACH,  
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, GORDON SMITH, M.A.

*Committee*—

LOUIS E. BRADBURY, W. G. COOL, GEORGE GAFFE, E. A. MARDON,  
FRANZ REICHENHEIM, J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, W. SIMPSON,  
C. R. SUTHERLAND.

*Counterfeit Expert*—

Rev. R. B. EARLE, Miserden Rectory, Cirencester.

*Librarian*—

GEORGE HAYNES, The Grange, St. Albans, and 124, Newgate St.,  
London, E.C.

*Hon. Auditors*—W. A. BOYES, A. G. WANE.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—H. A. SLADE, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Headquarters for Monthly Meetings: Anderton's Hotel, Fleet St.,  
London, E.C.

Annual Subscription, 5s. No Entrance Fee. Life Membership, £2 2s.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

"I HAVE much pleasure in submitting my third annual report, which will, I trust, be as favourably received as were the two former ones. While nothing startling in the way of innovations has been attempted during the past season, it is my privilege to state that progress has been steadily maintained in all directions. The Executive and the general body of members have worked well together, and have loyally done their best to further the interests of the Society to which they belong.

"I seize this opportunity of recording the hearty thanks of the Society to those gentlemen (members all, I am pleased to say) who so courteously gave displays and papers, and thus contributed so signally to the entertainment and edification of the members. The Annual Dinner (with Mr. Castle in the chair for the third time) commanded a record assembly, and was a fitting winding-up of the session of 1900-1901.

"As Treasurer, I can state that the financial position of the Society is perfectly satisfactory. All outstanding accounts have been settled, and though the balance has been slightly reduced, the Reserve Fund is sufficiently large to meet all possible contingencies. The Committee would like to make substantial additions to the library, and it should be borne in mind that the larger the number of members, the better shall I be in a position to give effect to their wishes.

"During the session of 1900-1901 the following meetings were held: 1 annual meeting, 9 general meetings, 9 committee meetings, 1 audit. Average attendance of members for 1900-1901, 21; for 1899-1900, 16.

### EXCHANGE.

"Members have contributed fairly well to the Exchange Packets, but it is confidently anticipated that this branch of the Society will find more favour in the eyes of members in the future than it has in the past. Experience proves that buyers have shown up more prominently than contributors, and it is a well-established fact that rare and medium stamps, at reasonable prices, have found a ready sale. All members are entitled to contribute sheets and to see packets without extra charge. Circulation of packets never extends beyond thirteen weeks, and selections of stamps are returned and accounts are settled within seven days.

### MEMBERSHIP.

"The increase in our muster roll from 98 to 114 in one season is a remarkable indication of the good work done by the Society. Two members died and eleven resigned during the past season; thus we may reckon our actual gain in membership as twenty-nine."

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1901-1902.

1901.  
Oct. 1. Notes on Australian Stamps, illustrated by Specimens. M. P. CASTLE, J.F.  
Nov. 5. Display and Paper, "Mafeking Besieged" Stamps. J. R. F. TURNER.  
" 12. Special Meeting. Display, "Ceylon and Straits Settlements." W. B. AVERY.  
Dec. 3. Paper and Display, "Stamps of the German Empire." FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
1902.  
Jan. 7. Display, with Notes, "India." L. L. R. HAUSBURG.  
" Display and Paper, "Lagos." RUDOLPH MEYER.  
Feb. 4. Display and Paper, "Mexican Locals." RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.  
Mar. 4. Display and Paper, "Argentine" (second part). T. W. HALL.  
April 1. Display, "Gambia." VERNON ROBERTS.  
May 6. Annual Dinner. Display, "West Africa Colonies." BARON A. DE WORMS.  
" 20. Annual Meeting—Election of Officers; Receipt of Reports; Revision of Rules; General Business.

Each Meeting commences at 7 p.m.

Promises for Displays and Papers are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec.*

## Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED in 1892. Four packets, averaging about £1,800 in value in the aggregate, are circulated every month to upwards of 300 members. The time allowed for the circulation of any one packet is limited to thirteen weeks, and sheets are returned and accounts are submitted with the least possible delay. Collectors of all grades are welcomed, but in the interests of members satisfactory references are required and inquiries are liable to be made into any application. Non-contributors of sheets are eligible, and are placed last on the lists. Club stationery is supplied by the Secretary and should always be used, and members should send in their stamps for exchange purposes on or before the 20th of each month. The entrance fee is fixed at 2s., and in lieu of a yearly subscription, 2½ per cent. is charged on the gross amount of stamps taken from each member's sheets; no charge is made on purchases. For copy of rules and full information apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

## Answers to Correspondents.

F. E. W.—Guatemala No. 67 is engraved, and the new stamps are engraved also. If you compare together the lithographed and engraved, and the other varieties about which you ask, you will be able to see the differences between them far more easily than any description would enable you to do. We really must decline to answer questions which a little study of the stamps will enable any person to answer for himself. U.S.A. No. 342 has triangles C. Where fiscals have been struck out of recent editions of Albums or Catalogues, it is because their postal use was found to be unauthorised.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## AUSTRIA.

1899-1901.	Perf. 12½, 13.	Types 12 to 14.	s.	d.
1 heller, lilac			used	0 1
2 " slate-grey			"	0 1
3 " brown			"	0 1
5 " deep green			"	0 1
6 " orange			"	0 1
10 " rose			"	0 1
20 " brown			"	0 1
25 " ultramarine			"	0 1
30 " mauve			"	0 2
40 " pale green			"	0 2
50 " pale blue			"	0 3
60 " pale brown			"	0 2
1 kron., rose			"	0 3
2 " lavender			"	0 4
4 " pale green			"	2 0

Perf. 10½. Type 14.

2 heller, slate-grey			"	0 3
<i>Compound perf.</i>				
5 heller, deep green				0 6
5 " "			used	0 3
50 " pale blue				2 0

1900. Unpaid. Perf. 12½, 13.

1 heller, brown			used	0 1
6 " "			"	0 2
10 " "			"	0 2
15 " "			"	0 4
20 " "			"	0 4

Perf. 10½.

2 heller, brown				0 5
<i>Imperf.</i>				
100 heller, brown			used	2 0

## BRAZIL.

1901. Unpaid. New colours.

10 reis, indigo				0 1
50 reis, yellow-green				0 2

## CHILI.

1901. Fiscal postal.

1 c., brick-red				0 1
-----------------	--	--	--	-----

## COREA.

1900. Type 8.

3 cheun, red			used	0 3
--------------	--	--	------	-----

1901. New types.

1 cheun, green			used	0 1
5 " rose-pink			"	0 3
20 " red			"	0 8
50 " pink and green			"	2 0
1 Wn., slate, pink, and blue				4 0
2 " mauve and green				7 6

## ECUADOR.

1901. New colours. Centres in black.

1 c., red				0 1
2 c., green				0 1
5 c., purple				0 2
10 c., indigo				0 5
20 c., slate				0 9
50 c., blue				1 9
1 sucre, brown				3 6
5 " lilac				16 0

## FINLAND.

1891. Type 10, etc.

1 rouble, brown and orange			used	3 6
3½ " grey and black			"	12 0

## FRANCE.

MILITARY FRANK STAMP.

1901.

Current French stamp surcharged "F.M.", in black.

15 c., orange				2 0
---------------	--	--	--	-----

## FRENCH CANTON.

1901. Indo-China stamps surcharged in red.

4 c., purple-brown on grey				0 1
5 c., pale green				0 1
10 c., black on lilac				0 2
15 c., blue				0 6
15 c., grey				0 3
20 c., red on green				0 4
25 c., black on rose				0 5
30 c., cinnamon on drab				0 6
40 c., red on yellow				0 7
50 c., carmine on rose				0 8
75 c., black on orange				1 0
1 fr., olive-green on yellow				1 3

## FRENCH ZANZIBAR.

1897. Unpaid.

½, 1, 1½, 3, and 5 annas, set of 5				17 6
------------------------------------	--	--	--	------

## HONG KONG.

1901. New colour.

4 c., rose				0 2
------------	--	--	--	-----

## LABUAN.

1901. Postage Due.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c., set of 9				2 9
---	--	--	--	-----

## MAURITIUS.

1901. Type 36.

2 c., mauve and purple				0 1
15 c., green and orange				0 4

## NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1896-99. Type 3.

3 c., lilac and carmine (No. 6)			used	0 4
5 c., ochre ( " 7)			"	0 4
8 c., " ultram. ( " 8)			"	0 4
10 c., " orange ( " 9)			"	0 5
15 c., green and mauve ( " 10)			"	0 8
20 c., " ochre ( " 11)			"	1 0
25 c., " carmine ( " 12)			"	1 3
50 c., " black ( " 13)			"	2 6

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1901. New shade. Perf. 13.

3d., sage-green				0 4
-----------------	--	--	--	-----

## SWEDEN.

1901. New type.

1 krona, black and rose			used	0 2
-------------------------	--	--	------	-----

## VICTORIA.

1901. With "POSTAGE" inserted in die.

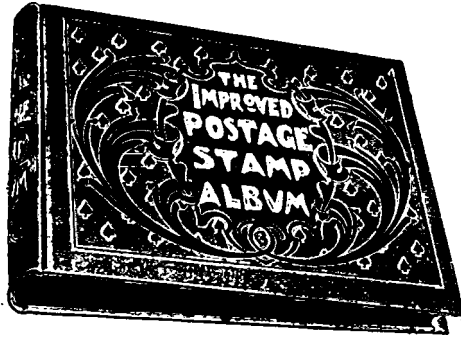
½d., emerald-green				0 1
1½d., red on yellow				0 3
3d., orange-brown				0 5
4d., ochre				0 6
6d., bright green				0 8
1s., orange-yellow				1 4
2s., blue on rose				2 8

# THE IMPROVED Postage Stamp Album.

14TH EDITION.

*Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Re-written.*

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

*One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.*

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
14th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
12 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

FOURTH EDITION.]

JUNE, 1901.

[FOURTH EDITION.

## ADDENDA TO THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PART I.]



[PART I.

Orange River Colony. Transvaal. Mafeking Siege Stamps.

Price 3d. ; post-free, 3½d.

**STANLEY GIBBONS' New Stamp Catalogue.**

[1901-02 Edition.]

POCKET SIZE, in Two Volumes.

[1901-02 Edition.]

Vol. I. contains all Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies.

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

Vol. II. contains the Postage Stamps of the rest of the World.

Out of print. Prepaid orders for NEW EDITION in the Autumn can now be booked.

**SPECIAL PRICED CATALOGUES—*****The Local Postage Stamps of the World.***

Price 1/-; or post-free, 1/3.

***ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, and WRAPPERS of the WORLD.***

Price 1/-; post-free, 1/3.

ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS OF PRICES are published at regular intervals in the *Monthly Journal*, price 2/- per annum, so that Collectors may be up to date in the exact Market Values of all Postage Stamps. An Annual Subscription to the *Journal* is strongly recommended, ensuring an immediate knowledge of any fluctuations in prices.

All orders for Stamps can only be executed at the prices in the above New Catalogue; those in previous Editions are now obsolete.

ONE VOLUME.]

220 PAGES. Size, 8¼ x 11½ inches.

[NOW READY.

**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 is 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. All varieties that are given in our latest Catalogues and Supplements have spaces provided for them.

**In Two Qualities.**

No. 25.—On extra stout paper, strongly bound in art vellum, gilt lettered and artistically designed cover, coloured edges. Price 10/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 11/3

No. 26.—On heavy, highly glazed plate paper, half bound in morocco, art vellum sides, raised band and full gilt back, gilt lettering and edges, supplied in strong box.

Price 21/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 22/-

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1858.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**

Bought, Sold,  
or  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
.. OF ..  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	37
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	39
THE LAST STAMPS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. By EMIL TAMSEN . . . . .	45
THE DON CARLOS 1 REAL, BLUE. By H. L. F. . . . .	51
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	56
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.	58
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	59
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	59
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	59
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	60

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.  
 The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.  
 Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.  
 Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No. 1	each	2 6
No. 2	Out of print.	1 6
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 0
No. 5	"	8 6
No. 6	"	0 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	0 6
Nos. 13 to 18	each	1 0
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	0 6
Nos. 22 to 24	each	1 0
No. 25	"	1 6
No. 26	"	8 0
No. 27	"	1 0
Nos. 28, 40, and 41	Out of print.	0 6
No. 29	Out of print.	1 6
No. 30	each	1 6
No. 31	Out of print.	2 0
No. 32	each	1 6
No. 33	Out of print.	3 0
No. 34	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	0 3
No. 103	"	1 6
No. 104	"	3 0
Nos. 105 and 108	"	2 0
No. 109	"	0 3
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)  
 Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)  
 240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)  
 Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)  
 Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)  
 Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

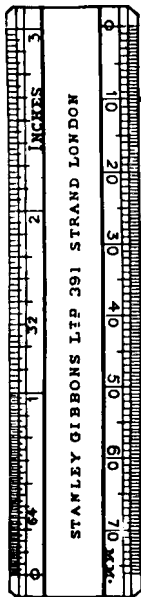
Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)  
 Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)  
 Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
 (Actual Size.)

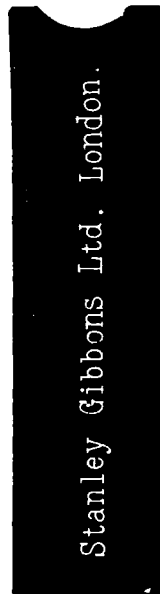
\* \*  
 One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**  
 Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
 (Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

- A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.
- C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.
- D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glassed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.



# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

No. 135.

### Editorial.

\* \* \*



THE July and August numbers of *The London Philatelist* contain portions of a most valuable paper, by Mr. M. P. Castle, upon the early issues of Portugal. The early stamps of that country

(as, indeed, is the case with too many others) are vastly superior to the later ones, both in artistic merit and in philatelic interest, and although a good deal had been written about them, by no means the last word had been said; indeed, it

may not have been said yet, but Mr. Castle's paper carries us a long way in that direction. As all who have ever studied the stamps of Portugal, even superficially, are aware, there are varieties of type in some of the values, which seem to be of a nature peculiar to stamps produced by embossing; and if we knew exactly how the stamps in question were printed, and how the dies or plates were engraved or prepared, we should be better able to understand the causes of these variations. We are told that the method of production was modelled upon that employed in Great Britain for the embossed octagonal stamps, but it remains a question how closely our method was followed in all its details. There can be little doubt that, in the case of our own stamps, the original engraved dies have never been employed for embossing paper, but are reserved for the production of matrices from which the working dies are produced; thus, except where intentional alterations have been made, there are no varieties of type in our embossing dies, except those arising from slight defects, which are found in some instances. Was this course

pursued in Portugal from the first, or are some of the varieties due to wear and tear of the original die, which had to be retouched because it was not then possible to reproduce it? It is only in the case of the first issue that the numbers printed are quoted by Mr. Castle; comparison with those given in Messrs. Wright and Creeke's work on the *Stamps of the British Isles* shows that the highest of these numbers was not beyond the capacity of a single steel die. In this case, therefore, one die of each value only may have been engraved, and the second type of the 5 reis may have been produced by recutting the die of that value when it showed signs of wear. In any case, if the English method of reproducing the dies was employed, it is very difficult to understand the existence of varieties of type, especially such marked varieties as those of the 5 reis of 1855.

On the other hand, in the issues of 1856 and 1857 we have direct evidence of the existence of at least two different working dies of the 25 reis at the same time. Mr. Castle describes two distinct types of this value, one of which exists only in *blue* and shows no minor varieties, while the other exists in both *blue* and *rose*, and shows six minor varieties; two of the latter he finds only in *blue*, two others in *blue* and in *rose* (these dies must therefore have existed together), while the remaining two are in *rose* only and must be taken as later than the other four. At the same time, the reprints in both colours are in the earlier *type*, which was perhaps that of the original engraved die.

The method of printing, down to 1862 at

least, was the same, we fancy, as that employed at Somerset House—impressing the stamps singly side by side. This accounts both for their irregular spacing on the sheets and for the fact that two varieties of type have never been found joined together. It is quite likely that two or more dies were worked by the same motive power, which is described as “a hand-wheel, driven by four men,” but each die no doubt embossed its own sheet.

\* \* \*

**A Lawful Theft?** WE learn from *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that a curious

case was tried a few months ago by the magistrates at Melbourne, and decided in a manner which is eminently unsatisfactory to stamp collectors, and more especially to those who collect *used* stamps only. Most of us would imagine that if, in our desire to possess a genuinely postally used pair (say) of Five Pounds stamps, we were to expend £10 upon a pair of these at the Post Office, affix them to the outside of an envelope, address the envelope to ourselves, and register it, we should have a right to expect to receive that envelope, duly adorned with two Five Pounds stamps and a few postmarks, in due course of post. In the Colony of Victoria, however—where, as we know, the authorities are nothing if not philatelic—this apparently is not the case. A collector from Sydney, who was visiting Melbourne, yearned for a Shilling stamp of Victoria, postmarked on the original envelope, and he took what he thought were the proper steps to secure it by adopting the method referred to above. He was therefore pained at finding, when his envelope reached him, that his Shilling stamp had been replaced by two others of the facial value of 2½d., and that the authorities had not even enclosed the change out of his shilling.

Like the gentleman in *The Mikado*, “he naturally objected,” and he appealed to the authorities of the General Post Office (Melbourne), who appear to have sympathised with

him to a certain extent. They were apparently quite unaware of the usual procedure adopted in these cases in their own office. A detective was employed, who posted a registered letter bearing a marked 2s. stamp, and received the same letter with a 6d. stamp in place of the 2s. He got a rather larger dividend on his investment than the amateur did, but still he was not happy. He accordingly interviewed the clerk who signed the receipt. This gentleman admitted changing the stamp, and produced the marked 2s. “from a book provided by the Postal Department for advances of postage in connection with registration.” After this no one can be surprised to hear that, on the clerk in question being brought before the magistrates, the case was dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence of any felonious intent; the surprising thing is that the case should ever have come into court at all.

But what are we to think of the Postal Department which provides a book (an album, we presume) for the reception of stamps that are stripped off letters when the latter bear stamps representing an unnecessary amount? The full value of those stamps has been paid by the public to the Department; the latter cannot complain if the writer of a letter chooses to pay two shillings for work for which the regular charge is sixpence. The least that it should do is to transmit the letter in the condition in which it was handed in, or if the stamps of excessive amount are to be changed for those indicating the correct charge, the balance should be refunded to the sender of the letter. But it is a very dangerous thing to encourage any tampering with letters on the part of post office clerks or other officials. If stamps may be soaked off the outside, the next step will be steaming the letters open and abstracting their contents. A stamp purchased from the Government is the property of the purchaser, and if he affixes it to a letter, it should be treated as part of that letter—a part that the addressee has a right to claim.

# New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

**Bahamas.**—The *L. P.* reports the discovery of a used specimen of the 1s. of 1863 perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . We well remember that the discovery of this stamp perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round caused some excitement (and even scepticism) in high philatelic circles nearly twenty years ago. We are more hardened now, and the compound variety will probably be accepted without question.

1s., green; *wmk. Crown and CC, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .*

**Barbados.**—Mr. B. W. Warhurst kindly sends us a copy of the following notification relative to the withdrawal of the Jubilee stamps of this Colony:—

"From *Official Gazette* of July 4th, 1901.

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"JUBILEE STAMPS.

"Notice is hereby given that the stock of Jubilee postage stamps which may be on hand at the end of the current year, 1901, will be destroyed, and no further sales will be made of Jubilee stamps after that date.

"The only values of the Jubilee issue now on hand are 2s. 6d., 8d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

"W. H. BAILEY,  
"Colonial Postmaster.

"General Post Office,  
"1st July, 1901."

**British Guiana.**—We have received the 2 c. of the current type (Type 28) in new colours. A correspondent has also sent us the following, which no doubt refers to the stamp that was chronicled some time back in *grey and brown-lilac*, but has only now been issued.

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"NEW ISSUE OF FORTY-EIGHT CENTS STAMP.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, GEORGETOWN,  
"22nd August, 1901.

"On and after Saturday, the 24th instant, a new issue of 48 cents stamp (black with overprint in purple-brown) will be on sale by this Department. "A. W. SWAIN,

"Acting Postmaster-General."

2 c., purple and black on red.  
48 c., black and purple-brown.

**British New Guinea.**—We have received a very handsome set of stamps for this territory, which made what we believe was their first public appearance at the Glasgow Exhibition, in a case shown by the Government of Queensland. The design is the same for all the values, with a picture of a native sailing-boat in the centre, in *black*, in a coloured frame with name at top, "POSTAGE" at the upper part of each side, and value in the lower corners. The engraving

is in *taille-douce*, the paper is that with quatre-foils close together, now used for the stamps of Zanzibar, and the perforation gauges 14.

½d., black and yellow-green.	2½d., black and ultramarine.
1d. " lake.	4d. " sepia.
2d. " violet.	6d. " myrtle-green.
1s., black and orange.	

**British South Africa Company.**—We have received a vertical pair of the current 1d., perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

1d., rose; *part perf.*

**Canada.**—In reply to our request in July for further information on the subject of stamps of the current type that had been found to be wider and shorter than the normal, Miss A. L. Swift very kindly informs us that a friend of hers made inquiries at headquarters in Ottawa, and was assured that no re-engraving whatever has taken place, and that any differences that exist must be due to shrinkage or expansion of the paper during the process of printing. Our correspondent, who is a well-known American writer upon philatelic subjects and a careful Philatelist, tells us that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., 1 c., and 2 c. of the numeral type, and several values of the Maple Leaf type, show these variations, and adds that in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. of both issues one size is found in *grey-black* only, and the other in *deep black* only. It is possible that the amount or thickness of the ink employed may have some effect upon the varying shrinkage of the paper.

Another correspondent tells us of a specimen of the small 5 c. with a plain impression of part of the design on the back, probably a "set-off," due to the sheet having been laid upon one that was not quite dry.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We have received various stamps of this Colony overprinted with the words "KURUMAN—BESIEGED," and with a fresh value and date, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. The siege appears to have extended over part of two

KURUMAN  
BESIEGED  
2d  
1900-1.



years, part, indeed, of two centuries, but we have not yet seen any *used* copies of the stamps; still they may have quite as much legitimate philatelic interest as some of the other South African War products. There are three varieties of the surcharge:—

1. As shown in our first and second illustrations, with date "1900-1."

2d. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.  
3d. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.     "  
3d. on 1d., carmine.  
1s. on 1d.     "



**KURUMAN  
BESIEGED.  
POSTAGE**

**6d.**

1900 1901

2. With the word "POSTAGE" inserted, as in our third and fourth illustrations, but date as before. Impressed on Cape Fiscals.

6d. on 3d., red on *yellow*.

3. The same as 2, but with the date "1900-1901" in smaller figures.

6d. on 1d., green on *yellow*.  
1s. on 6d., marone     "  
5s. on 1s.     " on *white*.

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that the error "Flve" for "Five," in the 5 c. on 15 c., occurred on the first stamp in the sheet, and that there is another variety with the "s" of "Cents" inverted, on the second stamp in the last row, No. 56 on the sheet.

**India.**—*Gwalior.*—A correspondent tells us that he has found a specimen of the 12 a., brown on *red*, with a misprint in the Hindi surcharge, the second character being replaced by one which represents "T" instead of "w." The stamp has been sent to Mr. Stewart-Wilson for examination, so we will say no more about it until we hear his opinion.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhopal.*—We regret to learn, from *The Ph. J. of I.*, of the death, on June 16th, of Her Highness The Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, who has ruled over this State for thirty-three years, and whose name and titles are familiar to collectors. The stamps of Bhopal have, we believe, always been issued for purely business purposes, and although they include an unnecessarily large number of minor varieties, there does not appear to be anything speculative about them. Let us hope, however, that the Indian Postal Administration may be able to persuade the Begam's successor to abandon the State Post Office.

*Bhor.*—We have received a specimen of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. label, which we presume is one of the set which was stated nearly twelve months ago to be in preparation. In spite of the inscription "BHOR STATE POSTAGE" at the top, we believe it to be intended solely for the extraction of *Revenue* from stamp collectors, as the post offices in that State have long been worked by

the Imperial Government. We mention this curiosity by way of warning.

*Hyderabad.*—A correspondent in India has shown us a copy of the 4 a. stamp of this State in *olive-green*, which he tells us was purchased at the post office in, as far as he can remember, March, 1899. We have seen this stamp in *greenish grey*, but never till now in a distinctly *green* colour. The copy shown us is quite fresh and bright, and has the original gum; it is not in any of the numerous tints of the 2 a., and it may have been an experimental printing, or there may be a stock which will be put in circulation some day.

4 a., olive-green.

**Malta.**—The mention of stamps with inverted watermarks, in the description of the Exhibition at Valetta which we published last month, has not unnaturally brought us notes of other specimens of these varieties. They are not, we believe, by any means uncommon, and we hear of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with the C C inverted and with the same watermark reversed. The cataloguers, so far as we are acquainted with them, are not yet sufficiently advanced to take note of these varieties, whose name is probably "legion."

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that he possesses an entire sheet of the current 3d., local print, imperforate vertically.

**Orange River Colony.**—A correspondent points out to us that the list of Telegraph stamps which we gave last month is not complete, and he adds the 1d., *brown*, to the set with "T F." There are numerous other varieties of the Orange Free State stamps that were surcharged for use upon telegrams from 1885 onwards, but we are not sure that any of these would come into our list of Army Telegraph stamps; most of them were obsolete before the British occupation.

The South Africa Stamp Company has shown our publishers the 1d. with thick "V" and an inverted "1" for "I." This occurs on No. 37 of each pane of one printing.

**St. Vincent.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 5d. on 4d. (No. 59 in the Catalogue) with the surcharge double-printed on one stamp only in a block of four. A similar variety of this stamp is mentioned in the Handbook by Napier and Bacon, but in that case it was the first letter "E" of "PENCE" on the third stamp from the left, in the bottom row of a sheet, that was double-printed. It is difficult to understand how these partially double impressions can have occurred.

The same correspondent tells us of a variety of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. of 1890 (No. 55) with the fraction bar deficient. This is also mentioned in the Handbook; it is almost a catalogue variety.

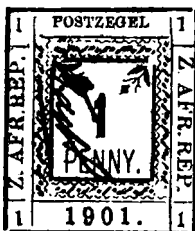
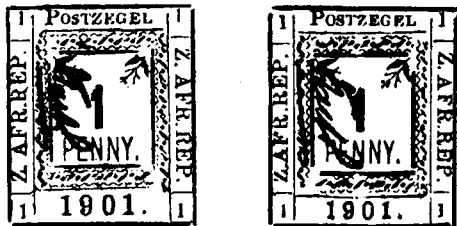
**Seychelles.**—The sale of the 3 c. on 36 c. was such a great success that the authorities of this Colony have apparently decided to launch out further into the stamp business, and it is rumoured that a deficit of some 13,000 rupees in the Colonial budget is likely to be converted into a substantial surplus, if the stamp famine lasts a little longer. We have seen, so far, a 3 c. on 16 c. formed in the same manner as the 3 c.

on 36 c., and a 6 c. on 8 c. with new value printed across the old one and without any cancelling bars.

3 c., in black, on 16 c., chestnut and blue.  
6 c. " " 8 c., marone " "

A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 12 c. on 16 c., surcharged "cnts" for "cents." We should suppose that, if the overprint is genuine, the second letter is a broken "e," as the sheets of these stamps were carefully examined when they first came out, and numerous defects were noted at that time.

**Transvaal.**—We give illustrations of the three principal varieties of the Petersburg stamps, all of which



are fully described in an interesting article by Mr. E. Tamsen which we publish in this number.

We are shown some fresh varieties of the "V. R. I." surcharges:—

1. Parts of two sheets of the ½d., in each of which the second stamp from the right in the bottom row has a very large stop after the letter "I." We described in April last a 1d. stamp showing a similar peculiarity.

2. A corresponding portion of a sheet of 2½d., which does not show the large stop, but in which the right-hand stamp of the second row has no stop after the letter "I".

3. The 1s. stamp with no stop after "V".

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the current 2d. has been surcharged "E. R. I.—Half—Penny," in three lines, in black. A specimen was used in Johannesburg on August 12th.

½d. on 2d., brown and green.

**Victoria.**—We give illustrations of the designs with the word "POSTAGE" inserted which we noted last month, also of those of the 2d. and 5s., which we have since received similarly altered.



We regret to learn that the Victorian Government has taken to dealing not only in *unused* stamps, but also in copies neatly postmarked to order, which are supplied in sets at 50 per cent. off the face value. It is further reported that, in order to prevent undue competition from those who only deal in genuinely used stamps, orders have been given that stamps on letters and packets are to be postmarked as heavily as possible.

2d., bright mauve; with "POSTAGE."  
5s., deep blue and carmine " "

**Zanzibar.**—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes from another journal the news that the 1 a. and 4½ a. have appeared in new colours.

1 a., carmine and red.  
4½ a., blue-black "

**PART II.**

**Afghanistan.**—*Le C. de T. P.* gives a list of colours and an illustration of the design of certain stamps of oblong shape, similar to those of 1893-99 (Type 44 in the Catalogue). The design differs principally from that of Type 44 in the absence of the long horizontal character across the centre, which figures so conspicuously in our Types 44, 45, 46, and 51, and we believe that the stamps in question are fiscals, whose existence was noted a few years back.

**Belgium.**—*The L. P.* notes a variety of type of the 25 c. of 1884. The description given is as follows:—

"The foliage at the left side differs, the top leaf at right of spray is very narrow, and the vein is shown in centre of leaf. In the normal stamp the leaf is wide and the vein is shown close to the edge of the leaf."

**Congo State.**—We learn from *Morley's Ph. J.* that the current 5 c. stamp exists perf. 12½ all round and also 12½ × 14.

**Bolivia.**—It seems to have been only recently discovered that there is only one genuine type of the surcharge "E. F.—1899," which was applied a couple of years ago to some of the stamps of 1894, and that this type was never impressed upon the 50 c. or 100 c. The original story was that each Post Office surcharged its own stock, and the ingenious forger took advantage of this mistake (if indeed he did not invent it), and spread his products far and wide among collectors and dealers. Mr. Phillips drew attention to these forgeries in his "Notes and News" in July, and requested that any which had been purchased from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, might be at once returned.

**Brazil.**—We copy the following from *The A. J. of Ph.*—

"A correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends us dangerous counterfeits of the 300 and 500 reis of the 1894 issue, and says that the 200 reis is reported to have been counterfeited also. These counterfeits appear to have been made to defraud the Government, as the copies shown us are on envelopes mailed in Rio de Janeiro in October, 1900. We give herewith a few points by which they may be distinguished from the genuine stamps.

"On the original stamps the letters of 'CORREIO' are equidistant and slant to the right. In the counterfeits there is a space between the first 'o' and the first 'r'; the letter 'c' is upright, and the first 'o' is nearly so.

"The ornaments in the upper corners are rather too white and distinct.

"The letters of 'ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL' are 1½ mm. high on the genuine stamps and 1¼ mm. on the counterfeits.

"In 'REIS' the letters are not well imitated; the 'E' is too wide and has the strokes too thick, while the 'I' and 'S' are too thin.

"At the bottom of the stamps, below 'REIS,' is a row of pearls, then a row of short, thin, vertical lines, and, finally, a row of heavier vertical lines representing the bevelled edge of the background panel. In the counterfeits the vertical lines in the upper row are much broken and often missing entirely, so that the line appears to be nearly white.

"The most distinctive mark is found in the spray of laurel leaves on the head of Liberty. On the original stamps only a small piece of the stem, between the leaves, can be seen, and the bases of the leaves are usually lost in shadow. On the counterfeits the entire outline of each leaf can be seen, and the stem is strongly defined and extends below the lower pair of the leaves.

"The 300 reis is printed in deep yellow-green, whereas the majority of the genuine stamps are in grey-green or emerald-green. The 500 reis is in a dark, dull blue, which does not differ perceptibly from the current shade of the original stamps.

"The paper appears to be slightly thicker and harder than in the genuine issue. The stamps are arranged a scant millimetre apart, so that the perforations touch or cut into the design on all sides. The originals usually show a wide margin on one or two sides. The perforation gauges 12½, on the originals it varies from 11 to 14."

**China.**—An officer in India very kindly sends us the following information as to the issue and use of the surcharged "B.R.A." stamps, which he obtained from officers who had been in China and were able to

vouch for the facts, one of them having been stationed at Shanhaikwan, one of the places at which the stamps were used. They were employed on the railway from Peking to Tongshan, Taku, and Shanhaikwan, which was worked first by the Russians, then by the Germans, and finally handed over to our officials. At first the Indian Post Office only sold stamps and received letters at a few places along the line, and at other stations letters were handed in unstamped, and went "by favour of the guard." On April 20th, 1901, the British Railway Administration issued the ½ cent stamp, surcharged as described in our June number, which appears to have been used exactly as Railway Letter Fee stamps are used at home. The letter had to be given to the corporal in charge at the station, who affixed the stamp and at the same time obliterated it with the Railway Post Office stamp of the place at which it was used, and the sale of the stamps to the public was forbidden.

They were only in use till May 19th, exactly one month, when the Indian Post Office put an end to their employment by putting on a Post Office van on the mail trains, so that letters can now be posted at any station without extra charge.

Our correspondent possesses specimens of the 5 c. on ½ c. stamps cancelled at Peking, Shanhaikwan, and Tongshan, showing that they were not used at the latter place alone. They appear to have had a legitimate existence, though we have no doubt that not a few envelopes were sent by this method for the purpose of obtaining the stamps.

**Colombia.**—Provisional issues seem to be the only things that are permanent in this country, where revolution and philately appear to go hand in hand. We have received two very primitive-looking labels, produced, we think, by lithography, and somewhat



inferior as works of art to the stamps of Cartagena. Like the latter, they are inscribed "CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" only, but we presume they are of provincial origin. We give illustrations, so need not describe them further.

1 c., black on white; pin-perf.  
2 c. " red "

A supply of 100,000 of each value is stated to have been printed. Both appear to be issued in sheets of 100, in horizontal rows of ten, but the sheets are formed by separate impressions of blocks of twenty, in two horizontal rows about 5 mm. apart, with a black line about the same distance below the second row. The spaces between the blocks of course vary, and, on the sheet of 2 c. before us, the line is partly covered in one case by the impression of the next block of stamps. The stamps in each block of twenty may be said to form so many varieties of type, as almost

every one is plainly distinguished by some blotch or defect due to imperfect transfers from the original die. All we have seen, both used and unused, are impressed with an oblong frame, covering five stamps and containing what appear to be fifteen letters "S" in script type, but we understand that no allusion is intended to the once dreaded Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps!

We have also seen some sheets of the Rio Hacha provisionals chronicled last month, and we are glad to strike out one of the colour varieties, as the *grey-blue* and *grey-green* papers have evidently once been the same, and indeed the two sometimes occur in the same sheet, the paper being a very poor one. On the other hand, there are of course divers minor varieties due to irregular type-setting, as may be seen by the illustration we give of an entire sheet.

The two principal varieties have entirely different frames: I. No. 1 on the sheet. II. The other fifteen

in April. These have "Gobierno Provisorio" at top and value as shown here; they are not surcharged with the name of the printer.

"1 ctvo." black on *blue-green*.  
 "20 cvos." " " *yellow*.

**Corea.**—In January last we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, a 25 cheun stamp for this country. Can any of our readers tell us whether this value really exists? We have not yet seen a copy.

We give illustrations of the three new stamps chronicled last month.



stamps. The latter may be further subdivided into: Ia. "No" with capital "N," "Vale" with capital "V," Nos. 2 to 8 inclusive. IIb. "No" with small capital "N," "Vale" as in (a), Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13 to 16. IIc. "No" as (b), "vale" with small "v," No. 12.

There are numerous irregularities in the frames. It may be noted that Nos. 9, 10, and 12 each have a proper corner ornament in the left upper corner, and No. 11 has them in all four corners; careful examination shows that there was a fair supply of these, but that all the others are in wrong places, amongst the other type. Pieces set the wrong way or broken are also conspicuous.

Rio Hacha is, we are told, one of the largest ports in Colombia, and these locally printed stamps are not for local use only, but have been largely used on letters to New York, etc.

Our readers must have had nearly enough of Colombian provisionals for this month, but we have two little Cucuta varieties to add to the list given

**France.**—Our illustration shows the current 15 c. stamp surcharged for use on soldiers' letters, as previously described.



According to *Le C. de T.-P.* the French post offices in China are now supplied with the Unpaid Letter stamps of France, surcharged with the name "Chine," in *carmine* upon the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., and in *black* upon the 30 c. and 50 c. The 1 franc has not yet been thus treated.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

- 5 c., pale blue; "Chine" in *carmine*.
- 10 c., pale brown " "
- 15 c., pale green " "
- 30 c., rose " black.
- 50 c., lilac " "

We find that there is an addition to be made to the list of stamps surcharged "CANTON," as described last month. The 15 c. exists not only in *blue*, in which colour it should be obsolete, but also in the new tint, *grey-lilac*.

**Greece.**—*Morley's Ph. J.* reports the discovery of a specimen of the 10 l., *deep orange*, Type 2, Athens print, on *laid* paper.

**Holland.**—We are reminded that the current 22½ c. stamp is not given in our publishers' Catalogue. There is nothing wrong about the stamp; it exists, and was duly chronicled when issued; its omission is an oversight only.

**Curaçao.**—Mr. Gordon Smith has seen the following varieties:— *Issue of 1873. Perf. 12½ × 12.*  
10 c., ultramarine.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp. Current type.*  
20 c., green; *variety I.*

**Dutch Indies.**—From the same source we hear of the following:—

*Issue of 1887. Perf. 12½.*  
25 c., reddish purple.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp. Current type.*  
30 c., dull red; *variety I.*

**Surinam.**—Also the 2½ c. on 50 c. (No. 54 in the Catalogue) with double surcharge.

**Italy.**—We are indebted to Mr. C. de Grave Sells for specimens of the new 25 c. surcharged, in *black*, "I PIASTRA 1" at foot, and "BENGASI" or "LA CANEA" immediately above the label containing the words "POSTE ITALIANE." This enables us to complete the description of these stamps, which we had previously noted from hearsay.

*La Revista del Francobollo* states that it is probable that all the other Italian post offices in foreign parts will be supplied with specially surcharged stamps.

**Parma.**—As will be seen by a letter from Dr. E. Diena, which we publish in another column, the long-vexed question of the actual *usage* of the 80 c. value of the Provisional Government issue has at last been settled, by the discovery of two genuinely used copies of the *olive-yellow* stamp. The news should give additional interest to the stamp in question; it also gives the collectors of *used* stamps a fresh rarity to long for.

**Nicaragua.**—We gather from the *M. C.* that the 2 c. on 1 c. provisional, chronicled in July, should be struck out of the list; *Le C. de T.-P.*, on the other hand, affirms that this stamp, which was not mentioned in the Decree, has been received upon letters.

**Portugal.**—*Azores.*—We have received a horizontal pair, postmarked, of the 5 reis Vasco da Gama labels, perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

5 r., vermilion; *part perforated.*

**Salvador.**—We give illustrations, which show rather more clearly than the originals two of the varieties of "Sunbursts," or rayed shields, with which the stamps of this Republic have been sorely afflicted of late. The first is the smaller of the two types first chronicled, the second is the later one

of small size with unequal rays.

Surcharge varieties being perhaps played out, perforation varieties have begun; *Mekeel's*

*Weekly* notes a 1 c., *brown*, type of 1899, with Wheel surcharge, perf. 6 horizontally by 12 vertically, the alternate needles of the horizontal line being apparently broken short, as in the case of the Mexican machine at one time.



We have also received a Fiscal stamp which appears to be in itself of a provisional nature, being a plain type-set label, with the Arms of Salvador in the centre, "TIMBRE DE—INSTRUCCION PRIMARIA" and date "1900" above, and value in words below, within a plain double-lined frame. Printed in *black* on white paper, perf. about 12. We are told that a whole set of these exists, up to \$50, but we are glad to hear that only the "Un centavo" has been used for postage at present. The specimen shown us is surcharged "REVISADO," in *blue*, postmarked "ADMON. DE CORREOS—SONSONATE" in a circle, with date "JUN. 16—1901" in the centre.

*Fiscal Postal (?)*. 1 c., black.

*Le C. de T.-P.* states that, although this stamp is affixed to letters, its use is not postal, but that it represents an addition to the regular postage levied for the benefit of the national schools. It would thus be a fiscal simply, not a postal.

**Servia.**—We have received the 15, 20, and 25 para on plain paper, which we chronicled some time ago without being able to give the gauge of the perforation. We find them as follows:—

15 p., mauve; *perf.* 11½.  
20 p., orange-yellow; *perf.* 11½.  
25 p., dull blue

**Switzerland.**—In our June number we gave a list, compiled from a paper by Mr. G. A. Anderson in *The Ph. J. of I.*, of some varieties of perforation which the writer of the paper claimed to have discovered, and we added some remarks as to irregularities in the machine which might have produced these varieties, assuming that they existed. In the August number of *The Ph. J. of I.* is a note by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, in which he states that, as far as his experience goes, several of Mr. Anderson's varieties do not and cannot exist. He tells us that the stamps are perforated neither with a comb-machine nor with a single-line, but with one that perforates a whole sheet at once; that the values from 2 c. to 15 c. are printed by one firm, and are always perforated 11½ all round; and that the higher values are printed by another firm, and from 1882 to 1891 were perforated 11½ (horizontally) × 12 (vertically), and since 1891 are perforated 11½ (hor.) × 11 (vert.). M. de Reuterskiöld's list is as follows:—

1882-91. *Perf.* 11½ × 12.

20 c., orange-yellow, red-orange.  
25 c., yellow-green, grass-green, blue-green.  
40 c., grey.  
50 c., light blue, dark blue.  
1 fr., marone, red-brown.  
3 fr., bistre-brown.

1891-1901. *Perf.* 11½ × 11.

20 c., dark orange.  
25 c., yellow-green, blue-green.  
25 c., dark blue.  
30 c., reddish brown, yellowish brown.  
40 c., grey.  
50 c., dark blue.  
50 c., green.  
1 fr., marone.

The only other varieties that he recognises are the five values perf 9½, a gauge that was tried but not approved.



# The Last Stamps of the South African Republic.

## THE PIETERSBURG ISSUE OF 1901.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

\* \* \* \*

**W**HEN the Government of the South African Republic evacuated Pretoria at the beginning of June, 1900, on the approach of Lord Roberts' troops, they forgot, amongst other things, to take a supply of postage stamps with them, and consequently had to conduct their postal service with the aid of the few stamps that happened to be in stock at the country post offices.

Owing to the great decrease in the business correspondence, caused by the British occupation of Pretoria and Johannesburg, and to the fact that letters to and from burghers on commando (active service) were carried free of charge, the supply of stamps of the 1896 type lasted till the end of December, 1900, when the Boer Government decided to work their posts, etc., without stamps.

From October, 1900, all communication with the outside world, which had hitherto been carried on *via* Delagoa Bay, was cut off, so that it was impossible to import new stamps or anything else.

A study of the map will show that at that time the Boers had practically half of the country still in their possession—the poorest and most thinly populated half, it is true, but containing just then at least double the usual number of inhabitants, owing to the large influx of Colonials, Free Staters, and the inhabitants fleeing from the southern districts. They had about a hundred miles of railway, five hundred miles of telegraph lines, and fifty-one post offices and agencies, nearly all of which were in full working order; and the mails were carried as regularly as in time of peace, in spite of the fact that neither the officials nor the contractors had received any pay since the previous May.

In January, 1901, it was found that there was practically no check upon the sums received from the public for postal and telegraph charges, which were paid in cash; and it was therefore considered absolutely necessary to provide stamps for the use of these departments.

The only printing-office in this part of the country was at Pietersburg, where was issued the only remaining Dutch newspaper, the *Zoutpansberg Wachter*; and where Government printing work had been done on previous occasions. This was now converted into a State printing-office, the owner was appointed and sworn in as Director, and an order was given for the printing of all Government papers, amongst other things £250,000 (nominal) of paper currency (including 208,000 £1 notes) and £500 worth of postage stamps. The staff consisted of the Director, the book-keeper, and one printer. The two former were not practical printers, but did the editing, etc., of the news-

paper, so that all the actual setting up and printing work had to be done by one man. I think he did it very well, considering all the difficulties he had to contend with—getting out the paper, with special editions, at a moment's notice, containing war news provided by the official Director; printing the bank notes, one at a time, and the postage stamps in little sheets of twenty-four; besides private work, etc. It seems a wonder that more errors cannot be found in the setting of the stamps. It must be remembered, too, that all work had to be done by daylight; the supplies of paraffin and candles had long been exhausted, so that no night work was possible.

The Government order was for the following quantities of postage stamps in sheets of twelve:—

400 sheets of ½d.	=	4,800 stamps.
2,000 " " 1d.	=	24,000 " "
1,300 " " 2d.	=	15,600 " "
400 " " 4d.	=	4,800 " "
200 " " 6d.	=	2,400 " "
200 " " 1s.	=	2,400 " "

In all, 54,000 stamps, with a total face value of £500.

The different values were to be printed on differently coloured papers, corresponding with the colours of the stamps of 1896; all the stamps were to be perforated, and the 1d., 4d., and 6d. were to be printed first.

The Government appointed Mr. I. T. de V. Smit as Controller of these stamps (he was also Controller of the Paper Currency printed at the same period), as stated in the following official notice:—

### “GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

“With reference to the new postage stamps, which the Government has decided to issue, it is hereby notified for general information that none of these stamps will be valid or of legal currency unless authenticated on the face by the initials of I. T. de V. Smit, who has been appointed by the Government as Controller of this issue of postage stamps.

“F. W. REITZ, *State Secretary.*

“Government Office te Velde, District of Middelburg,  
“February 8th, 1901.”

Before proceeding further, let me make a few remarks upon the foregoing order and appointment. The Government had wanted to have the Arms of the South African Republic in the centre of the stamps, but as there was only one suitable block of this in the printing-office, and they had no means of multiplying it, the idea had to be abandoned. The value, therefore, was inserted in the centre, and the date “1901” took the place of the value in the bottom of the frame. The stamps were to have been printed in sheets of sixty—that being the size of the sheets of all the stamps of the Republic since 1885—but the Director

pointed out that his small office could not possibly set up more than twelve stamps of the same design, as there was no stock of fancy type (borders, etc.) now obtainable in the country, and he added that he had only five different colours of gummed paper instead of the six that were required. It was therefore decided that the sheets should contain twelve stamps each, and that the colours should be *green* for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d., *red* for the 1d., *orange* for the 2d., *blue* for the 4d., and *yellow* for the 1s.

When the printer had set up his twelve stamps and started printing them, he found that this arrangement would not answer, the large printing-press, the small plate of twelve stamps, and the gummed paper refusing to work harmoniously together in the hot weather of an African summer. So he, on his own account, set up another block of twelve, taking type that matched the first as nearly as possible, and printed sheets of twenty-four stamps, with the idea of cutting these in half and delivering them in sheets of twelve as ordered.

This was the cause of the *three* principal varieties of type which are recognised by Philatelists. The Government and the general public, of course, saw but one design, nobody noticing the fact that the date "1901" in the last two rows is in smaller figures than in the first two, or that the word "POSTZEGEL" in the last row is not identical with that in the other three.

The newly appointed Controller, Mr. Smit, was a gentleman who filled numerous Government offices. He was Acting Magistrate, First Magistrates' Clerk, Public Prosecutor, Treasurer of the Commissariat, Acting State Attorney, Controller of the Paper Currency, etc., etc.; and now, in addition to all the other duties, he had the work of initialling 54,000 postage stamps. I can fancy that he blessed the job, but he did it well; if he did not initial every one of the stamps he did the great majority of them, and so carefully that hardly any varieties in the initials can be found, except of course the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. initialled in *black* as well as in *red*. Whenever the initialling on a sheet was not up to his standard, he simply destroyed that sheet and took another. He did this work in his *spare* time. One would not suppose that he had much spare time, with all his other duties, some of which necessitated long journeys and involved a large amount of political work and mental worry; but still he managed to do it, and I think he well deserves the Gold Medal of any Philatelic Society for it.

The intention, in printing only six values instead of eight or ten, was to provide for actual requirements only. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was for printed matter, the 1d. for the single letter rate, the 2d. for double postage, 4d. was the registration fee, and the 6d. and 1s. were for parcels and telegrams.

The stamps were all to have been perforated, but, owing to the fact that the work of initialling progressed very slowly and was not completed in time, some of the sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d., and all the 4d., 6d., and 1s., were issued imperforate.

The printer struck off several proof sheets and sent one to the Controller for approval. The latter corrected any errors that he might find in the numerals, but he only looked to see that these were correct, and then ordered the stamps to be printed off.

The printing was done in batches of fifty sheets of twenty-four stamps each, equal to a hundred Government sheets of twelve. These were handed over to the Controller to be initialled. When he had finished this he sent them back to the printer to be cut in half and perforated; they were then returned to the Controller, and he distributed them to the post offices.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps were printed from what I call two plates, the first containing various errors of spelling, etc., and the second being the same with the errors corrected. When the printer found that he had got ahead of the Controller in his work he took the opportunity of correcting the most prominent of the errors, and then printed the remainder of these values from the corrected setting. From personal observation and from careful inquiry I gather that this first printing consisted of fifty sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and a hundred sheets of 1d. stamps. These  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are initialled in *black* on either the right- or the left-hand side, and the initialling is not so well done as upon the other sheets; it seems more like the work of a beginner. The stamps are imperforate, and were only issued with the last printings. It would seem as if the Controller was not satisfied with his work, and had put these sheets aside, intending to replace them by better ones, but was prevented from doing this by want of time. Among this lot were three sheets that were not initialled at all; these are the only sheets that slipped through unfinished and were really issued to the public in that condition.

The Controller wasted many a sheet through not being satisfied with his writing. He evidently realised that the idea of the Government was to prevent fraud by having all the stamps initialled by one person and in exactly the same manner; he was therefore very careful about his work. But the waste he caused had to be filled up, and this he did by making use of the printer's proof sheets to make up his packets of fifty or a hundred sheets, thus causing several of the errors of the 4d. and 6d. to be put in circulation. In describing, later on, the different values separately I speak of First and Second printings of these values, as I should not be justified in applying the term "proof" to a sheet with errors when that sheet had been passed by the Controller, initialled, and sent out to a post office, where it was sold to the public in the ordinary way.\*

\* Mr. Tamsen has, of course, had opportunities of examining a far larger number of copies of all these stamps than we have, and has also had access to special sources of information. He therefore knows far better than we do the relative rarity of the errors of the 4d. and 6d. stamps as compared with the impressions from the corrected setting. But our own impression, derived from an examination of the small stock obtained by our publishers, consisting of a few entire sheets of the 1d. and single copies of the other values, was that there were two distinct printings of the 1d., 4d., and 6d. from practically the same settings, the *errors* in the two higher values being with very few exceptions (and those such as might well be corrected in changing the numerals) identically the same as those in the first printing of the 1d., and easily identified as occurring in the same positions on the sheets. This is confirmed by Mr. Tamsen's lists. Again, *proof* sheets would surely have contained more *errors* than those printed from the corrected setting, however superficially the proof-reading might have been done; whereas these uncorrected proof sheets of the 4d. and 6d. show hardly so many errors as the first printing of the 1d.

In view of the fact that an order is stated, in the earlier

The records of daily work were destroyed with the printing-office when the British troops occupied Pietersburg, so it is impossible to refer to them. The Director knows nothing of these minor matters, and I have not been able to interview the printer, so I have no information as to when this or that value was printed. The 1s. stamps were printed last, and evidently no corrections were made in the setting of this value [after the printing commenced], but the whole of the hundred sheets [of twenty-four] ordered were printed off at the same time. After this the plate was destroyed [or broken up] in the presence of the Director and Controller, so that reprinting is impossible.

The perforation gauges 11½, and it exists only on three sides of each stamp, as the small sheets of twelve have only one horizontal line of perforation (between the two rows) and vertical perforation between the stamps [leaving the corner stamps perforated on two sides only]. Some sheets of the 1d. were partly perforated, horizontally or vertically only; other sheets show double perforation. Some of the ½d. initialled in *red*, and of the 1d. first printing exist imperforate; these are errors, and escaped perforation by accident. The last batch of 1d. and 2d., and all the 4d., 6d., and 1s., are imperforate. Owing to the sudden advance of the British troops on Pietersburg, which was quite unexpected by the Boer Government, the people got too excited to trouble about business. The officials prepared to leave, and Mr. Smit among them, so instead of sending the stamps back to the printing-office to be perforated, he issued them in their incomplete state to the Post Office, and burnt the uninitialled sheets that were still in his possession.

It is said that the quantities burnt were:—

150 sheets of 1d.
350 " " 2d.
50 " " 4d.

leaving the following as the numbers really issued:—

4,800 ½d. stamps.	3,600 4d. stamps.
20,400 1d. " "	2,400 6d. " "
7,200 2d. " "	2,400 1s. " "

But, according to my experience, the ½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps are scarcer than these figures would warrant.

In answer to the question, Why did the Controller use two different inks for initialling? the Director tells me that, after initialling the first printings of the ½d. and 1d. stamps in *black*, the Controller tried *red* ink for the next lot of ½d., and he found this such an improvement that he proposed to initial the 4d. and 6d. stamps in *red* also; but as the *red* ink was exhausted when he had finished the ½d. stamps, he had

part of the paper, to have been given for the 1d., 4d., and 6d. stamps to be printed first, we are inclined to believe that there was really a first printing of the 4d. and 6d. from the same setting as that which produced the ½d. and 1d., and which contained all the numerous errors that are not found in the other two values. This edition of the 4d. and 6d. stamps may have been put on one side at first, like that of the ½d., and a comparatively small portion of it put in circulation at all; but we can hardly suppose that the errors which have been discovered existed only in a few proof sheets put in to replace those spoiled by the Controller.—Ed. M. J.

to fall back upon the *black*, which certainly does not look so well upon either the *green* or the *blue* paper.\*

I believe March 1st was the date on which it was originally intended to issue the stamps, but it was not until the middle of that month that a sufficient supply of 1d. stamps was finished and distributed to the various post offices in the country; some stocks of the other values were also ready, but they were not issued till later.

In the Government Gazette, the *Zoutpansberg Wachter*, for March 15th, 1901, is the following:—

“NOTICE.

“With reference to the new postage stamps which the Government of the South African Republic has decided to issue, it is hereby notified for general information that the issue of postage stamps of the value One Penny will take place on March 20th, 1901.

“The Postage Stamps will be obtainable at all Post Offices.

“I. T. DE V. SMIT, *Controller*.

“PIETERSBURG, *March 15th, 1901.*”

From this it will be seen that March 20th, 1901, is the official date of issue of these stamps,† although the other values only appeared on April 3rd, as shown by the following announcement in the Government Gazette of March 29th:—

“NOTICE.

“With reference to the new postage stamps which the Government of the South African Republic has decided to issue, it is hereby notified for general information that the issue of these postage stamps of the following denominations:—One Halfpenny, Two Pence, Four Pence, and Six Pence, will take place on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901.

“The Postage Stamps will be obtainable at the Post Office, Pietersburg.

“I. T. DE V. SMIT, *Controller*.

“PIETERSBURG, *March 29th, 1901.*”

It may be observed that no mention is made of the shilling stamps in the above announcement. Mr. Smit had overlooked these, and accordingly had the following printed in the next number of the Gazette:—

“NOTICE.

“With reference to the issue of new postage stamps by the Government of the South African Republic, as per my notice dated March 29th, stating that the issue of Halfpenny, Twopence, Fourpence, and Sixpence values would take place on Wednesday, April 3rd, it is notified for general information that on the same date the issue of postage stamps of One Shilling also took place.

“I. T. DE V. SMIT,

“*Controller*.

“PIETERSBURG, *April 4th, 1901.*”

\* Is it not possible that the Controller used the *red* ink upon the second lot of ½d. stamps in order to distinguish them from the 6d., having by that time realised the fact that there might be some inconvenience in having two stamps on the same paper without any distinguishing mark? This may also be the reason why the first lot of ½d. was put on one side, and only issued after the second, though, as this value appears to have been in circulation only six days, it must be difficult to ascertain which lot was actually handed over to the Post Office first.—Ed. M. J.

† We should rather say that the date of issue of the 1d. only was March 20th, and that the date of issue of the other values was April 3rd. It seems also worthy of notice that only the 1d. stamps appear to have been sent out to the country offices, the other values being only obtainable in Pietersburg. We should not like to suggest that the other values only reached the Post Office just in time to prevent their issue being nipped in the untimely bud by the British troops.—Ed. M. J.

On April 9th Pietersburg was captured by General Plumer, after an eight days' march from Pretoria. The central office being occupied, the whole of the postal communications which the Boers had in the northern districts were broken up, and the circulation of these stamps came to an end. It had been but short, only of twenty days' duration in the case of the 1d. and six days' for the other values.

A person who purchased some of these stamps in Pietersburg tells me that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps he bought were put up in envelopes marked as containing a hundred sheets of twelve each of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., value £2 10s., and that one of them contained those initialled in *black* and the three sheets that had not been initialled. Some of the other stamps were also placed in envelopes, and marked 50 or 100 sheets, and the total value. The 1d. stamps were made up in packets of twenty sheets of twelve, numbered in pencil 1 to 20, and the left- or right-hand margins of the sheets were gummed together, so as to form a book of twenty leaves. Some stamps also were issued in full sheets of twenty-four.

Some of the copies without initials are offered for sale here in Pretoria, but these are part of the remaining proof sheets, obtained by favour from the printing-office; they have no legitimate value as postage stamps, but are collectible as proofs.

I now pass on to the description of the stamps themselves. At the top is the word "POSTZEGEL" (Postage Stamp), at the bottom the date "1901," at each side "Z. AFR. REP.," reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. In the four corners are small numerals corresponding with the value, and in the centre a large numeral over the word "PENNY", "PENCE", or "SHILLING"; the centre is enclosed by four heavy lines, forming what I shall term the "inner frame." This is one of the best guides for distinguishing the varieties of type on the sheets, the four lines varying somewhat in relative position, etc., on every stamp, some being out of place, some broken, and one (on No. 12) almost always failed to print. Inside this frame, in each of the two upper corners, is a kind of flower ornament, which I shall call a "Spray." The fancy ornamentation, between this "inner frame" and that which contains the lettering, varies even more, but it is impossible to describe it. All the other parts vary also, in fact no two stamps on the same sheet are alike, as may be expected in the case of stamps set up from ordinary printer's type; they thus offer a fine field for *plating*.\*

The full sheet of twenty-four stamps measures 168 to 169 mm. horizontally by 137 mm. vertically. Each stamp measures 26 x 31 to 31½ mm.; they are arranged in four horizontal rows of six. There was a distance of 3 mm. between the first and second and the third and fourth horizontal rows, and 6 mm. between the second and third; thus, when the printer divided the sheets in halves across the centre, there were margins 3 mm. wide at the bottom of the upper half and at the top of the lower half. The distance between the vertical rows was only 2 mm., not enough

to allow for any irregularity in the vertical perforating, and as this was not always very accurately done the side perforations touch some of the stamps on almost every sheet.

There are three principal varieties of type, which can be distinguished from one another at a glance:—

I. The word "POSTZEGEL" has a capital "P" and measures 14½ mm. in length; the date "1901" is in large figures, and measures 9½ mm.

II. "POSTZEGEL" as in Type I., but the date is in smaller figures and measures only 8 mm.

III. The word "POSTZEGEL" is all in small capitals and measures only 13 mm.; date as in Type II.

The twelve stamps forming the upper half of the full sheet are Type I., the six in the third horizontal row are Type II., and the six in the last row are Type III. These sheets being cut across the centre and not perforated above and below the two rows of stamps forming the post office sheets of twelve; it follows that (in the perforated stamps) Type I. are imperforate either at top or bottom, Type II. are always imperforate at top, and Type III. always imperforate at bottom.

All the values are printed in *black* on coloured wove paper, that of the 1d. varying in thickness. They are initialled as a rule at the left-hand side (but some were accidentally initialled at the right) and in *black* ink, except the second printing of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which are initialled in *red*.

#### LIST OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black on *green*.

First Printing. Initialled in *black*. Imperf.

##### TYPE I.

1. No stop after "AFR" at left (No. 2).
2. "½" instead of "¼" in left upper corner; no bar above "½" in right lower corner (No. 3).
3. No stop after "1901" (No. 6).
4. "BEP." for "REP." at left; no stop after "1901" (No. 11).
5. Top of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).\*

##### TYPE II.

6. "AFB." for "AFR." at left (No. 15).
7. "POSTZEGEL" for "POSTZEGEL"; no stop after "Z" at left (No. 16).
8. No bar above "½" in right lower corner (No. 18).

##### TYPE III.

9. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 19).
10. No stop after "Z" at left; no bar below "½" in right upper corner (No. 22).
11. "AER." for "AFR." at left (No. 23).

Second Printing. Initialled in *red*. Perf. and imperf.

##### TYPE I.

1. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 4).
  2. Inner frame below fails to print (No. 5).
  3. Left side of inner frame too high (No. 7).
  4. Top of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).
- Nos. 7 and 8 show a small figure "1" only in right lower corner, the rest of the fraction failing to print.

##### TYPE II.

5. The numerals of the fraction in the centre are on the same level, "1/2" instead of "1/8" (No. 17).
6. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 18).

\* The variations can be plainly distinguished in the illustrations which we give of entire sheets of the two printings of the 1d. stamps. These show also almost all the errors that are listed of the other values.—ED. M. J.

\* Traces of this line can almost always be seen, and in some impressions of the 1d. it is fairly distinct. The number in parenthesis indicates the position of the stamp on the sheet.—ED. M. J.

PLATE I.

FIRST PRINTING OF THE ONE PENNY.

TYPE I.

TYPE II.

TYPE III.



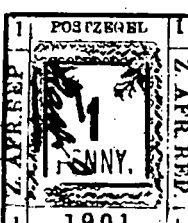
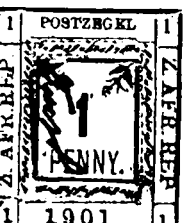
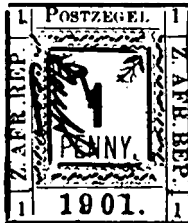
13  
12  
10  
9  
8  
7



21  
20  
19



To face p. 49.]



TYPE I.

TYPE II.

TYPE III.

SECOND PRINTING OF THE ONE PENNY.

PLATE II.

## TYPE III.

7. Hyphen between "AFR-REP." at right (No. 24).

No. 19 shows a small figure "1" only in the left lower corner, the rest of the fraction failing to print.

Id., black on *red*.

First Printing. Initialed in *black*. Perf. and imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. Figure "1" in left lower corner inverted; first "1" of "1901" lower than the other figures (No. 2).
2. No bar below "1" in left upper corner (No. 3).
3. No bar above "1" in right lower corner (No. 4).
4. "POSTZFGEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 5).
5. "AFB." for "AFR." at right (No. 6).
6. "REB." for "REP." at left (No. 7).
7. "BEP." for "REP." at left (No. 8).
8. "POSTZEOEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 9).
9. "AER." for "AFR." at right (No. 10).
10. No stop after "1901" (No. 11).
11. Top of inner frame fails to print; no stop after "PENNY" (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

12. Spray at right inverted (No. 14).
13. No bar above "1" at lower left (No. 15).
14. No stop after "Z" at left (No. 16).
15. "POSTZEGFL" for "POSTZEGEL"; no stop after "AFR" at right (No. 18).

## TYPE III.

16. No stop after "AFR" at left (No. 19).
17. Spray at left inverted (No. 20).
18. "POSTZEGEI" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 21).
19. No bar below "1" in right upper corner (No. 22).
20. Spray at left inverted (No. 24).

Second Printing. Perf. and imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. First figure "1" of "1901" too low (No. 2).
2. Bottom line of inner frame fails to print (No. 5).
3. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

4. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 18).

Of this printing some sheets are found partly perforated, imperforate horizontally and perforated vertically, or perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically. Both varieties are scarce; evidently only a few sheets thus escaped part of the perforation, and they should only be accepted in pairs or blocks. The four varieties of type described above existed, of course, also in the partly perforated condition.

2d., black on *orange*.

Perf. and imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. First figure "1" of "1901" too low (No. 2).
2. Bottom line of inner frame fails to print (No. 5).
3. Two bars below "2" in left upper corner (No. 7).
4. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

5. A bar after figure "2" in left upper corner, thus "2 |" (No. 15).
6. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 18).

## TYPE III.

7. Figure "2" in centre larger than in the preceding; no stop after "AFR" at right (No. 19).
8. Large figure "2" in centre, as in No. 19 (No. 20).
9. Bar before figure "2" in right upper corner, thus, " | 2" (No. 21).

4d., black on *blue*.

First Printing. Imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. No stop after "AFR" at left (No. 2).
2. No bar above "4" in right lower corner (No. 3).
3. "POSTZFGEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 5).
4. "AFB." for "AFR." at right (No. 6).
5. "REB." for "REP." at left (No. 7).
6. "AFB." for "AFR." at left (No. 8).
7. "POSTZEOEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 9).
8. "AER." for "AFR." at right (No. 10).
9. No stop after "1901" (No. 11).
10. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

11. Spray at right inverted (No. 14).
12. No stop after "Z" at left (No. 16).
13. "POSTZEGFL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 18).

## TYPE III.

14. Larger numeral in centre; no stop after "AFR" at right (No. 19).
15. Larger numeral in centre (as No. 19); Spray at left inverted (No. 20).
16. "POSTZEGEI" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 21).
17. No bar below "4" in right upper corner (No. 22).
18. "AER." for "AFR." at left (No. 23).
19. Spray at left inverted (No. 24).

Second Printing. Imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. Bottom line of inner frame fails to print (No. 5).
2. Left-hand line of inner frame too high (No. 7).
3. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

No varieties, but No. 17 usually shows traces only of the letter "F" of "AFR." at right, this letter printing badly.

## TYPE III.

- 4 and 5. Larger numeral in centre (Nos. 19 and 20).

In No. 22 the letter "A" of "AFR." at right usually fails to print, either entirely or nearly so.

6d., black on *green*.

First Printing. Imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. No stop after "AFR" at left (No. 2).
2. No bar above "6" in right lower corner (No. 3).
3. "POSTZFGEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 5).
4. "AFB." for "AFR." at right (No. 6).
5. "REB." for "REP." at left (No. 7).
6. "AFB." for "AFR." at left (No. 8).
7. "POSTZEOEL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 9).
8. "AER." for "AFR." at right (No. 10).
9. No stop after "1901" (No. 11).
10. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

11. Spray at right inverted (No. 14).
12. No stop after "Z" at left (No. 16).
13. "POSTZEGFL" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 18).

## TYPE III.

14. Larger numeral in centre; no stop after "AFR" at right (No. 19).
15. Larger numeral in centre (as No. 19); Spray at left inverted (No. 20).
16. "POSTZEGEI" for "POSTZEGEL" (No. 21).
17. No bar below "6" in right upper corner (No. 22).
18. "AER." for "AFR." at left (No. 23).
19. Spray at left inverted (No. 24).

Second Printing. Imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. Bottom line of inner frame fails to print (No. 5).
2. Left-hand line of inner frame too high; no stop after "REP" at left (No. 7).
3. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).



## TYPE II.

No varieties, but No. 17 as in Second Printing of 4d.

## TYPE III.

4 and 5. Larger numeral in centre (Nos. 19 and 20).  
No. 22 as in Second Printing of 4d.

1s., black on *yellow*.

Imperf.

## TYPE I.

1. No stop after "AFR" at left (No. 2).
2. No bar above "1" in right lower corner (No. 3).
3. No stop after "1901" (No. 11).
4. Top line of inner frame fails to print (No. 12).

## TYPE II.

5. "POSTZEGEL" for "POSTZEGEL"; no stop after "Z" at left (No. 16).

## TYPE III.

6. No stop after "AFR" at right (No. 19).
7. No bar below "1" in right upper corner (No. 22).
8. "AER." for "AFR." at left (No. 23).

This completes the list of Errors and Varieties. I cannot say with certainty that some of the missing stops and bars are not the results of defective printing, but as such defects occur regularly on all the sheets I have examined, I have put them down as varieties. The errors "E" for "F," "B" for "R" or for "P," "1" for "L" are really wrong letters distinctly printed. There are many stamps showing similar defects, but due to imperfect printing or damaged type; but in these some trace of the missing parts of letters can always be seen with a magnifying glass; and supposed errors should be carefully examined.

The larger numerals in the centres of Nos. 19 and 20 of the 2d., 4d., and 6d. are due to the want of a sufficient supply of type of the same fount, the printer naturally supposing that no one would notice the difference. It would perhaps have been better to describe all the twenty-four varieties of each value and each printing, but this would have been very monotonous writing, and such tedious reading that I refrained from doing so.

Without a full sheet, or a photograph of a sheet, of one of the values, it would be very difficult to plate these stamps; it is difficult enough with a sheet to refer to, as I know from experience.

[We trust that the illustrations given with this article will be found a sufficient guide, we ourselves succeeding in plating a number of single copies in our publishers' possession with the aid of the original sheets from which these illustrations were taken.—ED. M. J.]

The general collector will probably be satisfied if he can get complete sets of the three types of each value, with a few of the errors among them, but the specialist will find his work cut out for him. I advise him not to wait, but to commence at once.

The South African Republic started the issuing of postage stamps, in 1870, with locally printed labels, which were anything but beautiful; and now, after thirty years, the State finishes with similarly uncouth productions. The stamps issued during that period are as representative of the history of their country as any in the world, and they offer so fine a field for the researches of real Philatelists that their lack of beauty may well be excused. Besides, they seem to have something peculiarly South African about them, of the

rough-and-ready *veldt* type, with some local "wacht en bietje" (wait a bit) difficulties thrown in, so that they appeal to anyone who has ever set foot on Africa's sunny soil.

In concluding this paper I wish to express my thanks to the various gentlemen who assisted me with information, etc. Without their aid I should have been able to give but a meagre account of this last "swan's song" issue of the South African Republic.

At the risk of adding unduly to the length of Mr. Tamsen's very instructive paper upon the curious stamps issued at Pietersburg, we venture to give a kind of summary of the peculiarities of the twenty-four types, noting the values and printings in which they occur, as we think this will show more clearly than Mr. Tamsen's lists how the printings are connected together. We had compiled the following, in great part, from an examination of our publishers' stock, and we now complete it from the lists given above:—

(i) denotes First Printing; (ii) Second.

## TYPE I.

1. No marked peculiarity.
2. No stop after "AFR" at left on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.
- First "1" of "1901" too low on 1d. (i) and (ii), 2d. Figure "1" in left lower corner inverted on 1d. (i).
3. No bar above figure in right lower corner on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.  
No bar below figure in left upper corner on 1d. (i).  
"1" instead of "2" in left upper corner on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i).
4. No stop after "AFR" at right on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (ii).  
No bar above figure in right lower corner on 1d. (i).  
Top line of inner frame is (always, we believe) in two pieces.
5. Top line of inner frame in two bits (probably on all).  
Bottom line of inner frame prints badly (also, we believe, on all); Mr. Tamsen does not always mention it, but we have found it on the 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), and 1s., as well as on those that he does mention, the only doubtful case being the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i). We therefore believe this defect to be one of the marks of this variety.  
"POSTZEGEL" for "POSTZEGEL" on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).
6. No thin wavy line below "POSTZEGEL" (probably on all).  
No stop after "1901" on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i).  
"AFB." for "AFR." at right on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).
7. Bottom line of inner frame in two pieces (probably on all).  
Left side of inner frame too high on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (ii), 4d. (ii), 6d. (ii).  
"REB." for "REP." at left on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).  
No stop after "REP" at left, 6d. (ii).  
Two bars below figure in left upper corner on 2d.
8. Top line of inner frame in two pieces, and wavy lines at top extend too far to the left (probably on all).  
"BEP." for "REP." at left on 1d. (i).  
"AFB." for "AFR." at left on 4d. (i), 6d. (i).  
On Nos. 7 and 8 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (ii) there is only a small figure "1" in the right lower corner, the rest of the fraction failing to print.
9. "POSTZEOEL" for "POSTZEGEL" on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i). The "P" of this word is broken (probably on all).
10. "AER." for "AFR." at right on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).
11. No stop after date on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i), 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.  
"BEP." for "REP." at left on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i).
12. Top line of inner frame fails to print on almost all copies.  
No stop after "PENNY" on 1d. (i).

## TYPE II.

13. The top line of the outer frame is bent (probably on all).
14. Spray at right inverted on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).
15. "AFB." for "AFR." at left on ½d. (i).  
No bar above figure at lower left on 1d. (i).  
A bar after the figure in left upper corner, "2 |" on 2d.
16. Thin line above date in two pieces (probably on all).  
"POSTZEGE" for "POSTZEGEL" on ½d. (i), 1s.  
No stop after "Z" at left on ½d. (i), 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.
17. Thin line above date in two pieces (probably on all).  
Centre fraction with figures level on ½d. (ii).  
Letter "F" of "AFR." at right prints badly on 4d. (ii), 6d. (ii).
18. No bar above figure in right lower corner on ½d. (i).  
No stop after "AFR" at right on ½d. (ii), 1d. (i) (ii), 2d.  
"POSTZEGFL" for "POSTZEGEL" on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).

## TYPE III.

19. No stop after "AFR" at right on ½d. (i), 1d. (i), 2d., 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.  
Small figure "1" only in left lower corner on ½d. (ii).  
Larger numeral in centre on 2d., 4d. (i) (ii), 6d. (i) (ii).
20. Spray at left inverted on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).  
Larger numeral in centre on 2d., 4d. (i) (ii), 6d. (i) (ii).
21. "POSTZEGE" for "POSTZEGEL" on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).  
Bar before figure in right upper corner, "| 2," on 2d.
22. No stop after "Z" at left on ½d. (i).  
No bar below figure in right upper corner on ½d. (i), 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.  
"A" of "AFR." at right prints badly on 4d. (ii), 6d. (ii).
23. "AER" for "AFR." at left on ½d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i), 1s.
24. Wavy lines at top extend to the left (probably on all).  
Hyphen between "AFR-REP." at right on ½d. (i).  
Spray at left inverted on 1d. (i), 4d. (i), 6d. (i).

## The Don Carlos 1 Real, Blue.

By H. L. F.

\* \* \* \*

HAVING had the good fortune to obtain access to the various papers brought to light during the disposal of the business of M. Moens, I took the opportunity of making some researches amongst those relating to Spain, and had the satisfaction of making a few discoveries which led to my once again studying the 1 real, *blue*, stamps of Don Carlos. The results of that study I now lay before the readers of the *Monthly Journal*.

It is unnecessary, I think, to reproduce here the Decree under which these stamps were issued, or to recount the circumstances under which they were put in circulation and the manner in which they were used; all this history may be found in the book upon the Stamps of Spain, published by the firm of Moens, in *Le Timbre-Poste* and in other journals. I shall confine myself entirely to a study of the stamps themselves, reminding my readers of the fact that the design was submitted for approval in April, 1873, and that the stamps were issued on the 1st July following.

### Issue of July 1st, 1873.

Head to left of Don Carlos in an oval, on a ground of horizontal lines. Above, in an arch, the word "FRANQUEO," at foot "ESPANA"; value, "1. rl."—"rl. 1," in the lower corners. The design is completed by a rectangular ground of horizontal lines, shaded by a thick frame line at right and below. The stamps were lithographed by M. J. Cluzeau (not Closeau, as usually stated), of Bayonne.

The sheets of the first printing contained eighty-four stamps, in seven vertical rows of twelve. It is



evident that the lithographer made use of an intermediate transfer in the composition of the stone from which the stamps were printed. A large portion of a sheet, sixty-four stamps, shown me by Mr. E. Rubens, shows that twenty-four single impressions were first taken and arranged in two vertical rows, that three entire transfers of this group were then taken and a transfer of the first twelve stamps of it formed the last vertical row on the stone. The large block shown me is deficient of the first horizontal row and also the first vertical, but there are sufficient distinguishing marks to prove that the transfers were arranged as I have just stated. Thus the seventh stamp (in each of the original groups of twenty-four) has the upper part of the first figure "1" broken by a white dash, and the twentieth has the outer frame at the left broken opposite the mouth.

Almost all the genuine stamps should have outside the frame, at the top, over the letter "U" of "FRANQUEO," a small dot in colour; this dot is absent over Nos. 14, 20, 22, 24, 36, 38, 46, 48, 51, 70, and 72 on the sheet.

If the little tuft of hair on the top of the head is examined with a glass, it appears to be formed of irregular letters, composing the incomprehensible word "GAANE."

The paper is *white* or *yellowish*; of ordinary thickness, rather thin than thick; the gum varies in colour. The word "ESPANA" has no accent over the letter "N."

- a. Paper and gum *white*.  
1 real, blue, pale to bright.
- b. Paper *yellowish*, gum *white*.  
1 real, pale blue.
- c. Paper and gum *yellowish*.  
1 real, blue.

### Printing of August (?), 1873.

This differs from the preceding in the following particulars:—

The stone does not appear to have been made up by means of an intermediate transfer, but by single impressions transferred one by one.

There are 121 stamps on the sheet, in eleven rows of eleven.

1. The horizontal rows are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. apart.

Thick *white*, surfaced paper, *yellowish* gum.

1 real, blue, bright blue.

The dot outside the frame, above the "U" of "FRANQUEO," is deficient in Nos. 43, 44, 96, 109, 114, 120, and 121; this defect is not accidental (in the printing of a particular sheet), but is constant, as I have been able to prove by comparing fragments of different sheets.

In No. 50 the letter "Q" of "FRANQUEO" is broken at the right.

2. The horizontal rows are 2 to 3 mm. apart (this must therefore be a fresh transfer).

1 real, blue, bright blue.

No. 15 is without the dot above the "U."

Of this transfer I have only seen a sheet of the stamps of the following issue, with the accent over the "N" of "ESPAÑA," but as the alteration was made in every impression on the stone, such a stone must have existed without the accent (and probably was printed from in that condition).

M. Mahé having remarked in his journal that the word "España" was not correctly written without the accent, M. Moens soon brought this to the notice of his correspondent, the Comte de Contreras, Postmaster-General of Don Carlos, who immediately called upon the lithographer to correct the error. As early as September, 1873, the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* obtained a die *proof* of this stamp, in *black* upon glazed card, in which the correction had been made,\* and not long after the same journal (in the number for January, 1874) described a copy upon the original envelope, that had been used in December, 1873, which was probably the date of issue.

### Printing of September, 1873.

The stamps of this printing are similar in type to those previously described, the only alteration being that "ESPAÑA" has the requisite accent ("tilde") over the letter "N". But this accent varies in every stamp on the sheet, the lithographer having made the correction on the stones, in order to utilise those that he had already prepared. A further result of the alteration is that the curved *white* line above "ESPAÑA" disappears almost entirely, the accent being in fact formed by leaving a small portion of this *white* line over the letter "N".

There may therefore be found the following:—

Thick, *white*, glazed paper; *yellowish* gum.

First stone (sheets of eighty-four stamps).

\* The description of this is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1873, where the proof is stated to be in *blue*.

Second stone (sheets of 121 stamps, horizontal rows close together).

Third stone (sheets of 121 stamps, horizontal rows wider apart).

1 real, pale blue, bright blue, dull blue, full blue.

### Varieties.

1. On the second stone:—

a. On the second stamp in the third horizontal row the curved line above the word "ESPAÑA" has not been completely erased; it can be traced as far as the "S" in that word.

b. With "FRANQUEO" double printed.

c. The same as b, but the letters "EO" are not double.

d. With two dots, side by side, over the letters "UEO" of "FRANQUEO".

e. With two dots, placed vertically, between "A" and "N", and between "N" and "Q".

f. The ninth stamp has a *white* mark, the remains of the curved line, above the "S" of "ESPAÑA".

g. With two dots, vertically, after the letters "rl" at left.

h. With three dots, vertically, after those letters.

i. With two dots, vertically, after the letters "rl" at right, and two similar dots outside the frame at the same spot.

j. The third stamp in the fourth row has a *white* dash, running obliquely from the left upper corner as far as the "F" of "FRANQUEO".

Found among single stamps:—

k. With a dot before the "Q" of "FRANQUEO".

l. With a dot after the "N" of "FRANQUEO".

m. With a dash resembling a note of exclamation ("!") between "A" and "N" of "FRANQUEO".

n. With a similar mark between "N" and "Q".

### Printing of February (?), 1874.

The stamps of this printing are similar to those of September, 1873, but the accent is regular, the alteration having been made upon an original die, impressions from which were transferred singly to a stone. The accent in this type is perceptibly wavy, and commences before the first stroke of the "N".

The sheets contain 180 stamps, in fifteen horizontal rows of twelve, as described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1874.

The paper is thick, *white*, glazed; gum *yellowish*.

1 real, blue.

Essays, or colour trials, of the design without the accent, exist in *black* and in *carmine*. And of the design with the accent, in *black*. In both cases on glazed, *white* paper.

The numerous and brilliant victories of the Carlist armies led the Post Office Department to issue stamps of a new design, on which the Pretender was depicted crowned with laurels. It was about this period that the Comte de Contreras resigned his office, and was succeeded by M. Belascoain. From this time the *blue* stamps were no longer printed at Bayonne, and Paris had the honour of furnishing the new type.



## Reprints.

It was during the year 1873 and the earlier part of 1874 that the Comte de Contreras filled the office of Postmaster-General to Don Carlos at Bayonne; and it was from this town that he despatched the Carlist correspondence that was brought to him from Spain addressed to foreign countries, after having franked the letters by means of French stamps.

When the Comte de Contreras died his son found amongst his father's possessions a lithographic stone, upon which was a representation of the notorious *curé* Manuel Santa Cruz, the peasant's son, who was appointed General by Don Carlos for the purpose of carrying out the military operations in the north of Spain. This ferocious leader spared none of his prisoners; he murdered the majority of them, after having himself confessed them in his capacity of priest. If I devote a few lines here to the "Fiera del Norte," it is because this ruffian was the organiser of the Carlist Post, and the originator of the stamp with the head of the Pretender.

On the lithographic stone alluded to above, he is represented on the hillside, in Calabrian costume, with his hands resting on a staff. It professes to be "Drawn from life, April 14th, 1873" (at about the same period therefore as the issue of the stamps), by L. Rivetty, and lithographed by J. Cluzeau, who also printed a portrait of Saballs, another Carlist celebrity.

His conduct having been disavowed by Don Carlos, in spite of the fact that he had merely carried out the instructions of the latter, this monster Santa Cruz resigned his appointment in July, 1873, and passed over into France; he was arrested there in March, 1874, on account of his connection with Carlist affairs, but was released in the following month and forthwith disappeared. What became of him no one seems to know. Perhaps he had the good taste to retire from this world altogether.

At the upper part of the lithographic stone, above the portrait of Santa Cruz, there was something of greater interest to Philatelists, viz. a transfer of the stamp of 1873, an unsuccessful transfer, of which the lithographer was unable to make use, but which served later for the production of reprints (so-called).

Impressions from this transfer, an illustration of which is given here, may be recognised by the following points:—

There is a dark spot in the left upper spandrel, below and to left of the "F" of "FRANQUEO"; there is also a dark spot in the left lower spandrel. The right lower spandrel is so blotched as to show an almost entirely solid ground; another blotch at the left of the word "ESPAÑA" covers the uppermost pair of small horizontal lines and the white ground which should be found there. The figure "1" in the right lower corner has a coloured horizontal line across it, and a very long top serif.



Carlos stamps of 1873, with and without the "tilde." As he was living in Paris at the time, he applied to a well-known dealer, M. E. Vervelle, with whom he was acquainted, and told him what he desired. M. Vervelle promised to attend to the matter, and handed the stone to M. Garnier, a lithographer, who in his turn undertook to carry out the order. After some time, as the impressions did not arrive, M. Vervelle went to see the lithographer, and discovered to his surprise that not only had impressions been printed in various colours as desired by his client, but that a further printing had taken place of stamps both with and without the "tilde" in the *official colour*, to the order of a certain M. T. (a dealer, partner of M. G.), who at that time worked a few hours daily in the office of the lithographer as accountant. M. T. had seen the stone, and appears to have thought himself entitled to order a supply of impressions from it! M. Vervelle naturally protested against this, and hastened to inform M. de Contreras of what had been done. Eventually an arrangement was come to between the parties interested, and Messrs. G. and T. became the owners of the edition in the official colour. This happened in August, 1881, and the result was the following varieties.

The lithographer commenced by taking transfers from the impression on the stone, reproducing upon these the curved *white* line above the word "ESPAÑA." The work, however, was not very successful in the case of the twelve copies which were transferred to the original stone and placed in two rows between the single impression and the portrait of Santa Cruz. The group was not employed at this time, but I shall have occasion to refer to it later, when I come to the reprints made at Brussels.

In a fresh transfer, upon another stone, the blotch in the right lower spandrel was corrected, and it is shown with horizontal lines, as in the original. But the lithographer, not realising the importance of exactitude in reproducing these lines, reduced them in number, making them only sixteen (or seventeen) instead of twenty-two. The "tilde" remains unchanged.

This Paris edition is veiled in mystery, and I have been unable to discover anything about these impressions. I have only seen two copies, one in *black* and the other in *deep blue*, the latter a very close copy of one of the shades of the original stamps. The two copies had the lines in the right lower spandrel differently spaced (which would indicate that the correction was made on each transfer, as in the case of those of the block of twelve).

Type with "tilde." *White* paper. *Yellowish* gum.  
1 real, intense black; 16 lines in right lower spandrel.  
1 ,, deep blue; 17 (?) ,, ,,

NOTE.—At the left of the word "ESPAÑA" there should be four pairs of short horizontal lines, with a little *white* space above the uppermost line; this is not the case in this type, the space being filled with colour (and the top pair of lines seems to be partly blotched over also).

## Paris Impression, August, 1881.

The owner of the lithographic stone was consumed with an ambition to possess *Essays* (?) of the Don

There were probably only very few of these printed, the widely spaced lines in the right lower spandrel being too conspicuous.

### Third Transfer.

#### 1. Type without the "tilde."

There are twenty lines in the right lower spandrel instead of twenty-two; this was possibly produced from the preceding variety, by adding lines between those that were too far apart. The curved *white* line above "ESPANA", which should be broken by the top pair of short horizontal lines at each side, is continuous, and there is no *white* space above the top pair of lines at the left.



#### 2. Type with the "tilde."

The same remarks apply to this type also, except as regards the curved *white* line, which was of course removed.

These were printed as follows, all with *yellowish* gum, like the originals, and in sheets of thirty-six, formed of three groups of twelve (two horizontal rows of six), one above another, and with a space of 12 to 14 mm. between the groups.

#### Without the "tilde."

- 1 real, blue, bright blue; on *white*.
- 1 ,, blue; on *yellowish*.

#### With the "tilde."

- 1 real, blue, bright blue; on *white*.
- 1 ,, blue; on *yellowish*.

All these have the dot outside the frame, above the "U" of "FRANQUEO".



### Varieties.

1. I have seen a pair of these reprints, with "tilde," which according to their margin should be Nos. 1 and 2 in the first horizontal row of the block. No. 1 has a coloured dot outside the frame at the upper right; in No. 2 the letter "U" of "FRANQUEO" has the first leg longer than the second, the former being prolonged so as almost to touch the upper frame line and the first line of shading. I have also a copy of this variety, with deformed "U", in *grey-black* (an *Essay*?). Both are on *yellowish* paper, with *yellowish* gum.

2. Of the reprints without the "tilde," there is a variety showing a *white* dot in the curved line of colour above the "S" of "ESPANA". This I only know in *blue*.

### Edition in Fancy Colours.

This was printed for the Comte de Contreras himself, and was in sheets of twenty-four, arranged in four horizontal rows of six, the upper half of the

sheet being with the "tilde" and the lower half without.

Like the reprints described above, all these have the dot outside the frame above the "U" of "FRANQUEO".

They exist in *black*, *carmine*, *vermilion*, and *violet*; on thick paper, *white* or *yellowish*; and both with *yellowish* gum and without gum.

### Varieties.

a. The first stamp in the third horizontal row has an oblique line after "rl." in the left lower corner.

b. The first stamp in the fourth row has "rl.:", with a colon, at left.

At the time when these reprints were made, Don Carlos happened to be in Paris, where he got up a manifestation at St. Germain-de-Prés, with the assistance of some of the pupils at the Polytechnic. This naturally attracted some attention; all the papers were full of it, and the individual who had the impressions in his possession took fright. Fearing lest he would get into trouble if it became known that he had by him Carlist stamps, recently printed, he went to the Commissioner of Police and there made a declaration. The Commissioner, understanding nothing of the circumstances of the case, promptly secured both the stone and the impressions from it. The Comte de Contreras, fearing that he might be compromised also, flew to an influential personage, a friend of his, and opened his grief to him. Thanks to the intervention of the latter, the *stamps* and the stone were restored to their owner, and thus the trouble ended.

It should be noted that these reprints are very well done, as is shown by the fact that they deceived everyone. They are to be found, mingled with the genuine stamps, both in the albums of collectors and in the stocks of the dealers. An easy means of recognising them at once is by counting the lines of the right lower spandrel, which should be twenty-two instead of twenty. But it is not really necessary to count them; it is sufficient to note that the last two lines in most cases form only one, being too close together, as compared with the corresponding lines in the originals. There is further the top pair of lines at left of "ESPANA", which are joined to the coloured ground above them in the reprints, whilst there is a *white* space there in the originals.

*Sequel.*—Almost the whole stock was sold to the late Mr. J. Goldner, and the latter, who in some cases made no distinction between reprints and originals, sold them without warning the buyers. And as no one knew that any reprinting had taken place, they were easily disposed of.

In the course of 1886 or 1887, Monsieur J. B. Moens purchased for 300 francs the lithographic stone, which was offered to him by the Comte de Contreras. Being quite unaware that any reprinting had already been done, with the aid of this transfer, which was so defective that, as we have already stated, it was thought best not to make use of it, M. Moens, nothing doubting, employed the stone just as it stood, with the following result:—

## Impression of Brussels, March 27th, 1888.

The lithographer contented himself with taking transfers from the group of twelve impressions (shown in the illustration herewith), which existed on the stone, between the single impression and the portrait of Santa Cruz, and he arranged eight of these transfers upon another stone, so as to print sheets of ninety-six stamps in four panes of twenty-four each (four horizontal rows of six).



The twelve stamps in each of the eight groups form so many varieties, the *white* curved line above "ESPAÑA" having been added in 1881, at Paris, to each of the twelve transfers taken from the single impression with the "tilde."

The greater part of the stamps in the group are sloping or out of line; all have a mass of solid colour, with only a few *white* lines above it in the right lower spandrel, instead of a ground of horizontal lines. Five only, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, have the dot outside the frame, over the "U" of "FRANQUEO"; the dotted shading on the cheek has almost entirely disappeared in most of the varieties; there is always a dot of colour below and to left of the letter "F"; the curved *white* line above "ESPAÑA" extends from right to left, and the top pair of horizontal lines at left is partially blocked up with colour and there is no *white* space above it; there is always a break in the frame line at the left of the left-hand figure "1," and that figure has no top *serif*.

The following are the distinguishing marks of the twelve varieties:—

1. *Type without the "tilde."*

No. 1. The letter "r" of "rl." at right is broken, the lower part is gone; thick, uneven curved line above "ESPAÑA".

No. 2. The curved line is thicker still, except over the letters "PA".

No. 3. There is a large gap in the frame line at lower left, and the sloping outline at the upper right of the block in that corner is hardly visible.

No. 4. The left top corner is broken off, and there is a dent in the thick frame line at right near the top.

No. 5. There are two dots outside the frame, above

"QU" of "FRANQUEO", and the bottom frame line is broken near the left.

No. 6. The right lower corner is broken; the curved *white* line is very thick and is double at the right; it touches the tops of "SPAN".

No. 7. There is a *white* dot in the figure "1" at left.

No. 8. There is a dot between "RA" of "FRANQUEO", and another on the cheek of the portrait.

No. 9. The "tilde" over the "N" of "ESPAÑA" shows below the curved line.

No. 10. There are three dots, thus . : between "NQ" of "FRANQUEO", and a tiny circle at the right top corner; there are also breaks in the bottom framing line, below "P" and "N" of "ESPAÑA".

No. 11. There is a dot between "AN" of "FRANQUEO"; and the curved *white* line is very thick, especially at right; it touches "ANA".

No. 12. The right lower corner is broken off; the curved line is thick, but fairly even; it does not touch any of the letters.

2. *Type with the "tilde."*

All the preceding remarks, with the exception of those relating to the curved *white* line, apply to this type also. This line, however, was not completely effaced; traces of it can almost always be found above the letter "S" of "ESPAÑA". The "tildes" all vary in form, having been made separately on the block of twelve varieties.

These stamps, both types, were printed in *pale blue*, and in *greenish blue*, on surfaced *white* paper. The gum used, on those sheets that were gummed, was *white*, very slightly *yellowish*.

There were no impressions in fancy colours, but I have seen the proof sheets that were submitted by the printer for approval of the colour for the impression of the type without the "tilde." These were in *blue*, on thick *yellowish white* paper.

I have also seen a proof, in *black*, of the type with the "tilde," submitted to show the alteration made. This was also on thick, *yellowish white* paper.

NOTE.—These reprints can be recognised at a glance by the solid ground in the right lower spandrel; the impression is also rather too light.

# The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 33.)

\* \* \* \*

**F**ROM 1884 to 1888 the Argentine Republic succeeded in getting on without any fresh designs for its stamps, and this concludes the period of stamps manufactured abroad. Before passing on to those of home manufacture, let me complete the catalogue down to this point.

**February 10, 1882.**

Black surcharge. Stamp perforated across the centre.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  on 5 c., vermilion.

**March 27, 1882.**

Same surcharge, without the perforation.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 5 c., vermilion.

Black surcharge, Type II. Without the perforation.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  on 5 c., vermilion.

There are numerous varieties in the position of the surcharge, as noted in Moens' Catalogue.

**July 13, 1882.**

Stamps surface printed.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown (shades); perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1 c., red ( " ) "  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 12 c., blue ( " ) " " "  
 12 c., Prussian blue (shades); perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .\*

Variety, imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown.

**May 1st, 1884.**

Black surcharge, "1884— $\frac{1}{2}$ ."

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 5 c., vermilion.

Also with the surcharge inverted.

**July, 1884.**

Same surcharge in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 15 c., blue, with ground of horizontal lines.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 15 c. " " " " crossed "

Both of these exist with the surcharge inverted.

The same surcharge in red or vermilion.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 15 c., blue, with ground of horizontal lines.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on 15 c. " " " " crossed "

Both of these exist with inverted surcharge. The second is also known with the surcharge on the back, and with a manuscript surcharge (in the latter case *se tenant* with a stamp with normal overprint).

[Moens' Catalogue describes this as "Two stamps unsevered, imperforate horizontally, the second having ' $\frac{1}{2}$ ' in manuscript, in black—

" $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. on 15 cent., blue; black surcharge,"

which would lead one to suppose that the whole surcharge was in black, not red. But it is more than probable that this was a very defective impression of the red surcharge, in which the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " was inserted with a pen.—ED. M. J.]

\* See note by Dr. Diena, on page 33, as to the mode of impression of this stamp.

Another variety shows the figure "4" of "1884" separated from the "188"; and there are others less prominent, due to defective printing.

Red surcharge, "1 c.—1884" (vermilion or carmine).

1 c. on 15 c., blue, with ground of horizontal lines.

1 c. on 15 c. " " " " crossed "

Both of these exist with inverted surcharge, and the second is found with double surcharge, with the line under "1884" wanting, and in other varieties due to defective printing.

**August and September, 1884.**

Engraved in taille-douce. Perf. 12.

August— $\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown.

September—1 c., red.

1 c. " variety, gummed on both sides.

**August, 1884.**

Black surcharge, "CUATRO—Centavos—1884"

4 c. on 5 c., vermilion.

This exists with the surcharge inverted; also with the impression misplaced so that "1884" comes at the top and value below, or "Centavos—1884" and "CUATRO" below; besides varieties due to defective printing.

[There must also, we presume, have existed specimens from the top and bottom rows of certain sheets which showed only a portion of the overprint; but perhaps these were not issued.—ED. M. J.]

**September 12th, 1885.**

Engraved in taille-douce. Perf. 12.

12 c., deep blue.

12 c., turquoise blue.

**June, 1887.**

24 c., blue (San Martin); perf. 12.

In attempting to draw up a table, showing in the case of each stamp the duration of its currency, the charge which it represented under the postal tariff, and its relative rarity as indicated by the numbers printed, I found myself unable to proceed for want of information on the following points:—

Except in the case of the second issue, no distinct statement of the numbers issued has been published.

The book of M. Moens quotes no numbers for the third issue, and as a rule only gives the numbers of the first printing in other cases; it is only incidentally that it mentions the quantities of any subsequent printings. Other articles in the *Revista* allude here and there to various printings. Since it was possible to give the numbers in certain cases, it follows that information as to the dates and quantities issued of each series must have been obtainable. It is a matter for research amongst the official papers on the spot.

In 1858, at the beginning of all things, the tariff was as follows :—

5 centavos for 4 *adarmes*, about 8 grammes (or  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.).  
 10 " up to 8 " " 16 " (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.).  
 15 " " 12 " " 24 " (or  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.).

Not a very cheap rate, since a *centavo* = 5 *centimes* (or  $\frac{1}{20}$  d.).

Moens mentions in his book, page 30, a tariff of September 20th, 1862. One would like to know the details of this, and whether it altered the rates of 1858. The latter explains the existence of 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. stamps in the

1st issue, Argentine Confederation, lithographed.  
 2nd " " Republic " "  
 3rd " " Rivadavia, engraved in England.  
 4th " " Rivadavia, Belgrano and San Martin, engraved at New York.

These three values were found sufficient from 1858 to 1873.

Moens' work, at page 10, speaks of a postal convention with the United States, necessitating the issue of the 1 c. (Balcarce) and the 4 c. (Moreno). I should like to know the terms of this convention, and whether the 1 c. and 4 c. stamps were issued solely for the payment of postage on matter addressed to the United States, or whether from the commencement they were also employed on printed matter (in the interior), as was the case later.

The same work, at page 63, speaks of a tariff dated September 2nd, 1872. One would like to know the details of this tariff also ; it is probably the one under which the rate was levied at 5 c. for four "gros." What was the weight of a "gros" ? At page 66 mention is made of *ounces*. It was for postage of heavy letters addressed to Europe that the 30 c., 60 c., and 90 c. stamps were issued. What were the rates on letters to Europe ?

We have, then, from 1873 to 1877, eight values in circulation : 1 c. and 4 c. for making up the postage to the United States ; 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., for the inland rates ; 30 c., 60 c., 90 c., for foreign postage.

The tariff of September 28, 1876, which came into force on January 1, 1877, was as follows :—

Printed matter, 2 c. per 250 grammes.  
 Letters " 8 c. " 15 "  
 Registration Fee, 25 c.

Under this tariff the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. stamps then current became useless ; and it was for that reason that the dies for those values were converted to 8 c., 16 c., and 24 c. These new stamps did not arrive till March 15th, 1877, and as from January 1st of that year every letter required at least 8 c., it was necessary to pay the postage with two 4 c. stamps or with one 5 c. and three 1 c., which led to the 1 c. stamps running out (the 2 c. not being issued till July), and the authorities were obliged to have recourse to surcharging.

From 1877 to 1882 the following were in use :—

2 c., Lopez, for printed matter up to 250 grammes.  
 4 c., Moreno " " 250 to 500 "  
 8 c., Rivadavia, for letters up to 15 "  
 16 c., Belgrano " " 15 to 30 "  
 24 c., San Martin " " 30 to 45 "  
 25 c., De Alvear, for registration.

This last stamp was produced by the alteration of the die of the 30 c. The 20 c., Saarsfield, is stated to have been intended for completing the prepayment of telegrams, written on forms bearing an impressed stamp of the value of 40 c. ; but these stamped forms were not issued until *eleven years* later ! From what date were postage stamps employed for the prepayment of telegrams ? This 20 c. stamp, as well as the 60 c. and 90 c. of 1873, was used for the franking of both letters and telegrams.

The law of September 28th, 1877, fixed April 1st, 1878, as the date for the entry of the Argentine Republic into the Universal Postal Union, and notified the tariff as follows :—

*Letters* : 16 c. per 15 grammes.

*Cards* : 8 c.

*Printed Matter and Samples* : 5 c. per 50 grammes.

*Registration Fee* : 30 c.

The stamps then in use were supposed to be sufficient ; but how were packets of printed matter up to 50 grammes to be franked ? The die of the 5 c. had been altered to 8 c. Was the old plate of 1869-1876 again brought into use, and a supply of 5 c., *vermilion*, printed off for the purpose of this tariff ? Possibly the 4 c. stamps were employed (as this value was certainly in use up to 1888) in conjunction with the 1 c., but I do not think any of the latter value were printed during the year 1877 ; it had become unnecessary. Was there another edition printed for use with the 4 c. from 1878 ? Again, there would be no 30 c. stamps (for registration), the plate of that value having been altered to 25 c. The rate could only be made up with 24 c., 4 c., and 2 c. stamps, which seems very complicated. All these are points that require elucidation.

[We venture to think that the author has gone a little out of his way here to raise difficulties. We cannot produce any evidence to show that the 5 c. and 30 c. stamps were still in use, or were again brought into use at this period, but there was nothing to prevent this being done. The old *plates* were, of course, not altered to produce the new values, and we do not know that they were defaced. The *original dies* would also have remained untouched, it being practically impossible to alter the value on a steel die. What must have been done was this : An impression on soft steel was taken from each of the dies, the design upon which was to be used for a new value ; the parts on which the value was indicated were cut out from these *matrices*, the latter were then hardened, and an impression taken from each upon another piece of soft steel, thus producing dies with the value portions blank ; the new values were then engraved upon these, which thus became the original dies of those values. This is the only way in which, to the best of our belief, work of that kind can be done, and the old dies and plates would remain available for use. It should be noted also that, although the colours of the 10 c. and 15 c. were adopted for the 16 c. and 24 c. stamps of the same designs, respectively, the same transfer of colours did not take place in the case of either the 5 c. and 8 c., or the 30 c. and 25 c. ; an additional reason for supposing that the 5 c. and 30 c. may have continued in use together with the new values. At all events, their concurrent use would not have caused any special inconvenience.—ED. M. J.]

(To be continued.)



# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the August number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogue, Part I., to be published in the autumn of this year. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Bechuanaland and Zululand . . . . .	£269
Japan (2 vols. <i>extra fine</i> ) . . . . .	1,006
Greece (3 vols.) . . . . .	800
German Colonies and Levant . . . . .	163
Philippine Isles (2 vols.) . . . . .	705
Parma, San Marino, Sardinia . . . . .	296
Modena, Naples, Roman States . . . . .	314
Bosnia . . . . .	41
Jamaica, Montserrat, Virgin Isles . . . . .	515
Spain (3 vols.) . . . . .	917
Tuscany and Sicily . . . . .	297

\* \* \*

**1902 Catalogue.** PART I., Great Britain and Colonies, will be ready about the day we publish this *Journal*, and all prepaid orders will be despatched as quickly as possible.

For a few countries the lists have been entirely rewritten—amongst these are Griqualand, Zanzibar, and Madagascar; in others the later issues *only* have been revised—these include New South Wales and New Zealand; while Bechuanaland has been correctly divided into separate sets, under "British Bechuanaland" and "Bechuanaland Protectorate" respectively.

The most prominent alteration is the inclusion in Part I. of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, these now having become parts of the British Empire. The former stamp-issuing countries of Stellaland and New South African Republic are retained in Part II., as they always were "foreign" countries in a philatelic sense. An exception has been made in favour of Swaziland, as that was a district under the control of the late South African Republic and used its stamps.

The lamented death of our great and good Queen Victoria, who, up to this year, had been the only British sovereign since postage stamps were introduced, has naturally caused a great demand for "Queen's Heads" stamps, and while on the one hand many collectors of stamps of the English Colonies will limit themselves to Victorian issues, many other collectors on the other hand will restrict themselves to the stamps of King Edward VII. as their speciality.

A further important point affecting the stamp trade since the last Edition of our Catalogue was published is that the federation of the Australian Colonies is accomplished, and this has tended to draw attention to a most important group, and probably the most attractive one to the specialist collector of English Colonies.

The above facts will explain the necessity that has arisen for a considerable rise in value of very many of the older English Colonials. As a matter of fact, we have found the greatest difficulty in obtaining for stock books stamps which only a year or two since were obtainable in large quantities. In many cases we have actually had to purchase at prices at which we were selling only a few months previously.

Part II., Stamps of Foreign Countries, is in preparation, but cannot be ready before December next. Prepaid orders can now be booked, price 2s., post free 2s. 3d.

The important feature of the *prices* has received our most careful attention, and we fully believe that the present Catalogues reflect the current market values as we go to press.

## American Edition of Part I.

Is in preparation. It is a somewhat long job to alter all prices into U.S. currency, but we expect that Parts I. and II. of our Catalogue, American Edition, will be ready about a month only after the corresponding volumes of the English Edition.

All orders or inquiries for the American Edition (and for trade terms for the same) can be sent to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 167, Broadway, New York.

\* \* \*

**Purchase of two fine Specialised Collections.** I HAVE pleasure in announcing that our publishers have just purchased two fine collections, each in their way finer than anything of the kind we have had under our hands on any previous occasion.

The collections were made in Italy during the past thirty-two years, and special attention was paid to stamps on the entire letter with the various postmarks: bisections on letters, etc., are also very strongly represented.

In the ITALIAN STATES collection the following are a few of the better things:—

<i>Tuscany.</i>	3 lire, 4 copies.
	60 crazie, 5 "
	2 soldi, strip of 5, 2 pairs, and 5 singles.
	9 cr. on white, pair and 5 singles.
<i>Naples.</i>	½ T., blue, Arms, 9 copies.
	½ T. " Cross, 16 "

In the SWISS collection the following are some of the gems:—

- Zurich. 4 rp., horizontal lines, 5 copies.
- 4 rp., vertical ,, 13 ,,
- 6 rp., horizontal ,, 59 ,,
- 6 rp., vertical ,, 44 ,,
- Geneva. 5 + 5 c., green, 4 copies.
- 5 c. (half of 5 + 5 c.), used on letters, 4 copies.
- 5 c., small Eagle, 7 copies.
- 5 c., large ,, yellow-green, 15 copies.
- 5 c. ,, ,, blue-green, 20 ,,
- 5 c., envelope, cut out and used on letter as adhesive, 3 copies.
- Vaud. 4 c., fine horizontal pair and 2 singles.
- 5 c., 25 copies.
- Basle. Vertical pair and 10 singles.
- Winterthur. 8 pairs and 8 singles.

The greater part of these stamps are upon letters, and all are in extraordinarily fine condition.

The Federal Administration and the "silk thread" issues are represented by many hundreds of specimens, including many scarce and interesting errors and varieties.

\* \* \*

**Forgeries of China Provisionals.** MESSRS. SENF BROS., of Leipzig, send us the following warning:—  
(Translation).

"LEIPZIG, Sept. 12, 1901.

"We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that of the extremely rare second Tsingtau issue quite a considerable quantity of forgeries is being put on the market from Tsingtau itself, and these were made partly by using the original printing type. The stamps are partly unused, and partly with obliteration 'Taputur' or 'Tsingtau,' and they are extremely dangerous even for expert Philatelists. It would be of great service if you would insert in your *Journal* a warning against these forgeries. In the interests of collectors, and relying on our very extensive stock, we offer to expertize these Provisionals free of charge.

"Respectfully, GEBRÜDER SENF."

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

SESSION 1901-2.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. H. COOTE, Holmfeld, Sale.

Hon. Librarian—J. C. NORTH.

Hon. Secretary—G. FRED H. GIBSON, Kersal, Manchester.

Asst. Hon. Secretary—J. S. GEE.

Comptroller—W. GRUNEWALD.

Committee—G. B. DUERST, N. HEYWOOD, W. W. MUNN.

The meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

1901. SYLLABUS—SESSION 1901-2.

- Oct. 17. Opening Meeting.  
Conversations and Display of Stamps.
- " 24. Papers, "Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps."  
G. F. H. GIBSON, W. GRUNEWALD, J. C. NORTH.
- Nov. 8. Display with Notes, "British Bechuanaaland." J. H. ABBOTT.
- " 22. Paper, "Early School Albums." NATHAN HEYWOOD.
- Dec. 6. Display with Notes, "Queensland." W. W. MUNN.
- " 20. Display with Notes, "Gold Coast and Lagos." F. J. BEAZLEY.
- 1902.  
Jan. 10. Paper, "History and Development of the Post Office." G. B. DUERST, J. C. NORTH.
- " 24. Display with Notes, "India." G. B. DUERST.
- " 29. (Wednesday) Annual Dinner, 6.45 p.m.
- Feb. 14. Display with Notes, "Denmark." W. D. BECKTON.
- " 28. Papers, "Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps." C. H. COOTE, W. W. MUNN, E. T. ROBERTS, J. H. ABBOTT.
- Mar. 14. Display with Notes, "Samoa." J. H. ABBOTT.
- " 21. Meeting for Discussion.
- April 4. Paper, "The *Tête-à-tête* Varieties of France." W. D. BECKTON.
- " 18. Display with Notes, "Unpaid Stamps of Holland and Colonies." A. H. HARRISON.

[The intervening Fridays, with a few exceptions, are devoted to auction lots.—E.D.]

### THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Grand Hotel, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

### THE EXCHANGE CLUB

Is in active operation from October to June inclusive, and is open to members and corresponding members for the Session, the packets of sheets circulating monthly. Details and rules may be had on application to the Comptroller, W. GRUNEWALD, Kirklees, Elm Grove, Didsbury, near Manchester.

## Correspondence.

### PARMA 80 c. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

MY DEAR SIR,—In the *Monthly Journal* for August, 1895, you published a letter from me asking fellow-collectors to lend me for examination *used* specimens of the 80 centesimi Provisional Government of Parma, a stamp the existence of which in *used* condition had been contested by some collectors.

My request elicited very few replies, and the specimens I received turned out to bear undoubtedly forged cancellations, almost all of them being the work of a forger in Trieste, who has now fortunately disappeared from the philatelic scene.

In the meantime, the existence of copies with original cancellations was repeatedly affirmed by some of my friends and correspondents, none of whom, however, was able to produce the stamp in question.

Last year I was fortunate enough to see in a very important foreign collection a damaged specimen of the stamp, in the *olive-yellow* shade, bearing a light circular postmark, "Parma . . . Nov. 59," which, after careful examination, was found to be perfectly genuine. A few months ago a nice lot of stamps of Parma and Modena, on original letters, was found in France, and was offered at the Stamp Bourse in the Champs Elysées. The lot contained a letter franked with an 80 c. (also of the *olive-yellow* shade) and a 20 c., which, although offered for a mere trifle, did not find a prompt buyer, as certainly ought to have been the case. I have seen the letter in question, which is not entire; it is dated "Parma 17 Dic. 59," and is addressed to a commercial firm in Paris.

I have been informed that now the letter has found a resting-place in a leading collection.

The question being now settled, let us hope that further used copies may be brought to light from time to time.

Very truly yours,

EMILIO DIENA.

ROME, September 10th, 1901.

## Answers to Correspondents.

A. L.—1, 2, 3. We are not aware that there has been any intentional change in the colours of the stamps you mention, but all the *mauves*, *lilas*, etc., are very liable to vary both from irregular mixing of the ink and from exposure to light, etc., afterwards. Light and dark shades of the current ½d. Queensland are quite accidental. 4. The value on the current 1d. Transvaal is printed separately from the rest of the design, and therefore varies in position in the space for it. 5. Stamps with fiscal cancellations are not usually admitted into *postage stamp* collections; the old receipt stamps are only admissible into such collections when either unused or postally used.

J. V. S. M.—If you will look again at page 19 of our last number you will see that we were not referring to a new 2 c. stamp of British Guiana, but to a supposed variety of colour of the 2 c. of an earlier type.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1901. <i>New shade.</i> s. d.	
30 c., rose-vermilion . . . . .	0 10

## BRITISH GUIANA.

1901. <i>New colours.</i>	
1 c., pale green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., black and purple on red . . . . .	0 2
48 c., lilac and grey . . . . .	2 8

## BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1901. <i>Sailing prau and landscape.</i>	
½d., green and black	} Set of seven, 3/6.
1d., carmine . . . . .	
2d., purple . . . . .	
2½d., ultramarine . . . . .	
4d., brown . . . . .	
6d., green . . . . .	
1s., orange . . . . .	

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

1897-98. <i>British surcharged.</i>	
3d., brown on yellow . . . . .	0 5

## CHILI.

1901. <i>New type.</i>	
30 c., orange . . . . .	1 0
50 c., purple-brown . . . . .	1 8

## COLOMBIA.

1901. <i>War issue.</i>	
1 c., black . . . . .	0 3
2 c., „ on crimson . . . . .	0 3

## FRENCH OFFICES IN CANTON.

1901. <i>Indo-China stamps surcharged in red.</i>	
1 c., black on azure . . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown on buff . . . . .	0 1

## ITALY.

1901. <i>Foreign Consular Offices.</i>	
1 piastre on 25 c., ultramarine (La Canea) . . . . .	0 4
1 piastre on 25 c., ultramarine (Bengasi) . . . . .	0 4

## MAURITIUS.

1901. <i>Type 36.</i>	
1 c., black . . . . .	0 1

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1896. Half-penny on 3d., ultramarine; complete sheet of 240 with six errors no stop after Penny, and two errors Penny . . . . .	Price £14
1877. 4d. on 6d., surcharge inverted: . . . . .	
No. 16, Type C, used . . . . .	£9
„ 17 „ D „ . . . . .	£6
1888. 1d. on 4d., blue, Type 3, error Roman I for figure 1, used . . . . .	£10
1896. ½d. on 3d., No. 82, double surcharge, one inverted, unused . . . . .	£10
Ditto ditto, used . . . . .	£10

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY—continued.

1899. Sixpence, blue, no surcharge. This stamp was not issued, but a few came out without the surcharge V.R.I. . . . .	£4
MARCH, 1900. <i>First printing. Stops on the line.</i>	
½d., orange; block of 36, including variety square stop . . . . .	£4 10
2d., lilac; pane of 60, including no stop after V and square stop after R . . . . .	£4
2½d., blue; variety with Roman I and antique 2 . . . . .	£9
Ditto, in block of 4 . . . . .	£10 10
Ditto, full pane of 60 with varieties; Roman I, no stop after V, square stop after R . . . . .	£45
3d., blue; pane of 60 with varieties; no stop after V and square stop after R . . . . .	£4 10
4d., blue; pane of 60 with varieties as last . . . . .	£10
6d., blue; ditto . . . . .	£6
1s., brown; ditto . . . . .	£8
6d., carmine; variety no stop after V, unused . . . . .	£14
5s., green; ditto ditto . . . . .	£14
6d., carmine; horizontal pair, one being variety square stop after R . . . . .	£7
½d., orange; very clear double surcharge . . . . .	£2 10
<i>Second printing with raised stops, stops on the line, and mixed stops.</i>	
1d., purple; pane of 60 . . . . .	£1 15
2d., lilac . . . . .	£2 15
3d., blue . . . . .	£3 10
4d., „ . . . . .	£10
6d., „ block of 36, being lower part of sheet with the varieties . . . . .	£5 5
5s., green; pane of 60, later printing, with 6 stamps with thick V and one stamp with short top to 5 . . . . .	£22 10
1d., purple; horizontal pair, left stamp stops on line, right stamp V and R close together, raised stop after the R, and I omitted; pair . . . . .	£10 10
½d., orange; horizontal pair, raised stops, but one stamp no stop after I . . . . .	£2 10
Ditto; single specimen, used . . . . .	£1 15
1d., purple; block of 9, two stamps thick V, one stamp with V and R very wide spaced . . . . .	£2 5
1d., purple; as last, but one stamp with V R and I all wide spaced . . . . .	£2 5

## PAHANG.

1899. <i>Provisional.</i> s. d.	
4 c. on 5 c., lilac and ochre . . . . .	2 6

## SERVIA.

1901. <i>White paper. Perf. 11½.</i>	
15 para, lilac . . . . .	0 3
20 „ orange . . . . .	0 4
25 „ blue . . . . .	0 4
10 „ on 20 p., blk. on carn. . . . .	0 2
3 dinar, rose . . . . .	3 6
5 „ purple . . . . .	5 9
1896. <i>Granite paper. Perf. 13 × 13½.</i>	
1 dinar, red on blue, used . . . . .	1 0

## SEYCHELLES.

1901. <i>Provisional.</i>	
3 c. on 36 c., brown and carmine . . . . .	1 0

## TRANSVAAL.

PIETERSBURG PROVISIONALS.	
MARCH, 1901. <i>Provisional issues made by the Boers in the Northern Transvaal.</i>	

<i>Imperf.</i>	
1d. on rose (Type I.) . . . . .	7 6
1d. „ ( „ II.) . . . . .	15 0
1d. „ ( „ III.) . . . . .	15 0
2d. on orange ( „ I.) . . . . .	20 0
2d. „ ( „ II.) . . . . .	40 0
2d. „ ( „ III.) . . . . .	40 0
<i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
½d. on green (Type I.) . . . . .	10 0
½d. „ ( „ II.) . . . . .	20 0
½d. „ ( „ III.) . . . . .	20 0
1d. on rose ( „ I.) . . . . .	3 0
1d. „ ( „ II.) . . . . .	6 0
1d. „ ( „ III.) . . . . .	6 0
2d. on orange ( „ I.) . . . . .	7 6
2d. „ ( „ II.) . . . . .	15 0
2d. „ ( „ III.) . . . . .	15 0

1901. <i>British Occupation. Surcharged V.R.I.</i>	
--	--

*Surcharge inverted.*

½d., green . . . . .	40 0
1d., carmine . . . . .	50 0
6d., lilac, used . . . . .	40 0
1s., ochre „ . . . . .	40 0
1901. <i>British Occupation. Surcharged E.R.I.</i>	
½d., green . . . . .	0 3
½d. „ used . . . . .	0 6
½d. on 2d., brown . . . . .	0 2

## UNITED STATES.

1901. <i>Pan-American picture series.</i>	
2 c., black and carmine, used . . . . .	0 1
1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 c., set of 6, used . . . . .	1 0

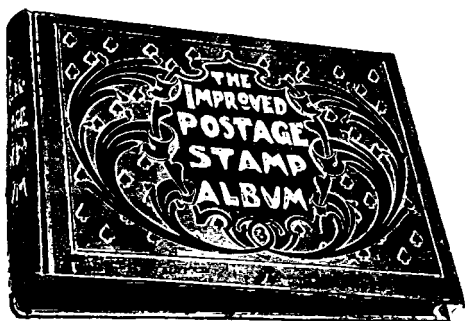
# THE IMPROVED

# Postage Stamp Album.

4TH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Rewritten.

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7 3/4 inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
4th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
2 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

STANLEY GIBBONS'

# New Stamp Catalogue.

**5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,]

**1902 Edition.**

[In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all**

**Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

**NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.**

**VOL. II. contains the**

**Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**READY DECEMBER, 1901.**

**NEW EDITION OF THE**

# Imperial Postage Stamp Album

**IN THE PRESS.**

**VOL. I.**

**Great Britain and Colonies.**

**Ready by middle of DECEMBER, 1901.**

**VOL. II.**

**Foreign Countries.**

**Ready end of OCTOBER, 1901.**

**PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. XII.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

**RARE  
STAMPS**  
Bought, Sold,  
or  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
.. OF ..  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	61
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	63
MANUFACTURE OF THE BORDEAUX ISSUE OF FRANCE . . . . .	68
AN APPENDIX TO "THE STAMPS OF TAS- MANIA." By A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	71
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. . . . .	73
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. By GORDON SMITH. . . . .	76
CORRIENTES . . . . .	76
CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA. By A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	77
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	78
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	79
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	79
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	80

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND. LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)  
And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

A ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 0
No. 6	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28, 29, 30, and 31	"	1 0
No. 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	Out of print.	
No. 34	each	1 6
No. 35	each	2 0
No. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40	each	2 0
No. 41	Out of print.	
No. 42	Out of print.	
No. 43	each	1 6
No. 44	Out of print.	
No. 45	each	2 0
No. 46	each	2 0
No. 47	each	2 0
No. 48	each	2 0
No. 49	each	2 0
No. 50	each	2 0
No. 51	each	2 0
No. 52	each	2 0
No. 53	each	2 0
No. 54	each	2 0
No. 55	each	2 0
No. 56	each	2 0
No. 57	each	2 0
No. 58	each	2 0
No. 59	each	2 0
No. 60	each	2 0
No. 61	each	2 0
No. 62	each	2 0
No. 63	each	2 0
No. 64	each	2 0
No. 65	each	2 0
No. 66	each	2 0
No. 67	each	2 0
No. 68	each	2 0
No. 69	each	2 0
No. 70	each	2 0
No. 71	each	2 0
No. 72	each	2 0
No. 73	each	2 0
No. 74	each	2 0
No. 75	each	2 0
No. 76	each	2 0
No. 77	each	2 0
No. 78	each	2 0
No. 79	each	2 0
No. 80	each	2 0
No. 81	each	2 0
No. 82	each	2 0
No. 83	each	2 0
No. 84	each	2 0
No. 85	each	2 0
No. 86	each	2 0
No. 87	each	2 0
No. 88	each	2 0
No. 89	each	2 0
No. 90	each	2 0
No. 91	each	2 0
No. 92	each	2 0
No. 93	each	2 0
No. 94	each	2 0
No. 95	each	2 0
No. 96	each	2 0
No. 97	each	2 0
No. 98	each	2 0
No. 99	each	2 0
No. 100	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	each	2 0
No. 103	each	2 0
No. 104	each	2 0
No. 105	each	2 0
No. 106	each	2 0
No. 107	each	2 0
No. 108	each	2 0
No. 109	each	2 0
No. 110	each	2 0
No. 111	each	2 0
No. 112	each	2 0
No. 113	each	2 0
No. 114	each	2 0
No. 115	each	2 0
No. 116	each	2 0
No. 117	each	2 0
No. 118	each	2 0
No. 119	each	2 0
No. 120	each	2 0
No. 121	each	2 0
No. 122	each	2 0
No. 123	each	2 0
No. 124	each	2 0
No. 125	each	2 0
No. 126	each	2 0
No. 127	each	2 0
No. 128	each	2 0
No. 129	each	2 0
No. 130	each	2 0
No. 131	each	2 0
No. 132	each	2 0
No. 133	each	2 0
No. 134	each	2 0
No. 135	each	2 0
No. 136	each	2 0
No. 137	each	2 0
No. 138	each	2 0
No. 139	each	2 0
No. 140	each	2 0
No. 141	each	2 0
No. 142	each	2 0
No. 143	each	2 0
No. 144	each	2 0
No. 145	each	2 0
No. 146	each	2 0
No. 147	each	2 0
No. 148	each	2 0
No. 149	each	2 0
No. 150	each	2 0
No. 151	each	2 0
No. 152	each	2 0
No. 153	each	2 0
No. 154	each	2 0
No. 155	each	2 0
No. 156	each	2 0
No. 157	each	2 0
No. 158	each	2 0
No. 159	each	2 0
No. 160	each	2 0
No. 161	each	2 0
No. 162	each	2 0
No. 163	each	2 0
No. 164	each	2 0
No. 165	each	2 0
No. 166	each	2 0
No. 167	each	2 0
No. 168	each	2 0
No. 169	each	2 0
No. 170	each	2 0
No. 171	each	2 0
No. 172	each	2 0
No. 173	each	2 0
No. 174	each	2 0
No. 175	each	2 0
No. 176	each	2 0
No. 177	each	2 0
No. 178	each	2 0
No. 179	each	2 0
No. 180	each	2 0
No. 181	each	2 0
No. 182	each	2 0
No. 183	each	2 0
No. 184	each	2 0
No. 185	each	2 0
No. 186	each	2 0
No. 187	each	2 0
No. 188	each	2 0
No. 189	each	2 0
No. 190	each	2 0
No. 191	each	2 0
No. 192	each	2 0
No. 193	each	2 0
No. 194	each	2 0
No. 195	each	2 0
No. 196	each	2 0
No. 197	each	2 0
No. 198	each	2 0
No. 199	each	2 0
No. 200	each	2 0
No. 201	each	2 0
No. 202	each	2 0
No. 203	each	2 0
No. 204	each	2 0
No. 205	each	2 0
No. 206	each	2 0
No. 207	each	2 0
No. 208	each	2 0
No. 209	each	2 0
No. 210	each	2 0
No. 211	each	2 0
No. 212	each	2 0
No. 213	each	2 0
No. 214	each	2 0
No. 215	each	2 0
No. 216	each	2 0
No. 217	each	2 0
No. 218	each	2 0
No. 219	each	2 0
No. 220	each	2 0
No. 221	each	2 0
No. 222	each	2 0
No. 223	each	2 0
No. 224	each	2 0
No. 225	each	2 0
No. 226	each	2 0
No. 227	each	2 0
No. 228	each	2 0
No. 229	each	2 0
No. 230	each	2 0
No. 231	each	2 0
No. 232	each	2 0
No. 233	each	2 0
No. 234	each	2 0
No. 235	each	2 0
No. 236	each	2 0
No. 237	each	2 0
No. 238	each	2 0
No. 239	each	2 0
No. 240	each	2 0
No. 241	each	2 0
No. 242	each	2 0
No. 243	each	2 0
No. 244	each	2 0
No. 245	each	2 0
No. 246	each	2 0
No. 247	each	2 0
No. 248	each	2 0
No. 249	each	2 0
No. 250	each	2 0
No. 251	each	2 0
No. 252	each	2 0
No. 253	each	2 0
No. 254	each	2 0
No. 255	each	2 0
No. 256	each	2 0
No. 257	each	2 0
No. 258	each	2 0
No. 259	each	2 0
No. 260	each	2 0
No. 261	each	2 0
No. 262	each	2 0
No. 263	each	2 0
No. 264	each	2 0
No. 265	each	2 0
No. 266	each	2 0
No. 267	each	2 0
No. 268	each	2 0
No. 269	each	2 0
No. 270	each	2 0
No. 271	each	2 0
No. 272	each	2 0
No. 273	each	2 0
No. 274	each	2 0
No. 275	each	2 0
No. 276	each	2 0
No. 277	each	2 0
No. 278	each	2 0
No. 279	each	2 0
No. 280	each	2 0
No. 281	each	2 0
No. 282	each	2 0
No. 283	each	2 0
No. 284	each	2 0
No. 285	each	2 0
No. 286	each	2 0
No. 287	each	2 0
No. 288	each	2 0
No. 289	each	2 0
No. 290	each	2 0
No. 291	each	2 0
No. 292	each	2 0
No. 293	each	2 0
No. 294	each	2 0
No. 295	each	2 0
No. 296	each	2 0
No. 297	each	2 0
No. 298	each	2 0
No. 299	each	2 0
No. 300	each	2 0

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)  
Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 12/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)  
240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

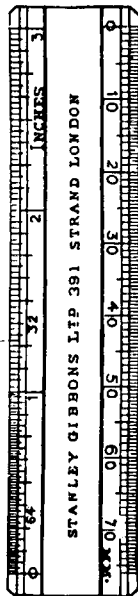
Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)  
Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)  
Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

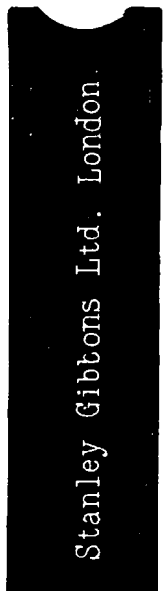
\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**  
Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

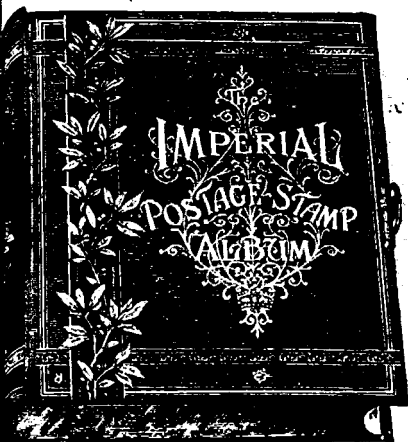
Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1		

NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE



# Imperial — — Albums

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

READY DECEMBER 15TH, 1901.

## **GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES.**

504 pages. Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. About 1,800 Illustrations.

SINCE the publication of the previous edition of this Album, we have published the "CENTURY" ALBUM, designed for those who desire to collect in the simplest form, without regard to perforations or watermarks, and who desire a complete Album in one volume.

In order, however, to further the wishes of those who collect on more elaborate methods, the present edition has been prepared and very considerably enlarged, and for all practical purposes runs parallel with our current Postage Stamp Catalogue.

The close of the century marks an epoch in the history of postage stamps, and the present edition may be considered as

### **A PERMANENT ALBUM OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

New issues appearing after the date of this edition are best collated and arranged in blank albums, preferably with movable leaves, such as our ORIEL or PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only (No. 6 has been discontinued)

of paper, binding, &c.

- 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 10/-; post-free in Great Britain, 11/-.
- 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasps. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 15/-; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-.
- 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 25/-; post-free in Great Britain, 26/-.
- 9.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 50/-; post-free in Great Britain, 51/-.

**Prepaid Orders may now be booked.**

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.



NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE

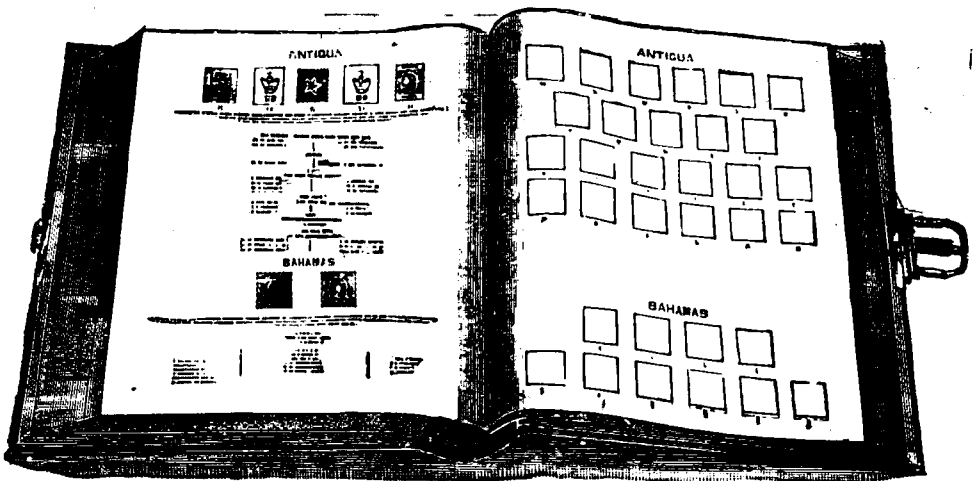
# IMPERIAL ALBUMS

— For Postage Stamps.

NOW READY.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

870 Pages, measuring 8½ by 11½ inches. \* ABOUT 2,400 ILLUSTRATIONS.



This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only of paper, binding, &c.

(No. 66 has been discontinued.)

- No. 65.**—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 15/-; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-
- No. 67.**—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 21/-; post-free in Great Britain, 22/-
- No. 68.**—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 30/-; post-free in Great Britain, 31/-
- No. 69.**—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 60/-; post-free in Great Britain, 61/-

These Albums are too heavy for Book Post abroad, but can be sent by Parcel Post where same is in operation; the weight is about 8 to 10 lbs., and cost can be calculated for each country.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

OCTOBER 31, 1901.

No. 136.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



We fear that we are not quite original in remarking that the present age is an age of Specialism, of specialism in everything. Everyone who wishes to make a mark in his or her profession or pursuit must be a specialist, either in some one subject or in some particular branch of a subject, and **Specialism.** "General Knowledge" has become merely another term for "General Ignorance." It is a good sign, no doubt, in some respects, that we should be so thoroughly in earnest in the pursuit of accurate knowledge as to be willing to devote ourselves to one small portion of a subject; but if our minute research deprives us of a proper grasp of the subject as a whole, and of a due sense of proportion in regard to our own branch of it, we are surely carrying our specialism a little too far.

In Philately specialising has, to a very great extent, superseded general collecting, at all events among those who really study their stamps. We fear that it is impossible that this should not be the case; few persons have the leisure time, fewer still have the spare cash necessary, for making a really fine general collection, consequently the serious collector, or perhaps we should rather say the "grown-up" collector, is bound to develop into a specialist, and in too many instances begins his collection on strictly limited lines. We say in too many instances, because we consider that every instance of this kind is one too many; we are convinced that every Philatelist is the better for having at one time been a general collector, and for having studied, however superficially, the

stamps of all countries, before deciding upon a favourite subject and setting to work to specialise. The specialist is, in any case, only too apt to shut himself up in his own little department, and to forget that there are quite as deserving objects outside as within it; and if he has been shut up there from the beginning, he has never known of the existence of objects of interest beyond his own speciality.

We are all of us, also, general collectors as well as specialists, liable to regard stamps as if they were issued principally, if not solely, for us to collect; and if only a stamp can be shown to have represented postage paid upon a letter, that fact is held to justify not only its inclusion in a catalogue, but its existence and manufacture, however unnecessary the latter may be. Only a short time back, an esteemed correspondent, in pressing upon our notice certain varieties (which we will not particularise), pleaded that they represented "one of the most interesting phases of Philately." The expression is not perhaps a very accurate one, but it illustrates our meaning exactly. We do not want to collect "phases of Philately," however interesting they may be, and the less Philately has to do with the emission of stamps, the more genuine is the philatelic interest attaching to those stamps. This sounds like a paradox, but it is not one. If an absolutely impenetrable veil could be drawn between those who control the issue of stamps and those who purchase them for other than postal use, what would be the result? Well, one result would be that the post of Chronicler of New Issues would become practically a sinecure! Still we do

not assert that the specialists are solely responsible for the present state of affairs, though their minute and careful research tends to make its objects more valuable and thus more suitable for spec—! What is the word?

\* \* \*

**Railway Letter Stamps.**

ONE cannot help feeling that the stamps that have come into existence within the last ten years or so are far more fortunate than those whose birth took place years ago in the 'forties, 'fifties, or 'sixties, or even later on in the 'seventies and 'eighties. The poor neglected orphans of pre-philatelic times had no kind friends eagerly awaiting their first appearance, ready to chronicle all the details of their history from their cradle to their grave. The only outsiders who took any interest in them at all showed it by tearing them asunder and sticking them in a corner, where they were still further maltreated by their parents or guardians. The consequence was that when amiable enthusiasts arose, who desired to investigate the history of these unfortunate objects, the story had to be dug out of heaps of musty and dusty records, with infinite pains and difficulty. Nowadays all is changed; the materials for the history of the objects of our study are accumulated day by day. The birthplace of a stamp must be very exceptionally situated at the present day, if there is not a Philatelist on the spot to collect all the information obtainable about it and to save a few unused copies for his fellows. Still, here and there an issue takes place without anyone to welcome it, and its circulation may come to an end equally unnoticed.

A most sumptuous volume, which we have just received from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, containing the *History of Railway Letter Stamps*, upon which he has been engaged for some time past, curiously illustrates the above observations. These stamps, whose *status* is still a disputed point with some Philatelists, came into existence rather more than ten years ago. They were not very closely studied during the first few years; still, so short a time having elapsed since they first came into use, the details of their history—the

dates of issue and of the various changes that have taken place, the numbers printed at different periods, etc.—were obtainable in most cases, and the result is a large book of 430 pages, about one-fourth of which are occupied by full-page illustrations of entire sheets or large blocks of the stamps. Whether these are or are not *Postage* stamps, in the full sense of the term, is a question upon which different people may have different opinions. Our personal opinion is that they are postage stamps, though of a special class, inasmuch as they are issued by the railway companies under special arrangements made with the Post Office Department, and the letters upon which they are used are officially stated to be "in all respects letters sent by post," while the "railway companies, in carrying such letters . . . act solely as agents and at the sole risk and responsibility of the Postmaster-General." [We quote not from Mr. Ewen's book, but from the *Post Office Guide*.] Special stamps are used simply as a matter of convenience and to save the trouble of separating the share of the railway company from that of the Post Office in the threepence, which is the total charge for each letter. When the arrangements were originally being made, the idea was to use a threepence stamp to be issued by the Government to the companies; essays for such a stamp are stated to have been obtained from Messrs. De la Rue and Company, and an experiment was also made by surcharging the current 3d. stamp with the words "RAILWAY LETTER POSTAGE," but this was abandoned in favour of the simpler plan of letting the railways collect their share for themselves.

At any rate, these stamps have the advantage of having been issued for purely business purposes. They are not now to be purchased in most cases *unused*, and there are at least five instances in which an entire edition (known to have been printed) has disappeared without a single specimen, used or unused, having found its way to the hands of collectors. For all this, there is no small number of varieties to be collected. A hundred and six different companies have issued the stamps, and of these eighty-one are still using them, while the remaining twenty-five have been absorbed by other companies or have changed their names for other reasons. Altogether these stamps, whatever we may term them

(and they are certainly of a special class quite unknown in other countries), appear to us to have a good claim upon the attention of Philatelists, and we are glad to see their

history dealt with in so ample a manner. One cannot but feel, however, that there are others that one would even more gladly see treated equally well.

## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

**Great Britain.**—A fresh variety of the *Electric Telegraph Company's* stamp for Directors' Messages has been discovered; it bears the name "G. P. HEDDER."

**Bahamas.**—*Ewen's Weekly* announces a Penny Pictorial stamp for this Colony, with a view in the centre, in black, and a red frame.  
1d., black and red.

**British Central Africa.**—A few specimens of the provisional 1d. of July, 1898, have been found with the embossed centre upside down. We understand that the whole of the top row of one sheet was struck thus; the stamps were imperforate. Our publishers have secured all that were found.

No. 56 in the new Catalogue should be "1d.," not "½d."

**British Guiana.**—*The Ph. R.* reports that the 1 c. has appeared in a grey-green shade.

**British Honduras.**—We extract the following from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"Latest supplies of the 10 c. surcharged 'REVENUE' show that the 'BEVENUE' error, which occurred on the fourth stamp in the sixth row, has been corrected. The other numerous varieties appear to be the same. Two panes of the 5 c. in the earliest setting show (amongst many others) the following defects:—

- Top 7 rows. 'REVENUE' 12 mm. long.
- Lower 3 rows. 'REVENUE' 11 mm. long.
- 1st row, No. 5. Narrow defective 'U'.
- 3rd row, No. 4. Top of third 'E' broken.

"In the upper seven rows the letters of the surcharge are frequently of the wrong fount, similar in fact to those of the small surcharge. The following are a few instances of small letters:—

- 1st row, No. 1. Small third 'E'.
- " Nos. 2, 4, 6. Small 'R'.
- 2nd row, No. 1. Small 'RE'.
- " No. 2. Small 'N'.
- " No. 6. Small third 'E'.
- 3rd row, No. 1. Small third 'E'.



"We cannot say that we recommend readers to collect these 'varieties'."

**British New Guinea.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.

**Canada.**—In reference to the question of the variations in the size of the stamps of the last two issues of this Colony, a correspondent tells us that he has been studying these stamps, and has come to the conclusion, no doubt correctly, that the variations are due to differences in the quality and thickness of the paper. As in the old case of the Ceylon stamps, the longer copies are on thicker paper than the short ones. All stamps that are printed on damp paper, and especially those from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, are liable to vary in this way.



**Ceylon.**—In reference to the statement in our August number as to the stamps surcharged "On Service," various correspondents have pointed out to us the fact that the 1 r. 12 c. exists with that surcharge. We understood our informant's letter to refer, not to what was done a few years ago, but to what is being done now. Can anyone tell us whether the 4 c. and 12 c. have yet appeared with the Official overprint?

**Indian Native States.**—*Alwur.*—We have received a sheet of the ¼ a. stamps which is evidently printed from a fresh stone. There are thirty-five stamps on the sheet, five horizontal rows of seven; they are in a light green shade, and much more clearly printed than the emerald-green edition, and the stamps are not quite so close together as last time. They are badly perforated, with the same machine as before.

*Las Beta.*—We have at last seen a used copy of the 1 a. stamp, which we chronicled in August. The specimen is too heavily obliterated for illustrating purposes, but we suppose we shall get unused speci-

mens in time. The design is square, enclosing a circular band, lettered "LAS BELA" at top and "ONE ANNA" below; across the centre is a label bearing a native inscription; in the semicircles above and below this label are characters on a lined ground, among which we can read the value in the upper portion. The spandrels also have a groundwork of vertical lines, on which are trefoil ornaments. The paper is a deep *orange*.

**Jamaica.**—The *M. C.* tells us that the Penny Pictorial label has been issued with centre in *black*, and frame in *carmine-red*, to renew, we suppose, its waning attractions, but we should think that the extra sales will hardly cover the additional expenses.

id., black and carmine-red.

**Newfoundland.**—The following cutting from *The Daily Telegraph* of the 4th inst. is interesting as showing how the finishing touch has been put to the preparations in this Colony for the royal visit:—

"ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), Thursday.

"The preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have been completed. The Government will issue a new four-cent stamp of purple colour, bearing an engraving of the Duchess, in honour of the royal visit.—*Reuter*."

**New South Wales.**—The *M. C.* tells us that the discovery of a specimen of the 2d. of 1862, with watermark double-lined "A", is reported by *The Australian Ph.*

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent has shown us a curious specimen of the 1s., *brown-red*, of the 1882-97 issue, perf. 11. It has a conspicuous flaw showing a large white space where the nose of the profile should be. It is the first stamp (left top corner) of the right-hand lower pane of the sheet.



We give illustrations of the current 1d. and 1½d. stamps, which have not previously been portrayed here.

**North Borneo.**—We do not know whether the *status* of this territory has been altered in any way, or whether it is that the stamp trade in those parts had fallen off and required a little fillip, but the result is, of course, a surcharge. The current stamps, 1 c. to 24 c., have been overprinted with the words "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," in *red* on the 1 c., 2 c., 6 c., 12 c., and 18 c.; in *black* on the 3 c. and 24 c.; in *green* on the 4 c. and 5 c.; and in *blue* on the 8 c. However, if this implies that British Philatelists are in future to be protected from some of the unnecessary varieties that have been inflicted upon them, we shall welcome the change, even though it be extended to Labuan.

**Northern Nigeria.**—It may be news to some of our readers that, as late as 1898, and we presume until the issue for this Colony was prepared, British stamps

were used in this territory. They were cancelled either with a pen-marked cross, in *red* ink, or with a rubber stamp of the Niger Company, in *violet*. We mention this for the information of those who collect stamps with abnormal postmarks.

**Orange River Colony.**—Our publishers have obtained a sheet of the Orange Free State provisional ½d. on 3d. of 1896, bearing both the surcharges of that date, and thus including several fresh varieties: The ordinary "Halve Penny" surcharge exists with each of the seven varieties of the large "½d." The variety without stop after "Penny" exists on stamps with varieties (ii) and (vii) of the ½d. And the error "Peunty" falls on a stamp with double surcharge, varieties (ii) and (vii) together.

We have been shown one of the 1d. stamps with a variety in the letter "I", which we referred to last month, and we believe it would be more correctly described as having an inverted letter "1". It is certainly not a figure "1" of the type used for "1d."

*The L. P.* tells us that the 2d. is also found with the same variety of overprint.

*The Ph. R.* describes an error of the ½d., with level stops, having the figures "½" omitted and the letter "d" too far to the left.

A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 1d. (raised stops) with large stop after "V." and very small ones after "R.I."

*The S. C. F.* states that "a gentleman, recently home from the Cape," brought with him a sheet of 1d. stamps surcharged "E.R.E." instead of "E.R.I." It is difficult to believe that such a thing could be genuine, even as a local product, but we have long ceased to be surprised at anything that comes from South Africa.

**Queensland.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the current 1d. stamp exists perf. 12 × 9½.

**Sarawak.**—Our publishers have shown us a sheet of sixty of the "one cent." on 3 c. of 1892 (No. 25 in the Catalogue), in which the right-hand stamp of the second horizontal row has no stop after the word "cent".

**South Australia.**—We are informed that the supply of Star watermarked paper has run out, and that, before ordering any more, the authorities have decided on using up the old Crown and SA paper, with the letters widely spaced, and have accordingly begun printing the 1s. and 2s. stamps upon this paper. We have received copies of both values, perf. 11½, 12½.

1s., reddish brown, *Crown and SA.*  
2s., bright carmine " "

It is well, perhaps, to explain that the illustrations in the Catalogue do not represent these watermarks with absolute accuracy. The Crown is not quite the right shape, and the difference in the spacing of the letters is somewhat exaggerated; the widely-spaced ones measure about 12½ mm. across, and the narrow about 10 mm.

**Strait Settlements.**—*Perak.*—A correspondent has shown us a copy of No. 33 in the Catalogue, with a double impression of the surcharge, very plainly visible in the word "PERAK."



**Sudan.**—The majority of our readers have probably already seen the original of the accompanying illustration of one of the Postage Due stamps, which we chronicled early in the year.

**Tasmania.**—*The Ph. R.* has received information from the Postmaster of this Colony to the effect that the £1 stamps have been surcharged with the word "Revenue", in black, but that they were used (presumably postally) in this condition in November, 1900—as was the case with certain other stamps which had been similarly overprinted. We gather that the £1 value is no longer included among the postage stamps.

**Transvaal.**—Varieties with deficient dots have not, so far, been so plentiful here as in the neighbouring Orange River Colony, but the Pretorian printer is beginning to rise to the occasion, or perhaps his type is getting worn. We have chronicled a few of these varieties recently; we now add some more, on the authority of a correspondent at Elandsfontein:—

- 3d., with no stop after "I".
- 6d. " " " " "I", second stamp from right of top row.
- 6d., with no stop after "V".
- 6d. " " " " "R", right-hand stamp in second row.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner tells us of some varieties of locally surcharged stamps which are not in the new Catalogue.

**Lydenburg.**—He has seen the ½d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

**Wolmaranstadt.**—Surcharged "Cancelled—V.R.I.", in violet. He has seen the 1d., Type 37, Commemorative stamp, and 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. of the regular issue.

**E. R. I.  
Half  
Penny**

We give an illustration of the surcharge upon the provisional ½d. stamp, chronicled last month.

**Trinidad.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 1s. stamps recently received show the design in a deeper shade of green than before.

The same authority further reports that the ½d., 1d., and 1s. have been printed in entirely fresh colours, and that the 10s. exists in two distinct shades—pale green and dull ultramarine, and dark green and deep blue.

- ½d., green on white.
- 1d., black on red.
- 1s. " yellow; value in blue.



**Turks Islands.**—We gave an illustration some time back of the design of the higher values of the current issue. We now illustrate the smaller variety of the design, which is employed for the lower values.

**PART II.**

**Amazonia.**—*The S. C. F.*, on the authority of a French journal, states that the labels we described in June were issued by "the Railway Company of Carseveire, and used to frank mail matter from the

mining districts of Carseveire to Para, and from Para by sea to Cayenne in French Guiana." They thus appear to be private locals, but, if the account given is correct, issued for business purposes.

**Argentine Republic.**—*L'Essor Ph.* reports that Messrs. Senf have discovered the 1 peso of the current issue with inverted centre.

**Belgium.**—*Congo State.*—We are informed that the varieties of perforation, which we noted last month, are due solely to the irregularities of the machine employed by Messrs. Waterlow, and are therefore not to be taken too seriously. We usually include these under the term *Perf. Waterlow.*

**Bulgaria.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes that the current 5 st. Unpaid Letter stamps (and probably other values also) have a watermark in the sheet, consisting of the Bulgarian Lion on a vertically lined shield, surmounted by a Crown, with an inscription above and below which is stated to mean *Government of Bulgaria.* The watermark spreads over a block of sixty stamps (ten horizontal rows of six), and portions of it exist in specimens bought as long ago as 1898.

We have just received a rather handsome set of stamps for this Principality, with a portrait of, we presume, Prince Ferdinand in the centre; and a frame of a rather effective design, in white (very slightly embossed), on a coloured ground. The portrait and the numerals in the upper corners are in the first colour given in the list, and the frame is in the second. The stamps are of rather large size, and are perf. 12½.

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st., black and purple.     | 30 st., black and grey-brown.     |
| 2 st., blue and slate-green. | 50 st., deep brown and deep blue. |
| 3 st., black and orange.     | 1 l., deep green and pale red.    |
| 5 st., brown and emerald.    | 2 l., black and red.              |
| 10 st., deep brown and rose. | 3 l., brown-lake and grey.        |
| 15 st., black and lake.      |                                   |
| 25 st., black and blue.      |                                   |

**Chili.**—We have at last received the 50 c. of the issue of last year. It is in a red-brown tint.

**Colombia.**—We have received a 50 c. stamp of similar design to the 10 c. of the issue of 1898-99.

50 c., blue on lilac; perf. 13½.

**Antioquia.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles two type-set provisionals issued in this province, a 1 c. for ordinary postage, and a 2½ c. Too Late stamp. Each is said to be set up in blocks of four varieties, printed on white paper, and perforated.

- Postage Stamp. 1 c., carmine on wove.
- Too Late Stamp. 2½ c., violet on laid.

**Panama.**—We learn from the *M. C.* that the Registration label of the accompanying design, which was



issued last year in black on pale green, has now appeared in a new colour.

Reg. Stamp. 10 c., red on white; perf. 11.

The rotation number is inserted in blue, as before.

**Costa Rica.**—We have seen the values of the current issue, up to 20 c., surcharged "OFICIAL", horizontally, in *black*. The type of the overprint is O 7.

**Dominican Republic.**—We have received an oblong label, which we are told is an Unpaid Letter stamp used in this Republic, but which bears no inscription whatever to denote its birthplace. In the centre is a large numeral, in a transverse pointed oval frame, which is enclosed in an oblong border, with a letter "T" in a circle in each corner. There is no doubt a set of these, but we have only seen one value.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 2 (c.), sepia; *perf.* 14.

**Ecuador.**—We have compared the 5 sucres stamps recently received with those of 1899, and find that they are in exactly the same colour; we should call it *lilac* rather than *mauve*, but opinions differ. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that all the stamps in the new colours have been surcharged "OFICIAL", in *black*.

**France.**—*Le T. Belge* chronicles a set of Parcel Post stamps which have been recently issued here, and which appear to be of the same class as those of Belgium and Italy. They are of oblong shape, with a picture of a railway engine in the centre, "RÉSEAU D'ÉTAT" above, value in words below and in figures at each side. *Perf.* 13½ and 14.

*Parcel Post Stamps.*

5 c., black.	50 c., blue.
10 c., green.	1 fr., bistre.
20 c., carmine.	2 fr., brown-lake.

**German Empire.**—We are shown the current 20 pf. stamp, with the locally printed surcharge "China" struck upside down, reading from upper right to lower left.

**Greece.**—We give an illustration showing the watermark in the paper of the new stamps.



**Hawaii.**—It appears that there are two varieties to be added to the long list which celebrated the formation of a Provisional Government in these islands, in 1893, the 6 c. having been recently discovered with the overprint in *black*, instead of in *red*, and the 10 c., *brown*, with the same addition in *red*, instead of in *black*. Some sceptics (for there are such, even in philatelic circles) seem to have doubted the character of these varieties, and to have supposed that they came from trial or proof sheets, and certificates of their authenticity have accordingly been obtained, copies of which we give below. The person who purchased these at the post office seems to have kept them bottled up for a long time—one of those non-Philatelists, we suppose.

Copy.

"HAWAIIAN POSTAL SERVICE, GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"HONOLULU, June 29th, 1901.

"I hereby certify that there was one sheet (fifty stamps) of ten cent, red-brown, postage stamps, surcharged in red ink (Provisional Govt., 1893) by error, and duly issued to the postmaster at Kahuku, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii.

"(Signed) L. T. KENAKE,

"Clerk in charge, Stamp Division,  
"Republic of Hawaii.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 1st day of July, A.D. 1901.

"(Signed) R. C. A. PETERSON, *Notary Public.*"

"HONOLULU, June 29th, 1901.

"I hereby certify that there was one sheet of six cent, green, postage stamps, surcharged in black ink (Provisional Govt., 1893) by error, and duly issued to the Post Office at Honolulu, Republic of Hawaii.

"(Signed) L. T. KENAKE,

"Clerk in charge, Stamp Division,  
"Republic of Hawaii.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 1st day of July, A.D. 1901.

"(Signed) R. C. A. PETERSON,  
"Notary Public."

**Holland.**—We have received the 3 c. of the current type in a new colour, and the 5 c. has come over in a new shade. The perforation remains as before.

3 c., olive-green. | 5 c., rose-red.

**Italy.**—We are indebted to Dr. Diena for the following Decree, relating to further values of the new issue of stamps, which were to have been put in circulation on October 1st, but had not made their appearance when he wrote, on the 10th:—

"No. 442.

"In accordance with the Postal Act, confirmed by Royal Decree of December 24, 1899, No. 501; and the Regulations for the execution of the said Act, confirmed by Our Decree of February 10, 1901, No. 120; and our Decree of June 6, 1901, No. 255, in which the necessity for providing new types of stamps was recognised, and by which the issue of certain values of these stamps was ordered, and the issue of other values to complete the series was left for later Decrees;

"On the advice of our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs;

"We have ordered and do order as follows:—

"Art. 1. From October 1, 1901, there shall be put in circulation, in the interior of this Kingdom, the following stamps, printed in sheets measuring 23 x 19 mm., perforated, and bearing amidst varying ornaments Our Royal Effigy, and the inscription 'Poste Italiane', as well as the indication of the value.

"a. Of forty centesimi, colour *dark brown*.

"b. Of forty-five centesimi, colour *deep olive-green*.

"c. Of fifty centesimi, colour *aniline purple*.

"d. Of one lira, colour *dark brown*, with ornaments in *green*.

"e. Of five lire, colour 'azur de Berlin' (*Prussian blue?*), with ornaments in *brick-red*.

"Art. 2. The same stamps will be available for correspondence from and to the Italian Post Offices outside the Kingdom, and for International correspondence.

"For the franking of correspondence from the Colony of Eritrea, the current stamps shall remain in use, until other provision shall be made by a future Royal Decree.

"Art. 3. The current stamps of the same values, 40, 45, and 60 centesimi, and 1 and 5 lire, will remain in circulation until September 30, 1902. From that date the use of these stamps upon letters must cease, but persons who possess them will be able to exchange them, at all the Italian Post Offices, from October 1, 1902, up to September 30, 1903. After the latter date they will cease to have any legal value.

"Art. 4. The Administration of Posts and Telegraphs reserves the right, in accordance with Article 319 of the Regulations approved by Our Decree of February 10, 1901, No. 120, to decide whether and at what price the postage stamps now current may, after September 30, 1903, be put on sale for collectors.

"We ordain, etc.

"Given at Racconigi, September 12, 1901.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"T. GALIMBERTI.

"(Signed) Cocco-Ortu,  
"Keeper of the Seals."

We have since received the stamps in question, which we gather were issued about the middle of the month. The 40 c., 45 c., and 50 c. are of similar design to the 10 c., etc.; and the two higher values

bear the same portrait, surrounded by foliate ornaments in the second colour given in the list, with "POSTE ITALIANE" at top and value at foot.

- 40 c., deep brown.
- 45 c., olive-green.
- 50 c., mauve.
- 1 l., dark brown and blue-green.
- 5 l., blue and rose.

We give an illustration showing the type of the surcharge applied to the 25 c. stamps used at one of the Foreign Post Offices.

**BENGASI**  
**1 PIASTRA 1**

**Japan.**—*L'Essor Ph.* states that the 5 rin stamp has been replaced by one of the same design and colour, but with the value expressed as  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen.

$\frac{1}{2}$  sen, slate.

**New South African Republic.**—A correspondent tells us that the 2s. stamp of the 1887 issue, the existence of which was only noted within the last twelve months, has been found with the embossed Arms inverted.

**Nicaragua.**—*L'Essor Ph.* tells us that the 2 c. on 1 c., lilac, does exist, but that this value was surcharged in error, and was immediately withdrawn from circulation. The same journal adds that all the values exist with and without the bar below the surcharge, and we gather that there are only these two types.

**Peru.**—We find that we have not yet given illustrations of the designs of the high values, issued in



1899, for ordinary postage and for Postage Due. We hasten to supply this omission.

**Portugal.**—*Macao.*—The *Gabinete Philatelico* of Lisbon sends us specimens of the 1, 4, and 8 avos of the provisional issue of 1894, in each of which the

letter "v" of "avos" appears to be a broken "y," with greater part of the tail gone. It is curious that this variety should not have been discovered sooner, especially as we are informed that all the four stamps of the top row of each sheet have this damaged letter. From the same source we have a 1 avo of the same issue, with a figure "1" slightly taller than the normal,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 3 mm.; but this does not apparently occur even once on each sheet, as it is said to be of considerable rarity.

**Servia.**—We give an illustration of the design of the two high values issued some months ago; also of the 20 para surcharged for use as 10 para.



**Spain.**—*Fernando Poo.*—M. Bernichon gives us the numbers printed of the various values of the issue of 1899 as follows:—

10,000	each of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 milesimas.
5,000	" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 centavos.
10,000	" " 20 centavos, of which more than 6,000 were surcharged.
1,000	" " 40, 60, 80 centavos.
500	" " 1, 2 pesos.

**United States.**—*Philippine Islands.*—The final pacification of these islands being, we gather, postponed for a little longer, a further supply of surcharged stamps has become necessary, and the following are now included in the list.

4 c., brown		\$1, black.
6 c., red-brown.		\$2, blue.
8 c., brown-purple.		\$5, green.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 c., lake.

**Uruguay.**—The current *Official* stamps have, in addition to the word "OFICIAL", surcharged upon them a microscopic monogram, formed of the letters "H. R.", which, according to *Le C. de T.-P.*, are the initials of the Postmaster-General, Honoré Roustan. We do not know whether the word and the monogram always occupy the same relative positions, but on a copy before us the monogram is directly below the first letter "I" and placed at right angles to it.





# Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

\* \* \* \*

[IN the September number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, Monsieur Maury commences the publication of a very interesting article upon the manufacture of the Provisional stamps at Bordeaux, containing some most valuable documents relating to that subject. We have obtained permission from the author to translate this article for reproduction in the *Monthly Journal*, and he has moreover most kindly lent to us the blocks used by him for the illustrations which figure in the original paper. The only condition made by M. Maury was that we should acknowledge the source from which the paper was taken, but we wish at the same time to acknowledge the courtesy of its author and to express our thanks to him.—ED. M. J.]



HAVE taken up again the study of the manufacture of the provisional stamps of Bordeaux, which I dealt with some eight years ago in my articles upon the *Postage Stamps of France*.

This time I am fortunate enough to be able to reproduce a whole series of documents, of which the majority have never before been published, and which form a collection that I think I may term complete.

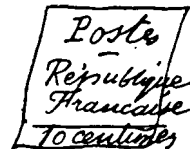
To commence with, I have had an opportunity of carefully studying the magnificent collection of M. Henri Durrieu, which is certainly without a rival, as far as the stamps and essays of France are concerned. This collection was begun about 1865 by M. Paul Durrieu, at that time Receiver-General of the Lower Rhine, residing at Strasburg, where he became a friend of M. Oscar Berger-Levaul, the well-known publisher; both of them figured among the great collectors of those early days. The duties of M. Durrieu brought him in contact with M. Delebecque, Director of the Mint at Strasburg, who later on was entrusted with the manufacture of the stamps of Bordeaux, and it was from him that, after the war was over, M. Durrieu received these essays, many of which are unique. They were briefly noticed in a work by M. Arthur de Rothschild; I have the good fortune to be the first to reproduce them, thanks to the kindness of M. Henri Durrieu, who, having inherited the collection of his father, has greatly increased it, devoting especial attention to the historical aspect of the collection, by the addition of sets of essays and proofs, and entire and reconstructed sheets.

A letter and a circular, pointed out to me by M. Paul Hermand, put me also on the track of further interesting matter, and led to the discovery, among other things, of the document relating to the

control (or secret) mark, which again led to my finding the signature of the engraver, so well hidden that for thirty years it had escaped the notice even of those most devoted to microscopical research.

The first document relating to the stamps of Bordeaux is a letter, dated September 30th, 1870, addressed by M. de Roussy, the representative of the Treasury at Tours, to M. de Maintenant, Inspector-General of the Revenue Department, in which he requests the latter to consider the question of the manufacture of postage stamps at Bordeaux; he annexed a rough sketch and added:—

"I have thought that the Mint at Bordeaux might carry out the preparation of provisional stamps, the execution of which would be rendered as simple as possible by the adoption of such a design as the following:—



Facsimile of the original preserved in the Archives of the Postal Department.

"Four varieties of stamps (1, 4, 10, and 20 cent.) would, in case of necessity, be sufficient for present requirements, and, to simplify matters, it would not be necessary that the stamps should be separated by the perforation now employed. I beg of you, therefore, to consult with the Director of the work at the Mint at Bordeaux, and to let me know, with as little delay as possible, what arrangements he would have to make at the Bordeaux Mint, in order to be in a position to manufacture, each day, starting from the middle of this month, about 4,000 sheets, each containing 300 stamps.

"You will have also to consider, in conjunction with the Director of the Mint, the means to be adopted, in the manufacture, with a view to the prevention of forgery. This is an important point, to which I draw your special attention. I particularly request the aid of your experience in this matter, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will communicate to me, as early as possible, the result of your inquiries."

These workshops of the Mint at Bordeaux had been idle for some years past; M. Delebecque, Director of the Mint at Strasburg, was summoned to Bordeaux to superintend the re-establishment of coinage there, and at the same time to organise the workshops for the manufacture of postage stamps.

He ordered from the firm of Augé-Delile, of Bordeaux (manufacturers of engraving work of various kinds), a design for a stamp, a proof of which was submitted to the Council at Tours.

The question of providing postage stamps does not appear to have been followed up, at first, with all the diligence that it required, for it was not until three weeks after the date of the letter of M. de Roussy that M. Steenackers, who had been appointed, just a week previously, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, wrote the following letter to the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux.\*

"OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS,

"Tours, October 21, 1870.

"Sir,—M. de Maintenant, Inspector-General of the Revenue Department, has informed the Minister of that Department that you were in a position to manufacture, with little delay, the stamps required for the franking of correspondence.

"A notification from the Minister, dated 19th October

of the Post Office Department, there appeared a notification from the Minister of the Treasury authorising the Department to have Postage and Unpaid Letter stamps manufactured at the Mint at Bordeaux.

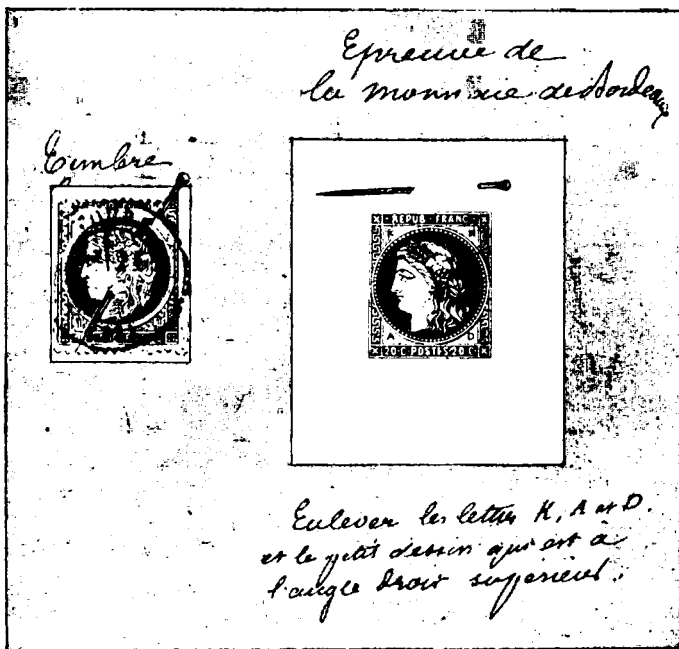
At the same time M. Steenackers addressed to the Director of Posts in the Gironde the following letter:—

"Tours, October 22, 1870.

"Sir,—In pursuance of my telegram of this morning, I forward you a Postage Stamp, bearing the Effigy of the Republic, which was manufactured in Paris, although it has been obliterated by the office at Tours.

"The Department has definitely adopted this design.

"I beg that you will therefore immediately inform M. Delebecque and M. de Maintenant of this, and take, in conjunction with them, the necessary steps to provide that the stamps which are to be manufactured at the Bordeaux Mint may correspond with those made in Paris.



Facsimile, slightly reduced, of the first Bordeaux Essay.

instant, authorises me to make arrangements with you, in view of the urgent nature of the case, for the manufacture to commence as soon as possible.

"The Director of Posts of the province of the Gironde being the officer who will have charge of the stock of postage stamps, I have written a long letter to him to-day, which he will show to you, and in which I desire him to consult with you and with M. de Maintenant with a view to deciding upon the steps to be taken, both to prevent forgery of the new stamps, and their employment a second time after they have once been used.

"I specially call your attention to these important points, and I have no doubt that you will be able to find processes of manufacture which will prevent all danger in these directions.

"I thank you in advance, Sir, for all that you may be able to do, in coming to the assistance of the Department in these troublous times.

"(Signed) STEENACKERS."

From this moment the question became a practical one, and the very next day, in the *Monthly Bulletin*

\* This letter is in the collection of M. Maury.

"Attached is a stamp produced by the Bordeaux Mint, which appears to me to resemble very closely the stamp which I send to you as a pattern. It only requires that the letters K, A, and D, and the small device, which occupy the four corners of this design, should be removed.


"I have, &c.,

"The Director-General of Telegraphs and Posts,  
"(Signed) STEENACKERS."

To the margin of this letter were pinned—first, the stamp from Paris, which was to serve as a pattern, and which, with a precaution that was hardly necessary, had been obliterated at Tours the day before (October 21, 1870); and secondly, the proof impression of the stamp of M. Augé-Delile, with a note in the hand of M. Steenackers or of his secretary, again ordering the removal of the letters K, A, and D, and the little device which occupied the right upper corner [or spandrel].

This historical document, of which we give a reproduction here, belongs to the collection of Count Durrieu.

We may give here a few details in regard to this most interesting Essay. It is a copy of the design of 1849 with head of Liberty, but differs from the latter in the following points: The pearls which encircle the effigy are less regular; the cross-like devices in the corners are replaced by plain white crosses; the ground, outside the central disc, is formed of vertical lines in place of the slightly undulating brickwork pattern of the original; and last, and most noticeable, are the three letters and the little design in the spandrels, which were intended by the artist to distinguish this from the stamps of the Liberty type of 1849.

The little design in the right upper spandrel is a Cross crosslet, of which we give an enlarged illustration; it is the special mark of M. Delebecque,  that is to say, his personal Mint mark, which is found upon all pieces of silver and bronze money struck while he was Director of the Mint at Strasburg and at Bordeaux.

The letter "K" in the left upper spandrel is the Mint mark of the factory at Bordeaux, which was distinguished by that mark from the time of Francis I. down to the date at which it was finally closed in 1878.\*

The letters "A" and "D" are apparently the initials of the engraver, M. Augé-Delile, unless they are those of M. Archange Delebecque; but it does not seem to us likely that the latter would have thought it his duty to make his mark twice over on the same stamp.

*Competition*—In order not to lose time, which was precious, several designers and engravers had been appealed to by M. Augé-Delile to produce dies for postage stamps copied from those of 1849. M. Yon was the engraver selected, but as his labour of engraving each value upon stone required some time, use was made provisionally of a drawing upon stone, known as Type I., of which we shall speak later.

\* Under Napoleon III. there were three cities only possessing establishments at which money was coined. These Mints were distinguished by special letters engraved on the lower part of each coin:—

"A" for Paris, "BB" for Strasburg, "K" for Bordeaux.

Since 1878 French coins have been struck at Paris only.

The personal Mintmarks, also engraved on the coins, are the special marks of the Directors of the Mints and the Chief Engravers of the coinage. The following are those most frequently met with:—

*A Bee*—M. de Bussière, Director.

*A Pike and a Club crossed*—M. Dumas, Director.

*A Cross crosslet*—M. Delebecque, Director.

*A Greyhound's head*—M. Barre, senior, Engraver.

*An Anchor*—M. Albert Barre, Engraver, etc.

One may find also on the coins the initials or the name of the engraver around the design, and he may add his special mark if he belongs to the staff of the Department.

Here is another Essay, the design of which differs entirely, in all the minor details, from that of the preceding and from those that follow:—



*Bordeaux Essay (in the Durrieu Collection).*

It was not used in the production of stamps, but one may suppose it to be one of those submitted in the competition. We have only met with it in the Durrieu Collection, where, like the preceding, it exists as a proof, carefully printed in black on white glazed paper.

*Essay of Type I. before it was retouched.*—The proof in a block of four, of which we give a facsimile below, is a transfer of the first type of 20 c. that was put in circulation at Bordeaux. The original design



*Essay of Type I. of Bordeaux (in the Durrieu Collection).*

was drawn with a pen upon a lithographic stone; it is very carefully executed, but it was nevertheless transferred with much difficulty, perhaps on account of the inexperience of the first working lithographers that were engaged, or perhaps because the lines of the drawing were too close together. The design of the transfer which we here reproduce was there fore redrawn before it was made use of, and the shading of the neck, which is here formed of lines and a few dots, was so lightened as to show only dots in the stamps as issued, and this is the principal point of difference.

(To be continued.)

# An Appendix to "The Stamps of Tasmania."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

From *The London Philatelist*.

\* \* \* \*

**M**ANY readers of *The London Philatelist* either possess or have read my *History of the Stamps of Tasmania*, published by the Philatelic Society, London, in 1890. Full ten years have now elapsed since its publication, and the little island has been by no means backward in providing new issues to meet postal requirements, and also, we fear, in finding *bons morceaux* for the palates of Philatelists.

Several interesting particulars bearing upon the matter already published have also come to light; and as Federation of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania will shortly relieve the island from any further official responsibility or philatelic power, it appears to me a peculiarly fitting period to essay the completion of my task from the date when my book was published to the present day.

I will take all matters chronologically and in the order of the parent work itself.

In the second chapter—that dealing with the First Issue of Postage Stamps (the 1d. and 4d. of 1853)—I referred to a number of specimens coming under my notice, each of which had a small triangular piece cut or punched from the design, but could assign no reason for the mutilation. Subsequently to the publication of the *History* I found two copies of the 1855 4d., with Star watermark, treated in a similar manner. The appearance of the mutilation pointed to its having been accomplished rather by a penknife than by any specially cut die or punch, inasmuch as the triangles were of slightly varying sizes on the two stamps; they were cut from different portions of the stamps respectively, and in the smaller triangle the cuts forming the two sides extended beyond the line of the base.

As these triangles were certainly cut from the stamps prior to their being attached to the envelope, it is evident that they had some special significance, and were intended in some way as marks of identification or special service. In no other way is it possible to account for what would otherwise have been a mere senseless mutilation of an unused stamp. The long period—upwards of two years—over which the practice extended precludes the assumption that the cutting was accidental or the result of mere caprice.

We are all familiar with the "punched" stamps of Western Australia, showing large or small circular holes cut in the design. These are so punched to signify their use on official letters, and the mark was adopted for exactly the same reason that the letters "O.S." were and are used in other colonies. The theory that the triangular punch in the Van Diemen's Land stamps possessed a similar significance to the circular punch of the Western Australians is, however,

untenable, for the simple reason that, with the exception of the ten months from March to December, 1858, all correspondence sent from or directed to Government Departments on matters of an official or public nature was exempt from the payment of postage of any kind. As all the specimens I have seen bore earlier dates than 1858, they cannot, therefore, have been used on official correspondence.

That the practice of punching was at least fairly general may be assumed from the fact that specimens have been found on letters emanating from both Hobart, the capital city in the south, and Launceston, the second or commercial city in the north of the island.

It is possible that the mark was one adopted by some firm doing business in both cities as a means of checking speculation on the part of clerks; and in this case the use of the triangular punch would resemble the adoption of perforated initials by private firms common to many stamp-issuing countries at the present time. The presence of the two 4d., 1853, I have seen on one letter, one of which was punched and the other intact, seems, however, to discount this theory.

At best this "footnote" can only be said to add another variety to the punched stamps, and to make some suggestions that may eventually lead to an elucidation of the "mystery." I must confess that I cannot clear it up to my own satisfaction.

In chapter iv. I dealt with the Imperforate Postage Stamps issued from August, 1857, to November, 1870, those bearing watermarks of figures of value. Although *all* the earliest printings on the figure-watermarked paper bore the watermark inverted, I mentioned that no further topsy-turvy were found amongst the imperforate stamps, and only two specimens of the perforated ones had come under my notice—the 1d., perf. 11½, and the 6d., grey, perf. 10. I have since seen an imperforate copy of the 6d., grey, with inverted watermark, and have little doubt that a careful search may disclose others. While I am no advocate of the collection of inverted watermarks generally in connection with the issues of the present day, with regard to which there are often as many inverted as normal, I think a study of such early examples as those of 1858-70 will well repay the collector in the interest it will afford him. The method of plate printing then in vogue and the comparatively small number of stamps printed gave little opportunity for the turning out of abnormal varieties, while the present system of surface printing, huge quantities printed, and the frequent use of two

plates at once in printing—placed one inverted as regards the other—all tend to multiply such varieties as inverted or sideway watermarks until it is difficult to decide which are really the normal ones!

In chapter vi., dealing with the Perforated Stamps, 1864-70, I chronicled the 1d., vermilion, with the error of watermark double-line figure "2", perf. 12. I subsequently found several copies perf. 11½, in all of which the watermark was so far out of centre as to prove that they were from a sheet different from the previously recorded specimen, in which the watermark was nicely centred. These later-discovered copies had been used fiscally on cheques, and were cancelled November, 1869. It is evident, therefore, that two or more sheets of the "2" watermarked paper were used in error for the 1d. stamps, and as the printer had to account in printed sheets of stamps for all the watermarked papers issued to him, it appears reasonable to suppose that a similar number of 2d. stamps were printed on the "2"\* paper. So far, no discovery of an error in the 2d. stamps has been made, but then it is more than probable that any such, if made, disappeared in the holocaust of Van Diemen's Land remainders, which were burnt on the 16th November, 1870, after the issue of the surface-printed stamps inscribed "Tasmania."

I chronicled the 6d., violet, as accidentally imperforate, and imperf. vertically. I have also seen a pair imperf. between only. In this colour—the rich violet—there were none issued *intentionally* in an imperforate condition.

In chapter vii.—the Figure Watermarked Stamps of 1870-1—referring to the concurrent use of the Perkins and Bacon Sixpence and One Shilling with the surface-printed stamps, I stated that all values were printed at the Government Printing Office. This is incorrect so far as the shilling stamp is concerned, as the original stock of Perkins and Bacon's first printing of January, 1858 (360,000), lasted until after the close of the period covered by the chapter.

Chapter xi.—the Postage and Revenue Stamps of 1882-90. The tenpence, black, was perforated 12 in October, 1890.

At this period it becomes necessary to insert a fresh chapter dealing with the provisional issues resulting from the admission of the Australian Colonies to the Postal Union, and the vagaries of local prints, made from existing plates, which were the outcome of delayed supplies from England.

Although it was known as early as July, 1890, that the Postal Union rate of 2½d. per half-ounce was to come into operation on the 1st January, 1891, no steps were taken to provide a stamp of the required

denomination until late in December, 1890. As there were no engravers in the Colony capable of producing a satisfactory die, and the time was too short to permit of application to Victoria, as in the case of the Halfpenny plate, it was decided to have recourse to another surcharged stamp for provisional use. The Secretary to the Post Office did me the honour of consulting me as to the best method to adopt in the case, and I suggested the use of the Tenpence plate, as being in the best state of preservation, and the printing therefrom of a supply of stamps in pale blue, which could be overprinted with the new value. I suggested blue as it was the recognised Postal Union colour for the Twopence-halfpenny stamp, and further pointed out that by changing the colour used for the Tenpence plate in its original value, there would be no opening for a repetition of the fraud practised in London or on the Continent in the case of the surcharged Halfpenny stamp, whereby sheets of the genuine Penny stamps had been fraudulently surcharged "Halfpenny" by unscrupulous persons, with varying types and errors of printing. Of course, this was purely a philatelic argument, as such a practice could only result in benefit to the revenue, seeing that the person so surcharging the Penny stamps would naturally bear the loss of the difference in value, so far as the stamp was required (if at all) to do postal duty. However, the point was conceded, but at the last moment it was decided to use the Ninepence plate, as it seemed to be in a slightly better state of preservation. A number of sheets was printed in blue—the original colour of the Ninepence value—but it was intended to produce a much lighter shade. The printing was done at night, and when examined in daylight, the colour was found to be almost identical with that used for the Ninepence itself! Thus the principal motive of my suggestion failed to have any effect.

The overprint consisted of the figures "2½", above which was placed the letter "d". One hundred and twenty repetitions of the overprint were type-set, and a transfer made to a lithographic stone, from which the impression was lithographed in black upon the sheets printed from the plate of the Ninepence. The overprint was 14 mm. in height.

Objection having been made to the dark colour of the stamp, another supply was printed in pale blue, and these were ready for issue and placed on sale on the 1st January, 1891. The watermark was T A S (Type II.), and the perforation 11½.

About the end of May, 1901, this second printing became exhausted, and the first, or dark-blue printing, was issued until it also became used up.

One sheet of this printing bore the surcharge inverted, and the error was "corrected" by printing another surcharge the right way up!

The total number of stamps printed in the two shades was only 59,640.

\* This should no doubt be "1".—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the September number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Portugal (3 vols.) . . . . .	£515
Portuguese India (3 vols.) . . . . .	1703
Cuba (2 vols.) . . . . .	346
Holland (2 vols.) . . . . .	236
United States (4 vols.) . . . . .	1239
Afghanistan (2 vols.) . . . . .	2436
Italy (2 vols.) . . . . .	161
Niger Coast, St. Helena, and Falkland	718
Fernando Poo . . . . .	261
Curaçao and Suriname . . . . .	222
Dutch Indies . . . . .	160
Norway . . . . .	235
Madeira and Lourenço Marques . . . . .	271
Azores . . . . .	332
Danish West Indies and Iceland . . . . .	—
Liberia . . . . .	212

\* \* \*

**Another Large Purchase.** ABOUT 1894, after the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison, his family placed in our hands for sale his collections of various countries. Many of the stamps had previously been priced by Mr. Harrison at what we then considered very high rates.

We were, however, enabled to dispose of stamps and envelopes to the value of several thousand pounds, but of course were not able to alter any prices in the "Harrison" Collections to agree with market rates.

We have, however, now the pleasure of announcing that we have purchased out and out the whole balance of these collections of

- Afghanistan,
- Jammu and Cashmere,
- Portuguese Indies,
- Japan,

and have now in these countries a stock that defies competition.

We have been enabled to *considerably* reduce a great many prices of the stamps of these countries, and have combined the collections with our own stock, and shall be happy to send any of these books to collectors in Great Britain, and to receive "want lists" and send special collections to our friends abroad.

\* \* \*

**Annual Meeting of Stanley Gibbons, Limited.** THE ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held on October 1st, 1901, at the registered offices, 391, Strand, at 4 p.m. Present: Directors, Mr. C. J. Phillips, in the chair, Messrs. W. H. Phillips, Gordon Smith; Percy Barnsdall, secretary; and shareholders.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman laid before the members the balance-sheet prescribed by the Articles of Association, and upon his proposition, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, it was resolved that the said balance-sheet be received and adopted. The Chairman gave a gratifying report as to the progress of the business, and stated that during the year all the second debentures had been paid off, as well as £2,000 of first debentures, thus making a total of £5,000 debentures redeemed during the current financial year.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, it was resolved that a dividend of 10 per cent., free from income tax, be declared on fully paid shares of the Company. In accordance with Article 109, Major E. B. Evans and Mr. Gordon Smith retired from their office as Directors, and, being eligible, it was unanimously resolved that they should be re-elected. On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Percy Barnsdall, Messrs. Mackintosh and Ridsdale, chartered accountants, of Colmore Row, Birmingham, were reappointed auditors for the following year. The meeting then terminated.

\* \* \*

**Corrections, etc., in Catalogue, Part I.** THE following corrections, etc., have been noted in our Catalogue, Part I., 1902, and should be written in at once:—

\* \* \*

Page 20	Omit No. O.63.
" 35	The price of No. 71 should be 0 5.
" "	" 20, used, should be 0 4.
" 36	B.C.A. 26, used, should be 15s.
" "	" 28, " " 15s.
" 37	B.C.A. above No. 56 should be Type 7 only.
" "	" No 56, should be td. stamp.
" 39	Nos. 71a and 71b do not, we think, exist as genuine surcharge.
" 53	No. 71, used, should be 0 10.
" 54	" 82 " " 0 1.
" "	" 84 " " 0 2.
" 62	" 40 " " no price.
" 67	" 37 " " 0 1.
" 85	Colour of 54 should be yellow-brown and carmine.

Page 88	No. 27, price 60s., should be omitted.
„ 130	„ 52. The number in the bracket should be (No. 12).
„ „	„ 54. Ditto, ditto (No. 10).
„ 141	„ 86, 2d. should be 3d.
„ 143	Add 245a, 1s., black.
„ 144	Add, before No. 259, Nov. 1885, Perf. 12½-13; POSTAGE in black. 10s., carmine and purple. £1
„ 147	No. 367, for violet read deep blue.
„ 149	Add 24a, 2d., blue, roulette 7.
„ 151	No. 116, used, price should be 4s.
„ 157	„ 24, price 65s., should be omitted.
„ „	„ 37 and 38, unused, should be 1s. each.
„ 163	„ 301 should be 0 6.
„ 173	The price in note after No. 159 should be 50s.
„ 176	No. 3, unused „ 15 0.
„ „	„ 8 „ „ 20 0.
„ 177	„ 15 „ „ 12 6.
„ „	„ 16 „ „ 50 0.
„ „	„ 22 „ „ 25 0.
„ „	„ 28 „ „ 50 0.
„ „	„ 33 „ „ 80 0.
„ 179	„ 55 should be after No. 56, being Die II.
„ 200	Nos. 76 and 80 are supposed not to exist. We should be glad if any correspondent in Perak would state if this is correct.
„ 204	No. 12b is supposed not to exist.
„ 209	„ 17, unused, should be 0 6.
„ „	„ 22 „ „ 0 8.
„ „	„ 23 „ „ 1 0.
„ 211	„ 48, price 5s. „ omitted.
„ 222	„ 319, unused „ 0 6.
„ 243	„ 145, both prices should be omitted.

\* \* \*

**The New Imperial Albums.** I HAVE pleasure in announcing that the new Imperial Albums for *Foreign Countries* are now ready. They will, I think, be found a great improvement on the last edition of 1898, and they contain practically all varieties that are listed in our Catalogues of this date. The "Foreign Countries" Imperial contains 870 pages and some 2,400 illustrations.

"The Great Britain and Colonies" Imperial is being pushed on as fast as possible, and will, we hope, be ready by the middle of December, in time for the Christmas trade.

Particulars and prices will be found in our advertisements at the beginning of the *M. J.*, and *prepaid* orders *only* can now be booked.

\* \* \*

**For our American Friends.** I HAVE pleasure in announcing that our first American Catalogue is now ready, priced throughout in U.S. dollars and cents, and with all prices in the advertisements of our publications, etc., arranged to include all U.S. Custom Duties, so that the quoted prices are the actual nett prices to collectors at which the goods will be supplied from our New York Branch Office, 167, Broadway, N.Y., where all orders should be addressed.

Trade terms—which will be as liberal as possible—may be had on application to the same address.

I quote the following extract from the introduction to the American edition:—

"In issuing, for the first time, an American Edition of our Catalogue, we ask the kind indulgence of our clients for many errors and imperfections that are almost inseparable from such a work as this has been.

"In converting our money into dollars and cents it is highly probable that many slips have occurred, and any such errors (or others) we shall be glad to

have pointed out to us by a card addressed to our head office in London.

"There are a few points as regards the prices in this book to which we must refer. First of all we find it absolutely necessary that the prices given in our English and American publications must be exactly identical, and as in England we do not go into half-pennies in our accounts, we cannot do so in America, and therefore the unit in our Catalogue will be 2 cents, and the familiar 1, 3, and 5 cents, etc., etc., of the U.S. price lists will not be found in our books.

"We do not, however, think this is important, as we do not anticipate (although we shall be glad to receive them) orders for stamps of the lower values from American collectors, as such stamps can, in the majority of cases, be obtained much quicker and at lower prices nearer home, where big discounts are commonly given by boy dealers in common class stamps.

"To cater in part for the cheaper trade, we make certain allowances when a minimum of 100 stamps priced at 2, 4, 6, or 8 cents each are ordered at one time.

"The reductions allowed are as follows:—  
Stamps priced at 2 c. each will be supplied at 1.58 per 100.  
„ 4 c. „ „ 3.27 „  
„ 6 c. „ „ 5.10 „  
„ 8 c. „ „ 6.90 „

"To secure this reduction a minimum number of 100 stamps of any one value must be ordered, and only one copy of any one variety will be supplied. *Each list must contain stamps of one denomination only*—2 c. stamps on one list, 4 c. stamps on another, and so on. On stamps over 8 c. each no reduction can be made.

"Supplementary lists of each value should be sent, as it is impossible to keep all low values constantly in stock.

"Orders for stamps by the 100 at the reduced prices must be sent to 391, Strand, London; they cannot be executed by our New York Branch.

"After we had decided that the prices in the English and American Catalogues must absolutely agree, we fixed the rate of \$4.85 to the pound on which to base our calculations. This, of course, results in some very curious prices for scarce stamps, such, for instance, as \$2.43 for a stamp at 10s., which in U.S. catalogues is usually priced at \$2.50. The differences, however, are *all in favour of the American buyer*, as the exchange varies from \$4.87½ to \$4.89 to our pound sterling."

\* \* \*

**New Exchange Circular.** WE have just published a new and greatly enlarged Exchange Circular, showing the rates we now allow for all kinds of stamps from quite scarce varieties to the commonest current issues. Correspondents in foreign countries will find it to their advantage to save the stamps from their own and their friends' letters, and by sending them to us they will be able to make considerable increases in their collections, practically without cost. The price of the new Exchange Circular is 6d., post free.

\* \* \*

## CAPE COLONY P.M.-G.'S REPORT.

**Mafeking Siege Stamps.** THE Cape Postmaster-General's report for 1901 gives a history of the special issue of postage stamps during the siege of Mafeking, which should be read with interest by Philatelists.

"Shortly before the 23rd of March, 1900," says the report, "it was found possible to forward despatches by runners from the town, both by the northern and the southern routes, and a service was established by the military authorities. Owing to the high

amounts which had to be paid to the runners, it was decided to charge special rates for any private letters conveyed, and the following tariff was adopted, viz.—

“*Via* the north, 1s. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“*Via* the south, 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

“From a statement made by the military authorities, it would appear that, in order to provide a sufficiency of stamps to admit of the prepayment of private letters, it was further decided to surcharge all the unsold stamps in the possession of the local Postmaster, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Cecil, under whose supervision the Post Office was worked during the siege, accordingly purchased the stamps at their face value, and caused them to be overprinted and surcharged at the works of Messrs. Townshend and Son, the publishers of the *Mafeking Mail* newspaper. On the 23rd March the stamps as overprinted were issued for the first time at their enhanced values; and, it is understood, the whole of the overprinted issue were disposed of before the relief of the town was effected.

“Owing to the interruption of communication, I was not consulted in the matter, either as regards the sale of the stamps to the military authorities or their being overprinted; and from the time the stamps originally passed out of the hands of the civil postmaster, the Colonial Post Office Department ceased to have any control whatsoever over their treatment. In view of these circumstances and of the fact that the whole of the additional revenue derived from the sale of the stamps at their surcharged values was retained by the military authorities, it was decided by the Government of the Colony, and also by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration, to regard the stamps in question as purely military issues; and in the month of November official notices were published in the *Government Gazette*, proclaiming the non-availability of the stamps in question for the prepayment of mail matter posted either in the Cape Colony or the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

“The average number of letters per week forwarded *via* the north from the 23rd of March was approximately sixty, a runner leaving Mafeking twice per week. By the south the average number was thirty, despatched once per week. It is, however, more than probable that many of the runners were captured by the Boer forces, and that the letters being conveyed by them never reached a British post office.

“In addition to the Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps purchased from the Postmaster and subsequently overprinted, there were three varieties of stamps manufactured locally, two of which bear a representation of the bust of Major-General Baden-Powell, and the other a view of Sergt.-Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, on a bicycle. These particular stamps were used entirely for a postal service which was arranged within the town and between the various outposts. The whole of the three varieties were printed by means of photography, the photograph being taken by Mr. D. Taylor, and the gumming and perforating executed by Messrs. Townshend and Son. The two varieties of the Baden-Powell pattern were designed by Capt. Greener, the Chief Paymaster at Mafeking, while the one of the bicycle pattern was designed by Dr. W. A. Hayes.

“It is evident from specimens which have from time to time been submitted to this department that extensive forgeries of the overprinted stamps have taken place, the fraud consisting in the unofficial overprinting, surcharging, and in many cases the date stamping of genuine Cape Colony stamps. The matter was taken up by the police authorities, but up to the present it has not been possible to bring the charge home to the perpetrators.

“The following is a list of the stamps overprinted and the quantities issued:—

“Face value,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Description, Cape of Good Hope (old design) overprinted and surcharged ‘MAFEKING 1d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 7,680.

“Face value,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Description, Cape of Good Hope (new design) overprinted and surcharged ‘MAFEKING 1d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 5,280.

“Face value,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Description, Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’, surcharged and overprinted ‘MAFEKING 1d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 6,000.

“Face value, 1d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and ‘MAFEKING 3d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 1,800.

“Face value, 1d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and surcharged ‘MAFEKING 3d. BESIEGED’ (smaller type). Number issued, 1,800.

“Face value, 1d. Cape of Good Hope overprinted and surcharged ‘MAFEKING 3d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 6,000.

“Face value, 2d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and ‘MAFEKING 6d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 1,200.

“Face value, 2d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and ‘MAFEKING 6d. BESIEGED’ (smaller type). Number issued, 1,200.

“Face value, 3d. Cape of Good Hope overprinted ‘MAFEKING 6d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 840.

“Face value, 3d. British Bechuanaland (lilac series) overprinted ‘MAFEKING 6d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 3,000.

“Face value, 3d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and ‘MAFEKING 6d. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 1,440.

“Face value, 4d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BRITISH BECHUANALAND’ and ‘MAFEKING 1s. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 2,320.

“Face value, 4d. Cape of Good Hope overprinted ‘MAFEKING 1s. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 1,440.

“Face value, 6d. Great Britain overprinted ‘BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE’ and ‘MAFEKING 1s. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 240.

“Face value, 6d. Description, Great Britain overprinted ‘BRITISH BECHUANALAND’ and ‘MAFEKING 1s. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 1,440.

“Face value, 1s. Description, Great Britain overprinted ‘BRITISH BECHUANALAND’ and ‘MAFEKING 2s. BESIEGED’. Number issued, 570.

“Face value, 3d. Description, local postage stamp with photograph of Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell’s bust (small size). Number issued, 6,072.

“Face value, 3d. Description, local postage stamp with photograph of Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell’s bust (large size). Number issued, 3,036.

“Face value, 1d. Local postage stamp with photograph of Sergeant-Major Goodyear on bicycle. Number issued, 9,476.—*Cape Argus*.

\* \* \*

**Triangular Postage Stamps.** HERE is another item for Philatelists: In consequence of reprints of original Cape Colony triangular wood-block postage stamps having been dis-

covered affixed to mail matter in the post, which reprints were at no time sold by the Post Office to the public, and also in consequence of executive officers of the department, not being experts, being unable to distinguish these reprint labels from stamps of the original issues, it was decided to demonetise the whole of the Cape Colony triangular postage stamps, and to withdraw their availability for the prepayment of postage. In this connection a public notice was issued in the *Gazette*, cancelling the availability of such stamps for postage purposes as from the 1st October, 1900.—*Cape Argus*.



# Straits Settlements.

# Corrientes.

PROVISIONALS OF 1892.

By GORDON SMITH.



THE provisional surcharge of "ONE CENT" in two lines which was printed on the five values of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 cents stamps contains varieties which in these days of the study of minor differences should not be overlooked. It appears that in setting up the forme to print this surcharge two founts of type at least were used. These may be described as *wide* and *narrow* respectively. The letter the two varieties of which it is easiest to distinguish is the "N", and after that the "O". Of the letters "T" employed there do not seem to have been any variations; of the "C" and the "E" extreme examples can be found which exhibit differences of width, but so many of these two letters are of intermediate types that it is impossible to classify them.

I shall therefore content myself with noticing only those varieties of the "N" and "O" which can be seen at once with the unaided eye.

I have examined panes which come from different parts of the whole sheet of 240 stamps, and as far as I can see the make-up of each pane is the same, although the juxtaposition of the words "ONE" and "CENT" is variable.

1. Wide "N" in "ONE" and "CENT".

Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

Of these the following have a narrow "O" in "ONE":—

Nos. 9, 10, 20, 43, 54.

2. Wide "N" in "ONE" only.

Nos. 2, 3, 8, 13, 19, 28, 36, 46, 48, 50, 58, 60.

Of these the following have a narrow "O" in "ONE":—

Nos. 13 and 28.

3. Wide "N" in "CENT" only.

Nos. 1, 5, 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 27, 31, 47.

Of these the following have a narrow "O" in "ONE":—

Nos. 27 and 47.

4. Narrow "N" in "ONE" and "CENT".

Nos. 4, 6, 12, 18, 39, 41, 44, 52, 59.

Of these the following have a narrow "O" in "ONE":—

Nos. 12 and 39.

To summarise the above results with regard to the numbers of each variety, we have—

(a) Wide letters "N" . . . . .	24
(b) Wide letters "N" and narrow "O" . . . . .	5
(c) Wide "N" in "ONE" . . . . .	10
(d) Wide "N" in "ONE" and narrow "O" . . . . .	2
(e) Wide "N" in "CENT" . . . . .	8
(f) Wide "N" in "CENT" and narrow "O" . . . . .	2
(g) Narrow letters "N" . . . . .	7
(h) Narrow letters "N" and "O" . . . . .	2
	60



IN continuation of the notes which we published at page 185 of our last volume, the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina* gives some further particulars as to the issue and sale of the stamps of this province.

"The Postal Authorities announced the issue of the stamps by the following Notice, which we copy from *El Comercio* for August 21st, 1856:—

"THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT gives warning to the public that, from and after the publication of the present Notice, letters for the interior of the Province will not be accepted for transmission unless they are franked with the required stamps."

"At that period the Postal Department had its office in the same building as the other Government offices, and kept the same hours as all the other Departments of the Province, and consequently at certain hours of the day it was impossible to obtain postage stamps. In order to obviate this inconvenience it was arranged that the person charged with the sale of stamped papers, Don Zacarias Sanchez, should sell the stamps also for the greater convenience of the public at his own house. This arrangement was announced by the following Notice, which was published in the number of *El Comercio* in which appeared the Notice given above:—

"NOTICE.

"Stamps for the franking of letters are on sale at the house of Don Zacarias Sanchez."

"These Notices, as may be seen, had no date attached to them; shortly afterwards, however, they both appeared under one heading, with the date August 23rd, 1856.

"As an interesting curiosity we reproduce the following paragraph, referring to these stamps, which is to be found in the number of *El Comercio* for August 21st, 1856:—

"ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS.

"By the Notices which are published in the present number, the Post Office Department announces to the public that the new stamps, for the franking of letters addressed to the interior of the Province, have been put on sale at the house of the vendor of stamped papers. We applaud this innovation, which does honour to the Province that has introduced it, and which is of much service to the commercial public, since anyone will now be able to frank his letters at home without being obliged to go to the Post Office to do so. The stamps are provided with a preparation which, when wetted, enables them to be easily affixed to the letters. Letters of double, triple weight, etc., must bear a corresponding number of stamps."

## Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

**The Common-wealth Stamps.** SIX months have nearly elapsed since the Post and Telegraph Departments were transferred from State control to the Commonwealth Government, but the uniform Federal stamps are still *in nubibus*. On the 21st instant the Postal Bill was in Committee in the House of Representatives. On clause 28, which empowers the Postmaster-General to make or cause to be made stamps for the prepayment of postage, Mr. Thomas (N.S.W.) urged that they should provide for a Commonwealth stamp, and claimed that the interchangeable postage stamp was "one of the reasons for federation"! He thought that the bookkeeping objection which had been raised could easily be overcome. He did not want a uniform stamp, but merely one that could be interchangeable. It is difficult to see what advantages would accrue from the issue of different stamps for each State, which would, however, be "interchangeable," *i.e.* available for use in any other State, but perhaps Mr. Thomas has some occult reasons for his demands. He asserted that the real cause for delaying the issue of the Federal stamp was the loss that would accrue to Tasmania, estimated at £14,000 per annum, from the operations of "Tattersall."

For the information of those of your readers who are not versed in Australian "politics," I may explain that "Tattersall" is a huge racing-sweep promoter, who has been driven from Sydney to Brisbane, and from Brisbane to Hobart, by postal legislation against sweeps. Power has been given to the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and Queensland to open all letters addressed to sweep promoters within those States and return them to the senders; but Tasmania passed special legislation legalising Tattersall's sweeps, which are now conducted under Government supervision. Letters addressed to places outside all the States mentioned cannot be detained, and therefore Tattersall carries on an enormous postal business with the other States, the stamps of which are enclosed with remittances to cover return postage of tickets and results. These stamps are returned to the respective States and cashed by Tattersall, but if there were uniform stamps they would be used to frank the replies. Thus Tasmania would lose the revenue she now derives from the postage paid on those replies. It is a curious thing that the question of a uniform stamp should rest on such an "immoral" matter as a racing-sweep business!

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to move an amendment to the clause providing that "within six months of the passage of the Act there should be an issue of a Commonwealth stamp."

Mr. Reid (N.S.W.), the leader of the Opposition, said he would rather appeal to the Premier than support the amendment. It was anomalous that there should be no Commonwealth stamp, and the few pounds concerned were not worth the consideration of any State Premier.

Mr. Thomas replied that the Government should not refuse to introduce the uniform stamp on the score of Tattersall's. If the choice lay between the uniform stamp and Tattersall's, the latter would have to go.

The Premier (Mr. Barton) said he fully anticipated bringing in interchangeable stamps within six months if the Bill were dealt with "as previously indicated." The amendment was then withdrawn, and the clause passed.

Mr. Barton's words, "as previously indicated," refer to clauses 54 and 55, which empower the Commonwealth Postmaster-General to detain sweep promoters' letters as provided in some of the States at present. As the whole matter appeared then to have narrowed itself down to the "sweep" question, the "to be or not to be" of the uniform stamp rested with the fate of the "sweep" clauses. These were passed on the same evening, and the Government now stand practically pledged to issue the uniform stamp within six months.

In the meantime collectors will doubtless be able to make a fair show of State issues made after the establishment of the Commonwealth and before the issue of the long-looked-for Federal stamp.

\* \* \*

**Cook Islands Troubles.** AT a celebration which took place at Rarotonga (Cook Islands) a month or two ago, Mr. F. C. Goodwin, Treasurer and Secretary to the Government, was accidentally killed by the explosion of a signal rocket. Shortly after his death an audit of his books was made, and also those of his subordinate, Mr. Ralph W. Gosset, Postmaster and Collector of Customs. This audit revealed defalcations amounting to £1,100. Gosset was charged before the British Resident, Colonel Gudgeon, C.M.G., who unhappily is his uncle, with embezzling £636. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was stated in the course of evidence that the defalcations had been made good by Colonel Gudgeon.

I learn from private sources that Gosset had been dealing extensively in the stamps belonging to his Government, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. The history of postal matters in the Cook Islands Federation includes, unfortunately, several incidents reflecting upon the administration of its officers, and more than one official inquiry has been made. Personally, I deeply regret the occurrence just recorded, as Mr. Gosset was mainly instrumental in enabling me to obtain copies of the official records, which I used in compiling my articles on the Cook Islands stamps that have recently appeared in this journal. He was then residing in New Zealand, and wrote to me when I was editing the *Australian Philatelist*, offering to obtain information as to the Cook Islands stamps, as his uncle was the British Resident.

\* \* \*

**British New Guinea.** THE issue of stamps for this Colony has doubtless been already recorded in this journal. Hitherto the Queensland Government has administered the postal system of New Guinea, and Queensland postage stamps have been used, without any distinguishing mark or surcharge; the postmarks, "B.N.G." in bars, or the names "Samarai" or "Port Moresby," being the only indication of the tropical sphere in which the stamps were used. Doubtless the "bookkeeping" system necessitated under the Australian Constitution is responsible for a separate issue for British New Guinea, which is a Crown Colony, but is partly maintained by contributions from New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President*—W. B. AVERY.

*President*—R. HOLLICK.

*Vice-Presidents*—T. W. PECK, W. PIMM.

*Committee*—

P. T. DEAKIN, W. S. VAUGHTON, C. A. STEPHENSON, W. F. WADAMS.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

#### OCTOBER 3RD. Annual Meeting.

The election of the following members was confirmed: Rev. F. J. Williams, Messrs. H. Savile, W. M. Gray, A. G. M. Dickson.

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs G. Owen Wheeler, L. E. Bradbury, C. T. Reed, A. H. Dingwall, H. Grindall, W. E. White, H. B. Bilbrough, A. Gisborne.

It was unanimously decided to approve the recommendation of the Committee that a permanent collection of stamps be formed for reference at meetings, etc., and every member present promised to contribute.

The Society and the Hon. Secretary were accorded a series of congratulations on the remarkable and valuable additions made to the library during the past year, additions which it would be very difficult indeed to duplicate. Further particulars of the above items will be found in the Annual Report, of which 4,000 copies were ordered to be printed, and which should be in the members' hands about October 16th.

The officers for the ensuing session were elected as above.

The programme was approved as follows:—

- 1901.
- Oct. 17. Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies; Sale and Exchange; Display of Society's Forgery Collection.
- Nov. 5. Display of "Great Britain and African Colonies." W. B. AVERY.
- " 21. Discussion, "Great Britain—Line-engraved Stamps," by Mr. R. HOLLICK and others, followed by Display of New Issues, by Members, and Exchange.
- Dec. 5. Auction.
- 1902.
- Jan. 9. Discussion, "Great Britain—Embossed Stamps." Paper, "Tonga." T. W. PECK.
- " 14, 15, 16, 17. Exhibition.
- Feb. 6. Lantern Display. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
- " 27, 28. Auction.
- Mar. 6. Display, "Great Britain." J. STEELE HIGGINS.
- " 20. Discussion, "De la Rue Plate Nos., 2d. to 1s." G. JOHNSON.
- " " Display, "Ceylon." W. S. VAUGHTON.
- Apr. 10. Discussion, "Great Britain—High Values and Recent Issues." C. A. STEPHENSON.
- May 1. Display, "Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta." W. PIMM.
- " 1. Resumé of "Great Britain."

The balance-sheet, which had been audited and found correct, showing a balance in hand of £50 17s. 7½d., was approved. It may be mentioned that in addition to the very valuable gifts which have been made to the library during the past year, £41 19s. 6d. had been spent on it.

At the suggestion of Mr. W. Scott a discussion took place on the 50 per cent. rule, with the idea of substituting net prices in the exchange packets. Mr. Scott, in his letter, and some of the members present, for the sake of fully discussing the matter, raked up everything plausible and otherwise in favour of net prices. But at the end it was unanimously decided to keep to the 50 per cent. rule, the Committee emphasising it by the expression of opinion that no one who had had any experience of the inner working of a big exchange would ever think of giving up the rule and adopting net prices, and that the advantages of the 50 per cent. system were overwhelming compared with any seeming disadvantages. It does not say 50 per cent. off catalogue, but off prices asked, and is the only legal method of applying the lever for prompt payment. Although some of us may like full catalogue for poor specimens, and would prefer net prices so that they may be less noticeable, it may be taken for granted that if ever the 50 per cent. rule becomes unworkable, the exchange club as a "popular institution" will be doomed, to the loss of dealer and collector alike.

## Berts Philatelic Society.

THE first General Meeting of the season was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. George Haynes (in the chair), Franz Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. G. Cool, W. Simpson, Louis E. Bradbury, W. A. Bois, W. Jacoby, R. Frentzel, R. Meyer, Burton F. J. Cooper, L. S. Charlick, L. Magnec, H. Wills, Chas. P. Sisley, Fred. J. Melville, F. W. Mellor, Robt. Ehrenbach, W. A. Boyes, A. G. Wane, A. G. Haynes, D. Thomson, C. R. Sutherland, M. P. Castle, and H. A. Slade.

The following were elected as ordinary members of the Society: H. J. Bilbrough, R. Blenkinsop, R. Raikes Bromage and Grove Powell were duly acknowledged.

Mr. G. Haynes stated that it would give him great pleasure to welcome members at The Grange, St. Albans, at a summer meeting to be held in May or June of next year. A proposal that ladies be included was well received.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Haynes vacated the chair in favour of Mr. Castle, who favoured the members with some valuable and interesting remarks on certain of the early issues of Australia, the various points being illustrated by specimens from his own collection. Among a profusion of rarities space will only permit mention of the following: A superb pair of W. Australia 2d., blue, 1857 issue, lightly postmarked; a perfect post-marked copy of 2d. Victoria (No. 7 S.G.'s Catalogue), early plate, on original; a selection of 2d. Sydney Views, showing gradual wear of the plate; a shaded series of Tasmania 1d., blue, early impressions; a full page of 1856 New Zealand, colonial print, blue and white papers; New Zealand, pelure paper, with postmark 1860, antedating the so-called 1862 issue by two years, etc., etc. Mr. Castle dilated upon the difficulty of Philatelists of moderate means procuring many of the Australian issues in an unused condition, and emphasised the fact that the accumulation of perfect used copies entailed increasing vigilance, and probably demanded more knowledge and discrimination; certainly they were quite as interesting, and they helped to solve many vexed questions as to dates of issue, etc.

In response to a hearty vote of thanks, Mr. Castle expressed his pleasure at presiding at the opening meeting of the Society, and promised to afford the members another philatelic treat at some future date.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1901, when Mr. J. R. F. Turner has consented to give a display of his "Mafeking Besieged" stamps.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, October 10th, 1901.

## Suburban Exchange Club.

FOR the September circuit three packets, each containing a fine selection of medium and rare stamps in good condition, were made up and despatched by September 25th. No great rarities were submitted, but old Europeans and Australians were specially strong, and a good percentage of sales should result. June packets have returned from circulation, and the accounts have been settled and sheets returned with the least possible delay.

Since the last report twenty-one applications for membership have been received, and fourteen entertained. As the value of each packet runs into hundreds of pounds, and the packets themselves pass through many hands, it is requisite that care and vigilance be exercised as regards the election of members. To avoid unpleasantness and facilitate inquiry, references should accompany every application. No charges are made on sales, and ladies and non-contributors are welcomed. The period for circulation of any one packet is limited to thirteen weeks.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

## The Junior London Philatelic Society

FOR YOUNG STAMP COLLECTORS AND BEGINNERS  
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

### PROSPECTUS FOR SEASON 1901-2.

*President*—FRED J. MELVILLE.

*Vice-Presidents*—  
EDWARD C. C. TIDMAN. BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

*Committee*—

WILLIAM DARWEN. R. WEDMORE.  
E. J. LAMB. JAMES FEENEY.  
J. MUNRO WILKIE. CHARLES PURDOM.  
DOUGLAS CHARLES. CROSSBY BLUMSOM.

*Hon. Exchange Superintendent*—  
H. F. JOHNSON, 9, Lorne Terrace, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

*Hon. Librarian*—  
WILLIAM FAHY, 18, Braybourne Avenue, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.

*Hon. Solicitor*—R. KALPH, 14, South Grove, Gray's Inn, W.C.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector*—

CHARLES NISSEN, 77 and 78, High Holborn, W.C.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—

W. G. PARKER, 215, Upper Kensington Lane, London, S.E.

MEETINGS.—The meetings of the Society are held on the first and third Saturdays during the months from October to May in Clapham Hall, from 7 till 10 p.m.

*Important Notice.*—The first Saturday evening of each month has been set aside for the conduct of a general Sale and Exchange. This meeting will be open to members, and to non-members on introduction.

PROGRAMME (subject to revision).—The following arrangements have been made for lectures and papers in Clapham Hall. Lectures begin promptly at 8 p.m. Speakers joining in the debates are limited to five minutes each.

- 1901.
- Oct. 5. President's Address; General Sale and Exchange.  
 " 19. "The Duke of York's Tour from a Stamp Collector's point of View." Illustrated by Lantern Slides. FRED J. MELVILLE.
- Nov. 2. General Sale and Exchange; Subject for Debate (at 8.30), "Specialism or Generalism."  
 " 16. Combined Exhibit of the Stamps of Great Britain by members of the Junior London Philatelic Society.  
 Dec. 7. General Sale and Exchange; Subject for Debate, "Philatelic Morality."  
 " 21. Display, "Stamps of the German Empire." FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
- 1902.
- Jan. 4. Sale and Exchange; General Exhibit of MEMBERS' ALBUMS.  
 " 18. Lantern Display, "Postage Stamps of China." BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.
- Feb. 1. General Sale and Exchange; Ten-minute Papers on "Easy Countries for Beginners."  
 " 15. Lantern Display, "Stamps of the Argentine Republic." CHARLES PURDOM.
- Mar. 1. General Sale and Exchange; Debate, "What are Minor Varieties?" EDWARD C. C. TIDMAN.  
 " 15. "The Adhesives of Russia." EDWARD C. C. TIDMAN.  
 Apr. 5. General Sale and Exchange; Ten-minute Papers, "How I Collect Stamps." WILLIAM DARWEN.  
 " 19. Display, "The Stamps of Holland." WILLIAM DARWEN.  
 May 3. General Sale and Exchange; Ten-minute Papers—any subjects.  
 " 17. Annual General Meeting; Election of Officers; Revision of Rules; Reception of Reports.

At every meeting will be given a résumé of the philatelic news of the past fortnight, including notes on new issues.

N.B.—Clapham Hall is situate at No. 33, Old Town, Clapham, and is within easy reach of all parts of the Metropolis. Buses from Victoria pass the door. Five minutes from Clapham Road and Wandsworth Road Stations, and ten minutes from Clapham Junction.

## Correspondence.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 4d. ON 3d. OF 1895.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

[The following account has been sent us by a correspondent who does not wish his name to be mentioned in connection with it; we publish it therefore without in any way vouching for its accuracy, and without quoting the names of anyone concerned.—ED. M. J.]

DEAR SIR,—The following facts re the double and single surcharge on 3d. CC and CA may be of some interest to you. Late in 1895, the supply of 4d. stamps having run short, permission was given to surcharge the 3d. CC with "Halfpenny." This was done at the Government Printing Office, Perth. I may be able to inform you later of the

exact number surcharged. Messrs. Blank and Dash were in the Stamp Office, and they noticed that ninety stamps had a double surcharge, one in various shades of red and the other in green. Dash at once suggested that they should buy up the whole of the double and as many of the single surcharge as they could. Blank agreed, the transaction taking place across the counter.

On the third day the Perth office had run out of the surcharged stamps. I tried to get some on that day, but could not. However, I bought some from Dash at 3d. each. A few of the double surcharge were sold a few days after at £1 each.

A higher authority (Mr. X.) got wind of the deal, and ordered Blank and Dash to return all the stamps in their possession. Blank got frightened at this, but Dash quieted him by saying that he would take all responsibility, and declined to return any, on the grounds that he had bought them across the counter and he would stick to them.

X. then pointed out that he was not a licensed stamp vendor, and therefore he could not sell any to the public. Dash stated that he could sell them, not as postage stamps, but as philatelic specimens. X. then said that unless he returned the stamps he would flood the market with surcharges, and so make Dash's lot valueless. Dash defied him to do this, and the matter dropped for a time.

X. wired to all the offices to return all the surcharged stamps that were on hand to the head office, and bought them himself. He then had a large order put in for the surcharged "Halfpenny," and these were again done at the Government Printing Office. (I will try to find out the number of double and single surcharges in this lot.) These were issued to the various sub, head, and Fremantle offices for sale to the public.

The Philatelic Society heard of this, and saw the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs about it. The Minister hauled X. over the coals for getting a second lot done without his sanction, and ordered him to at once withdraw the issue from circulation. This was immediately done.

A few days after, X. had another interview with Dash, and asked him if he had told the Philatelic Society. Dash said that he might have mentioned it. After further conversation, X. said he would let bygones be bygones, and that Dash would not suffer in any way for not returning the stamps. He then asked Dash what he was getting for them, and the latter told him. X. said he was glad to hear it, and hoped he would get better prices. Dash thanked him, and incidentally mentioned that the second issue would not affect him in the least, as they were quite different from his lot, one being watermarked Crown and CC and the other Crown and CA. X. collapsed!

X. must have bought up the greater part of the second issue himself, and sold them to local dealers. However, there is little or no demand for them here. There were only ninety Crown and CC with double surcharges.

The Duke of York when here wanted an impression taken in black of the 6d., first issue, but up to the present (August 26th) permission has not been obtained.

I remain, etc., Y.

## Answers to Correspondents.

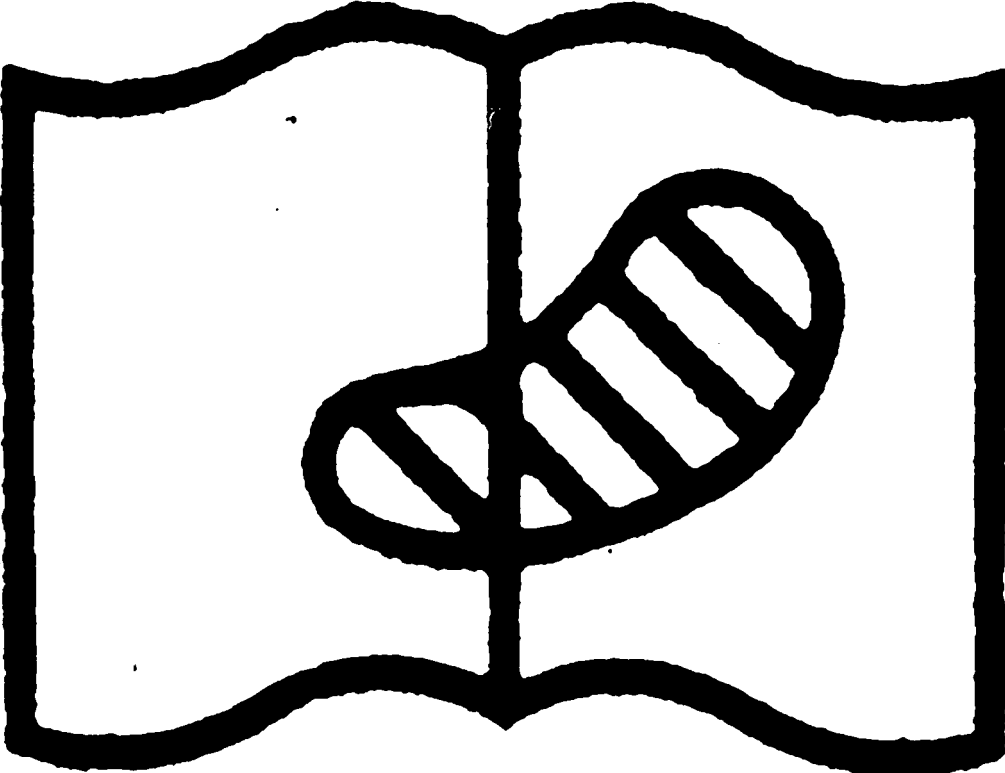
M. W. S.—We believe that the original Heligoland stamps sometimes have the centres slightly out of place, and that this is not a certain sign of a reprint.

F. E. W.—The surcharge upon the Russian stamps for use in China is usually, we believe, placed as you describe, and there should be a mark over the last letter, which is not shown in the illustration. The watermark is, of course, the same as that of the ordinary stamps. Straits Settlements Nos. 29-31 are all Type 14 (see new Catalogue).

J. A. B.—Many thanks for your letter. We note the varieties you mention for the new Catalogue.

H. L.—Dutch Indies 93b should be "1½ g. on 2½ g." We are not sure whether either this or 93a exists; both were reported last year, but we have not seen them.

PHILATELISTE.—We note your id. with large stop after "V," but we think the broken letters are hardly worth noting. The thick "V" is of course always found side by side with the normal. The id., brown, was never regularly issued with the surcharge. The double impressions are probably due to slipping of the sheet in the printing.



# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BRAZIL.

1901. Unpaid.	s. d.
20 r., green	0 1

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1898. Type 8.	
3s., sea-green (No. 49), used, F.C.	3 0
£1, lilac, used	reduced to 6 0

## BULGARIA.

1901. New type, with head. Bicoloured.	
1 st., lilac and black	0 1
2 ,, slate and indigo	0 1
3 ,, orange and black	0 1
5 ,, green and purple-brown	0 1
10 ,, carmine and sepia	0 2
15 ,, lake and black	0 3
25 ,, ultramarine and blue-black	0 4
30 ,, ochre and black	0 5
50 ,, Prussian blue and purple-brown	0 8
1 leu, orange-red and slate	1 2
2 ,, red and purple-black	2 3
3 ,, slate and claret	3 3

## COSTA RICA.

1881. Type 51.	
1 c., carmine	reduced to 0 3
5 c., brown-red	0 4
10 c., blue	0 6

1901. Official.	
1 c., black and green	0 1
2 c., ,, ,, vermilion	0 2
5 c., ,, ,, pale blue	0 4
10 c., ,, ,, ochre	0 8
20 c., ,, ,, claret	1 3

## FERNANDO POO.

1899. Black surcharge on large green fiscal stamp.	
Cat. No.	
50. 10 c. on 25 c., blue-green	10 0
51. 15 c. on 25 c., ,,	12 6

1899. Type 11.	
67. 40 c., lilac	6 0
68. 60 c., black	8 6
69. 80 c., chocolate	12 0
70. 1 peso, green	12 6
71. 2 pesos, indigo	20 0

1900. Surcharged in bluish black.	
50 c. on 20 c., marone, used	2 0
5 c. on 20 c., ,, ,,	1 6

1900.	
Complete set of 20—1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mils., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, and 80 c., and 1 and 2 pesos	50 0
1 c., green, used	0 1
2 c., purple ,,	0 2
3 c., pink ,,	0 3
4 c., sepia ,, or unused	0 4
5 c., blue ,,	0 5
6 c., orange-red, used	0 6
8 c., sage-green ,,	0 8
10 c., marone ,,	0 9
15 c., purple ,,	1 0
20 c., brown ,,	1 3

1900. Provisionals on large fiscals.	
5 c., in black, on 10 c., blue, used	7 6
10 c., surcharged "Correos", in red, used	7 6

1900. Surcharged with Type 3.	
50 c., in purple, on 4 c., yellow, used	20 0

## FERNANDO POO—continued.

1901. Old type with new values.	s. d.
Complete set of 15—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 centimos, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 pesetas	40 0

## ITALY.

1901. New type, with head of King.	
40 c., brown	0 6
45 c., sage-green	0 7
50 c., lilac	0 8
1 lira, green and brown	1 1
5 lire, pink and blue	5 6

## JAMAICA.

1901. Waterfall in black.	
1d., carmine and black	0 2

## LABUAN.

1901. Postage Due.	
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c. Set of six	0 9
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c. Set of nine	1 9

## LORENZO MARQUES.

1895. San Antonio Centenary.	
40 r., brown	2 6

## MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1900. Type 2 surcharged.	
25 r. on 5 r., orange, used	3 0
50 r. on half of 20 r., lavender, used	2 6
25 r. on 75 r., rose	3 0
25 r. on 80 r., green	12 0

## NEW CALEDONIA.

1900. Surcharged on Type 10.	
5 c. on 4 c., claret (No. 75)	0 3

## NICARAGUA.

1898. Type 13.	
1 c. to 5 pesos. Set of eleven	2 0
1898. Official.	
1 c. to 5 pesos. Set of eleven	2 0
1898. Unpaid.	
1 c. to 50 c., green. Set of seven	2 0

## NORTH BORNEO PROTECTORATE.

Issues of 1897—1900 surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE".	
1 c., brown-ochre and black	0 1
2 c., green and black	0 1
3 c., lilac and green	0 2
4 c., carmine and black	0 2
5 c., orange-red and black	0 3
6 c., brown-ochre ,,	0 3
8 c., dull purple ,,	0 4
12 c., blue ,,	0 6
18 c., green ,,	0 8
24 c., lake and blue	1 0

## SAN MARINO.

1894. Celebration Issue.	
25 c., marone and blue	} Set of three . . . 1 3
50 c., ,, red	
1 lira ,, green	

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1901. Wmk. Crown and wide S.A.	
1s., brown	1 4
2s., carmine	2 8

## TASMANIA.

1899. Type 12.	
10d., lake and green	1 1

# Cheap Sets of FOREIGN COUNTRIES' POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1902.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the **LOW PRICES** at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used.\* Unused.† Used and Unused.‡ All Guaranteed Genuine. No Reprints.

In ordering it is only necessary to quote the number of the set and the price.

No. of Set.	ABYSSINIA.	No. in Set.	s. d.	No. of Set.	AUSTRIAN LEVANT.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1.007	1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 guerdie	7	1 6	1.100	1867, 2, 3, 5, and 10 soldi	4	0 6
1.008	" Unpaid, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 guerdie	7	1 6	1.101	1888-90, 8, 10, and 10 para, 2 and 5 piastres	5	2 6
				1.102	" including 2 piastres	5	0 6
				1.103	1890-92, 10, 10, 20, and 20 para, 1 p., and 1 piastre	6	1 3
				1.104	" 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres	4	6 0
	<b>AFGHANISTAN.</b>				<b>HUNGARY.</b>		
1.010	1870-77, shahi and sunar, dated 1288	5	30 0	1.110	1871, Engraved, 2, 3, and 5 kr.	3	3 0
1.011	1873-74, including rare sunar, purple	3	40 0	1.111	" 25, Litho.; 5, 10, 15, and 25 kr., Engraved	5	2 6
1.012	1875-76, shahi and sunar, in different colours	6	27 6	1.112	1874-76, no wmk., 2, 3, and 5 kr.	3	6 0
1.013	" shahi, sunar, abassi, 1/2 and 1 rupee	5	60 0	1.113	" 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	5	0 3
1.014	1876-77, the small circular, dated 1294	4	14 0	1.114	1881, wmk. Kr., 2, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	6	2 3
1.015	1878 (April) " " " 1295	5	10 0	1.115	" 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	7	0 6
1.016	" " " " " "	7	25 0	1.116	1887-98 " 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 15 kr.	8	2 0
1.017	1878 (June), the "skeleton" type	4	8 6	1.117	" 30 and 50 kr. and 1 florin	3	4 6
1.018	1880-86, various papers and values	6	25 0	1.118	" including 30, 50, and 1 florin	10	0 8
1.019	1884-90 " " mostly coloured	3	5 0	1.119	1898, wmk. Crown, 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 15, and 20 kr.	7	2 0
1.020		6	25 0	1.120	" 1 to 50 kr.	12	0 8
				1.121	1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 filler	7	0 6
				1.122	" 25, 30, 50, and 60 filler	4	1 9
				1.123	" 1 to 60 filler	11	0 6
				1.124	Newspaper and Journal Stamps	5	0 6
	<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>				<b>BOSNIA.</b>		
1.025	1858, 5 small, 5 large, 10, and 15	4	2 0	1.130	1879-91, old perfs. and colours	5	0 8
1.026	1864-73, 5, 5, 4, 60, and 90 c.	5	2 3	1.131	1900, perf. 1 1/2, 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 40, and 50 h.	7	1 6
1.027	" 1, 4, 5, 10, and 15 c.	5	6 0	1.132	" perf. 10, 2, 6, 20, and 30 h.	4	0 10
1.028	1877, roul., 8, 16, 20, and 24 c.	4	5 6				
1.029	" " " " " "	4	1 6				
1.030	1877-84, including three scarce Provisionals	8	3 3				
1.031	1877-90 " 20, 24, 25, 30, and 50 c.	10	3 0				
1.032	1888-90, 1/2, 1, 15, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 6				
1.033	" 1/2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 c.	8	1 9				
1.034	" including 40 and 50 c.	10	1 3				
1.035	1890-91 " black and red surcharged	5	1 0				
1.036	" " " " " "	4	0 6				
1.037	1892, 1/2, 3, 5, 10, 24, and 50 c.	6	3 9				
1.038	" 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 50 c.	10	1 3				
1.039	" 1 p., red; 1 p., lake; 2 and 5 pesos	4	5 0				
1.040	1896, large wmk., 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 16 c.	7	2 3				
1.041	" 24, 30, 80 c., 1.20 peso, and Columbus 5 c.	5	9 6				
1.042	" 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 30 c.	7	0 8				
1.043	" 50 c., 80 c., 1 p., and Columbus 2 c. and 5 c.	5	4 0				
1.044	1899, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 c.	6	1 0				
1.045	" 16, 20, 30, and 50 c., and 1 peso	5	5 0				
1.046	Official, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 c.	5	3 0				
	<b>AUSTRIA.</b>				<b>BELGIUM.</b>		
1.060	1850, thin paper, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	5	1 0	1.140	1840-63, including first issue	7	2 0
1.061	" thick " 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	4	0 6	1.141	" 1863-80 " old issues	6	3 0
1.062	1858, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	3	0 6	1.142	1865-83 " various issues	10	2 6
1.063	1861, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	5	0 8	1.143	1884-91 " 10 and 25 c.	7	1 3
1.064	1863-65, including small and large perf.	8	1 0	1.144	" 50 c.	8	0 6
1.065	1867 " 15 and 25 kr.	7	0 6	1.145	" all different from last, including 2 frs.	11	1 0
1.066	1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	5	0 3	1.146	1893-1900, with Sunday label, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 25, and 50 c.	8	1 6
1.067	1890-91, large perf., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, and 30 kr.	10	0 10	1.147	" ditto, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	0 4
1.068	" mixed perf., 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	7	1 6	1.148	1894-96, Exhibition Stamps	5	0 9
1.069	" small perf., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	11	6 0	1.149	" Unpaid, 1870, 10 and 20 c.	3	0 4
1.070	" mixed perf., including 15, 20, and 30 kr.	11	0 10	1.150		2	0 10
1.071	1892-96, including 1 and 2 gulden in both colours	7	2 0				
1.072	1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 20 heller	7	0 8				
1.073	" 25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 heller	5	2 3				
1.074	Newspaper Stamps, 1863-80, including perf.	5	0 10				
1.075	Journal, including 25 kr., 1900, 2, 6, 10, and 20 heller	4	0 6				
1.076	Unpaid, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 kr.	6	1 3				
1.077	" 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 50 kr.	6	2 3				
1.078	" 1900, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12 heller	7	0 9				
1.079	" imperf., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12 heller	5	0 9				
	<b>AUSTRIAN ITALY.</b>				<b>CONGO.</b>		
1.090	1850, thin paper, 5, 15, 30, and 45 c.	4	2 0	1.160	1885, 5, 10, and 50 c.	3	1 9
1.091	" thick " 15, 30, and 45 c.	3	0 3	1.161	1887-92, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	4	2 9
1.092	1858-61, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 15 soldi	5	1 0	1.162	1894, 5 and 10 c.	2	3 0
1.093	1863-64, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 soldi	5	2 6	1.163	1894-98, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1 9
1.094	" 5, 5, 10, and 15 soldi	4	0 6	1.164	1901, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	4	1 0
				1.165	Parcel Post, frs. 3.50 and frs. 10	2	13 0
					<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		
				1.170	1866, 5, 5, 50, and 100 c.	4	4 0
				1.171	1867, 50 and 100 c.	2	4 0
				1.172	1871, 5, 50, and 100 c.	3	4 0
				1.173	1878, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	6 0
				1.174	" 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	2 0
				1.175	1887, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 10 c.	4	1 3
				1.176	1890, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	3	0 9
				1.177	1887-90, perf. and roul.	5	0 6
				1.178	1893, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	3 0
				1.179	1894, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 9
				1.180	" 20, 50, and 100 c.	3	6 6
				1.181	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	1 0
				1.182	" thick paper, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	3 0
				1.183	1897, 2, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	3 6
				1.184	1899, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 10

*The Catalogues, Albums, or any of our Publications  
can be had from the following Agents:*

BATH .....	A. H. DINGWALL.....	5, Orange Grove.
BIRMINGHAM .....	D. & M. DAVIS .....	2, Livery Street.
BRADFORD.....	W. E. WHITE.....	5, Manor Terrace, Manningham.
BRIGHTON .....	G. C. STEPHENS .....	60, Preston Street.
BRISTOL .....	SOMERSET STAMP Co. ....	5, Park Street.
DOVER .....	G. F. LONG .....	1, Priory Hill.
EDINBURGH .....	B. BROWN .....	15, Bristo Place.
GLASGOW .....	J. V. CHISHOLM .....	122, West Nile Street.
LEEDS .....	SKIPWITH & Co.....	42, Ash Grove, Headingley.
LIVERPOOL .....	TAYLOR BROS.....	19, Sweeting Street.
" .....	JAGGARD & Co.....	39, Renshaw Street.
MANCHESTER.....	D. OSTARA .....	24, Corporation Street.
SHEFFIELD .....	J. BRAMAH .....	133, Broomspring Lane.
SOUTHAMPTON.....	COX & SEYMOUR .....	202, Above Bar.
CARDIFF .....	W. T. MARK .....	27, Claude Road.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

**NEW YORK .....** *STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 167, Broadway.*

**CANADA.**

**MONTREAL .....** *INTERNATIONAL STAMP Co., P.O. Box 563.*

**AUSTRALIA.**

**SYDNEY .....** *SMYTH & NICOLLE, 14, Hunter Street.*

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

**CAPE TOWN .....** *SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP Co., 15, Plein Street.*

**JOHANNESBURG.....** " " *P.O. Box 1441.*

**BLOEMFONTEIN .....** *Miss L. ROSE, P.O. Box 28.*

INDIA .....	THACKER, SPINK & Co. ....	Calcutta.
" .....	IGN. SEQUEIRA .....	Karachi.
NEW ZEALAND.....	WILCOX, SMITH & Co. ....	P.O. Box 17, Dunedin.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .....	RIBEIRO & Co. ....	Penang.
ARGENTINE—Buenos Ayres .....	KIRCHHOFF & Co. ....	Calle Victoria 518-24.
AUSTRIA—Vienna .....	R. FRIEDL .....	Herrengasse 6.I.
BELGIUM—Brussels .....	GELLI & TANI .....	10, Rue des Fripiers.
" Antwerp .....	WARROQUIER-MATTARS .....	34, Marché aux Œufs.
DENMARK—Copenhagen .....	R. KRONMANN & Co. ....	55 Store Kongensgade.
FRANCE—Paris .....	M. AMBROISE .....	38, Rue de Châteaudun.
GERMANY—Berlin .....	W. STOTZER .....	4, Luitpoldstrasse, W. 32.
" Frankfurt a/M. ....	K. W. F. SCHAFFER.....	Kaiserstrasse 2.
" Leipzig.....	B. BLAUHUTH .....	Königsplatz 16.
" Dresden .....	H. MORBITZ .....	Trompeterstrasse 3. I.A.
" Cologne .....	A. W. DRAHN .....	
" Hamburg.....	J. LOSSAU .....	Kl. Burstah 4.
ITALY—Rome .....	P. BECCHINI .....	Via Due Macelli, 59 E.
PORTUGAL—Lisbon .....	GABINETE PHILATELICO ...	R. Aurea, 178, 19.
RUSSIA—St. Petersburg .....	E. LENTZ .....	Vassily-Ostrof 8 Line, No. 43, Quart 9
SPAIN—Madrid .....	A. VIVES .....	2, Calle Sevilla.
TURKEY—Constantinople .....	J. TCHAKIDJI & Co. ....	5, Zindjirli Han, Galata.

**AGENTS In a position to push the Catalogue and our other Publications  
WANTED IN ALL COUNTRIES. Liberal Terms.**

**STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

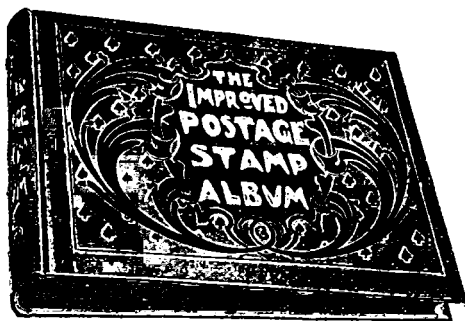


# THE IMPROVED Postage Stamp Album.

4TH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Rewritten.

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7½ inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
4th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
2 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

# STANLEY GIBBONS' New Stamp Catalogue.

**5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,] **1902 Edition.** [In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all**

**Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

**NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.**

**VOL. II. contains the**

**Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**READY DECEMBER, 1901.**

**PREPAID ORDERS MAY NOW BE BOOKED.**

## NEW EXCHANGE CIRCULAR

**For 1902.**

**Enlarged to  
24 Pages.**

Showing prices we allow for Current and Obsolete Stamps by the 100 or 1,000 for Common Varieties, and singly for Rarer ones.

**PRICE SIXPENCE EACH, POST-FREE.**

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**  
Bought, Sold,  
or  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
.. OF ..  
Sets, Packs,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	81
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	83
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	87
<i>(Continued from page 10.)</i>	
MANUFACTURE OF THE BORDEAUX ISSUE OF FRANCE . . . . .	90
<i>(Continued from page 70.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. . . . .	93
AN APPENDIX TO "THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA." BY A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	97
<i>(Continued from page 72.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	99
<i>(Continued from page 33.)</i>	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	102
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	103
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	104

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL GEOL.)

And 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

A ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenaraz, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 6
No. 6	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	6 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	1 0
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	1 0
Nos. 29, 30, and 31	Out of print.	
No. 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	each	1 6
No. 34	"	1 6
No. 35	Out of print.	
No. 36	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	1 6
No. 115	"	3 0
Nos. 120 and 128	"	12 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

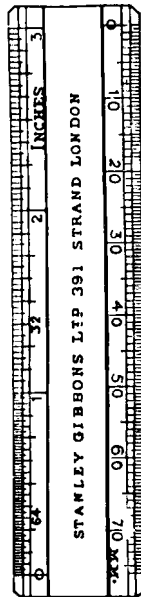
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



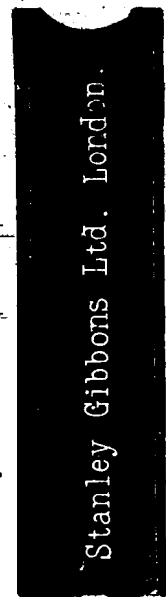
IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE 3/6.**  
Post-free, 1d. extra.  
Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.		PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	...	5d.	3/6
B.	3 1/4 " 2 1/4	...	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	...	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	...	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

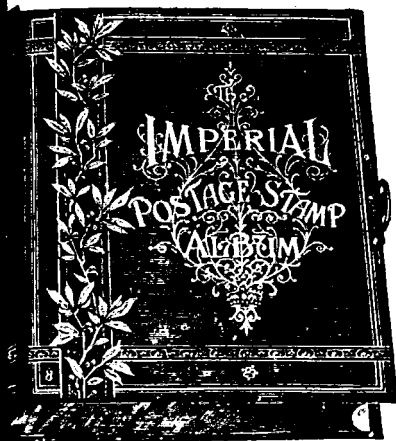
**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glass card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE

# Imperial — — Albums

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.



READY DECEMBER 15TH, 1901.

## GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES.

504 pages. Size of pages,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches. About 1,800 Illustrations.

SINCE the publication of the previous edition of this Album, we have published the "CENTURY" ALBUM, designed for those who desire to collect in the simplest form, without regard to perforations or watermarks, and who desire a complete Album in one volume.

In order, however, to further the wishes of those who collect on more elaborate methods, the present edition has been prepared and very considerably enlarged, and for all practical purposes runs parallel with our current Postage Stamp Catalogue.

The close of the century marks an epoch in the history of postage stamps, and the present edition may be considered as

### A PERMANENT ALBUM OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

New issues appearing after the date of this edition are best collated and arranged in blank albums, preferably with movable leaves, such as our ORIEL or PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only (No. 6 has been discontinued)  
of paper, binding, &c.

- 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 10/- ; post-free in Great Britain, 11/-.
- 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasps. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 15/- ; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-.
- 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 25/- ; post-free in Great Britain, 26/-.
- 9.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 50/- ; post-free in Great Britain, 51/-.

**Prepaid Orders may now be booked.**

NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE

# IMPERIAL ALBUMS

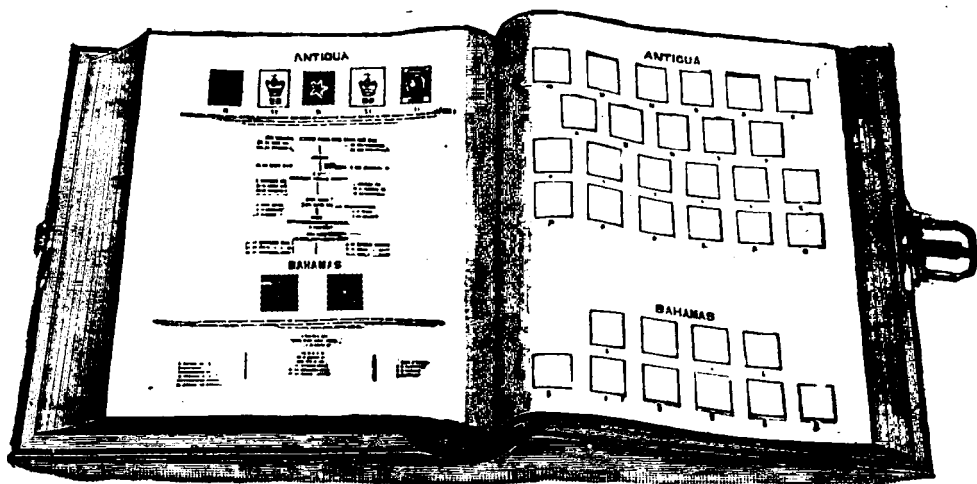
— For Postage Stamps.

NOW READY.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

870 Pages, measuring 8½ by 11½ inches. \*

ABOUT 2,400 ILLUSTRATIONS.



This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only of paper, binding, &c.

(No. 66 has been discontinued.)

- No. 65.**—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 15/-; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-
- No. 67.**—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 21/-; post-free in Great Britain, 22/-
- No. 68.**—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 30/-; post-free in Great Britain, 31/-
- No. 69.**—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 60/-; post-free in Great Britain, 61/-

These Albums are too heavy for book post abroad, but can be sent by parcel post where same is in operation; the weight is about 8 to 10 lbs., and cost can be calculated for each country.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PACKETS.

NOW READY, THE FOLLOWING POPULAR SERIES OF

## 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.

*NOTE.—Occasionally some stamp named is sold out. In such cases another stamp is substituted of an equal or greater catalogue value.*

### New and Improved Packets of Used and Unused Stamps.

**No. 1.—The Sixpenny Packet of Mixed Continental Stamps** contains 100, including many obsolete and rare. (This packet contains duplicates.) Post-free, 7d.

**No. 2.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps** contains 50 varieties, all different, including Egypt, Spain, Chili, New South Wales, Transvaal, Roumania, Porto Rico, Argentine, Sweden, Brazil, Turkey, &c. Post-free, 7d.

**No. 3.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Colonial Stamps** contains 12 varieties, including Natal, Ceylon, India H.M.S., Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Mauritius, Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, Jamaica, South Australia O.S., &c. All different. Post-free, 7d.

**No. 4.—The Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Stamps** contains 50 varieties, including French Soudan, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Sandwich Isles (head of King), Italy, Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Roumania, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Russia, Mexico, Shanghai, Philippine Isles, Japan, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

**No. 5.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps** contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, provisional South Australia, Victoria ½d., rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Canada, Swan River, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

**No. 6.—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps** contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Porto Rico, India envelope, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

**No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps** contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, registered Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, O. F. State, Cyprus, Norway, Sardinia, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**Packets of Foreign Postage Stamps—continued.**

**No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps** contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Victoria newsband, Western Australia provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 2½d., Argentine, Granada Confederation, Cashmere, provisional Ceylon, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Orange Free State, Peru, Tunis, Queensland, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Indian Telegraphs, Siam, Oldenburg, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/-. Post-free, 5/1.

**No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps** contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Guatemala, Cape of Good Hope, Ottoman Empire, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Sardinia, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, Swan River, New Zealand, Bulgaria, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, Tasmania, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, set of 3 Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Argentine ¼ cent., Nicaragua, set of 9 Swiss, British Honduras, Sirmoor, &c. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

**No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps** contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chin-kiang, Soruth, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Java, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Italy, Jhind, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, North Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 7 Egypt, rare New Granada, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Servia, Honolulu, Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Bhopal, Philippine Isles (Infant King), and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

**No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps** contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, provisional 1881 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Macao, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Sierra Leone, Spanish, Austrian, Levant, rare Granada Confederation, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Bundi, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Brazil unpaid; and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, rare Moldo-Wallachia, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Japan newsband, Honduras, British South Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine ¼ cent., and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Post-free, 21/-.

---

## NEW PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

*Greatly Improved, and All Warranted Genuine.*

**No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps** contains 12 varieties, including Siam (Greece, 1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, 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, Morocco, 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, Portuguese Indies, Bhopal, Siam, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine.

Post-free, 1/1.



# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

NO. 137.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



IN a recent number of one of our transatlantic contemporaries we noted an article in which is given a list of the things that a Stamp Collector ought to know, in order that he may be well equipped for his philatelic studies. In the old days stamp collecting used to be excused because it led to a **Stampology**, knowledge of some other things, such as geography, modern history, foreign coinage, etc.; nowadays Philately requires no excuse, and we are encouraged to assimilate a large amount of miscellaneous knowledge for the purpose of fitting us to become accomplished Philatelists. The catalogue of requirements is a long one, too long, we fear, for most of us to complete; still, as a counsel of perfection it may pass muster. We should be inclined to lay special stress upon one item, knowledge of *the books or other sources whence to obtain information*, for the best of us cannot carry all human knowledge in his own head, and it is safer not to attempt to do so; but we may have some of it on our bookshelves, and we should know where to find it.

There are points, however, which we ought to remember, and which we are apt to forget. Most of us know something of the different kinds of engraving and printing employed in the production of stamps; many of us can recognise the different results of these different methods; but we sometimes want to know more than that. The most common case, and the one in which, as it seems to us,

we are most apt to go astray, is the problem whether, where a certain process is employed, a particular variety or error is within the bounds of possibility or probability. This is a question which only too frequently, in our minute study of varieties, we fail to ask ourselves. We see (or we think we see) a variety; we study it as it appears to us, and we do not ask how such a variety was produced, or whether such a variety is possible. The discovery of some (we hope and believe of two values only) of the Pan-American or Buffalo Exhibition Stamps with the centres upside down, has reminded us of the other American stamps with inverted centres, and of a curious theory as to the origin of one of them, which obtained a certain amount of acceptance in days gone by, but which we believe to be not only improbable, but absolutely impossible. In the case of three out of the four stamps, of the issue of 1869, that were printed in two colours, specimens are known with one portion of the design upside down; and in the case of two of these, the Fifteen cents and the Twenty-four cents, there was an idea (adopted by no less an authority than the late Mr. Tiffany) that on one of the plates of each of these values there was an inverted impression of the centre of the stamp. An official circular of March 1st, 1869, drew attention to the fact that the values below 15 c. were in sheets of 150 stamps, and that the four higher values were in sheets of 100 only. This seems to have formed the foundation (we believe the only foundation) for the idea we have just referred

to; we gather that it was supposed that an inverted impression had been discovered upon plates of two (or perhaps more) of these four values, and that in consequence portions of the plates of all four were cut off, reducing them to plates of 100 instead of 150. What the real reason may have been for printing some of the values of this issue in smaller sheets than the rest we do not know, but it is to the last degree improbable that the Post Office Department would have allowed the prescribed size of the sheets to be altered on account of defective plates.

If those who adopted this curious theory had taken into consideration the method of manufacture of the plates from which the United States stamps are printed, we think they would have perceived that to produce inverted impressions upon those plates would have involved a good deal of trouble, and that such a thing could not possibly have occurred by accident. As far as we are aware, a *tête-bêche* pair of stamps printed from plates of that nature is absolutely unknown; in the case of the stamps of the United States such a curiosity has certainly never been heard of; and yet it was believed that in the very first attempt at producing postage stamps in two colours in that country two at least out of four values had this very singular defect in their plates. Of course we all know now that some, at least, of the copies of the 1869 stamps with inverted centres owe their topsy-turvydom to the fact that the sheet was placed the wrong way in the press to receive the second impression; and if we study as we ought the methods, not only of printing stamps, but also of producing the plates from which they are printed, we shall

see that these errors can have come into existence in no other way.

\* \* \*

**The South African Exhibition.** THE execrable weather, to which unfortunately we are very liable in this country in the month of November, had the very natural effect of greatly reducing the attendance at the Exhibition of the Stamps of the South African Colonies, which was held at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society on the 16th inst. The Exhibition itself, as may be seen by the detailed account which we publish on another page of this number, was a most interesting and instructive one, and if it had been open for two or three days instead of one only, or if that one day had been a favourable one, we are sure that it would have been visited by very large numbers, both of collectors and of outsiders who might be tempted to join our ranks. The War Issues naturally were very much to the front; Mafeking was besieged on all sides, and found to be a very satisfactory investment; triangular Capes loomed large in the fog, both "Woodblocks" and other blocks being present in almost an *embarras de richesses*. The general opinion seems to be that, from a purely philatelic point of view, the gem of the Exhibition was Mr. Dorning Beckton's collection of Griqualand; the result of an immense amount of careful research and study, devoted to stamps that are not generally recognised as possessing much interest, but which very greatly needed proper classification and weeding. We have an idea that a comparison of this collection with the Griqualand portion of the London Society's South African book would show that the latter requires modification in some few points.

# New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

## PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We are sorry to find that we were mistaken in noting, as a new discovery, the *Electric Telegraph Company's* stamp with the name G. P. Bidder. It is one of those mentioned in "Philbrick and Westoby" twenty years ago, and we must put it under the head of *resuscitations*. We gather that there were stamps for R. Grimston and T. Brasseý, as well as those noted in the catalogue, and that they may be found with the initials "J. L. R.—J. S. F.", "R. G.—J. S. F.", or "R. G.—H. W."

We do not, as a rule, trouble ourselves about forthcoming issues, being content to wait until they really appear and we can personally describe them. We may make an exception, however, in the case of the stamps of our own country, and we glean the following from divers of our contemporaries.

We learn with regret, but without very much surprise, that the designs are most uninteresting and commonplace, and that the portrait is neither a flattering one nor particularly like the original. We gather also that the profile is turned to the *left*, as on the current stamps, which is contrary to the precedents hitherto followed on the coinage.

*The L. P.* says:—

"A friend who has seen the stamps gives us the following further particulars. On the left of the oval is a branch of bay, and on the right, one of oak leaves. The inscription in upper label in small, white sans-serif caps, 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE'; on label below 'HALF PENNY,' in small white Roman caps. The background is very deeply shaded round the face, throwing it in relief. The colour is green, with a tinge of blue. Above the oval is an imperial crown. The 1d. value is similar in design to the ½d., colour deep carmine on white."

*Ewen's Weekly* adds that the first plate of the ½d. was registered at Somerset House on September 26th, and that of the 1d. on October 14th.

**Bahamas.**—We give an illustration of the design of the pictorial stamp chronicled last month. It appears to represent a Water Shoot, such as may be enjoyed at the Crystal Palace.

According to *The Montreal Philatelist*, the scene depicted is known as the Queen's Staircase, and our contemporary describes it as follows:—



"The centre picture represents a very beautiful and somewhat mysterious curiosity in the vicinity of Nassau, the capital of New Providence, the chief of the Bahama Islands. It is a great passage-way cut through the solid coral rock. The cut is about ¼ mile long, 40 feet wide, and about 70 feet in depth; at the end is what is called the Queen's Staircase (cut in the rock), which leads to Fort Fincastle, built about 150 years ago on high land just above the stairway. The exact object of this cutting is not known, but it is presumed it was to allow the soldiers to pass to and from the harbour and fort without observation."

**British Honduras.**—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles the 10 c. in the current type, with inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE." 10 c., lilac and green.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—*Mafeking.*—Mr. Turner has shown us a copy of the 1s. on 4d. doubly surcharged, one impression the wrong way up and the other correct. The printer seems to have taken a lot of trouble over these things.

According to the following extract from *The Cape Argus*, another printer seems likely to have a little trouble over the Mafekings:—

"KIMBERLEY, October 12th.

"Before the Resident Magistrate to-day, Gustave Adolph Eitling, master printer, was charged with fraud. The affidavits stated that the accused employed members of his staff to print the words 'Mafeking Besieged' on postage stamps. A large number is alleged to have been printed, the establishment being kept locked while the work was going on. Thomas Henry Reaman,\* stamp collector, deposed to having extensively purchased stamps from the accused, some of which were returned from London as being forgeries. A local engraver named King deposed that the accused requested him to manufacture a brass stamp for cancelling postage stamps. The accused stated that he wanted to cancel some genuine stamps received from Mafeking. King made two stamps at different dates. The accused, who was defended by Messrs. Mallett and Bowen, was remanded until the 6th November, but was admitted to bail."

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a stamp which should come immediately before No. 181 in the Catalogue, being the 4 c., *rose*, doubly surcharged with Type 29, one impression inverted. He adds that the specimen was purchased at the post office by his father, from whom he received it.

\* Probably Mr. Beeman, who sent some of these to our publishers before he discovered their nature.

**Gibraltar.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 20 centimos, both unsurcharged and with the locally printed "Morocco Agencies", in *olive-green* only, the whole impression being in the same tint.

**Gold Coast.**—Our publishers have seen a provisional 1d. stamp, formed by surcharging the current 6d. 1d., in *black*, on 6d., lilac and mauve.

**Hong Kong.**—We have at last received the 30 c., *brown*, which we noted some months back, but which had then, we believe, only been seen in "SPECIMEN" condition.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhopal.*—We have received the ½ a., *black*, of 1895 (No. 88 in the Catalogue), and the ¼ a., *black*, of 1896 (No. 100a), pin-perf. with small holes. We do not know whether this is a new variety of official perforation or whether it is of unofficial origin, as the stamps were not obtained direct.

A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* states that he recently obtained in Bhopal a couple of sheets of the ¼ a., *black* (No. 100a), printed on a dirty half-sheet of foolscap paper, watermarked "Government of India", and we presume *laid*.

*Cochin.*—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son kindly send us a portion of a sheet of the current 3 pies stamps, without either frame to the sheet or marginal inscription at top. The same blocks appear to be still used, but they are set rather wider apart, both vertically and horizontally; the horizontal row of eight measures 226 mm. instead of 214 mm., and the rows are more irregular than before.

*Duttia.*—We seem to have omitted to note the receipt a few months ago of the ½ a. of current type in sheets of thirty-two—four horizontal rows of eight, divided as before by horizontal lines of coloured dashes, and with a frame of the same round the whole block. The impression is now in *deep rose*, or *carmine*.

*Hyderabad.*—Mr. Byramji Shavakshah has shown us the 4 a. in various shades of *grey-green* and *olive-green*, and the 12 a. in a *grey-blue* or *greenish blue* tint, all of which he tells us have been issued within the last few years.

*Kishengarh.*—We have received the ¼ a. in *dull pink* and the 1 a. in *violet*, very badly printed, on rather thicker paper than before, similar to that of No. 1 of this state. They are struck wider apart on the sheet than hitherto, and pin-perf. in very crooked lines, done no doubt with a spur-wheel, or some instrument of that kind.

*Las Bela.*—A correspondent has kindly shown us a block of four of the 1 a. stamps, unused, from which we gather that there are no actual varieties of type, but that some of the transfers show well-marked defects.

**Mauritius.**—A correspondent assures us that he has found a used block of six of No. 117 in the Catalogue, the "TWO CENTS" on 4 c., *carmine*, with a letter "G" for "C" in "CENTS." The sheets of these stamps were very closely examined when they were issued, and we hardly think that such an error could have escaped notice; we are inclined to hope that the supposed "G" may be only a badly printed "C," or

that the abnormal appearance may be due to the postmark.

**Newfoundland.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co. for a copy of the new 4 c. stamp, with a portrait of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York (now Princess of Wales) in the centre. It is a very pretty stamp, with an artistic frame, not overloaded with detail.



4 c., mauve; perf. 12.

**New South Wales.**—Mr. Hadlow has shown our publishers the ½ d., *grey* (Type 37), perf. 10, surcharged "O. S." This is given by Mr. Bacon in his list of the reprints of 1895. Does it also exist as an original?

**North Borneo.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the current 25 c. and 50 c. stamps have been overprinted as shown in the accompanying illustration, in addition to the values noted last month.



We have also received the current series, up to 24 c., surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" vertically, in *black*. We list these because some of the colours seem to differ from those given in the Catalogue for the 1897 issue.

*Postage Due Stamps.*

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 c., green and black.       | 6 c., ochre-brown and black. |
| 3 c., lilac and olive-green. | 8 c., brown and black.       |
| 4 c., carmine and black.     | 12 c., dull blue "           |
| 5 c., orange "               | 18 c., green "               |
|                              | 24 c., red and blue.         |

When we add that the copies before us are all neatly postmarked in one corner, and that the original gum is intact, our readers will understand how obliging are the authorities of this State, Company, or Protectorate.

**St. Lucia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the ½ d. stamp is now printed from Plate 4, like the 1d., which we noted just twelve months ago.

**Seychelles.**—We have received the 10 c. surcharged "3 cents", with bars below, like the 36 c. and 16 c., and we gather that the stocks are being bought up as fast as they can be printed. We do not blame the authorities for making hay while the sun shines, but we recommend a little patience to collectors, for all the stock must come on the market in time.

3 c. on 10 c., ultramarine and brown.

**South Australia.**—We have received the 10s., *green*, perf. 11½, large holes, no doubt the "clean-cut" perforation that we quoted in July.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Negri Sembilan.*—We are shown the 15 c. stamp overprinted "One Cent.", in similar type to that shown in Type 4 in the Catalogue, and with a bar across the top of the stamp. One of the copies before us seems to have been used as long ago as October, 1900; another shows a *raised* stop after "Cent.", the period being almost on a level with the top of the letter "t".

- |  |
|--|
| 1 c., in <i>black</i> , on 15 c., green and mauve. |
| 1 c. " 10 c. " " with raised stop.                 |

*Perak.*—Our publishers tell us of a fiscal stamp of

the Straits Settlements, of long, rectangular shape, with "REVENUE" at top and value at foot; which was surcharged "PERAK" across the centre and used postally in 1898.

*Fiscal Postal.* \$2, green, value in blue.

**Transvaal.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 10s. stamp exists without dot after the "I" of "V. R. I.", and that various dotless specimens were found amongst the early printings. Where were our specialists with their microscopes? *The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the ½d. with no stop after "R" of "V. R. I.", and the ½d. on 2d. with no stop after "E" of "E. R. I."

In reference to the ½d. with the Lydenburg overprint, a correspondent at Ladysmith assures us that he received that value, together with the 1d. and the 3d. on 1d., from a relative who was with the troops when they entered Lydenburg. He says nothing, however, about any other values.

**Victoria.**—Mr. C. B. Donne tells us that the stamps lettered "STAMP DUTY" continue in use for fiscal purposes, without change so far, except in the case of the 1d., already noted, and the 3d., which we gather appeared in its new colour too late to be passed through the post.

PART II.

**Austria.**—A correspondent, who has sent us some interesting notes upon divers varieties of perforation of the Austrian stamps, has also kindly sent us specimens of some of the current Unpaid Letter series which are pin-perforated, probably with a pointed wheel of some kind. This appears to have been a local perforation applied to the imperforate sheets that were issued last year, and it must be considered as of a semi-official nature. Specimens before us were used at Karlsbad in December, 1900, and in June (?), 1901. Our correspondent possesses the following values, all obtained at the same place:—

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 heller; pin-perf.

**Hungary.**—According to the *M. C.*, Messrs. Senf report the 6 heller (filler ?) stamp in a new colour.

6 filler, olive-yellow.

**Bosnia.**—We have received a new value of the current type, with the numerals in the lower corners inserted in black.

35 (h.), blue and black; perf. 12½.

**Brazil.**—We have to note the following fresh varieties:—

20 r., orange and blue; perf. 11½ to 12 × 8½ to 9½.

50 r., deep green " 12½ to 14.

Type 52 surcharged with Type 43.

Perf. 12½ to 14, and 11, 11½ compound.

200, in black, on 100 r., mauve.

**Bulgaria.**—We give illustrations of the 10 *stotinki* and the 1 *leva* of the series chronicled last month.



The *M. C.* states that the watermark, which we described last month as found in the sheets of the 5 st. Unpaid Letter stamps, exists also in those of the 25 st. of 1896, and *Der Ph.* adds the 2 and 3 leva, and other values of the Boris Commemorative issue.

**Colombia.**—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son point out to us that the 50 c. stamp chronicled last month is not quite a novelty, though we believe supplies have only recently come over. It was noted in 1899, together with a 20 c., brown on lilac, which we have not yet seen.

**Tolima.**—According to *The A. J. of Ph.*, the current 5 c. exists perf. 13½, as well as with the varieties of perforation (10½ and 12) previously chronicled.

**Dominican Republic.**—We have received a new series, of somewhat similar design to that of the issue of 1895, but with the Arms in the centre in lilac. Perf. 14. Produced, we think, by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

½ c., lilac and carmine.	10 c., lilac and orange.
1 c. " olive-green.	20 c. " marone.
2 c. " dark green.	50 c. " black.
5 c. " orange-brown.	1 p. " dark brown.

*L'Echo de la T.* adds three more values to the Unpaid Letter set, presumably all in the same colour.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	4 (c.), sepia (?).
	5 " "
	10 " "

**France.**—*L'Echo de la T.* reports the discovery of a copy of the 15 c., blue, 1876 type, with a fine network at foot in place of the inscription "J. A. SAGE, INV."

We learn from various sources that the second type of the current issue has given great offence to the superior sex in France, not on account of its inferior artistic merits, but because whilst it mentions conspicuously the *Droits de l'homme*, it says nothing about the *Droits de la Femme*. The *Feministes*, we understand, have accordingly issued a label of their own, printed in an appropriate tint of blue, and depicting a lady standing up, with her hand resting upon a tablet bearing the correct form of inscription. But as the official picture shows the "Rights of Man" in the hands of Woman, we do not think the *Feministes* have much to complain of.

**French Colonies.**—*Dahomey.*—We have receive the 1 c. stamp of the series for this territory.

1 c., black on azure.

*Djibouti.*—A correspondent shows us a portion of a wrapper bearing half of one of the large oblong 10 c., green and brown, which he tells us franked a paper recently. The half, in this case, certainly makes a far more convenient label than the whole.

*Guadeloupe.*—We have received the 5 c. of this Colony in the current shade.

5 c. light yellow-green.

*Reunion.*—A correspondent here tells us that there has been great scarcity of stamps for some months past. As long ago as January last the Unpaid Letter stamps were being used for ordinary postage, and she now sends us four varieties, produced by surcharging some of the current issue. The overprint consists, in each case, of large figures with a letter "C," and a bar

below intended to cancel the original value; printed in *black*.

- 5 c. on 40 c., red on *yellow*.
- 5 c. on 50 c., carmine on *rose*.
- 15 c. on 75 c., brown on *orange*.
- 15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned*.

According to some of our contemporaries, 50,000 of each were issued.

*St. Pierre and Miquelon*.—We have received the 10 c. stamp, surcharged "Colis Postaux," in *black*. Are these stamps *Postals* or *Fiscals*?

**German Empire**.—We are shown a copy of the provisional 3 pf. stamp which we noted in July. It consists of one half of the current 5 pf., divided vertically and surcharged as we then stated. The specimen is on what appears to be a portion of an envelope, and is obliterated with a circular mark, lettered "KAIS-DEUTSCHE—MARINE—SCHIFFS-POST—NO. 1—12/5—01."

**Greece**.—We are shown a couple of nice pairs, one much more heavily printed than the other, of the 10 lepta of 1876, one of each pair having "00" on the back and the other "10". Both seem to have been used at the same place (Rytheion?), in the month of May, but the figures of the year are not decipherable. We have also the 1 dr. "A M" on 5 dr. Olympic Games label, with an error in the surcharge—"ΔΡΑΧΜΗ" instead of "ΔΡΑΧΜΗ".

It seems to us that the way of the transgressor (in these matters) is not so hard as that of the recording angel who has to note his vagaries.

**Italy**.—We give an illustration of the design of the higher values of the new issue.



**Liberia**.—We have received two sets of the Registration labels of 1894, Nos. 206 to 209 in the Catalogue, all of which are more or less defective; in one set the figures "10" at the right of the lower word "CENTS" are absent, and the other set has the overprint complete, but has escaped perforation. Accidents will happen, of course, but we fear that these must have been done of *set* purpose.

**Portugal**.—*Angola*.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 150 reis, of the issue of 1893-4, perf. 11½.

**Macao**.—A search in our publishers' stock for the varieties of surcharge of the 1894 issue, which we described last month, shows that there was an entire setting (twenty-eight stamps) with the large figure "1", and the word "avo" narrow, as in Type 17 in the Catalogue, and another with all the figures smaller and "avo" wider. We cannot find the broken "y" for "v" on either sheet, so there was probably a third setting.

**Portuguese India**.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that a specimen of the "6" on 200 r. (No. 169 in

the Catalogue) has been found with the surcharge inverted.

One of our readers sends us details of a variety which he has found of the 6 reis of the 1885 issue, produced apparently by a damaged block in the plate. The outer line at each end of the label containing the value is broken; at the left it is broken away altogether, from the top of the label to the bottom corner, and at the right it is broken across at the lower border of the label. It is not a variety of great importance, perhaps, but it is well to note its existence.

**Roumania**.—We have some fresh varieties to add to the list of stamps on unwatermarked paper, with *pink* gum. The paper varies in thickness and transparency, but we cannot trace any watermark. The 15 bani is in quite a new colour.

- 10 b., rose; perf. 11½ × 13½.
- 15 b., grey-lilac; perf. 11½.
- 40 b., dark green "

We have also the 25 bani, perf. 11½, in various shades of *blue*, on this paper, and the 1 bani and 3 bani in the same shade of *brown*.

**Salvador**.—*Der Ph.* chronicles the following additions to the list of surcharged stamps, all of the 1898 issue, and overprinted "1900—1 centavo", in two lines, in *black*.

- 1 c. on 2 c., carmine-rose.
- 1 c. on 3 c., pale green.
- 1 c. on 3 c. " with *Wheel*.
- 1 c. on 5 c., blue-green.

**Servia**.—We have received the 1 dinar of 1896 overprinted "15 ИАРА", in *black*. We trust that the Servian authorities are not going to treat the printing press as a new toy, to be played with at the expense of stamp collectors.

15 p. on 1 dinar, orange on *blue*.

**Shanghai**.—We are told that the list of the stamps of 1890-92 without watermark, perf. 15, may be completed by the addition of the 10 c., *black*, and 20 c., *violet*. We have an idea that these exist with and without watermark on the same sheet.

**United States**.—In June last, when every mail was bringing news of fresh discoveries in the way of Pan-Americans with inverted centres, we noted (with a query in the case of four out of the six values) a whole set of these *errors*. We are glad to hear that our worst fears have not been realised, and that the items that we queried are probably non-existent. As far as we can ascertain, the 1 c. and 2 c., only, have been found with their centres upside down, and the fact that the centres of the other values will not fit the frames when inverted leads us to hope that none of them exist in that abnormal condition. They could hardly have escaped the eyes of the officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

# THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 10.)

\* \* \* \*

## HYDERABAD (continued).

### POST CARDS.

October 9th, 1890.

**A**CCORDING to Moens' Catalogue the above was the date of the issue of the card, of which the annexed illustration shows the stamp and part of the inscriptions on a reduced scale. The design of the stamp shows the value expressed in four different ways, as usual, but not placed in the same relative positions as upon the adhesives and envelopes; it bears no other inscription, having a Star and Crescent in the centre and flowers and branches in the spandrels. There are four lines of inscription to the left of the stamp, the three in Oriental characters being no doubt translations of the English "THE ADDRESS

اس باب فقط نام اور مقام مکتور  
 TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE  
 పదిహెనువాయనవనం  
 ఆ వాని వికార కిరెతె వాని



ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE." There is a large stop after the third line of the inscription, and, as a rule, a small one after the second and the fourth; the stop at end of the second line is very close to the "E" of "SIDE" and sometimes seems to be merged in the end of the lower limb of that letter, but it can almost always be traced with a magnifying glass. The total length of the formula (top line and stamp) is 111 mm.; typographed on buff card, 75 to 78 x 120 to 125 mm.

½ a., red (pale to bright) on buff.

I have a used copy, the impression on which appears to be in a red-brown tint, but I think it is oxidised.

Varieties, due to defective types or printing:—

a. With the letters "D" of "ADDRESS" joined together, as if by a hyphen. This is commonly the case in heavy impressions, there being apparently a little bit of metal attached to one of the letters.

b. With the third character in the last word of the fourth line missing, showing it as two words of two characters each, usually joined by a circumflex accent. This is also common, the character seldom printing clearly; the accent is also hardly visible in some cases.

c. With the stops after the second or fourth line, or both, invisible. They can generally be found with a magnifying glass, but I have a copy in which I cannot trace the last stop.

d. With no dot under the character above the "s" of "THIS."

Various combinations of these defects exist.

This card bearing no indication of the name of the State, an alteration was ordered to be made in the

design of the stamp, and in the meantime, it was reported, the defect was to be supplied by means of a surcharge. This so-called surcharge, however, is simply an impression of the postmark of the State, with the figures denoting the year omitted. It consists of a large crescent, with a small star in the base of it, containing characters and figures. Specimens thus marked are, I believe, merely postmarked to order.

May, 1891.

The new card must have been issued about this date. I saw it in June of that year. As may be seen

اس باب فقط نام اور مقام مکتور  
 TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE  
 పదిహెనువాయనవనం  
 ఆ వాని వికార కిరెతె వాని



by the illustration, the only alteration is in the stamp, which now bears characters in the centre, similar to those upon the adhesives and envelopes, with the date, 1308 (August 17th, 1890, to August 8th, 1891), across the centre, between the two long strokes. The whole stamp, however, has been re-engraved, but the inscriptions on the card remain unchanged. The whole of the last word prints pretty clearly on all the copies I have seen. Same impression and card, varying in size as much as before (I have a copy 75 x 128 mm.).

½ a., orange-red, red, rose-red, on buff.

The colour of the impression has varied a good deal, like that of the ½ anna adhesive.

### Varieties.

- a. With the letters "D" of "ADDRESS" joined.
- b. With no stop after the fourth line. This stop may have got worn or broken, as it is frequently quite invisible, and I think it has been renewed or brought up level with the letters since the first printing.
- d. With the dot above the "s" of "THIS" missing. Combinations as before.

### THE SO-CALLED KOORSHEDJAH STAMP.

In *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, 1870, Mr. E. L. Pemberton described this as follows:

"It is an oblong stamp of moderate size, bearing characters similar in general appearance to those upon the lower half of the Cashmere stamps; they are in white upon a solid black ground, within a double linear frame. The stamp is used by the Nawab of Koorshedjah for the prepayment of letters through his own dominions; beyond his territory the Indian stamps are used, as in the case of the Cashmeres. They are hand-



stamped in black upon ordinary envelopes, and the specimen I received in 1866 had Indian stamps by its side."

In the same month, by a curious coincidence, *The Philatelist* gave a description of a copy of the very same thing, which was stated to have been for some two years in the Ph. Collection; and *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, oblivious of what had appeared in its own February number, copied *The Philatelist's* description in April, in which month both the magazines published illustrations of the design, and added that it existed on *pale green, yellowish white, and lilac* laid papers.

*Le Timbre-Poste*, which at that time appeared on the 15th of the month, having copied the announcement of *The Philatelist* in February, immediately borrowed a specimen from the Ph. Collection and reproduced it in March, with the information that its value was "1 anna," and in the number of that journal for April there appeared a letter, signed "J.P." (the initials of the late Mr. Jules Pauwels), in which the writer stated that he possessed a copy that was struck upon a letter received by a business firm in London in February, 1867, and added that the stamp franked the letter within the dominions of the Nawab, and that by the side of it was an ordinary Indian stamp for the postage to England.

In *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1870, Mr. Pemberton returned to the subject and gave the history of four of the copies then known as follows:

"I don't know what exceptional sources of information M. Moens, or the editor of *The Philatelist*, may have on the subject of Koorshedjah stamps, but as the three specimens which are being described, and a fourth on blue paper, have all been my property originally, and are all known to fame, I hope I shall not appear egotistical in saying that any description of the meaning of the design, or any attempt to fix its facial value, is quite supposititious. Last November, through the kindness of a correspondent, I received the three which all the magazines are describing (on pale green, amber, and lilac, all thin laid paper); they reminded me that I had, a long time before, had one on blue paper; after a diligent search I found it, and the three on fancy papers I gave to Mr. Ph. These are all I ever saw, and none of the members of the society appear to know it, so it is incorrect to say that they have been in the Ph. Collection for over two years. My old one I described in the February *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and I obtained it, with some circular blue and black Cashmeres, at the time the latter first appeared. M. Moens thus getting scent of it, with praiseworthy alacrity borrowed one of Mr. Philbrick's, engraved it as an upright, termed it adhesive, and named it '1 anna'; but, as it is an oblong, is hand-stamped upon envelopes, and is of unknown value, M. Moens was not so successful as might have been desired. So little is known of them, that it is important that that little should be correctly told, which is why I trouble you with the preceding remarks."

A fifth early specimen, that mentioned by Mr. Pauwels, now lies before me; it consists of the right upper corner of an envelope of ordinary *blue laid* paper, with the stamp evidently hand-struck; at the top of the envelope has been written "*via Marseilles*," and on the back of the fragment is written, probably by Mr. Pauwels himself, "*Franking stamp used for his own dominions by H.H. Nawab Koor-*

*shedjah. Two on one letter recd. Feb. 20/67.*" This specimen was in the Pauwels Collection when purchased by the publishers of the *Monthly Journal* a couple of years ago.

It should be remarked that the note quoted above says "Nawab Koorshedjah," not *Nawab of Koorshedjah*, and in *The Philatelist* for June, 1871, it is explained that the characters on the stamps "represent the signature of His Highness the Nawab Koorshed Jah Bahadoor, Hydrabad, Deccan," and that Koorshedjah (as it had previously been written) was not the name of a place, but that of a person. It was at the same time stated that these stamps were "not, strictly speaking, postals."

This brought up Mr. Pemberton again, and in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for Aug., 1871, he wrote:

"*The Philatelist* seems to say that this is not a postal, but simply a private seal. . . . We have had them sent upon letters so recently as January of the present year, when, if they were not postage stamps, or had no franking power, the letters would have required the presence of the current stamps for the Deccan, but there was nothing except the current Indian, and there was no extra postage to be paid here, which renders it quite certain that the stamp 'Koorshedjah' prepaid the letter through H.H.'s dominions, our Indian stamps doing the rest, even as it may be observed upon Cashmerian letters unto this day."\*

In view of the fact that the *status* of these impressions, as *postage stamps* of any sort or kind, has since been in dispute, and that their real nature is quite uncertain "unto this day," it is a great pity that Mr. Pemberton did not tell us what sort of letters they were that bore these hand-stamps—that is, whether they were official letters or others—and that he did not ascertain from the senders of the letters what was the meaning or object of the mark impressed upon them.

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1874, Dr. Magnus (Dr. Legrand) noted these articles as doubtful stamped envelopes, and asked the question whether the impressions were struck upon them before or after use—that is to say, whether they were really stamped envelopes, or whether the supposed *stamp* was only a franking mark, denoting postage paid in cash or letters not chargeable with local postage. Twelve months later his doubts appear to have been set at rest, for he stated, in another of his series of papers on *Stamped Envelopes*: "The stamp is ordinarily struck by hand, in advance, upon envelopes of various sizes and fancy papers, as is the case with the first envelope stamps of the Transvaal Republic. The stamp is a genuine franking stamp for this country, although it bears no indication of value." So far the stamp was plainly regarded as representing ordinary postage, and presumably impressed on payment. The reference to the first Transvaal envelopes was an unfortunate one, but the true nature of these curiosities was not then known or suspected. Moens' Catalogue for 1887 accordingly places these impressions at the head of the list of regular issues, but although describing them as *hand-stamped*, seems to regard them as adhesives and as of the value of 1 anna; also in this and the later

\* It should be noted that letters from Hyderabad to England, at the present day, are franked by British Indian stamps alone, and I believe that this was always the case, though it was not so in Cashmere.



editions the coloured papers are not given as *laid*, but as *wove*.

In the article on the Stamps of Hyderabad in *Le Timbre-Poste* for Dec., 1879, the idea of these stamps or envelopes being for ordinary postage is definitely abandoned, and the following description is given:—

"From information obtained in the State itself, we are able to affirm that this stamp had an official use, and that it was applied to all the letters, or envelopes of letters, emanating from any Government office and containing public documents or enclosures of importance. It had no intrinsic (or monetary) value; the inscription upon it is in Persian, and should be read from right to left as follows:—

"A character representing a figure '7'= *Kho*.

"A large kind of comma = *r*.

"The long horizontal character = *se*.

"A kind of figure '6'= *dj*.

"A rough letter 'o'= *ha*.

"The whole reading *Khoreshjah*, which means *Sun of Honour*, a title given, probably, to the first Nizam. . . . The stamp in question was always printed in black, and often in advance, on envelopes of various laid papers. Certain varieties have been chronicled, but many others should exist, as the paper had no official significance. . . .

"The use of this stamp commenced in the year 1280 (1863) and ceased on the issue of the following" (the surcharged official stamps).

This sounds most authoritative and definite, but the fact that the date of the first issue of surcharged Official stamps is given with a "(?)," and that the dates assigned to all these stamps are quite wrong (the correct dates could surely at that period have been obtained from the same source as the information about the hand-stamp), throws a little doubt upon the previous statement, and information obtained a few years later (also in the State itself) contradicts the whole story.

I copy the following from *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1883:—

"HYDERABAD.—A member of the Civil Service writes us from India as follows: '*Sircar* does not mean "official seal or circuit," but is identical with our word "Service" surcharged on the British Indian stamps. The *Koorshedjah* envelope is a myth. When at Hyderabad last month I saw the private secretary of Prince *Koorshedjah*, and showed him the engraving of the envelope, offering him anything he liked to name for a few dozen. *Senhor Da Costa* (the private secretary) laughed in my face, and told me there was no such thing from a postal point of view; that the engraving represented an impression of *Koorshedjah's* hand-signet, and possessed no postal significance whatever. Nevertheless, I spent three days in visiting the various *grandees* of Hyderabad, exhibiting the engraving to each in turn. They one and all grinned, and assured me I was mistaken in connecting it in any way with the post."

I have gone into this matter at considerable length because it seems desirable that the history of this curious hand-stamp should be fully recorded.

From the mass of contradictory statements and information of doubtful authenticity, two facts at least can be gathered: 1. That the supposed *stamp* is an impression of the seal of Prince *Koorshedjah* (the *Nizam?*) of Hyderabad. 2. That it was at one time impressed upon the outside of letters received from that State.

It is more than ever to be regretted that Mr.

*Pemberton* omitted to state whether any of the letters to which he alluded were private letters, or whether they all came from some official source. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, I incline to the belief that they were official letters, probably from the Postmaster or some other officer of the State, enclosing stamps that Mr. *Pemberton* had ordered. The stamp must have been impressed on letters for some purpose, and it is probable that it was used as an official "frank" upon letters from the Treasury or the Post Office, to denote that they passed free within the State, in the same way as the impressed signatures of the heads of some of our own public departments are employed.

For the statement, made by both Dr. *Legrand* and M. *Moens*, that it was sometimes impressed "in advance"—that is to say upon envelopes that did not contain letters—no authority is quoted, and I think it more than probable that this was founded solely upon the fact that unused envelopes bearing the *stamp* existed; Mr. *Pemberton* had obtained such envelopes, one of them is advertised for sale in the first number of *The Philatelic Journal*, January 15, 1872, but I should suppose that these had been obtained by favour by his correspondent at Hyderabad, and that they possessed no franking power whatever.

My own belief is that the impression of this seal or signet simply denoted that letters bearing it were official, and that it is of exactly the same class as the impressed signatures to which I have just referred, which are sometimes affixed to other things besides envelopes, and have no inherent franking powers.

Since writing the above I have received a letter from Mr. *Byramjee Shavakshah*, who, writing on the spot, expresses the very same opinion. He says:—

"This appears to me to be the seal used in the offices belonging to *Nawab Khurshed Jah Br*. It is not a stamp, or used as a stamp, as it seems to me to have been used on official letters—(1) to denote their being from the *Nawab's* offices, and (2) those which pass through his *Jagirs* or his dominions only."

Since the publication of the *Monthly Journal* for May, containing a portion of my paper on the stamps of this State, I have been shown, by a correspondent in India, some proofs of the current stamps, which are no doubt of the same early period as those described on page 243 of the last volume. They are on *toned* paper and imperforate, and consist of the 1 a. in a shade which I should term *purple*, the 4 a. in *dull blue*, and the 8 a. in *grey-lilac*; possibly these are, or were once, in the same colours as those differently described by Mr. *Pemberton*.

The same correspondent showed me the 4 a. in *olive-green*, issued in 1899, as chronicled in September last.

I was also shown, by Mr. *Byramjee Shavakshah* a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *crimson*, 3 a., *orange*, and 12 a., *brown*, on *toned* paper, imperforate, almost completing the set of imperforate proofs.

There is a little correction to be made on page 9 of the number for July. In the list of envelopes in the first column, " $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red (Die II.) on *green*," should not have an asterisk attached to it; on the other hand, the " $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red (Die I.) on *green*," should be starred. It is not a matter of great importance, but I wished to indicate clearly which varieties I could answer for.

(To be continued.)

# Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 70.)

\* \* \* \*

[IN the numbers of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* both for September and October, M. Maury gives, in his leading articles, an account of his search for *Secret Marks* in these lithographed stamps, and of his discovery first of the signature of the engraver upon some of the values, and afterwards of the *Secret Marks* or of what may be supposed to be such. We have thought it best to introduce these into their proper places in the paper to which they belong.—ED. M. J.]

*Correction to be made in our page 70.*—M. Maury, having obtained further information, cancels the three paragraphs under the heading "*Competition*," and substitutes the following:—

M. Delebecque, having no experience in printing, called to his aid M. Augé-Delile, whose engraving and lithographic printing establishment had long been well known at Bordeaux; and it was M. Augé-Delile in reality who undertook the manufacture of the Postage Stamps. He kept secret his first attempts and negotiations, in order not to draw the attention of any competitors, and he was thus able to hire on advantageous terms, from others in the same business, the presses that were set up at the Mint.

The first Essays for the stamps were produced, at his own works in the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, by one of his designers, M. Dambourgez, who was afterwards sent to the Mint, where he remained until the work was over; his duties were in the first place the retouching of the transfers, and subsequently the superintending of the printing.

In accordance with the instructions of M. Stecnackers, in his letter of October 22nd, the great object was to copy as accurately as possible the stamp sent from Paris; photographs were taken of it and fruitless attempts were made to transfer these to stone. The Paris stamp being printed by typography, reproduction by engraving on wood was next tried, with the hope that this would more nearly approach the general appearance of the original; but the transfers obtained from this were so defective that the idea was at once given up. The engraved die of box-wood was preserved, however; we shall find the description of it later on in an inventory. We believe that the facsimile given on page 70, the design of which differs in the minor details, both from those already described and from those that follow, represents a proof from the engraving on wood.

*The adopted Types.*—The Essay of Type I., shown on page 70, was drawn by M. Dambourgez, who fancies

that he remembers being obliged to recommence his work twice, finding great difficulty in reproducing the *white* letters on a *black* ground, on account of the small size of the design. However that may have been, this design, with a certain amount of modification, served for the making up of the first plate which printed more or less satisfactorily; for M. Delebecque's first object, and rightly so, was to obtain a supply of 20 centimes stamps, that value being absolutely necessary, as it was the single letter rate.

These first attempts, however, had set M. Augé-Delile on the right track. Bordeaux possessed an artist, M. Leopold Yon, who was a remarkably skilful engraver on stone. An order was given to him for a 20 c. stamp, to commence with, and he executed this as quickly as the nature of the work permitted. The process of engraving upon stone produces a real *taille-douce* engraved die, from which can be taken very fine impressions, capable of being transferred without difficulty.

The type engraved by M. Yon was approved, and it furnished the transfers for the stone that printed Type II. of the 20 c.; the inscriptions upon this stamp were still, however, found too minute, and in executing an order for a complete set of dies the engraver did his best to make the letters and figures clearer. The frame of the 20 c. was altered, therefore, thus producing Type III.

The complete series consisted of nine values, of which the first, 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., were of the design with two large figures in the lower corners, like the corresponding values of the Imperial issue; whilst the 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., and 80 c. remained in the 1849 type with small figures. A separate engraving was made for each value, but these differ only in the very minor details—the shading of the eyebrows, the pupil of the eye, the shading of the neck, the lines of the hair, the shapes of the letters; and these differences must be looked for with a magnifying glass, for the copies were most carefully done.\*

*The Hidden Signature of the Engraver.*—M. Maury's study of the history of these stamps led him to believe that their designs contained a *Secret Mark* of some kind or other, and he set to work to find it, microscope in hand. We learn from the October number of *Le Collectionneur* that he did not really find it without further assistance, but he did find something which he supposed at first might be this *Secret Mark*, and

\* We should suppose that each was made by means of a transfer from one original, and that these minute differences are due to the cutting or etching of the design on the stone. They can hardly have been copied by hand, or the differences would have been much more apparent.—ED. M. J.

which is certainly of interest. He describes it in the September number as follows :—

Yes, the stamps of Bordeaux, or some of them at least, do bear a mark, and more than that a signature, which is so well hidden in the design, that it has never yet been noticed. It is true that the impression of the Bordeaux stamps leaves much to be desired in the matter of clearness, and that the minor details, however plain they may be in the original engraving, have been disfigured and blurred, or have even entirely disappeared in the

process of transfer. Fortunately, in view of what is to follow, I have in my possession a collection of essays of the whole nine values, printed in *black* on white surfaced paper. I say *essays*, but these impressions are in reality *proofs* of the blocks of fifteen stamps which, after touching up, were used to make up the stones from which the stamps were printed. These stones, therefore, were produced by means of transfers from blocks of transfers, and the stamps show the result of this.

The engraver of the Bordeaux stamps (with the exception of the 20 c., Type I.) was M. Yon, and his signature may be read on the right lower portion of the vine leaf which appears above the bunch of grapes in the head-dress of the effigy. The word "YON" seems to form part of the lines of the design; it is very small, the enlargement of the bunch of grapes and the vine leaf given here shows it in exact proportion. But, as I hinted above, this word, which can be read distinctly on my proofs in *black*, is unfortunately blotched, blurred, or invisible upon the great majority of the stamps; the values upon which it can be seen most easily are the 5 c. and 40 c., especially the former.

According to the *proofs* the signature exists upon all the values, with the exception probably of the 20 c.\*

M. Maury was not satisfied with having discovered "a more or less, Secret Mark, but was anxious to find out whether this was *the* Secret Mark, and if not what was the nature of the latter. He accordingly continued his researches, with results which did not reach him in time to be used in his September number, but of which he gives an account in October.

He first endeavoured to find M. Augé-Delile, only to discover that he had been dead for some years past, and that his successors could furnish no information upon the subject. After hunting for a M. Edmond Charles Yon, a painter, engraver, and lithographer, who had lived in Paris, and finding that he too had passed out of reach, M. Maury at last got into communication with M. Leopold Yon, the Bordeaux artist, who happily turned out to be still in

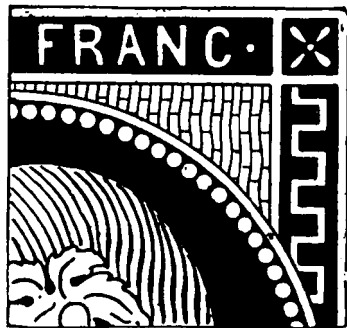
\* We shall see that M. Maury subsequently discovered that it does not exist upon the 20 c.—Ed. M. J.

the land of the living, and both able and willing to answer questions. As far as Secret Marks were concerned, he assured M. Maury that he knew nothing, but he could answer for it that his name was not a secret mark, and that he usually attached it to his work. He did not, however, sign either Types II. or III. of the 20 c., so there is no use in searching for his name upon that value.

*The Secret Marks.*—Having learned that his first discovery was not exactly what he wanted, M. Maury was fortunate enough to receive from another correspondent a hint which put him on the right track, as he tells us :—

My inestimable correspondent thought that he remembered that the Control Mark was produced by scraping out upon the original die some lines in the right or left upper corner. This operation had been decided upon with a view to complying with the instruction, several times repeated in the official correspondence, to adopt all possible means for the prevention of forgery, and for the discovery of any fraud that might be attempted.

Thus put on the track, I was not long in discovering that there is indeed a defect in the pattern of the right upper spandrel of these stamps, a pattern which is formed of slightly wavy vertical lines, with the white spaces between them barred in such a manner as to produce the effect of brickwork. To follow my description practically it is well to examine a few of the Bordeaux stamps; specimens of the common 20 c., *blue*, Type III., are the best for this purpose.



On comparing these with the enlargements given here it is easy to see that the fifth vertical white band, counting from the frame at the right-hand side, differs from the others by lacking the little horizontal bars, except one near the top; the rest of it is thus left blank. It is useless to hunt further, or to write page upon page of arguments; the secret is out, and I have since received further evidence that I am right.

This blank band exists also upon Types I. and II. of the 20 c., but in the former of these it is often indistinct, as is indeed the case with the whole of the design. The same removal of the crossbars is likewise to be seen in all the values of the same design as the 20 c., viz. the 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., 40 c., and 80 c., but I have noticed that the 10 c., owing to the colour very frequently being blotchy, does not furnish favourable specimens for examination. In the 80 c. the scraping away may frequently be seen to be incomplete, the little crossbars, although partially removed, showing small traces joined to the vertical lines.

The essays and proofs printed direct from the original dies do not show the blank band in question, but it exists upon the proofs in blocks of fifteen printed from the stones that were employed for the production of those from which the stamps were printed. The only exception to this is the block of fifteen of the 20 c., Type II., which does not show any trace of the removal of the crossbars, that operation having been done in this instance upon the impressions on the printing stone.

I now come to the other design for the postage stamps, the one employed for the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., with large figures in the lower corners. There is an opening for argument here, as the kind correspondent who directed me so luckily to the discovery of the mark upon the design copied from that of 1849, assures me that he knows nothing about that of the lower values. Were these then not provided with a control mark? That seems to me very improbable. I have therefore hunted myself, and I have set all the best eyes and the strongest magnifiers in the Maury establishment to work. The following is the result arrived at, and I consider it satisfactory. There is nothing to be found in the corners, or in the lettering, or in the effigy; nothing, that is to say, that can be termed abnormal, and that occurs in all three values. I have already stated that the dies were all engraved separately, copied from one original. The values therefore show certain distinct points of difference, but the problem is to find some defect or deficiency that appears to be intentionally reproduced in all three.



Now there is just such a defect in the circle of pearls which surrounds the effigy. It consists of a tiny white dash which joins two pearls together, exactly opposite the end of the nose in the 1 c., and one pearl higher in the 2 c. and 4 c. This difference is in favour of my theory, as it shows that the same frame was not used for the three values [and therefore, we suppose, that the dash is not accidental.—ED. M. J.].

My task has been greatly facilitated by the possession of proofs in *black* of the first transfers. If I had been obliged to examine quantities of stamps heavily printed in various colours, I believe I should have left my eyes among them,

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*—A 15 c. *timbre tax* was engraved in relief upon wood; it is as exact a copy as possible of the 15 c. issued under the Empire. This engraving was used for printing lithographic transfers, as the establishment at Bordeaux was unable to produce typographic blocks, and only possessed lithographic presses. The name of the engraver of this die is unknown to us.

*Lithographic Transfers.*—Whether the designs that are to be reproduced by lithography are drawn upon stone in lithographic ink, or engraved in *taille-douce*, or in relief (and all these three methods were employed in the production of the Bordeaux stamps), it is necessary, if they are to be multiplied, to make transfers of them. To do this there are first taken, from the original die, a certain number of impressions very carefully printed upon India paper, which is not pasted down, but upon one side of which there is spread a layer of gum or of starch; this is what is called transfer paper. It should be understood that the impression is printed on the gummed side, when dry. The impressions thus obtained are like the pictures printed for decalcomanie; they can be easily transferred to stone. For this purpose they are cut apart, and if they are rectangular, like stamps, they are cut close to the outer line of the design, and they are then arranged side by side in the following peculiar manner: a sheet of ordinary paper, ruled with lines or rectangles in pencil, is laid upon a small slab of wood, with a smooth surface; on this are placed the impressions on transfer paper, each in the exact position that it ought to occupy. As gum or paste cannot be used, a number of little holes are pricked with a needle or pin in the *white* portions of the transfer; each puncture causes the soft transfer paper to embed itself in the ordinary paper, and even to penetrate into the surface of the wood. By this simple process, all the transfers are fixed sufficiently firmly to the sheet of paper, which is then gently lifted from the slab of wood, and laid (face downwards) upon a lithographic stone which has been previously polished and dried; the stone with the paper upon it is then passed twice under a press, then the paper is wetted; it is again pressed two or three times, and then the transfer should have completely taken place. Water is again carefully applied, until the paper is soaked; the large sheet can then be first stripped off, and after that the little bits of India paper; the stone is washed with water, and there is afterwards poured over it a solution of gum. When the gum is dry, an inked roller is passed over the stone, and the latter is then "prepared," that is to say, a weak solution of nitric acid is spread over it; this is left to eat in a little, and then the stone is washed again. The transfer should now be ready for printing from.

(To be continued.)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**The Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society.** THIS took place at the Café Monico on Thursday, November 14th. The "Monico" had previously been closed for some time, undergoing alterations and repairs, and if the handsomely decorated Regent Saloon

in which the dinner took place is a fair criterion of the rest of the house, the "Monico" will certainly be able to boast of some of the finest dining-saloons in London.

The Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, was in the chair, and the following members of the Society were present: Messrs. J. H. Abbott, C. N. Biggs, L. Bradbury, W. D. Beckton, A. B. Creeke, C. J. Daun, G. L. Edwards, R. Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, R. Frentzel, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, P. J. Lloyd, C. E. McNaughtan, T. Maycock, R. Meyer, H. R. Oldfield, W. R. Palmer, H. Quare, F. Reichenheim, V. Roberts, Gordon Smith, W. Schwabacher, W. T. Wilson, and R. B. Yardley. Among the guests I noticed: Mr. T. N. Crafer, the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue; the Rev. Oscar Worne, Captain W. Wawn, Lieutenant F. H. Napier, Messrs. R. Henry, W. H. Peckitt, J. W. Jones, P. Bishop—about fifty sitting down to table.

Those of us who have attended these enjoyable annual gatherings for some years missed many old friends who have generally been present, amongst those conspicuous by their absence being Baron A. de Worms, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. J. A. Tilleard, W. B. Avery, and E. D. Bacon, who were unfortunately unable to be present, owing to their own illness or to illness in their families.

Another absentee was Mr. E. J. Nankivell, who was, as usual, late in his engagements, and turned up in full dress at the "Monico" a day after the dinner had been held.

After dinner the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts of "The King" and "The Queen," which were received enthusiastically and with musical honours.

The Chairman then proposed the health of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales" (President of the Society), "H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," and the following toast—

"THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Castle referred to the honour done to the Society in the continuation in office of the President since he has become Heir to the Throne. Also to the fact that H.R.H. had been elected a Trustee of the British Museum, and stated that he trusted now that the Museum had on the Board of Trustees two such enthusiastic collectors as the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Crawford, much more justice would be done to the Tapling Collection,

especially in allowing freer inspection by the general public. In referring to the work done by the Society in the past season, Mr. Castle stated that some people complained about slowness in the issuing of publications, but stated that only those who had actually assisted in the compilation of the lists appreciated the immense amount of work involved. He trusted that the coming season would see the publication of the third and last portion of the work on African Colonies, and ventured to hope that in the near future the Society would take up the much-needed subject of a revision of the Australian lists, and eventually publish a second edition of Oceania.

The toast of

"THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY"

was responded to by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, one of the most fluent and finished after-dinner speakers in the Society. In somewhat pessimistic style he deplored the fact that the general collector was giving way to the specialist, due, of course, to the ever-increasing numbers of new issues and to the costliness of now forming a good general collection. Each specialist was now engaged in ploughing his own lonely furrow, often oblivious of, and generally unconcerned with, those similarly engaged. Thus at meetings where all were more or less interested in the subject discussed, now but one or two could take part in a discussion, or appreciate the display of the stamps of any particular country. However, he still maintained that only by going through a course of general collecting could a collector properly equip himself for becoming ultimately a specialist. Having delivered himself of his lament, the speaker warmed up to a brighter view, and said he believed the prospects of Philately were now as hopeful as they had ever been.

"THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY"

was proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, who was glad to be able to propose this toast, and to refer to the good and bad qualities of the various members of the Council. He stated that he would take the good qualities first, as they would not take long, and then referred to the good work done for the Society and Philately in general by the various members.

Mr. Gordon Smith then said that the next point was to consider their bad qualities, but as it was already nearly ten o'clock, and he knew that some of his friends wished to catch trains before midnight, he thought there would not be time to mention even briefly the various failings of the individual members, and he would therefore leave the matter for another occasion.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach responded to this toast in a humorous speech, in which he introduced in a very skilful manner the names of most of the members.

## "THE VISITORS"

was proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, who stated he was glad to see so many dealers present, and thought that these dinners did much to promote good feeling and sociability amongst all interested in stamps.

Mr. T. N. Crafer, the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue, in replying, stated that his department had found not once, not twice, but many times, stamp collectors of great use, and that such a body of trained experts were often successful in detecting forgeries that had not been noticed by the officials. In concluding, Mr. Crafer referred to the work on the Stamps of Great Britain, published by the Society, and said that he had already found it of great assistance.

## "THE PHILATELIC PRESS"

was proposed by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, and, in the absence of Mr. Nankivell, was responded to by Mr. P. Bishop.

The toast list closed with

## "THE CHAIRMAN,"

proposed by Mr. R. Meyer, after which the company present joined in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by a couple of capital musical sketches given by the Rev. Oscar Worne, some songs by Captain W. Wawn, and by a very amusing parody on a dramatic performance by Mr. Rowland Henry, a well-known actor from one of the London theatres.

The arrangements for the dinner were in the hands of Messrs. C. N. Biggs, T. Wickham Jones, and H. R. Oldfield, who deserve great credit for the marked success with which they carried out their duties.

\* \* \*

### An Exhibition of South African Colonies.

THIS Exhibition was held at the Philatelic Society's Rooms, in Arundel Street, Strand, on Saturday, November 16th, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission was by ticket only, and, no doubt owing to the dense fog which prevailed all day, the attendance was not over 160.

The chief exhibits, which were confined to members of the Society, were as follows:—

#### Cape of Good Hope. MR. VERNON ROBERTS.

A superb lot of these stamps, especially strong in the triangular stamps, but decidedly weak in the other issues.

To show in some small way the value of the collection, I may mention the following things contained in it, all unused unless otherwise mentioned:—

- 1853. Blued paper, 1d., five copies.
- " " 4d., pair and two singles.
- " " 6d., six copies.
- 1855. Perkins Bacon prints on white paper.
  - 1d., blocks of twenty-four, twelve, and eight.
  - 4d. " "
  - 6d., lilac, nine copies.
  - 6d., slate, pair and three singles.
  - 1s., yellow-green, nine copies.
  - 1s., dark green, blocks of thirty-two, four, and five pairs.

## 1861. So-called Woodblocks.

- 1d., red., unused, block of four and four singles.
- 1d., red., used, block of four, six pairs, and fifty-one singles.
- 4d., blue, unused, pair and four singles.
- 4d., pale blue, nine pairs and sixty-one singles.
- 4d., medium blue, eleven singles.
- 4d., deep blue, fourteen singles.
- 4d., greenish blue, three singles.

In the Woodblock errors there were three 1d., blue, and a 1d. and 4d., blue, *se-tenant*, and two 4d., red; also a pair and two singles of the 4d., blue, with the variety right-hand corner retouched; and three 4d., blue, with the variety "PENCK." Of the De la Rue printed stamps Mr. Roberts showed:—

- 1d., carmine, blocks of twenty-four, eighteen, twelve, and four pairs.
- 1d., brown-red, blocks of eight, two pairs, and nine singles.
- 4d., deep blue, block of thirty-two, and a pair.
- 6d., mauve, two blocks of thirty-two, five pairs, and seventeen singles.
- 1s., emerald, two blocks of thirty-two, and one of four.

#### Natal. MR. W. D. HALL.

The first issue was fair, but not especially strong, the 1d., rose, strip of three, 1d., blue, and the 6d., green, being the only extra fine copies. The 1862, 3d., blue, no wmk., imperf., was shown used.

In the rarer surcharges there were only the 1s., 12½ mm. long, and the curved black surcharge.

In justice to this exhibit it should be stated that Mr. W. B. Avery was to have shown Natal, but owing to severe illness in his family was not able to prepare his collection, and Mr. Hall came in at very short notice, without the necessary time for filling many gaps.

#### Orange Free State. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

A very fine lot, exceptionally strong in panes and blocks of four, and only showing the stamps used prior to the British occupation in March, 1900.

Amongst the more interesting varieties may be noted three out of four types of the

- 4d. on 6d., rose, with *inverted* surcharge.
- 1d. on 5s., two varieties with *inverted* surcharge.
- 3d. on 4d., blue, two types with *double* surcharge.
- 2d. on 3d. (1888), *inverted* surcharge, not catalogued.
- 1d. on 4d., blue; variety Roman "I" in centre of strip of three.

The finest item in this exhibit was undoubtedly the pane of sixty stamps surcharged "Halve Penny" on "½" showing all the varieties of the figure "½," and the "Halve Penny" with stop omitted, a most interesting and, I believe, unique piece.

This exhibit concluded with an extremely interesting lot of the Telegraph stamps, in which there were many errors and varieties.

#### Transvaal. H. J. DUVEEN.

A superb lot, and wonderfully complete in the greater rarities, amongst which I may note as under:—

- 1869. Imperf. pair 1d., brown-lake.
- 1870. April. Pair 6d., dull blue; fine roulette.
- " May. Thick paper, streaky gum, *file-bêche* 1s., used.
- 1875. *Pelure* paper, 6d. *file-bêche*, used.

1876. Hard-surfaced paper, *fine roulette*, 1d. and 1s.  
 " Hard-surfaced paper, *wide roulette*, 1d. and 6d. The latter stamp is not catalogued, and I should like to examine it more closely before classing it in this issue.  
 " Soft porous paper, imperf., unused pairs of 1d., 6d., and 1s.  
 " July. V.R. and capitals, in *red*.  
 3d., used, V.R. and Transvaal wide apart.  
 3d. " surcharged at back.  
 3d. " " in *red* and in *black*.  
 1s., unused strip of three; middle stamp with wide-spaced surcharge.
1877. August. V.R. and capitals, in *black*.  
 1s., unused pair; wide and narrow spacing.  
 1s. " *tête-bêche*.  
 6d., blue on rose; surcharge omitted.
1878. 1d., red on blue; error, *Transvaal*; imperf., unused.  
 " " " rouletted, used.  
 6d., blue on blue, and 3d., mauve on green, with surcharge omitted.

#### Transvaal. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

A selection of rarities only, amongst which I may mention:—

1869. Imperf. 6d. and 1s., unused.  
 1870. May. Medium paper, yellow gum, vertical pair *tête-bêche*, unused.  
 1871. Borrius or Stamp Commission. *Tête-bêche* 6d., used, pale blue.  
 Ditto, brown gum, deep blue.  
 1877. July. V.R. in *red*.  
 3d., error, surcharged on back.  
 6d. and 1s., *fine roulette*, used.  
 6d., deep blue, *wide roulette*.
1877. V.R., etc., in *black*.  
 1d. on *pelure* paper, unused, and two fine blocks of four, used.  
 Thick rough paper, 1d., *double surcharge*.  
 " imperf., *tête-bêche* pair 1s., used.
1877. August. 6d., blue on rose, surcharge omitted, *unused*.  
 1878. Imperf. 1d.; error, *Transvaal*, unused.  
 " 1d., red on blue; surcharge *inverted*.  
 3d., mauve on buff; surcharge *inverted*.  
 6d., blue on blue; surcharge omitted; shown imperf. and rouletted.  
 3d., mauve on green; surcharge omitted.
1879. Surcharged "1 Penny", in *red*; a partly reconstructed sheet, consisting of thirty-seven specimens of these rare stamps.  
 Ditto, in *black*; a complete reconstructed sheet of sixty stamps, including one unsevered block of thirty stamps.

I consider these two remade sheets as about the gems of the entire exhibition.

Of the stamps issued since the British occupation a representative lot, including many rare varieties, were shown, the rarest being the 2d., brown, with surcharge "V.I.R." for "V.R.I.", a stamp of which but few copies are known.

#### Orange River Colony. C. J. DAUN.

A superb and wonderfully complete exhibit of the stamps issued since the British occupation in March, 1900.

Mr. Daun has made a speciality of these interesting stamps in panes of sixty, and where he has been unable to secure a pane shows generally the variety in pairs or blocks.

Amongst the complete panes of sixty I noted as under:—

#### *First printing, stops on the line.*

All in panes of sixty, except 1s., brown, and 5s., green, with figure of value omitted.

The following minor varieties were also shown in full panes:—

- ½d., with no "½" on No. 41, and no stop after "I" on No. 3.  
 ½d., another pane, Nos. 1 and 3 with small "½", and stop inserted after "I" on No. 3.  
 ½d., another setting, Nos. 25 and 43 with small "½."  
 2½d., No. 52 on pane with Roman "I" and antique "2."  
 6d., carmine, and 6d., blue, two panes, with No. 41 showing error, "6" omitted.  
 1s., No. 24 with "r" and "s" spaced wide.  
 5s., green, the only pane I know of the first printing.

#### *Second printing, with raised and mixed stops.*

- ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, and 1s. in complete panes.

#### *Third printing, with thick letters "V".*

All values in panes, with many extra panes, showing different placings of thick "V" and wide spacings of the "V. R." and "I." As varieties I noted panes of 1d. and of 2d. with No. 37 showing an inverted "1" for "I" in the "V.R.I."; also a pane of 1d. showing No. 5 with the short "1."

In the loose stamps Mr. Daun shows most of the errors and varieties, amongst which I noted in the first printing:—

- Block of six ½d., surcharge all double.  
 "V.R.I." on 1d., brown, never issued.  
 Pair 1d., showing "V.R." and "V.R.I."  
 Block of six 5s., first print, one stamp with stop misplaced at top of "R" instead of at the foot.  
 Pair 3d., blue, one with and one without the surcharge.

In the later printings I noticed:—

- 5s., two pairs, level and raised stops, and block of eight with mixed stops.  
 6d., carmine, a pair, one stamp with the thick "V".  
 Three specimens of 2½d. with raised stops.  
 Etc., etc., etc.

#### Griqualand. W. D. BECKTON.

This exhibit in two cases was an eye-opener to some of the London specialists, and I noted an encampment formed round it, which the united forces present were not able to break up for some two hours.

Amongst the gems in the case, *all unused*, I noted two: 1d., in red, manuscript surcharge; "G.W." in red, on 4d., blue, block of seventeen.

- ½d., large "G" in red, a nearly double pane from bottom of sheet.  
 1d., large "G" in black, pane of sixty and large block showing a different setting.  
 4d., large "G" in red, four of the rare, unused, Type 1 of the stamp, and three with no outer line.  
 6d., large "G" in red, block of five, two strips of three, and three pairs.  
 1s., large "G" in red, block of twenty-six.  
 5s. " " " block of thirteen, all one type, and three single specimens.

In the second printing of the large "G" in black, the finest thing was a block of thirty-two of the 4d., blue, showing eight different types; large "G" in black, on 6d., three types.

This I consider a superb exhibit, that has only been gathered together by patient research for many years.

#### British Bechuanaland. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

A fine exhibit, exceptionally strong in blocks and minor varieties. I mention a few of the most important.

1886. Error, "ritish,"  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black; 1d., carmine.

"  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in red and black.

1888. 2d., lilac. with green surcharge.

1888-9. "Protectorate" only on 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

#### Transvaal War Issues.

##### THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

Amongst these products of the war, which have so much interest, and about which so little is known at present, I may mention:—

##### RUSTENBURG.

June, 1900.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 6d., used and unused.

##### VRYPURG.

November, 1899. In blocks of four.

May, 1900. Special Post, used and unused.

##### WOLMARANSTAD.

1900.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; 1d., red and green; and 1d., Commemorative stamp.

##### LYDENBURG, October 5th, 1900.

A most interesting envelope, used to Brighton, England, and franked with Transvaal stamps, surcharged "V.R.I." in tall capitals, the values used being  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. on 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

##### PIETERSBURG, March, 1901.

A very interesting lot, consisting of several complete plates and others partially reconstructed, showing the greater part of the errors and the printing of the 1d. from the corrected setting.

##### South Africa. ELIOT LEVY.

A fairly good exhibit shown in singles and pairs, with the rare Buluwayo provisionals, 1d. on 3d. and 1d. on 4s., in mint state.

##### Mafeking. A. H. STAMFORD.

A very interesting small exhibit of the rarities, including some uncatalogued varieties. I noted:—

1d. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, Bechuanaland Protectorate; block of four, used, two with normal and two lower with inverted surcharge.

3d. on 1d., sans-serif; double surcharge.

1s. on 4d., British Bechuanaland; block of four, top two normal, lower two double surcharge.

1s. on 4d., British Bechuanaland; strip of three double surcharge, with one surcharge inverted.

##### Mafeking. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

A very fine exhibit, comprising an almost complete set *unused*, a number of blocks of four, stamps on letters, and several interesting minor varieties.

##### Mafeking. H. R. OLDFIELD.

Two cards of unused, but with the rarer stamps missing, except the two 1s.

##### British South Africa. C. E. FAGAN.

In this small exhibit I noticed a variety new to me, the 4d., blue, 1890, surcharged <sup>BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA,</sup> but the lower word "COMPANY" entirely omitted.

##### Zululand. J. H. ABBOTT.

A nice exhibit, complete except for two or three of the fiscal stamps of Natal, which were used surcharged "ZULULAND." The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. double surcharge, and some fine blocks and pairs, were shown in this exhibit.

##### Orange River Colony. G. F. H. GIBSON.

Amongst the best things here I noticed:—

Pair  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., one stamp no " $\frac{1}{2}$ ."

" 1d. " " " " 1."

5s., no stop after "V."

5s., square stop after "V."

And some interesting blocks and panes.

##### Orange River Colony. MORTIMER MENPES.

Two small cards containing a few rare varieties, but not at all representative of Mr. Menpes' stock.

I noted in the first printings:—

1d., with the "d" omitted.

1d., 3d., and 6d., with "V.R.I." omitted.

1d., brown, and 1s., yellow, the two varieties not authorised to be issued.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the September number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogue for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *present catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that will be given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Roumania (3 vols.)	£640
Russia	300
Finland and Levant	—
Uruguay (2 vols.)	540
New South African Republic	171
Switzerland (2 vols.)	1,015
Congo, etc.	132
Siam	89
Persia	109
Brazil (3 vols.)	561
Luxemburg	445
Sweden (2 vols.)	310
French Colonies to Djibouti	244
" " Indian Settlements	221



**The Imperial Albums and Catalogues.** THE following information as to dates of publication, etc., may be of interest to those who have been waiting for these goods for some time.

**The Imperial Album (Vol. II.), Foreign Countries,** is now ready in all four qualities, and all prepaid orders have been executed, as well as supplies sent to our agencies abroad.

**The Imperial Album (Vol. I.), Great Britain and Colonies,** has just been printed off, and is being bound. Qualities Nos. 5 and 7 should be ready between the 6th and 10th of December, and Nos. 8 and 9 by the 15th

to 18th at latest, so that these fine and up-to-date books will be fully in time for Christmas presents, for which we have already had so many inquiries.

**Catalogue (Part II.), Foreign Countries,** is being printed, and will, we hope, be in the hands of the subscribers and trade just before Christmas, but the work on it has been much greater than anticipated. Immediately the English edition is printed off we shall proceed to print the American edition; but it is rather a long job converting the money into U.S. currency, and we doubt if the American edition will be ready much before the end of January. All orders for the American edition should be sent to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 167, Broadway, New York.

## An Appendix to "The Stamps of Tasmania."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

From *The London Philatelist*.

(Continued from page 72.)

\* \* \* \*

**I**N June, 1891, another printing took place. Five hundred sheets (120,000 stamps) were printed in a clear pale blue, the general appearance of the impression being very superior to that of the first two supplies. The overprint was reset and lithographed in black. This type is 15 mm. in height, and more clearly and sharply printed. Watermark T A S (Type II.); perf. 12. Although the definitive Twopence-halfpenny stamp, referred to later on, was issued in February, 1892, the remainders of the overprinted stamps were not destroyed, but could be purchased at the General Post Office, if desired, as recently as 1900.

On the 15th April, 1891, the usual supply of De la Rue's printings of the One Penny not having come to hand, owing to an accident to the vessel by which they were shipped, the old One Penny plate of 1870 was once more brought into requisition. The Government Printer having all his presses in use, a temporary supply of 250 sheets—I retain the old official number which constituted a "sheet," viz. 240, although the stamps were all printed from plates containing 120 impressions—(60,000 stamps) was printed at the office of the *Mercury* newspaper, under Government supervision.

The paper used was that with watermark T A S (Type II.), and the perforation 11½.

The colour resembled the provisional printing of February, 1889, being a vermilion shade, or rather shades, for the variation from light to dark is very marked, and even on the same sheet light and dark shades can be found.

The principal test by which this printing can be distinguished from that of 1889 lies in the watermark, which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, while in the earlier printing it reads from the left lower to the right upper corner.

Later in the same month the Government Printer took over the plate, and printed 1,747 sheets (419,280 stamps) in a bright rosy carmine shade. Some of the old paper, with watermark T A S (Type I.), was used for this printing, and the watermark shows very clearly on the face of the stamp, giving it a greasy appearance. The perforation was 11½ and 12.

In June, 1891, the Government Printer produced a further supply of 1,000 sheets (240,000 stamps) from the old One Penny plate. The T A S (Type II.) paper was used, and a very superior printing was the result, the stamps only requiring "hot pressing" to make them nearly equal to the English prints. The perforation was 11½ and 12.

The two varieties of perforation are explained by the fact that both the old machine (11½) of 1870 and the 1884 (12) machine were in operation at the same time. The latter machine is not very reliable, and has undergone frequent repairs.

In April, 1891, the Government Printer struck off 999 sheets (239,760 stamps) from the Halfpenny plate. The colour is orange-brown (shades), and the watermark T A S (Type I.). Both perforations, 11½ and 12, exist in this printing.

Subsequent printings of the Halfpenny took place in November, 1891 (240,000); April, 1892 (119,760); and August, 1892 (119,790).\* These were printed in varying shades of yellow on paper with Type II. of the T A S watermark, and perf. 11½, 12.

No further local printings of the Halfpenny and One Penny have since taken place.

At the end of July, 1891, the stock of the Sixpence "Platypus" revenue stamp became exhausted. This stamp (together with the One Penny, Threepence,

\* Probably should be 119,760.—ED. M. J.

and One Shilling of the same type) was rendered available for postage use in 1882, and its nine years of undivided postal service removes it entirely from the category of "Fiscals used Postally," a class usually considered as more or less of a provisional or ephemeral character.

The old Perkins and Bacon steel plate of the Sixpence was then disinterred from its bed of wax, sawn in two at the railway workshops, and one half put to press at the Government Printing Office. In July, August, and September, 1891, 250 sheets (60,000 stamps) were printed on the old paper, watermarked with double-line "6."

The colour was reddish lilac, closely resembling the printings of August, 1867, and the perforation 11½. The reason for the adoption of this shade appears to lie in the fact that the reprint and specimen set of stamps kept at the General Post Office contains the Sixpence of 1858 in the reddish lilac shade only. The change to rich violet made in 1875 appears to have been forgotten, and the only sample of colour on hand was copied as closely as possible. This printing of the Sixpence remained in use until the issue of the bicoloured stamp of that value in 1892.

In August, 1891, the Government Printer printed 250 sheets (60,000 stamps) from the plate of the Fourpence. The sickly yellow colour of the previous printings, and their indistinct appearance, led to a change being made in the colour. A pale brown was adopted, but the old T A S (Type I.) paper was used, and the stamp, though somewhat improved, was not particularly impressive. The perforation was 11½.

At a later date, of which I have not yet obtained particulars, the Fourpence and Ninepence were printed on the T A S. (Type II.) paper, and both were considerably improved in appearance thereby. The Fourpence was in clear, pale brown, and the Ninepence in light blue.

This ends, I hope, the history of the local prints.

### THE "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" SERIES OF 1892-9.

In December, 1889, I was permitted to make some suggestions to the Postal Department with regard to renewing the plates of the then current 3d., 4d., 9d., 10d., and 5s., which had become considerably worn, and the preparation of stamps, uniform in design, for the other values. Correspondence was opened up with Messrs. De la Rue and Co. on the subject, and my letters were submitted to them for consideration. Some time elapsed before any definite conclusion was arrived at, and in the meantime the necessity arose for providing a 2½d. denomination. I have already related the circumstances leading to the issue of a provisional stamp of that value, but a permanent one was required. The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, then Postmaster-General, considered that the Twopence of Great Britain was a pretty stamp, and suggested that a similar design should be adopted for the new 2½d. stamp. At the same time it was decided to order a 5d. denomination.

On the 7th January, 1891, I wrote to the Secretary to the Post Office (the late T. H. Magrath, Esq.) submitting further suggestions as to rendering the stamps

more uniform, and pointed out that as it would shortly be necessary to obtain plates for the new values of 2½d. and 5d., the opportunity would be a favourable one for obtaining fresh plates and supplies of the other values then usually printed locally. Such values were ½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. I, however, pointed out that the small number of the 3d., 4d., and 9d. values used hardly warranted the cost of preparing new plates.

This letter was also referred to Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and their reply of 18th June, 1891, was shown to me by Mr. Magrath. They pointed out that if a "key die and plate" were prepared at a cost of £92 10s., overprint plates for any value required could be made at a cost of £15 each, while the renewal of plates from existing dies would cost £21 each. They further recommended that doubly fugitive inks should be used for any contemplated new issue, the lower values being printed in lilac and the higher values in green. I urged the objection to the doubly fugitive inks, of which there were only two colours available, that confusion would necessarily result from the difficulty in distinguishing the different values of the one colour, and suggested the adoption of singly fugitive inks, which were available in a greater range of colours.

Proofs in colours were sent out by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. for 2½d. and 5d. stamps, and it was decided to adopt the designs, and to order 2,400,000 of the 2½d. and 1,200,000 of the 5d. stamps.

On the 9th February, 1892, these stamps arrived, accompanied by the following invoice:—

"10, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON,  
December 21st, 1891.

The Government of Tasmania,  
per the Agent General.

Bought of THOS. DE LA RUE & Co.

(Indents Nos. 232 and 233.)

	£	s.	d.
Making a working die for the Tasmania 2½d. postage stamp		50	0 0
Making from the above a plate of 120 multiples 20,390 sheets of 120 2½d. Tasmania postage stamps, at per 1,000 sheets 120s.	42	10	0
Control of 20,390 sheets 120 set, 2½d. Tasmania postage stamp, 2,446,800 stamps at per 1,000 stamps 1d.	122	6	9
Making a working key die for Tasmania postage stamps		10	3 10
Making from the above a key plate of 240 multiples. (Charged as per our letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of a plate of 120 multiples.)		50	0 0
Making a 5d. overprint plate of 240 multiples. (Charged as per own letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of a plate of 120 multiples.)	42	10	0
10,000 sheets, 120 set 5d. Tasmania postage stamps, at per 1,000 sheets 250s.	15	0	0
Control of 10,300 sheets, 120 sheet,* 1,236,000 stamps, at per 1,000 stamps 1d.	128	15	0
Three cases lined with tin		5	3 0
		1	3 0

Shipped per s.s. *Tauinui*."

£467 12 1

The designs are as follows:—

2½d. Small diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, in lined background enclosed in octagonal frame. "TASMANIA" in very small capitals in white on straight coloured labels above. Beneath the central vignette the figures "2½d." in white on colour, in large oblong

\* Query, should "sheet" be "set"?—ED. M. J.

cartouche with rounded corners. Spandrels filled in with elaborate ornamentation.

5d. Similar design to the 2½d., but the profile is enclosed in a circular frame, and the cartouche is an ornamental octagon.

The 2½d. plate was produced direct from the die on which the value is engraved. The 5d. plate was produced from a key die with a blank space for the introduction of the value, which is effected by means of an overprint.

The paper was white wove, watermarked with the letters T A S *en oblique*, the size and position of the letters differing slightly from Type II. of this watermark. White gum; perf. 14. The stamps were issued to the public on the 12th February, 1892.

2½d., magenta.

5d., pale blue and brown.

This supply proving satisfactory, it was decided to order a supply of the other denominations most in use, to be printed from the key plate. The following indent was forwarded to England on the 4th March, 1892:—

Stamps value of	Sheets of 240 stamps	To be of
½d. each	10,000	deep orange colour.
6d. "	3,000	purple "
1s. "	3,000	light red "
2s. 6d. "	500	Chinese blue "
10s. "	500	violet-lake "
The value label.		To be of
½d.		violet colour.
6d.		black "
1s.		light green "
2s. 6d.		burnt sienna "
10s.		chocolate-brown "

To be printed from key plate already used for 5d. stamps.

On the 2nd November, 1892, the stamps arrived, accompanied by the following invoice:—

" 110, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON,  
7th September, 1892.

The Government of Tasmania,  
per the Agent-General.

Bought of THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.  
(Indent No. 275.) £ s. d.

Making five overprint plates of 240 multiples each for the ½d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. duties. (Charged as per own letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of plates of 120 multiples.) £15 7s 0d

20,640 sheets at ½d. postage		
6,000 " 6d. "		
6,130 " 1s. "		
1,120 " 2s. 6d. "		
1,120 " 10s. "		
35,010 120 set, per 1,000 sheets	250s.	437 12 6
Control of 35,010 sheets 120 set, 4,201,200 stamps at per in.	1d.	17 10 1
Three cases tin-lined		1 6 6
Shipped per s.s. <i>Kuapahu</i> ."		531 9 1

The stamps were taken into stock, and issued on arrival.

Either the printers had a different idea as to the meaning of the colour names used in the indent, or else they altered some of them to suit their own convenience, for the ½d. was printed in *pale* orange and *mauve*, the 1s. in *pale rose* and light green, the 2s. 6d. in *brown* and *blue*, and the 10s. in a deeper shade of *purple* than the 6d., and brown. The 6d. was the only value for which the colours ordered were used.

The paper, watermark, gum, and perforation are the same as in the case of the 2½d. and 5d. stamps.

On the 30th May, 1896, a further supply of the Halfpenny (10,385 sheets = 2,492,400 stamps) and Two Shillings and Sixpence (1,062½ sheets = 255,000 stamps) was obtained.

On the 19th April, 1898, 3,085 sheets = 740,400 stamps, of the One Shilling were received at Hobart, and the last supply of the bicoloured stamps of this value, consisting of a similar number (740,400), reached the Colony on the 18th January, 1900.

Late in 1896 an indent was sent to England for two further values, viz. Five Shillings and One Pound, to be printed from the same key plate as the other denominations of the bicoloured series. The stamps arrived, and were both taken into stock and issued to the public on the 3rd February, 1897. The supply consisted of 1,010 sheets = 242,400 stamps, of the Five Shillings, and 1,015 sheets = 243,600 stamps, of the One Pound.

The Five Shillings is printed in lilac with cartouche in red, and the One Pound is printed in pale green with cartouche in yellow. The watermark and perforation are similar to those of the Fivepence of the same type.

The last value of the bicoloured series, a Tenpence, was ordered in 1898, and a supply of 1,025 sheets = 246,000 stamps, was taken into stock and issued to the public on the 30th January, 1899. The stamp is printed in lake with cartouche in deep green.

During the period covered by this chapter no alteration took place in the One Penny and Twopence, which remained the same as originally issued in 1878. From 1895 to August, 1900, the date of the "Pictorial" issue, there were supplied 12,180,000 of the One Penny and 12,117,120 of the Twopence.

## THE

# Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 33.)



THE series previously mentioned remained then in use from 1877 to 1882, the date at which it was increased by the addition of a 12 c., of the type with Sun and numerals, to pay the reduced single rate for letters throughout the Postal Union, and of a ½ c. for inland newspapers weighing less than 50 grammes. A 1 c. stamp was also issued for newspaper postage from 50 to 100 grammes. From 1882 to 1888 the values in use were therefore:—

- ½ c., 1 c., type with Sun, for printed matter.
- 2 c., 4 c., Lopez and Moreno, also for printed matter, and for making up other rates.
- 8 c., 16 c., 24 c., Rivadavia, Belgrano, San Martin, for inland letters.
- 12 c., type with Sun, for Postal Union letters.
- 25 c., de Alvear, for inland Registration.
- 20 c., 60 c., 90 c., Saarsfield, Posadas, Saavedra, for heavy letters and for telegrams.

According to the information given in Moens' book this table should be correct.

### THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS OF 1888-89.

With a view to encouraging native industry, the Argentine Government decided upon having the stamps made at home. The first arrangement made was with the firm of J. Kidd, which produced the lithographed stamps, but very shortly afterwards a contract was entered into with the South American Bank Note Company of Buenos Ayres for the engraving of plates in *taille-douce* and the printing of stamps by that process. I do not think that it was the inferior execution of the lithographed stamps which obliged the authorities to have recourse to the South American Bank Note Company, but I fancy that the lithographed issue should be considered a provisional one, made until the latter Company was ready to carry out the work.

The method of manufacture of the lithographed stamps was rather peculiar. In *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1897, it is described as follows:—"They"—the designs—"are in two parts, the frame and the head, separate transfers of which are joined together for each of the 100 stamps of which the sheets consist. The head is therefore not always in identically the same position; the shoulders, for instance, may be found sometimes opposite one letter of the inscription and sometimes in line with another; and the uppermost line of the background varies in distance from the frame and is sometimes double; in the cases where the medallion is of oval shape, the line which surrounds it may either be complete or broken."

On the other hand, the *Revista* gives an illustration and description of "ten different types" and of various transfers, but only for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., *blue*.

Having examined a good many entire sheets, especially of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., I am able to complete the description given by *Le Timbre-Poste*, as follows:—

The design was made up of two separate parts, it is true, but the hundred heads were not transferred one by one into the hundred frames. A certain number of transfers were taken of the frame, 5, 10, or 20, as we shall see later on; these transfers were identically alike, or very nearly so. The same number, 5, 10, or 20, transfers of the head were then taken, and inserted in the frames. This was rather delicate work, for it was necessary that the medallion should fit exactly in its place, and in all the values, except the 15 c., there is a little space between the central portion and the frame. The head and the ground of lines which surrounds it are enclosed by a line of colour; when this preliminary transfer was made up, this border line was doubled in places where there was too much space between it and the frame of the stamp, and in other places it was erased, so as to make the space appear equal all round. It is by examining the indications of this touching up of the border line of the medallion that one can determine the general method of transfer employed for making up the sheet and distinguish these types(?) or varieties.

From the block of 5, 10, or 20 transfers, thus composed and touched up, a sufficient number of transfers were taken to construct a plate of a hundred. It

requires a certain amount of practice, and a good supply of large blocks or entire sheets of stamps, to enable one to distinguish the transfers (which are most usually in groups of five), because, besides the defects which distinguish all the corresponding types or varieties, there are numerous accidental variations due to defective impressions.

*Le Timbre-Poste* asks why the lithographers added to the difficulties of their task by engraving (or drawing) the designs in two parts. My idea is that the frames were designed by a draughtsman, while it was thought necessary to employ a more accomplished artist for the heads, the most difficult part. If this was the actual reason, it must be admitted that the result was not very successful. [We believe that the designing and engraving of the portrait, or central portion of the design of a stamp, is very commonly done by one person and the frame added by another, but this does not necessitate the piecing together of transfers in making up the plate or stone. It is curious that in this case one complete and perfect impression of each value was not first composed, and that used as the original die from which to take transfers.—Ed. M. J.]

The stamps are in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, and in the margins at top and each side is the inscription:—"TIPO Y LITO JUAN H. KIDD Y CA<sup>SA</sup> SAN MARTIN 155, BUENOS-AIRES." At the right upper corner is a large number in *black*, probably applied by the Post Office Department when the sheets were delivered. The paper is of poor quality and somewhat irregular, showing variations both in thickness and in texture, but these variations are not very noticeable.

The perforation gauges  $11\frac{1}{2}$  each way. It is evident that the machine employed produced only one line of holes at a time, which accounts for the same machine being able to perforate stamps of various sizes, such as the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., 10 c., and 50 c. This also accounts for the fact that specimens may be found with the perforation deficient on one or more sides, but this is very rarely the case. One can even find copies with good margins, apparently imperforate; but these are simply the result of the rows of perforations having been sufficiently wide apart occasionally to admit of the edges being clipped, thus producing a "rare variety." The lines of perforation run completely across the sheets, margins included, in both directions, a further result of the work being done one line at a time.

I have, up to the present, met with some thirty specimens perf. 12 all round; this is certainly not a variety of the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  perforation, produced by uneven expansion and shrinkage of the paper. It is the result of another machine, also, I think, a single-line one; but as I have never seen any blocks with margins showing this gauge, I am not certain upon this point. The 40 c., *grey-black*, is almost always perf.  $12 \times 12$ , and 50 per cent. of the 6 c. also have this perforation, which was not applied to any of the other values; at least I have not found any specimens with it amongst some two thousand stamps which I have measured.

It is not at all unlikely that two machines may have been employed at the same time, as the process of perforating the sheets line by line is a very tedious

one; but why was the second machine employed only for the 40 c. and for some of the 6 c. stamps, values that in both directions, for it seems impossible that the 6 c. and 40 c. should be the only values perf. 12; and if both machines were in use at the same time, it is possible that occasionally one may have done the horizontal perforation and the other the vertical, and thus specimens with compound perforation may exist.

Specialists would therefore do well to carefully examine the perforations of these lithographed stamps, and that in both directions, for it seems impossible that the 6 c. and 40 c. should be the only values perf. 12; and if both machines were in use at the same time, it is possible that occasionally one may have done the horizontal perforation and the other the vertical, and thus specimens with compound perforation may exist.

The lithographers did not display much originality in the designs of the frames; they merely copied, more or less exactly, those of the stamps manufactured at New York, inserting different portraits in some cases and altering the inscription from "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" to "CORREOS ARGENTINOS."

The above remarks apply to all the values. Now let us look into the peculiarities of each separately.

$\frac{1}{2}$  centavo, blue, with portrait of Urquiza, in circulation from Jan. 15, 1888, to Aug. 9, 1889.

The article in *Le Timbre-Poste*, alluded to above, mentions that three transfers had been met with. It is necessary that we should come to an understanding as to what we mean by this word "transfer." If the transfers consisted of blocks of five impressions, there would be twenty transfers to make up the sheet; if they were in blocks of twenty, then there were only five transfers to the

sheet. I think that *Le Timbre-Poste* meant that three different plates had been recognised.

[If we remember that according to *Le Timbre-Poste* the plates were made up of single impressions, transferred one at a time, it will be evident that the "three transfers" alluded to must have meant three plates.—Ed. M. J.]

I have found five plates [counting, we gather, Plate A remade]. I do not think there were more. Whether they were made at the same time or one after the other I cannot say, but the stamps printed from the same plate are almost always similar in shade, which would lead one to suppose that they were made (and used) in succession.

Let us take one of them and call it Plate A. The transfers in this case were in blocks of twenty, four horizontal rows of five; there were therefore four blocks of twenty, placed two and two, and then to complete the sheet the fifth block was divided in two to form the two bottom rows of the sheet, the first and second rows of the block being placed at the right and the third and fourth at the left (as shown in the diagram below, which represents Plate A repaired). I possess a quarter of a sheet of Plate A, containing the right upper portion.

In the course of the printing some injury to the plate must have taken place (from 1858 to 1888 lithographers seem to have had bad luck in the Argentine Republic); it became necessary to remove and replace six stamps from the right of the fifth horizontal row, and three stamps from the right centre of each of rows 6, 7, and 8. But corresponding types were not used to replace those that had been removed, and the repaired plate consequently shows the anomalous arrangement indicated in the diagram given below:—



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	7
6	7	8	9	10	7	8	9	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	17	18	19	19	20
11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5
16	17	18	19	20	6	7	8	9	10

The impressions from the original and the repaired plate are similar in shade, being in *dull blue*. This patched-up plate is certainly a curiosity.

I do not propose to describe the twenty varieties; I shall be happy to correspond with any specialists who are sufficiently enthusiastic to wish to study them. I will only say that No. 9 has a coloured dash between the top of the head and the letter "G" of "ARGENTINOS"; in No. 15 the frame line of the centre is broken on the left, near the letter "C"; in No. 4 the frame is partially broken across at the same place; and similar small defects occur in others.

[We have examined our publishers' stock of these stamps, and have found an almost entire sheet of the normal Plate A, wanting only eight stamps, in two vertical rows, from the right upper corner, and without side margins. The only peculiarity about it is that

1	2	3	4	5	11	12	13	14	15
6	7	8	9	10	16	17	18	19	20

there is an extra line of perforation between the sixth and seventh vertical rows; the two lines of holes are well apart at the top, but almost run into one another at the bottom of the sheet. This sheet is in what we take to be the *slate-blue* shade of the Catalogue. Another still more nearly entire sheet is more interesting; it wants only four stamps, the first, second, third, and tenth in the top row. It shows another variation of the arrangement employed for Plate A; only one impression in the centre has been replaced by a fresh transfer, and this is the fifth stamp in the fifth row, which in this sheet is variety 9, instead of variety 5 as in the normal Plate A, or variety 3 as shown in the diagram of the repaired plate. But the ninth and tenth horizontal rows were differently made up, proving the existence of another distinct plate. These rows now run as shown in the diagram given here. This sheet is in what we should term *dull blue*.—ED. M. J.]

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Berts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on November 5th, 1901.

Present: Messrs. W. Simpson (chair), L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Blenkinsop, L. Charlick, R. Frenzels, W. Jacoby, E. A. Mardon, F. J. Melville, R. Meyer, C. P. Sisley, C. R. Sutherland, D. Thomson, J. R. F. Turner, T. Turner, and H. A. Slade.

Messrs. Leon Pirotte and Robert Reid, jun., were elected ordinary members of the Society.

At the conclusion of routine business the Chairman introduced Mr. J. R. F. Turner, who had kindly volunteered to exhibit his celebrated collection of "Mafeking Besieged" stamps, and who had come from Oxford in very inclement weather to fulfil his engagement. The display was accompanied by a valuable paper illustrating the subject from historical and philatelic points of view. The surcharged stamps were shown unused in blocks and on thirty-five envelopes that had got through to Great Britain and Rhodesia, one or two varieties used thus being probably unique. Indeed, the collection was practically complete; all the great rarities were present, including:—

- (a) 3d. on 1d., Bechuanaland Protectorate on English, double surcharge, used, and dated April 26th, 1900.
- (b) 6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate on English, unused.
- (c) 6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate on English, double surcharge, used, and dated April 1st, 1900.  
(The three quoted above are probably unique.)
- (d) 6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate on English, inverted surcharge, used, and dated March 30th, 1900.
- (e) 1s. on 4d., British Bechuanaland on English, double surcharge, the lower surcharge being inverted, used, and dated March 31st, 1900.

The Baden-Powell and Cyclist stamps, with their wonderful range of shades, were in full force, the Baden-Powell, head to right (picked up at auction for a mere song), being naturally the *pièce de résistance*. Though the Baden-Powell varieties were stated to have been issued for use solely within the lines, no less than ten entires showed that they had franked letters to Bulawayo and elsewhere. The

following also deserve special mention: a collection of the stamps used during the Boer occupation of Natal and Cape Colony, all on envelopes, on which occurred such well-known postmarks as Dundee, Elandslaagte, Newcastle, Ingogo, and Colesberg; the Ladysmith post cards; Mafeking siege notes; some of the rarities of the Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." (pair of 6d., *carmine*, value on one omitted; pair of 1d., "I" of one omitted; strip of three 2d., with surcharge spread over two stamps instead of one); Transvaal, "V.R.I.", including inverts, and £5, used; Vryburg, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Wolmaranstad provisionals, etc., etc.

Altogether the display and paper were fully deserving of the hearty vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Turner for his great courtesy and consideration.

On Tuesday, December 3rd, Mr. Franz Reichenheim will give a paper and display of the stamps of the German Empire.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, November 11th, 1901.

### Sheffield Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1901-2.

Committee—

President—J. H. CHAPMAN.

Vice-President—J. S. NOWILL.

Treasurer—G. H. HUNT.

Librarian—J. F. PEACE.

Exchange Secretary—R. SNEATH, 166, Devonshire Street, Sheffield.

Hon. Secretary—EDWIN CROWTHER, 64, Fitzwalter Road, Sheffield.

F. H. METCALFE, J. W. SPOWART, J. R. SUTTON.

PROGRAMME.

- 1901.
- Oct. 2. Annual General Meeting.
- " 16. Display, "New Issues."
- Nov. 6. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- " 20. Paper, "Transvaal and Orange River Colonies." R. SNEATH.
- Dec. 4. Discussion, "The Best Means of making the Society interesting."
- " 18. Display, "Portugal," with Paper. J. H. CHAPMAN.
- 1902.
- Jan. 1. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- " 15. Annual Dinner.
- Feb. 5. Display, "Roumania."
- " 19. Paper, "Are Provisional Issues Necessary?" J. W. SPOWART.
- Mar. 5. Discussion, "General Collecting versus Specialising."
- " 19. Display, "France," with Paper. J. F. PEACE.
- April 2. Display, "South America."
- " 16. Paper, "Some Philatelic Portraits." J. R. SUTTON.
- May 7. Display, "Asia."
- " 17. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

## The Surrey Philatelic Society.

President—E. J. NANKIVELL, Croydon.

Committee, 1900-1.

R. S. FARDEN, Sutton. G. C. ROWE, Streatham.  
C. C. F. MONCKTON, Sutton. V. H. SHEPPERD, Honor Oak.  
C. J. PATMAN, Carshalton. R. W. SMITH, Belmont.  
Hon. Treasurer—S. SMITH, Carshalton.  
Hon. Secretary—CHAS. B. JAMES, Cyprus Villa, Sutton, Surrey.  
(Member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.)

THIS Society, formed in 1899 by a few enthusiastic stamp collectors in Sutton, has grown, without any effort, to a membership of about twenty-five; this includes a few members from Croydon, Streatham, etc.

The meetings of the Society are frequent during the winter, and endeavours are made to make them as useful and as interesting as possible. In the past the majority of them have been held at Sutton, as most of the members reside in that district; but it is expected that several applications for membership will be received from Croydon, Streatham, and other populous centres, in which case meetings will be held at such towns to suit their respective members.

Local sections, with local Secretaries and Committees, can be formed under the rules of the Society.

The entrance fee is 2s. 6d., and subscription 5s. (for those aged between sixteen and twenty, 2s. 6d.).

## Warrington Philatelic Society.

THE sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on 26th October, 1901, the President, Mr. John P. Reynolds, being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary presented a satisfactory report, and the accounts showed a good balance in hand. The sales effected through the exchange packets during the year had averaged about 20 per cent. of the value of stamps sent in, and the character of the stamps was improving.

Mr. John P. Reynolds was again elected President, the Committee was reappointed, and Mr. Herbert Woods was re-elected Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year.

HERBERT WOODS, Hon. Sec.

MOORE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

## Casmanian Philatelic Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at Hobart on June 24th. There was a good number of members present, Mr. Milford McArthur being in the chair.

The yearly balance sheet was presented, duly audited, and was adopted, the Chairman commenting on the satisfactory position of the Society.

The report of the Exchange Branch was presented by the Superintendent, and showed that twenty-two exchange books, containing nearly 3,000 stamps, had passed through since its formation. On the motion of Mr. Atkins, seconded by Mr. Maxwell, the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected, unopposed, for the ensuing year:—President, R. Morgan; Vice-Presidents, R. H. Plunkett and Captain Rich; Treasurer, W. N. Atkins; Exchange Superintendent, P. Malone (acting); Secretary, Milford McArthur; the above officers, with the addition of C. M. Maxwell, to form the Executive Committee.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed and carried.

Several important notices of motion were put in and will be brought forward at the next meeting.

MILFORD MCARTHUR, Hon. Secretary.

## The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at 243, Collins Street, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1901, the President, Mr. C. Chapman, in the chair. The minutes of last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed. The annual report was read and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. D. S. Abraham, seconded by Mr. J. Davis, the reception of the balance sheet was deferred till the August meeting.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1901-2 resulted as follows:—President, W. Davies, LL.B.; Vice-President, D. S. Abraham; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, W. Bretschneider; Librarian, A. J. Derrick; Committee, A. S. A. Whelen, J. Davis, C. Chapman, and J. Welsh.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, Hon. Secretary.

128, RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. E. B.—Before 1897 ordinary German stamps were used in the German post offices in China, and the postmark adds nothing to their value.

Mrs. A.—Your 40 c. stamp in brown has probably been discoloured by chemical action of some kind.

W. M.—We note the stamp you mention, but are unable to say what is likely to be the value of it, or of the other variety that you ask about.

G. M.—1. We think the following will answer your question as to New South Wales perforations:—

(i) Perf. 11 × 12 is a perforation measuring 11 horizontally and 12 vertically. It is made by a machine which perforates the top and bottom and one side of each stamp in the same vertical column in one operation. The vertical measurement is not quite 12, but this is the nearest figure to describe it in the ordinary scale of perforations (see note in Catalogue, page 143).

(ii) Perf. 12 × 12 is a perforation measuring 12 horizontally and 12 vertically. The machine works in the same way as (i). Under this heading are included two machines which give very nearly the same perforation, and the difference is so small that it can only be seen in measuring the whole length of a line of vertical perforation on an unsevered sheet.

In the present edition of the Catalogue such expressions as "Perf. 11½, 12 compound with 10," mean that in one direction the perforation is 11½, 12 (varying from 11½ to 12), and in the other direction 10, sometimes one and sometimes the other being horizontal. The two perforations are made by separate machines, punching a single line of holes only at each operation. Where the expression of the perforation is in the form "11 × 12," it signifies that the perforation is made by one machine and therefore at one operation.

Read carefully the notes given in the second columns on pages 143, 145, and 146 respectively.

These remarks only apply to the country under discussion, namely New South Wales, and must not be held to apply to other countries in which the same expression (where the sign of multiplication is used) may and often does mean that two single-line machines have been used.

2. If the stamps have suffered from use and rubbing, the chalk surface cannot always be readily distinguished.

F. A. C.—Some of the varieties you mention were in the last edition of the Catalogue. We note one of the Angola, which we had not met with. *Colombia*, 10 c., perf. 12 × 11½, may perhaps be included under perf. 12. We are not quite sure which 1 c. you refer to as "1898. No. 210. Perf. 12 × 13½. 1 c., red on yellow." No. 210 is deep green on pale green, and is quite a different type from the 1 c. of 1898. Is your 1 c., perf. 12 × 13½, Type 50 or 59? Our publishers only quote prices for stamps that they have in stock.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BAHAMAS.

1901. *View in the centre in black. Perf. 14.*

1d., black and carmine . . . . .	s. d.
	0 2

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

*Type 12. Large size.*

2 rupees, orange (Cat. No. 103) . . . . .	4 0
---	-----

## COLOMBIA.

*Cartagena, 1901. War issue (reduced prices).*

1 c., black . . . . .	0 1
2 c., „ on crimson . . . . .	0 2

## COREA.

1901. *Current types. Perf. 11.*

2 re, grey . . . . .	0 1
6 cheun, blue . . . . .	0 3

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1901. *New type. Arms in lilac in centre of coloured frame. Perf. 14.*

½ c., lilac and carmine . . . . .	0 1
1 c., „ olive-green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., „ dark green . . . . .	0 2
5 c., „ red-brown . . . . .	0 4
10 c., „ orange . . . . .	0 8
20 c., „ purple . . . . .	1 4
50 c., „ grey-black . . . . .	2 8
1 peso „ brown . . . . .	5 4

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

*Stamps of Negri Sembilan surcharged.*

20 c., green and olive (Cat. No. 6) . . . . .	1 9
---	-----

## GOLD COAST.

1901. *Provisionals. Obsolete.*

“ONE PENNY” in black on 2½d., lilac and ultramarine . . . . .	0 6
„ „ 6d. „ mauve . . . . .	0 8

## GUADELOUPE.

1901. *Type 9. Perf. 14 × 13½.*

5 c., yellow-green . . . . .	0 1
------------------------------	-----

## HOLLAND.

1901. *Current type. Change of colour.*

3 c., olive-green . . . . .	0 1
-----------------------------	-----

## HONG KONG.

1901. *Current type. Change of colour.*

30 c., light brown . . . . .	1 0
------------------------------	-----

## JHIND.

1900. *Wmk. Star. Perf. 14.*

3 pies, carmine (Cat. No. 236) . . . . .	1 0
--	-----

## LIBERIA.

*Registration stamps.*

*Surcharged with value.*

ERRORS.

10 c., blue on rose (Buchanan) . . . . .	3 0	2 0
10 c., green on buff (Harper) . . . . .	3 0	2 0
10 c., red on yellow (Monrovia) . . . . .	3 0	2 0
10 c., red on blue (Robertsport) . . . . .	3 0	2 0

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.*

4 cents, purple . . . . .	0 3
---------------------------	-----

## NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

*Type 19. No watermark. Reduced price.*

2d., lake . . . . .	2 0
---------------------	-----

## NORTH BORNEO.

1901. *Postage Die.*

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.; set of 6, used . . . . .	0 6
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.; set of nine, used . . . . .	1 3

## PAHANG.

1898. *Perak stamp surcharged. Reduced price.*

4 c. on 8 c., lilac and blue (Cat. No. 23) . . . . .	1 0
--	-----

## PERU.

1901. *Commemorative issue.*

1 c., black and green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., „ red . . . . .	0 2
5 c., „ lilac . . . . .	0 4

## PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1900. *Type 18. Surcharged in black.*

1½ reis on 2 t., blue . . . . .	0 8
---------------------------------	-----

## ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

1901. *Type 16 surcharged “Colis Postaux” in black.*

10 c., rose-red . . . . .	0 2
---------------------------	-----

## SEYCHELLES.

1893. *Provisional. Type 2.*

3 c. on 4 c. (inverted) . . . . .	25 0
-----------------------------------	------

## SHANGHAI.

1896. *Type 20. Watermarked. Perf. 13½ × 14.*

2 c., carmine (Cat. No. 177) . . . . .	0 1
--	-----

## VENEZUELA.

1893. *Type 32.*

5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bol.; set of 5 . . . . .	1 0
---	-----

1893. *Type 33.*

5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bol.; set of 5 . . . . .	1 0
---	-----

1900. *Type 32 surcharged with Type 36 in black.*

5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bol.; set of 5 . . . . .	0 9
5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., 1 bol., and 3 bol.; set of 6 . . . . .	1 0
5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., 1 bol., 3 bol., and 10 bol.; set of 7 . . . . .	4 6

## ZANZIBAR.

1901. *Change of colour.*

1 anna, carmine . . . . .	0 2
4½ annas, indigo . . . . .	0 7



## 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 1,305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The 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 8/6; post-free, 8/8.
" 71 "	125	"	Asia	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 72 "	125	"	Africa	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 73 "	105	"	Australia	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 74 "	125	"	West Indies	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 75 "	125	"	South America,	all different	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 76 "	100	"	North America	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.
" 77 "	100	"	Central America	"	" 8/6 " 8/7.

The set of eight packets, containing 1,305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of **£3**. Postage abroad 2½d. extra for each 125 stamps.

## The Jubilee Exhibition Packets.

### No. 78.—The "Queen Victoria Portrait" Packet. 100 Stamps. Price 10s.

The **Ten Shilling Packet** contains 100 Unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of **Her late Majesty Queen Victoria**. This packet contains perfect specimens only, nearly all with original gum, and the catalogue value is nearly double. As will be seen, this is a real bargain, but as an extra inducement to purchasers we present a specimen of a **Diamond Jubilee Stamp** with each packet; thus each buyer becomes a subscriber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.

### No. 79.—The "Queen Victoria Portrait" Packet. 100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

The **Thirty Shilling Packet** contains 100 Rare Unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of **Her late Majesty Queen Victoria**. The stamps in this packet are entirely different from those in No. 78, and purchasers of both will thus possess two hundred distinct varieties. The catalogue value of this packet is nearly double, and most of the English Colonies are represented by carefully selected specimens of the higher value stamps. With this packet we present the **Half-crown Diamond Jubilee Stamp**; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.

### No. 80.—The "Picturesque" Packet. 100 Pictures. Price 12s. 6d.

Contains 100 Unused Stamps in perfect condition, each one being especially selected for beauty, quaintness, or originality of design. Among others, we mention:

Natives Paddling on the Congo River. Native Village and Scenery in the Congo District.  
A Native Village in Djibouti. The Bridge of Sighs in Kewkiang.

ZOOLOGY IS REPRESENTED BY—

The Elephant, the Hippopotamus, the Bird of Paradise, the Stag, the Codfish.

Three of the exquisite **Portraits of Her late Majesty**, as depicted on the **Canadian Jubilee Stamps**, showing the Vignettes of the Queen in 1837 and 1897, form an appropriate addition to this choice and remarkable packet.

# **GRAND NEW COLLECTION PACKETS.**

## *No. 64 contains 100 varieties,*

Including used and unused. Price 6d. ; post-free, 7d.

## *No. 65 contains 250 different varieties,*

Both used and unused Stamps, Envelopes  and Post Cards  and is well recommended as a capital start for a collector. Price 3/- ; post-free, 3/1.

## *No. 66, 500 varieties,*

And 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, &c., are clean, picked specimens, fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade. Price 7/6 ; post-free, 7/7.

## *No. 67, 1,000 varieties.*

This packet contains 1,000 different Stamps and cut square Envelopes, Bands, and Cards, both used and unused, and is the **cheapest packet** ever offered by S. G., Ltd., satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of scarce varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a list of the contents would be impossible, for the best Stamps are being continually changed. The catalogue value is over four times the price at which we offer this packet.

Price £1 7s. 6d., post-free and registered.

## *No. 68, 1,500 varieties.*

This packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1,500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in this collection ; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

## *No. 69, 2,000 varieties.*

A grand packet for a dealer or collector, every Stamp being different and genuine, thus forming a choice collection in itself or a stock to make up sheets or for exchange purposes.

Price, post-free and registered, £7 10s.

## *No. 69a, 3,000 varieties.*

A superb collection, mounted and arranged in two books ; really good value.

Price, post-free and registered, £12.

## POST CARDS AT HALF-PRICE.

# THE 20TH CENTURY PACKETS OF POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS,

All Unused, Entire, and Guaranteed Genuine Originals. NO DUPLICATES.

## POST CARD PACKETS.

### Section I. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

- No. 650.—Contains 13 common varieties. Price 1/-; post-free, 1/1.
- No. 651.—Contains 13 common varieties, different from the last. Price 1/-; post-free, 1/1.
- No. 652.—Contains 16 common varieties, all different from those in the other packets. Price 1/3; post-free, 1/4.
- No. 653.—Contains 24 scarce varieties of Cards, including Bangkok, Barbados, British Central Africa, etc. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/7.
- No. 654.—Contains 26 scarce varieties, including Falkland, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Hong Kong, etc. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/7.
- No. 655.—Contains 23 scarce varieties, including Nevis, Newfoundland, North Borneo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, etc. Price 4/-; post-free, 4/1.
- No. 656.—Contains 24 scarce varieties, including Tasmania, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Virgin Isles, Zululand, etc. Price 4/-; post-free, 4/1.
- No. 657.—Contains 38 rare varieties, including scarce Cards from Great Britain, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.
- No. 658.—Contains 47 rare varieties from British Central, East, and South Africa, Canada, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, Gambia, etc. Price 10/6; post-free, 10/8.
- No. 659.—Contains 47 rare varieties from Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Heligoland, Hong Kong, India, Chamba, Gwalior, Puttialla, etc. Price 12/6; post-free, 12/8.
- No. 660.—Contains 39 rare varieties from Sirmoor, Cashmere, Jamaica, Labuan, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, etc. Price 12/6; post-free, 12/8.
- No. 661.—Contains 41 rare varieties, including New South Wales, New Zealand, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Queensland, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, etc. Price 9/6; post-free, 9/8.
- No. 662.—Contains 41 rare varieties from South Australia, Straits, Tasmania, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Victoria, Western Australia, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

PACKETS 650 to 662 inclusive, containing a really grand collection of 392 varieties of Post Cards of Great Britain and Colonies. Price £4. Postage extra.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PACKETS—*continued.***POST CARD PACKETS.****Section II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

- No. 670.**—Contains 20 common varieties. Price 1/6; post-free, 1/7.
- No. 671.**—Contains 27 other common varieties. Price 2/6; post-free, 2/7.
- No. 672.**—Contains 38 varieties, including some scarce. Price 3/-; post-free, 3/1.
- No. 673.**—Contains 35 varieties, including some scarce ones. Price 3/6; post-free, 3/7.
- No. 674.**—Contains 31 scarcer varieties, including Austrian Italy, Hungary, Belgium, Congo, and Brazil. Price 6/-; post-free, 6/1.
- No. 675.**—Contains 31 scarce varieties, including Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Morocco, Tunis, etc. Price 4/-; post-free, 4/1.
- No. 676.**—Contains 36 scarce varieties, including German East Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Holland, Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Surinam, etc. Price 6/-; post-free, 6/2.
- No. 677.**—Contains 45 scarce varieties, including Italy, Eritrea, San Marino, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, etc. Price 8/-; post-free, 8/2.
- No. 678.**—Contains 48 scarce varieties, including Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Azores, Madeira, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.
- No. 679.**—Contains 39 scarce varieties from Roumania, Russia, Finland, Servia, Shanghai, Siam, South African Republic, Spain, etc. Price 7/-; post-free, 7/2.
- No. 680.**—Contains 45 scarce varieties from Cuba, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, etc. Price 9/6; post-free, 9/8.
- No. 681.**—Contains 39 rare varieties from Argentine, Austrian Italy, Hungary, etc. Price 6/6; post-free, 6/7.
- No. 682.**—Contains 51 rare varieties from Belgium, Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, etc. Price 15/-; post-free, 15/2.
- No. 683.**—Contains 54 rare varieties from Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Iceland, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.
- No. 684.**—Contains 54 rare varieties from Ecuador, Egypt, France, Tunis, Baden, Bavaria, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.
- No. 685.**—Contains 72 rare varieties from Wurtemberg, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Holland and Colonies. Price 15/-; post-free, 15/3.
- No. 686.**—Contains 62 rare varieties from Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, etc. Price 14/-; post-free, 14/3.
- No. 687.**—Contains 50 rare varieties from Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia, etc. Price 10/-; post-free, 10/2.
- No. 688.**—Contains 59 rare varieties from Peru, Portugal and Colonies, Roumania, etc. Price 15/-; post-free, 15/3.
- No. 689.**—Contains 78 rare varieties from Russia, Finland, Salvador, etc. Price 15/-; post-free, 15/3.
- No. 690.**—Contains 48 rare varieties from Shanghai, Siam, Spain and Colonies, Sweden, etc. Price 16/6; post-free, 16/8.
- No. 691.**—Contains 43 rare varieties from Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, etc. Price 9/6; post-free, 9/8.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

PACKETS 670 to 691 inclusive, containing a superb collection of 1,005 varieties of *Post Cards* of Foreign Countries; a bargain. Price £8 10s. Postage extra.

# THE IMPROVED

# Postage Stamp Album.

14TH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Rewritten.

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7½ inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
14th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 " "
12 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 " "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/6 " "

STANLEY GIBBONS'

**New Stamp Catalogue.****5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,]

**1902 Edition.**

[In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all****Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.****VOL. II. contains the****Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**READY DECEMBER, 1901.****PREPAID ORDERS MAY NOW BE BOOKED.****THE STAMP COLLECTOR.**By **HARDY & BACON.**

**T**HIS well-known and most interesting handbook was published in 1898 by Mr. George Redway in his *Collector Series*. On the failure of this publisher lately, we purchased the balance of the edition—about 1,200 copies—and are now able to offer the work at a great reduction on its original price.

*The chief contents are as follows:*

**The Issue of Postage Stamps.  
Collecting—Its Origin and  
Development.**

**Stamps made for Collectors.  
Art in Postage Stamps.  
Stamps with Stories.**

**History in Postage Stamps.  
Local Stamps.  
The Stamp Market.  
Post Cards.  
Famous Collections.  
List of Philatelic Societies.**

Well bound in Art Cloth, Gilt Lettered, 247 Illustrations, 294 pages. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/10; abroad, 5/1.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

### RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

### NEW PROSPECTUS

OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	105
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	107
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. BY THE EDITOR. . . . .	110
<i>(Continued from page 89.)</i>	
MANUFACTURE OF THE BORDEAUX ISSUE OF FRANCE . . . . .	116
<i>(Continued from page 92.)</i>	
THE DISAPPEARING STAMPS; OR, THE PERILS OF THE PERFORATION GAUGE . . . . .	118
BY ERNEST MESURIER, U.P.A.	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. . . . .	121
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . .	128
BY GORDON SMITH.	
<i>(Continued from vol. xi. page 158.)</i>	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. BY PHILOLOGOS . . . . .	133
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	135
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	135
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	136

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No.	each	s. d.
No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 0
No. 6	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 2
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	1 0
Nos. 29, 30, and 31	Out of print.	
No. 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	each	1 6
No. 34	each	1 6
No. 35	each	1 6
No. 36	each	2 0
No. 37	each	2 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 42	Out of print.	
No. 43	each	1 6
No. 44	each	1 6
No. 45	each	1 6
No. 46	each	2 0
No. 47	each	2 0
No. 48	each	2 0
No. 49	each	2 0
No. 50	each	2 0
No. 51	each	2 0
No. 52	each	2 0
No. 53	each	2 0
No. 54	each	2 0
No. 55	each	2 0
No. 56	each	2 0
No. 57	each	2 0
No. 58	each	2 0
No. 59	each	2 0
No. 60	each	2 0
No. 61	each	2 0
No. 62	each	2 0
No. 63	each	2 0
No. 64	each	2 0
No. 65	each	2 0
No. 66	each	2 0
No. 67	each	2 0
No. 68	each	2 0
No. 69	each	2 0
No. 70	each	2 0
No. 71	each	2 0
No. 72	each	2 0
No. 73	each	2 0
No. 74	each	2 0
No. 75	each	2 0
No. 76	each	2 0
No. 77	each	2 0
No. 78	each	2 0
No. 79	each	2 0
No. 80	each	2 0
No. 81	each	2 0
No. 82	each	2 0
No. 83	each	2 0
No. 84	each	2 0
No. 85	each	2 0
No. 86	each	2 0
No. 87	each	2 0
No. 88	each	2 0
No. 89	each	2 0
No. 90	each	2 0
No. 91	each	2 0
No. 92	each	2 0
No. 93	each	2 0
No. 94	each	2 0
No. 95	each	2 0
No. 96	each	2 0
No. 97	each	2 0
No. 98	each	2 0
No. 99	each	2 0
No. 100	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	each	1 6
No. 103	each	1 6
No. 104	each	1 6
No. 105	each	1 6
No. 106	each	1 6
No. 107	each	1 6
No. 108	each	1 6
No. 109	each	1 6
No. 110	each	1 6
No. 111	each	1 6
No. 112	each	1 6
No. 113	each	1 6
No. 114	each	1 6
No. 115	each	1 6
No. 116	each	1 6
No. 117	each	1 6
No. 118	each	1 6
No. 119	each	1 6
No. 120 and 128	each	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	each	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 2s/-; post-free, 1s/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

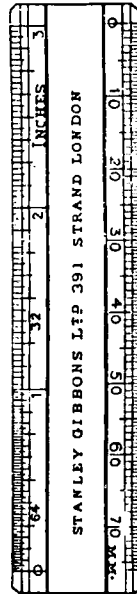
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

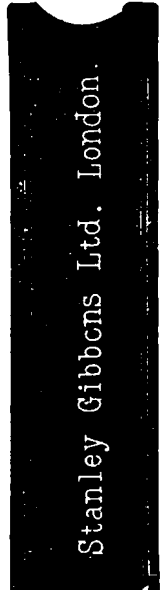
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE 3/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.

C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.

D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

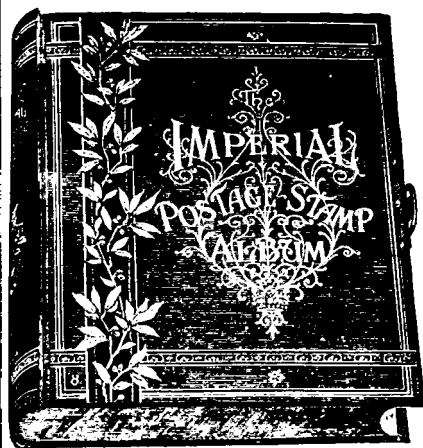
At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange albums, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/8; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.



NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE

# Imperial Albums

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.



READY DECEMBER 15TH, 1901.

## GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES.

504 pages. Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. About 1,800 Illustrations.

SINCE the publication of the previous edition of this Album, we have published the "CENTURY" ALBUM, designed for those who desire to collect in the simplest form, without regard to perforations or watermarks, and who desire a complete Album in one volume.

In order, however, to further the wishes of those who collect on more elaborate methods, the present edition has been prepared and very considerably enlarged, and for all practical purposes runs parallel with our current Postage Stamp Catalogue.

The close of the century marks an epoch in the history of postage stamps, and the present edition may be considered as

### A PERMANENT ALBUM OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

New issues appearing after the date of this edition are best collated and arranged in blank albums, preferably with movable leaves, such as our ORIEL or PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only (No. 6 has been discontinued)  
of paper, binding, &c.

- No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 10/-; post-free in Great Britain, 11/-.
- No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasps. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 15/-; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-.
- No. 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 25/-; post-free in Great Britain, 26/-.
- No. 9.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 50/-; post-free in Great Britain, 51/-.

**Prepaid Orders may now be booked.**

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW EDITION (1902) OF THE

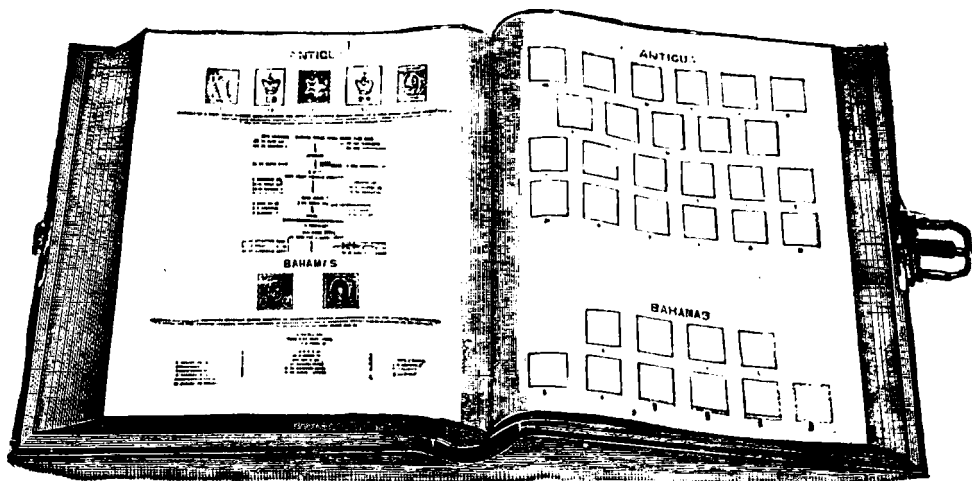
# IMPERIAL ALBUMS

— For Postage Stamps.

NOW READY.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

70 Pages, measuring 8½ by 11½ inches. \* ABOUT 2,400 ILLUSTRATIONS.



This Album is issued in FOUR qualities only of paper, binding, &c.

(No. 66 has been discontinued.)

- No. 65.**—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone-colour covers.*  
Price without postage, 15/-; post-free in Great Britain, 16/-.
- No. 67.**—On extra stout paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp. *Dark green covers.* Price without postage, 21/-; post-free in Great Britain, 22/-.
- No. 68.**—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green Morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. Price without postage, 30/-; post-free in Great Britain, 31/-.
- No. 69.**—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green Levant Morocco, rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt edges, patent expanding lock.  
Price without postage, 60/-; post-free in Great Britain, 61/-.

These Albums are too heavy for book post abroad, but can be sent by parcel post where same is in operation; the weight is about 8 to 10 lbs., and cost can be calculated for each country.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# PORTABLE BOXES

TO HOLD THE PAIR OF

# IMPERIAL STAMP ALBUMS.

Size—13½ × 11 inches; depth, 5¼ inches.

IN response to the request for a strong case in which to keep the pair of Imperial Stamp Albums, we have introduced the above. It is covered in a damp-proof material, lined with swan's-down, and provided with brass handle for carrying. It will be found extremely useful 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. It has a triple-lever lock fastening, and affords that absolute privacy which cannot be attained with an ordinary lock fastening on the books themselves.

PRICE 21/- EACH, CARRIAGE EXTRA.

## 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	varieties of	Stamps of	Price.	Post-free.
				s. d.	s. d.
No. 111	contains 20	varieties of	Stamps of Asia	0 6	0 7
" 112	" 25	" "	" "	2 0	2 1
" 113	" 40	" "	" "	3 6	3 7
" 114	" 40	" "	" "	6 6	6 7
" 115	" 50	" "	" "	16 6	16 7
" 116	" 45	" "	" "	12 0	12 1
" 117	" 30	" "	" "	4 0	4 1
" 118	" 40	" "	" "	21 0	21 1
" 121	" 20	" "	Africa	0 6	0 7
" 122	" 25	" "	"	2 6	2 7
" 141	" 20	" "	West Indies	0 9	0 10
" 142	" 20	" "	"	2 0	2 1
" 151	" 25	" "	Australasia	0 6	0 7
" 152	" 30	" "	"	1 6	1 7
" 153	" 30	" "	"	4 6	4 7

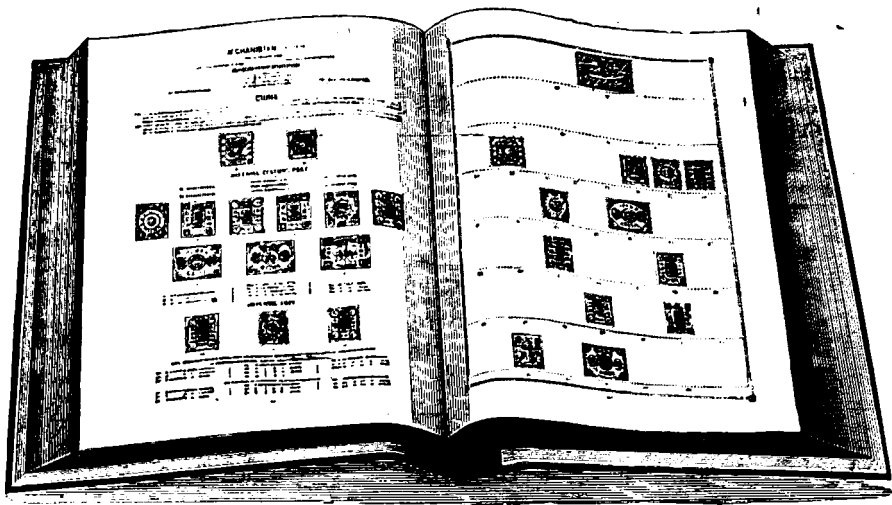
560 PAGES. SIZE OF EACH PAGE 10 × 13 INCHES.

# THE CENTURY ALBUM

OF THE

## Postage Stamps of the World.

ALL THE WORLD IN ONE VOLUME,  
Including a full Descriptive Catalogue, and Illustrated with  
several thousand full-sized reproductions of the stamps.



THIS ALBUM has been produced in a very large edition at a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000, and will be found to fulfil a long-felt want for an **ALBUM IN ONE VOLUME**, of high-class style, and on thoroughly good and highly surfaced paper, well and strongly bound.

The **CENTURY ALBUM** is printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and numbered 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.

### IN TWO QUALITIES.

No. 21.—On extra stout highly glazed paper, strongly bound in cloth, gilt lettered, and artistically designed cover, coloured edges.

*Price 12/6; post-free in Great Britain, 13/6.*

No. 22.—As last, but half bound in morocco, plain sides, raised bands, and gilt lettering on back, gilt edges, supplied in strong box.

*Price 25/-; post-free in Great Britain, 26/-.*

TERMS TO THE TRADE SAME AS ON ALL OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

No. 138.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



HERE we are again! This is not an original remark; we seem to have heard it before somewhere, perhaps at some previous Christmas, but it happens to be true, and that is something. *We are* here again, to wish our readers all the Compliments of the Season and Many Happy Returns of it.

**A Christmas Greeting.** At this season of the year, the end of the Old, the beginning of the New, it is better to look forward to the future than to look back too much upon the past. The past is past and gone, with its joys and sorrows, its successes and failures; let us rather consider the prospects for the future.

The philatelic prospects are, we believe, distinctly good. At no previous period, since Stamp Collecting came into existence, were there greater numbers of earnest Philatelists than there are at the present day, and we have been assured that Philately (collecting on more or less scientific lines) is actually becoming Fashionable! We do not forget that, between thirty and forty years ago, Stamp Collecting became a fashionable pursuit, and the comparatively humble album of those days was to be found on almost every drawing-room table, while some ten years later the fashion had almost entirely died out; but we really think that the philatelic wave upon which we are riding now is a deeper and more substantial one, and likely to have more lasting effects. Philately has undoubtedly taken a real hold upon numbers who are likely to pursue it seriously, and not

only is the fashion prevailing in the highest circles, but it is attracting more and more of those who can and will spend money upon it. We, personally, first studied Philately in the days when it was considered almost wicked to spend money upon stamps, and to give more than a very few shillings for a little bit of paper was regarded as a sign of lunacy. We do not often dwell upon the financial side of the pursuit, but the fact that there are people (not all of them speculators or dealers) who have invested and are investing large sums in stamps, simply for the sake of making fine collections of them, certainly tends to give stability to our hobby.

There is another aspect of the case, however, which appeals to us more pleasantly at this festive season. How many warm friendships we all of us owe to our Stamp Collecting, how much hospitality and pleasant social intercourse! No pursuit brings its votaries more closely together. Society will perhaps realise this before long, and we shall hear of "Philatelic At Homes—Tea and Stamps." Nothing can afford better opportunities for communion between kindred souls—no one could call it flirtation, for Philately is a Science and not to be trifled with—what could be more natural than two young people, not necessarily of the same sex, putting their heads together over a Stamp Album? It is far better than the Photograph Album, which we believe was the resort in the old days, for (print it in a whisper) stamps *require* to be looked at so far more closely than photographs! And the result might be one of those best of Philatelic Unions, a Society of two, a Union of Hands, Hearts, and

Stamps. Husband and wife specialising in United States perhaps; riding the same hobby gently down the inevitable hill for many Happy New Years.

\* \* \*

**A Junior Exhibition.** IN the evening of November 16th, the same day as that on which the South African Exhibition took place at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society, another philatelic show was held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, at Clapham Hall. We are very glad to hear that, in spite of the weather, the hall was well filled throughout the three hours that it was open, and that the Exhibition was a great success. The stamps shown were those of Great Britain alone, and we gather from the Catalogue that the display was a very interesting one. The older Philatelists know well what an unlimited field for study is presented by the stamps of this country, but to not a few of the juniors the feast spread before them was probably an unexpected banquet, and to some may even have been a little difficult of digestion; but we do not doubt that, with the assistance of the Committee of gentlemen who were present to explain the various exhibits to the younger collectors, the Exhibition did excellent service for the educational objects that the Society does so much to promote.

What is to be done to assist the young collector? is a question that is often asked, and that it is not easy to answer. Stamp Collecting at the present day is at once easier than ever and more difficult than ever. Year after year it becomes more and more easy to make a collection of a few hundred or a few thousand stamps, and year after year a collection of that size grows smaller in comparison with the number of stamps to be collected. Thank goodness there is still, and we may safely say that there always will be, a great amount of interest to be found in the study of common stamps, and it is to these that we would direct the attention of those of our younger brethren who possess perhaps rather more spare time than spare cash.

It is among the common stamps—common because they have been printed in millions and used for a number of years—that minor varieties of shade, paper, perforation, etc., may most likely be found; none of the

varieties may ever turn out to be very rich or rare, but there is just as much pleasure to the true collector in hunting for and capturing them. "Little fishes are sweet" to all but the mere pot-hunter. Do not let any of our readers suppose that by the means we are recommending they can accumulate one of those vast collections that sell for thousands of pounds. The interest that we wish them to find in their hobby is not one that is to be measured by £ s. d. or reckoned at so much per cent. A modern collection that sells for a large sum has cost a large sum to get together—in some cases more than it fetches. We are not now writing of Stamp Collecting as a financial investment, but as a pleasant occupation, and our remarks are addressed to those who regard it as such.

Again we must warn our readers against imagining that every variety that they can find is of equal importance; that seems to be one of the dangers of specialising. Every variation, even the most trivial and accidental, is worthy of inclusion in a specialised collection, and the search for these varieties affords such excellent training for the eye and the memory that we would not discourage it on any account. But it is necessary to exercise a little judgment and discrimination; put them all into your collection, by all means, and in time you will learn to classify them and to assign to each class its due importance. You will then understand why some must be catalogued separately, while it is sufficient to include others under general headings. The catalogues are not consistent, of course, especially the dealers' priced catalogues; there is a perfectly natural tendency to devote more space to issues that are in considerable demand than to those that are not so much sought after, and to include varieties that are easily described to the exclusion of those that are more difficult to identify. It has always been our contention that for really minor varieties the proper place is not the Catalogue but the Stock Book, where things that cannot be described, such as *shades*, have to go. Do not therefore take it for granted that a variety, which you cannot find in the catalogue, is either, on the one hand, something of no value and therefore not to be added to your collection, or, on the other hand, an unknown rarity.

The **British Museum.** THE announcement that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, whose name is at present more familiar to stamp collectors throughout the world as Duke of York, has accepted the office of a Trustee of the British Museum will afford gratification to all our readers. With two such sound Philatelists as the Prince and the Earl of Crawford among the Trustees, we may trust that the authorities of the Museum will not be allowed to forget that amongst its treasures is one of the finest collections of stamps in the world, and that such a collection deserves very much better treatment than it has received hitherto. The extraordinary neglect, due partly to ignorance and partly to indifference, which has allowed this collection to fall behind the times during the past ten years, for want of

new issues which could have been had for the asking, is nothing less than scandalous. The keepers of the Library (under whose charge, we acknowledge, it should never have been placed) seem to have always regarded it as a kind of White Elephant, the growth of which was to be discouraged; they would take no steps for obtaining any additions to it, and of late they have even refused to accept anything of that nature. It is about ten years now since the collection came into the hands of the Museum authorities; it would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the generous donor if the Trustees would, even at this late hour, make an effort to continue the collection and to regain some of the ground that has been lost. They would, we are sure, find many willing helpers, if it were made known that assistance would be acceptable.

## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Bahamas.**—Another variety of compound perforation is said to have turned up, the 1d., *vermilion*, wmk. Crown and CC, perf.  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . Are these things what they seem, or are fakers about?

**British South Africa Company.**—We have received a new value, 7s. 6d., in Type 11 of the Catalogue, and *Ewen's Weekly* states that a 10s. of the same type is ready, but on inquiry we find that no such stamp has been issued.

7s. 6d., lilac.

Until a few years ago, the 1d. of the 1890 issue was catalogued upon a thicker paper than the ordinary, a variety that is now covered by the note between Nos. 12 and 14. We have recently been shown a copy of this stamp, the paper of which differs most distinctly from that of the 1890 series; it is *white* and opaque, instead of being *greyish* and semi-transparent; the whole stamp too is larger, as is frequently the case with *taille-douce* engraved stamps printed on this kind of paper, which neither stretches nor shrinks so much as the thin paper in question.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—*Vryburg.*—A correspondent of *The L. P.* states that all four values of the issue of Nov., 1899, exist with an italic "Z" in the surcharge, and that the ½d. and 1d. exist with the surcharge  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide instead of 9 mm. The 2d. is said always to have the wide surcharge. In November, 1900, we noted the ½d. with italic "Z" and the 1d. with the surcharge  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. *high*, and we fancy that the variation now noted is in the *height*, not in the *width*.

**Ceylon.**—It appears that there must have been at least two different settings of the surcharge of the 5c. on 15c. of the 1888-90 issue. We described in September some peculiarities of one setting; we are now told of a pane with "Five" on the fourth stamp in the fourth row, but the inverted "s" is again on the second stamp in the tenth row.

**Gold Coast.**—We give an illustration of the surcharge which we noted last month as having been applied to the 6d. stamp; we have since seen the 2½d. with the same

ONE  
PENNY.

1d. on 2½d., lilac and ultramarine.

**India.**—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* states that he possesses a used pair of the 1 a., first issue, distinctly rouletted. This was probably an unofficial addition, like the "fine serrated perforation" (also perhaps a *roulette* of some kind) noted in our publishers' Catalogue. The same correspondent possesses a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. of 1865 *imperforate*; this variety is noted in the book of the London Philatelic Society.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhor.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the Postmaster of this State, while consenting to supply them with a small quantity of new stamps, informed them that the sale of these stamps to dealers was prohibited, and that they were intended solely for postal purposes. We are glad to hear that there is only the one low value at present; if there were higher ones the authorities might be tempted to relax the wholesome rule quoted above. It is only right to add that *The Ph. J. of I.* for November repeats its warning on the subject of these labels, and again asserts that there are "no State Post Offices at all" in Bhor.

*Jhind.*—In an otherwise very favourable notice of the current Catalogue, Part I., *The Ph. J. of I.* assures us that "the lists of the native issues of Jhind are still far too long." But why not tell us which items may safely be omitted? We shall be only too glad to cut the list down to any extent, on due cause being shown.

*Rajnandgaon.*—Here again we are assured that the 1890 and 1892 issues "should be eliminated altogether." Can anyone tell us what the "M. B. D." stamps really are? Is that surcharge equivalent to "Service," or is it a control mark, or are the stamps that bear it all remainders or reprints?

*Sirmoor.*—The same authority states that "the 'On S. S. S.' surcharge was never officially made on the elephant issue of Sirmoor, and should be omitted."

**New South Wales.**—*The Australian Ph.* notes the discovery of part of a sheet of the 1d., Diademed Head of 1854, that was rouletted in 1856 and submitted to the Postmaster-General of the Colony as a specimen of perforation. It is an interesting discovery, but an entirely unofficial variety.

**New Zealand.**—*The L. P.* notes the discovery of a horizontal pair of the 2s. of 1808, London print, *imperforate* between the two stamps. Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 2d. of the 1874 issue, with compound perforation, on very slightly *blued* paper.

**North Borneo.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the discovery of a copy of the 1 c., *orange*, of 1886, perf. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ! We believe this to be a *bogus* perforation, which has been heard of before.

**Seychelles.**—We are shown an envelope, posted on September 7th, and addressed to a business firm in London, franked by three 10 c. stamps surcharged "REVENUE"—"4 cents," in two lines, vertically, in *black*.

*Fiscal Postal.* 4 c. on 10 c., ultramarine and brown.

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that all the Fiscal stamps that were formerly available for postage, together with the whole stock of the £1, Type 12, were surcharged with the word "REVENUE" over twelve months ago, and that none have been issued since December 1, 1900, without that surcharge.

**Transvaal.**—A correspondent at Pretoria sends us information of a few fresh varieties of surcharge:—

1d., carmine, "V.R.I.," with a small circle after the third letter (we have an idea that this may be another form of the 1d. with very large dot).

1d., carmine, "E.R.I.," with "E" omitted (this will also pass for "V.R.I.," with "V" deficient).

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., with no dot after the "E" of "E.R.I.," is the sixth stamp in the fourth horizontal row, on some sheets only (probably the stop-sometimes fails to print).

We are getting a little tired of these *dotted* varieties.

**Trinidad.**—The Postmaster-General of this Colony tells us that a whole series of stamps in new colours has been sent out, but that none of them are likely to be issued for some months yet, unless the new law, under which some of the postage stamps are to be used also for revenue purposes, should cause an unexpected demand for certain values.

## PART II.

**Austria.**—Most of the lower values of the current series have now, we believe, appeared with the diagonal bars, which we described (from hearsay) in August as being on the back, but which we find show plainly on the face. What the object is, and how the bars are produced, we have not yet heard, but the effect seems to be that the postmark does not print so deeply on the bars as on the rest of the stamp, and that if the surface is wetted the barred portions do not absorb the moisture. We suppose the stamps thus adorned will have to be chronicled and catalogued one of these days.

**Belgium.**—*Congo State.*—We are shown the 1 franc stamp of 1894 with the frame in pale *mauve* or *lilac*, and also with the frame in *carmine*. The latter is new to us.

1 fr., black and carmine.

**Bolivia.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles three values, 1 c., *lilac*, 2 c., *green*, and 5 c., *red*, of a new series of stamps with various portraits. Is not this the set that was described in the same periodical in May last, with some additional values and variations in the colours?

**Chili.**—We have received a 5 c. stamp, of a new and very handsome design, which we presume is the first of a fresh series. Columbus (if it is still C. C.) has had a clean shave and a new hat, but he is wearing the same ragged collar as when his last portrait was taken. The profile to left is in an oval medallion, with the Star and inscription "CORREOS DE CHILE" at top and value below. Engraved in *taille-douce* by the American Bank Note Company, and perf. 12. This was issued on October 21st, 1901.

5 c., deep blue.



*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 10 c. of the last issue has appeared in the variety with the shading above the head altered.

**China.**—*The Ph. J. of I.* tells its readers that "The *Monthly Journal* for September contains a serious mis-statement of facts on the subject of the wretched 'stamps' issued in China by the British Railway Administration." It may be so, but assertion is not proof, and we find nothing in our contemporary's statement as to the real facts of the case to disprove our suggestion that the articles in dispute were Railway Letter Fee stamps, which the Administration was presumably competent to issue. We are sorry to hear that they are "wretched." We are all of us wretched at times; overeating is frequently the cause in human beings, especially at this season; overprinting possibly has a similar effect upon stamps.

**Colombia.**—*Antioquia.*—We have received specimens of some more provisional, type-set, 1 c. stamps. There is a large numeral in the centre, "1901—ANTIOQUIA," in two lines above, "CENTAVO" at foot, "CORREOS" at left, "COLOMBIA" at right, with framing of type ornaments. They are printed in square blocks of four, showing that number of minor varieties, recognisable principally by breaks in the framing lines; the stamp on the upper right, however, contains something which in the present day may almost be considered an *error*—in the row of fancy ornaments below the numeral, the dot which should come between the first ornament and the second is misplaced at the left of the row; instead of being "raised," as has happened elsewhere, the dot "has got left" so to speak.

1 c., deep blue; *perf.* 12.  
1 c., brown

From illustrations published in *The A. J. of Ph.* we learn that these are not from the same setting as the stamps chronicled in October; the earlier stamps have "COLOMBIA" at top, in place of the date, the 1 c. has a very much larger numeral in the centre and the word "CENTAVO" at each side, as well as below; the 2½ c. has a double inner frame of ornaments, "RETARDO" at each side, and "CENTAVOS" at foot. It seems fortunate that the printer did not attempt to set up large sheets of these interesting labels.

**Cartagena.**—We gather from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the stamps chronicled in September, with the "SS" surcharge, may be credited to this province; also that both values exist imperforate, and the 1 c. without the overprint.

**Crete.**—Friedl's paper states that the two higher values of the Unpaid Letter series have already been changed in colour.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

1 dr., violet.  
2 " brown.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received official information to the effect that the 5 drachmas stamp with head of Mercury is entirely *bogus*, and that no such stamp has been issued either for postage or revenue.

**Dominican Republic.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps chronicled last month.



**Ecuador.**—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes us as suggesting that the distinction between the colour of the 5 sucres of 1899 and that of the same value recently received is a case of "hair-splitting." But our contemporary is mistaken; we do not suggest anything of the kind. The 5 sucres of 1899 was catalogued as with the frame in *mauve*. A few months ago we were shown a recently imported specimen of this value, and finding that its colour was certainly not *mauve*, we chronicled it as something new. We were afterwards led to compare the new arrival with one of those received two years earlier, and found them to be exactly the same, part, no doubt, of the same printing.

**France.**—We give an illustration of the surcharge applied to the stamps of Indo-China, for use in the French Post Office at Canton, as previously noted.

CANTON  
州廣

**French Colonies.**—*Reunion.*—We have received some more of the provisional stamps chronicled last month. It is worthy of remark that some of the values of the colonial series exist upon two distinct varieties of paper, the one which we believe to be the earlier being thicker and much less transparent than the other. We have the 75 c. on both these papers overprinted 15 c. There are also two varieties of the surcharge of this value, one with the two figures the same height, and the other with the figure "1" shorter than the "5," and thicker than in the other type. These occur side by side on the sheets both of 75 c. and 1 franc. The same figure "5" is used for the 5 c. surcharge, of which we give an illustration; the only varieties here seem to be in the spacing of the figure and the letter.

5c.

**German Empire.**—Divers of our contemporaries report that some change is to be made in the inscription upon the German stamps on April 1st, 1902, to celebrate the fact that Wurtemberg gives up its separate Postal issues from that auspicious date.

Our publishers have seen the following further values with the local surcharge "China" inverted, as described in October: 5, 10, 30, and 80 pfennig, used at Tientsin, May 7th, 1901.

**Guatemala.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some more provisionals, made from fiscal stamps which are surcharged, we gather, "CORREOS NACIONALES 1901," and in some cases with a fresh value also.

1 c., blue; red surcharge.  
5 c. on 1 p., rose; black surcharge.  
10 c. on 50 c., orange " "  
50 c. on 10 p., green " "

**Japan.**—We have received the new ½ sen stamp chronicled in October. It is *perf.* 12½.

**Liberia.**—We give an illustration of the defective overprint found upon the Registration Labels, which we described last month.

10 CENTS

**Paraguay.**—*L'Echo de la T.* reports the issue of a 1 peso stamp, bearing a portrait of General Eguzquiza. Do not let anybody ask, Why did 'e just squeeze 'er? even at this festive season.

1 peso, blue; perf. 12.

**Peru.**—We give illustrations of the three Century stamps which we chronicled early in the year.



**Portugal.**—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* announces the discovery of a *used* copy, postmarked "Dec. 31, 1899," of the current 5 reis with the numeral denoting the value missing. We noted a strip of this value, one of which was thus defective, in January last, but it was unused; it is well to hote that this variety really got into circulation.

**Roumania.**—A correspondent, who sends our publishers some entire sheets of the stamps with *pink* gum, points out that there is what he terms a "Control Mark" in the paper; but this is really only the watermark of the paper-makers' name, "JOHANNOT ET C<sup>ie</sup> ANNONAY," in large outline letters along one vertical side of each sheet.

**Salvador.**—In reference to the 1 c. fiscal stamp, which we described in September, we have received a copy of the *Diario Oficial* of this Republic, dated so long ago as June 18th, 1900, containing a long Decree ordering the imposition of certain taxes. Article 4 enumerates sources of revenue to be devoted to "Primary Education," and under this we find: "8. One centavo additional upon each article of correspondence conveyed by post from and to the

interior of the Republic." The stamp is, therefore, a *fiscal* only.

**Switzerland.**—The October number of *The Ph. J. of I.* contains an article upon the perforations of the stamps of this country, the writer of which quotes us as an authority for various statements which we hardly think can be justly based upon what we wrote in June last. In that number we quoted a list of varieties of perforation which Mr. G. A. Anderson, the author of the article we are now alluding to, claimed to have discovered. Assuming that those varieties really existed, we proceeded to make some suggestions as to the manner in which they might have been produced. In Mr. Anderson's list there were stamps perf. 11½ to 12, and others perf. 11½ and 12 compound, and in regard to these we said: "We should infer that the irregular machine which produces the 11½ to 12 perforation is responsible also for the distinct 11½ and 12." We inferred an "irregular machine" from Mr. Anderson's own statement that the gauge was "11½ to 12," which implied variation between those two figures; and Mr. Anderson now turns this round and says, "We have then the authority of Stanley Gibbons' *Journal* for there having been in use 'an irregular' machine producing 11½ to 12 perforation." We are sorry that we cannot accept the implied compliment; we deduced the tree from the fruit which Mr. Anderson professed to have obtained from it, but this does not entitle him to quote us as authority for the existence of the tree.

We begin to suspect that if due allowance were made for the variations that may exist in machines, or that may be measured in stamps that have been soaked and dried or subjected to the influence of unfavourable climates, it would be found that the elaborate list, so industriously compiled by Mr. Anderson, could be reconciled with the simpler one that we gave in September, on the authority of M. de Reuterskiöld.

**United States.**—*Cuba.*—According to *The A. J. of Ph.* the 2 c., *carmine*, of the 1899 series exists with the overprint upside down.

## THE

# Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 89.)

\* \* \* \*

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

**HIS** is another of the larger and more important of the Feudatory States of India; its area, 80,900 square miles, is nearly equal to that of Hyderabad, but its population is very much smaller, being only 2,543,952 in 1891, and its revenue is even smaller in proportion to its inhabitants. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, or twenty-one within his own dominions.

A most interesting paper, by Captain Stuart H. Godfrey, published in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, and reprinted in Mr. Masson's book on the stamps of this State, shows that Kashmir has probably possessed a postal system for the last hundred years. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who became ruler in 1820, found a system established at that date, which remained in operation without much change until some

time later. As in many other countries, the post was established for the conveyance of Government correspondence, but it appears to have exercised a certain amount of supervision over the carrying of parcels and letters for traders at an early date, and I gather that in 1847 there was a regular system of mail runners between Srinagar and Jammu, by whom the letters of traders and the general public were carried free of charge. In 1858 postal rates are stated to have been first levied on these letters, being collected in cash (either in advance or on delivery?) at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a. for letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  *tola*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  a. for weights over  $\frac{1}{4}$  and not exceeding 1 *tola*, and 1 a. for every *tola* over that weight. The *anna* of Kashmir appears at that time to have been only equal to a half-*anna* Indian.

Captain Godfrey goes on to say:—

"In S. 1922 Maharaja Ranbir Singh ordered postal dies to be sunk at Jammu under the supervision of Wazir Zorawar, *Tosha Khana* (or Treasury) officer, and postage stamps were ordered to be printed from them and fixed on letters from 11th Jeth, S. 1923."

What date this represents in our era I have not been able to discover. As far as I can ascertain the Samvat year begins about April 11th, and in that case the stamps should not have appeared until at least eleven days later (if Jeth was the first month); but Mr. Masson tells me that he possesses a stamp upon an original cover which reached the Lahore Post Office on March 31st, 1866, and bears of course a British-Indian date stamp which cannot be disputed. It is possible that if the stamps were ready they may have been put in use before the date previously fixed.

### THE CIRCULAR STAMPS.

It was at the end of July or early in August, 1866, that specimens of the circular stamps were first seen in Europe. M. Maury, the publisher of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, had received from a correspondent a single copy, which he at once lost; he was fortunate enough, however, to get three more used specimens, which were stated to have been taken, by a postman, off a letter addressed to Paris. These three were described in M. Maury's magazine for July (published, we are told, sometime in August), 1866, as *blue*, *black*, and *red*, and as obliterated with a *black* blot, "as large as a half-franc piece." This is the principal evidence in favour of an early *red* stamp, the existence of which seems very doubtful, and it is as well, perhaps, to dispose of it at once. Mr. Westoby, writing in *The Philatelist*, in November, 1868, under his *nom-de-plume*, "A Parisian Collector," says:—

"In the beginning of the month of August, 1866, M. Maury showed me three round Cashmere stamps. . . . As far as my recollection serves me, these three stamps consisted of two light blue and one black one, and were all obliterated in a similar manner with a pen-made cross, and also with a round patch of red water-colour paint of the Indian-red tint, as if it had been done with the thumb well dipped in the colour. I purchased one of the blue ones, and have it still, though I removed a portion of the red paint in order to see the design more readily. M. Maury himself does not recollect who was the purchaser of the other two stamps, nor does he recollect whether either of

them was *red*; I therefore believe, with Mr. Pemberton, that the idea of there being a *red* value arose from one of the blue copies being so covered with red paint, that the obliteration was supposed to be part of the stamp itself.\*

"M. Maury, however, while he admits that he cannot recollect whether one of the stamps was *red*, now desires to repudiate the parentage of the *red*, and states that he was not the author of the assertion that the round stamp existed in three colours—blue, black, and red."

Mr. Westoby then quotes the description from *Le C. de T.-P.*, to which we have already alluded, but concludes that it was incorrect, and I think we may safely assume that no round *red* stamps existed at a very early date.

That there were three different values, presumably indicated by the characters in the centres of the stamps, was known to be the case, but for a good many years it was not known for certain what value should be assigned to the different stamps or in what manner the characters denoted those values. In *The Philatelist* for October, 1867, it was stated that the stamps then in existence were:—

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black; for Jummoo.  
1 a., blue " "  
4 a. " " " and Srinagar.

The stamp with three strokes in the centre was the one printed in *black*, and it thus became certain that this was the  $\frac{1}{2}$  *anna*, but no one knew which of the others was 1 *anna* and which 4 *annas*, and for a long time the stamp with a single stroke was catalogued as the higher value, and that with the stroke within a crescent as the lower; whereas we now know that the contrary is the case.

Writing in *The Philatelist* of October, 1868, Mr. Pemberton gives the following list as including all the varieties he had met with (I reverse the order of his 1 a. and 4 a.):—

1. On hard brownish tinted paper, hand-made and unequal, showing very indistinct laid lines.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., deep glossy black, pale dull black.  
1 a., bright blue.

2. On softer and less brownish paper, glossy surface, but laid lines still indistinct.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., deep black, pale black (of soft tone, and often having the appearance of Indian ink).  
1 a., bright blue-black.

3. Paper as 1, but rougher; *vergures* like ribs in the paper.

4 a., bright blue.

In *The Philatelist* for March, 1869, the fact that *red* circular stamps did exist was first noted, and from what is stated later I find that these were 1 a. stamps in "bright vermilion." On the 29th May in the same year a 4 a. stamp in *black* was shown at the first general meeting of the London Philatelic Society, but in an article in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1868, it is stated that two *black* stamps, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and a 1 a. (this would be really a 4 a. stamp), were received by a lady in September, 1866, from a British officer then in Cashmere, who stated that they

\* According to Mr. Masson, the stamps were never obliterated with *black* ink at this time; therefore the original description in *Le C. de T.-P.* must be incorrect.

had been issued in June and July of that year. The same lady had since received a *blue* 4 a.

In *The Philatelic Journal* for May 15th, 1872, Mr. Pemberton mentions a circular *green* stamp, of which he had just obtained a specimen, together with some "of the unattainable 4 a., vermilion." From the description given in the following number, we learn that the so-called 4 a. were really 1 a., and that the centre of the *green* stamp was very indistinct, but that it was either a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. or a new value altogether. No value beyond the original three has ever been chronicled, and I have no doubt that this *green*  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna is the stamp that figures, in the list compiled by Dr. Legrand a few years later, under Type I., the fraudulent type of this value which deceived collectors till quite recently. It seems a question whether the "unattainable" *vermilion* stamps and a 1 a. *black*, listed by Mr. Pemberton in June, 1872, were not of the same class.

I have gone into this early history at some length because I think it is of interest to compare the lists of varieties noted in the early magazines with those given in Mr. Masson's book, compiled from a study of used copies on original envelopes. There can be no doubt, however, that at least as early as 1872 the forgeries, which were known for so many years as Types I. of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a., had already begun to come into the hands of collectors, and any later notes of varieties, the type of which is not stated, are not of much service to us.

We learn from the above that, down to the early part of 1869—

- The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. had only been met with in *black* (1866);
- The 1 a. in *blue* (1866), *blue-black* (1867), *red* (1869);
- The 4 a. in *blue* and in *black* (1866)

(I quote the dates at which these appear to have reached collectors); and that down to 1872 nothing was added except a probably apocryphal  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *green*, and a doubtful 1 a., *black*.

We have next the invaluable paper by Dr. Legrand, in which for the first time the supposed varieties of type are fully described, and are separated one from the other. This paper was read and discussed at meetings of the Société Française de Timbrologie on November 4th and December 2nd, 1875, and was published in the *Bulletin* of the Society for December of that year; the varieties contained in Dr. Legrand's list had therefore all of them appeared by that date, and the list is probably a fairly complete one of the varieties that had then been recognised.

In the course of the discussion of the paper it appeared that M. Maury, who was present, had received within the last few months all three values in *blue* (this, it should be noted, is the first that we hear of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *blue*), and that his correspondent had assured him that "there existed in the archives of the Post Office stamps printed in all colours." In partial confirmation of this, M. Moens sent to Dr. Legrand three 4 a. stamps, one in *bright blue*, stated to be old, and the others in *orange-red* and *emerald-green*, which M. Moens was told had been issued in October, 1874. There is thus evidence from two independent sources that the printing of these stamps in fancy or, as Mr. Masson terms them, "superfluous" colours

had commenced certainly in 1875 and possibly in 1874.

Dr. Legrand's list is as follows, omitting the fraudulent Types I. and transposing his 4 a. and 1 a. stamps: I omit also the varieties of paper, and I add the dates at which the different colours are supposed to have appeared:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *black* (1866), *blue* (1875).
- 1 a., *blue* (1866), *red* (1869), *orange*.
- 4 a., *blue*, *black* (1866), *orange*, *green* (1874).

It may be noted that neither the 1 a., *black*, nor the 1 a., *blue-black*, are included in this list: Dr. Legrand gives both under Type I. I fancy, however, that the 1 a., *blue-black*, did exist in the genuine type, but that Dr. Legrand, not perhaps having a satisfactory copy before him, placed it under Type I. because at that time it was supposed that the great majority of the specimens first received were of Type I. I doubt whether the genuine 1 a., *black*, had reached collectors at that time; Dr. Legrand at all events had not recognised it.

So much for the philatelic history of these stamps. I now turn to Mr. Masson's books, which afford far more solid ground; but it is most satisfactory to note that, although the early collectors were groping in the dark, and although their task was greatly complicated by the fact that forgeries, whose character no one suspected, had got mixed with the genuine stamps, still their lists, when the forgeries are eliminated, are almost identical with those which Mr. Masson has compiled from entirely different sources.

The stamps were issued in 1866, at what exact date seems to be unknown, though it should be possible to ascertain what day the "11th Jeth" (quoted by Captain Godfrey) represented. June or July, 1866, was the date given only two years later, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Masson is correct in placing the date earlier still in the year. I have in my own collection a portion of an envelope bearing a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *black*, and a 4 a., *blue*, together with divers British-Indian stamps, bearing a postmark which reads "SEALKOTE—JA. 12—66." This is a quite impossible date, and I at first supposed that it ought to be "67" instead of "66" and that the clerk at Sealkote had omitted to change his year date. Mr. Masson, however, was able to solve the difficulty, for, on my referring the question to him, he told me that he had an entire envelope with the date "SEALKOTE—JA. 13—66" and with an Amritsar postmark dated "JU. 14. 66", showing that the Sealkote clerk—no doubt a native—had put "JA." into his date stamp instead of "JU."

The original intention, Mr. Masson tells us, was to print the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. in *black* and the other two values in *blue*; but he acknowledges that this intention was not strictly carried out, inasmuch as all three values were printed in *black* at a very early date. This is confirmed by the early philatelic history, except that the 1 a., *black*, does not seem to have reached Europe very early, though that value had been found in *blue-black* in 1867. We have, then, for the first time:—

April (?), 1866,

Three values of the same design, differing from one another principally in the characters in the centre, which denote the value. These characters are enclosed in a rayed circle, or Sun, surrounding which are the inscriptions, partly, as Mr. Masson tells us, in Dogra and partly in Persian characters, enclosed again by a double-lined circle. The stamps were struck one at a time, from three dies which were separately engraved, and which therefore differ from one another in all the minor details, as may be seen by an examination of the accompanying illustrations.

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

1 anna.



4 annas.

The values are indicated thus:—On the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. by a curve followed by two vertical strokes, denoting two quarters of an anna. On the 1 a. by a single vertical stroke. On the 4 a. by a curve with a vertical stroke inside it, denoting one quarter of a rupee. This system of notation, which greatly puzzled the early collectors, is used in various parts of India; numerals and dashes inside a curve or crescent denote rupees and fractions of a rupee, dashes outside, to right of the curve, denote fractions of an anna. The values of the entire sheets of Jhind stamps are thus expressed in the margins.

If the stamps are placed so that the strokes I have mentioned are vertical or nearly so, the Dogra inscription is then at the top and upper right. It can be seen to consist of four (or five) distinct characters, the left-hand one of which resembles a rough figure "3". These read from left to right, and represent the words *Dak Jammu*, or *Post of Jammu*. Following them, and close to the circular frame, are the figures 1923. The Persian characters commence at the left of the Dogra, and must be looked at from the top of the stamp; they read round from right to left, *Kalamrdo riydsat Sarkar Jammu Kashmir*, or *Dominions of the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir*.

Printed in *water colours*. On native-made paper, usually having the appearance of *laid paper*; *greyish* or *brownish* in tint; varying greatly in thickness, and with the surface in some instances very rough, and in others quite smooth.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	black.
1 a.	blue, ultramarine.
4 a.	" "
1 a.	black, blue-black.
4 a.	" "

Mr. Masson does not consider that either the paper or the shade of the impression affords much guide to the age of these stamps; the native paper no doubt was very irregular, but I think that earlier copies are, as a rule, on a paper that is more *grey* than that of the later ones, and I have never found them on the very highly surfaced, shiny paper on which the quite late impressions (reprints) are usually found. Again, I think the earliest *black* stamps are in a *greyish black* colour, and the earliest *blues* are in a *softer blue* than that of the stamps of eight or ten years later.

These stamps were used in both the provinces: Jammu, where they were obliterated with a circular mark in *magenta*; and Srinagar, or Kashmir, where the obliteration was a similar mark in *red*. In both cases the postmark, which really consists of inscriptions in Persian characters, usually appears as a mere blotch of colour.

Before the end of 1866 the authorities of the State had begun to replace these circular stamps by rectangular ones, and in the course of 1867 separate stamps for the two provinces had come into use, and the printing of the circular stamps no doubt ceased. They were printed again a few years later, and were used (in Jammu only) in conjunction with the rectangular stamps, but Mr. Masson is of opinion that there was really a period during which they were out of use altogether.

The following letter, which was written to Mr. Westoby by Major Cracroft, British Resident in Kashmir, and which was kindly lent me by M. Moens, bears upon this point:—

"LAHORE, PUNJAB,  
5th July, 1869.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of the 17th April, and immediately wrote to Cashmere to secure the stamps. They have just arrived, and I have the pleasure to enclose them and request the favour of your acknowledging their arrival. The packet, which I have not opened, is to the value of Rupees 9, annas 13, pie 6, the remainder having been deducted in Cashmere for postage. With regard to the round stamps, the only information I can give you is, that they are no longer used, therefore obsolete and not procurable. The enclosed specimens are now in use.  
"J. E. CRACROFT."

About this very time all three values, according to Mr. Masson, were reissued, in *red*, the colour then employed for the rectangular  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. at Jammu. It is difficult to understand why the same values of the circular stamp should have been reissued, but it is certain that the 1 a. existed in *red* as early as this, for it was mentioned (as I have already stated) in *The Philatelist* for March, 1869. It seems possible, therefore, that Major Cracroft, who, I believe, obtained for Mr. Westoby a supply of the stamps used in the Kashmir province only, was misinformed as to the circular stamps being altogether obsolete, and that they were used at Jammu without interruption. But I cannot do better than follow Mr. Masson, who gives the *red* stamps as a reissue:—

1869-77.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	red, vermilion, orange, orange-red.
1 a.	" " " "
4 a.	" " " "

He takes *red* as the regular colour for the stamps (both circular and rectangular) used at Jammu during

this period, with unintentional variations of shade and quality, and regards the other colours in which they were also printed as "supplementary" or experimental.

It is worthy of note that down to 1874, at all events, only one value in *red*, the 1 a., was known to European collectors. This does not in any way disprove Mr. Masson's theory that all three values were printed in that colour at an earlier date, but it proves conclusively that the circular stamps were not reissued for sale to collectors; and we shall find similar evidence in certain other cases.

On *red* being adopted as the colour for the stamps, it was naturally abandoned for the obliterations, and from 1868 the Jammu obliterations were applied in *black*; the original circular one at first, and from early in 1870 a mark about 19 mm. square, with rounded corners, which, we are told, continued in use down to 1878.

We now come to the impressions in divers colours, which Mr. Masson terms "SPECIAL PRINTINGS; Supplementary to but not superseding the Permanent Printings," and this seems to be as good a title as one can find for them. Mr. Masson does not attempt to account for their existence. Some of them are scarce, others are sufficiently common to show that considerable numbers were struck off; but I think we can only conclude that they were, in the first instance, experimental printings, made perhaps with the idea of adopting different colours for the different values. Mr. Masson gives all of these under the date 1876, but, as I have already shown, it was stated in 1875 that a stock of impressions "in all colours" was in existence; the 4 a. in *emerald-green* was said to have been issued in October, 1874, and the 4 a., *bright blue*, claimed to be *old* (this, however, may have only meant that it was in a similar colour to that of the earliest stamps). The other colours were noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1876, when the stamps seem to have come over in sets. It is curious to note that at this period the types which we now know to be the only genuine ones were considered doubtful, and in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, 1875, M. Moens published a warning on the subject of certain sets of the three values in *blue*, which he (having no circular Kashmir stamps in his possession) had submitted to some of the leading collectors, who had declared them to be forgeries! A few months later these stamps were recognised as being perfectly genuine, but the fact that they were doubted shows what a firm position the fraudulent Types I. had established for themselves, and also how extremely scarce the early Kashmir stamps were at that time—they are not really common now. I should arrange this series thus:—

## 1874-76.

½ a., deep black.  
1 a.    "  
4 a.    "  
½ a., bright blue.  
1 a.    "  
4 a.    "  
½ a., emerald-green.  
1 a.    "  
4 a.    "  
½ a., yellow.  
1 a.    "  
4 a.    "

In reference to the *black* stamps, Mr. Masson says that they can only be distinguished from those of 1866 by their obliterations; still, I should be inclined to say that there are specimens that are undoubtedly early and others that are undoubtedly late, as well as those about which, if unused, one cannot speak with any certainty. The *blue* stamps are in a different kind of *blue* from that used in 1866. Again, in the *emerald-green* I think it is possible to distinguish early and later impressions, the latter being in colour that was evidently very liquid when used, and is in thick blotches on the paper, like that of the *yellow* stamps, which are the worst of all.

This completes the list of circular stamps printed in *water colours*. I now pass on to those in *oil colours*, which as far as can be ascertained were not printed earlier than 1877, only a short time before the circular and early rectangular stamps were superseded by the general issue of 1878. I will only add that I believe it is safe to say that all stamps, from the genuine dies, printed in *water colours* are originals; all the later impressions being in *oils*.

## 1877-78.

*Impressions in oil colours.*

## 1. Native paper, as before.

½ a., red, red-brown.  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
½ a., black.    "  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
½ a., dull blue, slate-blue.  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
½ a., sage-green.    "  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "

## 2. European laid paper.

½ a., red, brown-red.  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
½ a., black.    "  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
½ a., dull blue, slate-blue.  
1 a.    "    "  
4 a.    "    "  
1 a., sage-green.    "  
½ a., chrome-yellow.

The 1 a. in *red* and the 4 a. in *blue* also exist upon a very thick laid paper, of which a sheet or two may have got mixed with the ordinary paper.

In these *oil* colour stamps again, Mr. Masson looks upon *red* as the standard colour, and the others as supplementary (or more or less fancy) colours, used as representations of the similar *water colours* employed previously, and, he hints, probably in order to supply the demands of philatelists. But the curious thing is that in this case, as in others, these things did not reach collectors immediately. Twenty years ago, unfortunately, we did not divide the impressions on native paper into *water* and *oil* colours, but I find that in a list that I compiled in 1882-84 I was unable to include the 4 a., *slate-blue*, and Moens' Catalogue of the same date does not give any of the values in that colour on native paper, though we both listed all three values in *sage-green*. The European paper we

did distinguish, but our lists were not so long as they are now. Mine was:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black, slate-blue, chrome-yellow.
- 1 a., slate-blue, red.
- 4 a., blue, slate-blue, red.

And Moens' was practically the same.\*

If these stamps were printed in sets of the three values, in various colours, on European laid paper, in 1877 or thereabouts (as I think Mr. Masson is most probably right in supposing), they were certainly not made for sale to collectors, but for some more legitimate purpose. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red, and the other two values in black, were unknown to collectors until several years later; and the same was the case with the 1 a., sage-green, which I should be inclined to transfer to the list of reprints, if it were not for the fact that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 4 a. are unknown in that colour. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. in chrome-yellow reached us earlier, but the higher values have not yet been found.

The question, Why were all these different colours used? still, in my opinion, remains unanswered. Mr. Masson's researches seem to show that the multicoloured system was in full swing when water colours were abandoned (probably in 1877), and that it continued during the short period of the use of oil colours with the early dies, both on native and on European paper; and that all these varieties emanated from the Jammu province only, which was not in those days very accessible to collectors or dealers—for the unused stamps that were at all common were those of the Kashmir province, exclusively.

#### The Early Forgeries.

By these I mean the so-called Types I. of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a., which were for so many years believed in by collectors; and I place them here, partly because they are so closely connected with the early history of the genuine stamps, and partly because they were printed in colours, which Mr. Masson thinks may have led to a demand for and consequent supply of some of the abnormal printings of the genuine.

The annexed illustrations show these types sufficiently distinctly. They are not such accurate copies



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



1 anna.

of the genuine types as their creator no doubt intended them to be, and Mr. Masson assures us that they were never engraved by anyone who understood the characters that should have been represented upon them. There was nothing about them, however, to arouse the suspicions of European collectors, who could not

\* With the exception of the 4 a., red, these were noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* in September and December, 1877.

decipher the characters except with considerable difficulty and uncertainty; they were at once coupled with the genuine type of the third value, and were devoutly believed in, not merely as genuine varieties of type, but as the genuine and original types!

At what date these first made their appearance I cannot ascertain, and we shall probably never discover now either where they came from or when they were made. It is at any rate certain that their maker had sufficient acuteness not to flood the market with his wares (for they have always been exceedingly scarce), and that all were made before the end of 1875, for there are no additions to be made to Dr. Legrand's list.

I feel confident that the green stamp, noted by Mr. Pemberton in *The Philatelic Journal* for May, 1872, was one of these forgeries; it was probably also the first that he had seen or closely examined. It seems to have puzzled him a little; in June he says: "The centre is too blurred for us to speak with any certainty as to its value, but in the characters and the disposition of them, it resembles the half anna more than any other, and such we believe it to be, if it is not an entirely new value. It was unfortunately sent to us without any comment or explanation, and it will be several months before we can receive any answer to our queries \* \* \*. It is seldom that anything has reached us from a more unimpeachable source."

It would be very interesting to ascertain what this source was, but it is evident, I think, that the stamp came from India, and from someone in whom Mr. Pemberton had full confidence. I can hardly suppose, however, that the ingenious forger made his first attempt with a green stamp, as that was a colour in which the circular stamps were then unknown. He had presumably put his works on the market in black, blue, and red, before this.

These are all, I believe, printed in water colour, but they are found on two distinctly different papers.

1. Native made paper, grey in tint; identical apparently with the paper of the earliest originals.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., green.
- 1 a., blue, black-blue, ultramarine.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., red, carmine-red.
- 1 a., purple.

2. On buff paper, of very poor quality; probably not of native make.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.
- 1 a., red.

This is Dr. Legrand's list, and I can add nothing to it; there was a blue stamp in the late Mr. Tapling's collection, which we thought might be a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., Type I., but it was not a good impression, and I think we may consider that the list of varieties of the most successful frauds ever perpetrated upon stamp collectors was finally closed more than twenty-six years ago. It is only within the last few years, and owing to the researches of Mr. Masson, that their true character has been shown, and most of the great rarities in Kashmir stamps thus removed from our lists of *wants!*

(To be continued.)

# Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 92.)

\* \* \* \*

## *The Manufacture of the Plates.*

**I**N order not to wear out the original drawing or engraving of each value of the stamps, and also not to occupy too much time, fifteen copies of each were first printed in black lithographic ink, each upon a separate bit of India paper. These were cut out and then fixed side by side, with the proper space between them, and transferred to a lithographic stone, as previously described. There were thus formed what may be termed intermediate stones, from each of which twenty impressions were taken on transfer paper, and similarly transferred to larger stones, each containing three hundred impressions, in two panes of a hundred and fifty placed side by side.

The plates of the *Unpaid Letter stamps* were not arranged in quite the same way, each half-sheet being formed of three panes of fifty stamps, each in ten vertical rows of five.

The transfers on these stones were renewed, says an official note, whenever the printing showed any sign of deterioration. There is a little exaggeration here, for as a matter of fact really good impressions of these stamps are the exception rather than the rule.

*Touching up.*—Each plate was examined by M. Dambourgez, who corrected by hand the little defects which always arise in making transfers. The plates were then ready to be put to press.

*Marginal numbers.*—The sheets of the Bordeaux stamps have sometimes small figures in the margins, printed in the same colour as the stamps. These figures are placed near the upper corner of the pane, in the outer margin of each half-sheet.

We have found the following in the collection of M. Durrieu :—

- 1 c., Nos. 1 (upright or sloping), 7, 9, 14, 15.
- 2 c. „ 1, 3.
- 4 c. „ 7.

M. Dambourgez states that, to the best of his recollection, these numbers indicated the order in which the plates were made.

*The Paper and its Control Mark.*—The paper, white or tinted according to the colour of the stamps for which it was intended, was ordered from Messrs. Lacroix, of Angoulême, who delivered as required papers of the same nature and quality as those employed in the Mint at Paris. As soon as it was delivered, the sheets were counted, and each received two impressions of a control mark (“*Contrôle T. P.*” in an oval) struck in the lower margin, in *blue*, in such a position that one impression appeared at the bottom of each half-sheet of the stamps when printed.

For the *Unpaid Letter stamps* the *blue* control mark was impressed at the right-hand side of each half-sheet.

*“Safety” System.*—In accordance with the method employed by M. Hulot, the sheets intended for the postage stamps first received (by lithography) a plain, uncoloured impression of a preparation intended to prevent counterfeiting by means of lithographic transfer. The *Unpaid Letter stamps* were printed on plain *white* paper, without the “*safety*” ground.

*The Printing, Staff, and Appliances.*—The large stones, to which the designs for the stamps were transferred, were put to press according to the daily requirements.

The presses, hurriedly collected and arranged in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the Mint at Bordeaux, included examples of all kinds of old models, all but one of them worked by hand; there were about a dozen in all. This machinery, although of old design, could produce good work when it was in good order.

Lithographic printing is done as follows:—The stone having been carefully wedged up, a workman wets it with a sponge, and then passes over it the roller charged with ink; the moisture in the porous stone prevents its surface from receiving the greasy ink, which is on the contrary taken up by the ink of the design; the latter is also in slight relief, due to the eating in of the nitric acid into the unprotected surface of the stone. There is a more scientific explanation of this operation, but that which we have given has the advantage of simplicity. In any case, the stone having been inked, the sheet of paper upon which an impression is to be taken is laid upon it; a leather tympan is then shut down upon the sheet, a rack holds the tympan down and gives the pressure by means of a pedal moved by the workman. The rack being fixed, the bed of the machine is run forward by a drum; when the stone has passed the whole length of the rack, the workman releases the latter and the bed is run back by a counterweight. The tympan is raised, and the printed sheet is lifted from the stone and laid on a shelf, which forms part of the press and on which the sheets are piled up.

The same operation is repeated for each sheet.

The advantage of lithography lies in the facility it offers for the reproduction and transferring of designs; on the other hand, it has the inconvenience of blurring the lines and of slowness in the printing.

M. Delebecque, in a letter addressed to M. de Rothschild, and in another addressed to M. Durrieu, thus describes the condition of the workshop at Bordeaux :—



“Due account must be taken of the numberless difficulties that we have had to encounter in carrying out this work. We were short of everything, of workmen to commence with; and we had to employ people who had no knowledge of the work required of them. The supply of printing presses was insufficient, and we had been obliged to take old, worn-out machines, for, the Government being at Bordeaux at the time, every printer stuck to his own equipment and would not part with it at any price. Coloured inks were unobtainable; we had to manufacture them ourselves out of whatever we could get, and often they were imperfectly ground. For gumming we had bricklayers, labouring men, and all kinds of people who knew nothing about the work they had to do. It was with the greatest difficulty that we were able to produce what we did. At any other time, and with the ordinary appliances for printing, we could have turned out, without difficulty, as perfect work as that of Paris.”

Eye-witnesses, however, have given us a somewhat different account, in which the provisional printing of the stamps at Bordeaux appears to have proceeded most quietly, monotonously even, in the midst of the feverish agitation all around. Once the establishment of the works was completed, we have been told, everything went on mechanically, for the same operations were repeated over and over again without change. M. Augé Delile, most affable and in the best of humours, finding himself almost unexpectedly at the head of a very lucrative business, accepted philosophically the difficulties that arose from time to time.

It appears that the superintendence was not all that could be wished, since a considerable theft of stamps was only discovered after the thief had got safely away!

*Gum.*—The gumming was done by hand, the mucilage employed being, we believe, gum arabic without any admixture.

*Examination and Delivery.*—The finished sheets were handed over to the Comptroller by the Director of the Printing Establishment. The following is a copy of an invoice taken at hazard (dated “7 Fevrier 1870”), which will give an idea of the numbers of sheets that were rejected:—

Nature of Stamps.	Number of Sheets.		
	Good.	Bad.	Total.
1 c.	none	122	122
2 c.	800	41	841
4 c.	500	10	510
5 c.	500	4	504
10 c.	3,000	262	3,262
20 c.	none	5	5
30 c.	none	41	41
40 c.	200	none	200
80 c.	300	3	303
Unpaid Letter	500	22	522

*Issue of the Postage Stamps and of the Unpaid Letter Stamp.*—There is no official document to fix the dates of issue of the Bordeaux stamps; a Circular dated October 22, 1870, directs the Postmasters not to put the new stamps on sale until the stocks of those with the effigy of the Emperor are exhausted. The first stamps manufactured were, as we have already stated, the 20 c.; it may be supposed that

this value was on sale to the public from the 15th November.

The set consists of nine values of postage stamps and one Unpaid Letter stamp:—

1. *Postage Stamps with Large Numerals.*



- 1 c., olive on greenish blue.
- 2 c., red-brown on very light brown.
- 4 c., grey on white.

2. *Postage Stamps with Small Numerals.*



- 5 c., green on pale green.
- 10 c., bistre on pale yellow.
- 20 c., blue on very pale azure.
- 30 c., brown on light brown.
- 40 c., orange-red on light brown.
- 80 c., rose on pale rose.

3. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.*



- 15 c., black on white.

*Varieties of Paper.*—There are no important variations in the papers; we may note, however:—

- Postage Stamps.* 4 c., on very slightly rosy paper.
- 5 c., on yellowish green "
- Unpaid Letter.* 15 c., on slightly bluish "
- 15 c., on rather yellowish "

*Varieties of Shade of the Impression.*—These are very numerous in the values; we only give the most prominent:—

- 1 c., olive-green.
- 1 c., deep olive-green.
- 1 c., yellowish "
- 2 c., deep red-brown.
- 2 c., pale "
- 2 c., brown-red (the red tint predominating).
- 4 c., grey.
- 4 c., lilac-grey.
- 4 c., brownish grey.
- 5 c., dark green.
- 5 c., light "
- 5 c., yellow-green.
- 10 c., brownish bistre.
- 10 c., bistre.
- 10 c., yellowish bistre.
- 10 c., yellow.
- 10 c., orange-yellow.
- 20 c. ( Type I. ), very deep blue.
- 20 c. ( " ), blue.
- 20 c. ( " ), pale blue.
- 20 c. ( " ), sky-blue.

- 20 c. (Type II.), deep blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), dull blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), pale "  
 20 c. ( " ), sky-blue.  
 20 c. (Type III.), deep blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), dull blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), pale "  
 20 c. ( " ), sky-blue.  
 20 c. ( " ), pale sky-blue.  
 30 c., black-brown.  
 30 c., brown.  
 30 c., light brown.  
 40 c., vermilion.  
 40 c., red.  
 40 c., orange-red.  
 40 c., orange.  
 40 c., pale orange-yellow.  
 80 c., very deep rose.  
 80 c., rose.  
 80 c., pale rose.  
 80 c., lilac-rose.

[We have translated the names of all the colours given in the above lists as literally as possible.—*Ed. M. J.*]

*The Different Types of the 20 c.*—There were, as we have seen, three original varieties of the design of the 20 c., one produced by a drawing on stone and the other two by engraving on stone.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

TYPE I.—The head in this type appears to be smaller than that in the others, though if measured

it will be found to be exactly the same, both in height and width. There is less shading on the face, and the shading on the neck consists of dots.

The coloured line surrounding the circle of pearls is hardly visible at the top. The space between the pearls and the bottom line of the top label is *nearly a millimetre in depth*.

The lettering of the inscriptions is small, and so is the Greek pattern at the side; all the *white* portions of the frame are less conspicuous than in the other types.

There is a defect in the circle of pearls below the neck of the effigy: a little to the right of the "O" of "POSTES" one of the pearls is mis-shapen, and touches both its neighbour on the left and the white line surrounding.

The stamps of this type are scarce.

TYPE II.—The shading on the neck is formed of lines instead of dots.

The line surrounding the circle of pearls is very distinct, and there is hardly any space between it and the top label.

The details of the design are usually quite clear.

All the letters are small, and they are as wide as they are high.

TYPE III.—The shading of the neck is again formed of lines; the line surrounding the circle is very distinct, and still nearer to the top label than in Type II.

All the details of the design are, as a rule, sufficiently clear.

All the letters are larger, and they are greater in height than in width. These differences in the shapes of the letters are very easily recognised.

The stamps of Type III. are the most common.

(To be continued.)

## The Disappearing Stamps;

Or, The Perils of the Perforation Gauge.

A CONDENSED TRAGEDY.

By ERNEST MESURIER, U.P.A.

\* \* \*

IT was about the year 19— that a new terror was added to the trials and difficulties of the scientific Philatelist, a terror all the more terrible from the fact that it was not at first recognised as such, but its effects on the contrary were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and studied with the utmost diligence.

The accurate measurement of perforations had been reduced to an exact science a few years previously, and by means of the micrometer gauge elaborated by a committee of all the leading Philatelists, and issued under the auspices of the U.P.A. (Universal Philatelic Association), fractional perfora-

tions could be gauged with absolute exactitude to three places of decimals.

Under the influence of the fresh light thus thrown upon the Great Perforation Question, and the ample scope offered to the true students of minute details, the really scientific catalogues had increased in size by leaps and bounds. With the exception of the few States which had never issued stamps in a perforated condition, the bare lists of the varieties of almost every country were sufficient to fill a good-sized volume; and a complete catalogue, if such a thing had ever been published, would have formed a library in itself. Real specialists devoted their attention to

one issue, or even to one stamp, and with a few variations of paper and shade, multiplied by the innumerable diversities revealed by the micrometer gauge, were able to fill a Philatelic Album with the One Penny, Issue xvii., of the South African Federation, or the 50,000 reis, Issue cxi., of Brazil.

It is true that there were a few Conservative Collectors who refused to accept as distinct varieties cases in which the gauge of the perforation differed from the normal by less than one quarter of a hole to the two centimetres, but these were a very small minority, and no one will forget the wave of excitement which spread over the Philatelic World on the discovery of a copy of the current Twopence Halfpenny of the British Isles perf. 14.064 at top and bottom and 14.072 at the sides. The first specimen that came upon the market fetched a record price at one of the great six days' auctions of Messrs. Biddum, Sellem, and Co., and the publication a week later in *The British Isles Philatelic Perforator* (a daily paper devoted entirely to the interests of collectors of British stamps only) of a full description of an entire sheet containing even more extraordinary varieties, only served to increase the enthusiasm and still further put up the market quotations.

The description of this extraordinary sheet, to those who stopped for a moment to consider its true inwardness, was indeed calculated to strike terror into the heart of the most hardened of gaugers. Not only was there no single stamp upon it, of which the perforation gauged exactly the normal 14.025, but close examination showed that no two of the stamps were exactly alike in that respect.

Serious Philatelists certainly did begin to shake their heads a little over the report that another entire sheet, purchased at a different office a few weeks later, exhibited an entirely different set of varieties, and scoffers suggested that in order to form a complete collection of the Twopence Halfpenny stamp of the British Isles, it would probably be found necessary to possess every stamp of that value that had ever been printed!

The same idea, with a difference, had already occurred to some other people, who were not exactly scoffers. The great majority of the stamps obtainable showed no variation at all; there was consolation in this. At the same time there were undoubtedly numerous varieties to be found by those that searched for them; there was encouragement in that. It was plainly not necessary to obtain every stamp that existed, but it might be necessary to obtain a large proportion of the stamps that had been printed upon a certain nature of paper.

For it had begun to be recognised by a few—each of whom kept the matter dark, and was surprised every time that he discovered that someone besides himself had come to the same conclusion—that there was a little something about the paper of these curious stamps, which differentiated them from the normal. There was great disagreement, however, among these knowing ones as to what the characteristic of this paper was. One was guided by a yellowish tinge, another declared that he had always found them bluish grey on the back, while a third was of opinion that the true tint was a very pale

greenish brown, with a kind of purple lustre on the surface when looked at horizontally in a certain (or uncertain) light. One searcher, who declared (when brought before the magistrate) that he could tell these stamps best in the dark, by the feel of the paper, got into serious trouble through being found behind the counter of the Charing Cross Post Office after hours, with his hand in the stamp-drawer, an unsympathetic, and I may add unphilatelic, jury refusing to accept his explanation of the circumstances.

In the meantime some more extraordinary events still had been taking place, pointing to a conclusion that, to any well-regulated mind, was as shocking as it was incredible.

The first specimen of which the discovery was publicly announced was, as has already been stated, described as perf. 14.064 × 14.072. It was sold by public auction on Thursday, January 19th, 19—. Its happy purchaser paid for it on the fall of Mr. Biddum's hammer, and carried it home in triumph, escorted by two policemen in uniform, with a private detective on the other side of the street, for fear lest he should be garrotted for the sake of the priceless treasure that he had just acquired. One of his first acts was, naturally, to gauge this wonderful perforation himself and satisfy himself, by personal examination, that it was as described. Great was his astonishment when, after some hours spent in the careful adjustment and application of the full-power micrometer gauge, he found the perforation to be 14.071 × 14.079. He could hardly believe his eyes, but repeated examination of the machine and the stamp showed that these measurements were as nearly correct as could be expected. What was he to do? The stamp was abnormal, no doubt, but not as described in the auctioneers' catalogue. By the last post that night he sent a letter to the firm notifying them of the latter fact, and also of his intention to submit the stamp forthwith to the Expert Committee of the U. P. A., British Branch, which he did by Registered and Insured Express Packet, the first thing the following morning. I mention these little details, and others that follow, to show the promptitude with which action was taken in this mysterious matter, and that there was no possibility of the stamp being exchanged or tampered with in any way.

In the course of the afternoon of Saturday, January 21st, the packet, having been forwarded from the London Office of the U. P. A., reached the seaside residence of Professor Tower, M. P. for the Philatelic Division of the Strand. The Professor acknowledged that the packet was not opened until the Sunday morning, after breakfast, when he proceeded to examine the stamp, and he does not appear to have been greatly shocked at finding the perforation to be, according to his gauge, 14.075 × 14.083. He stated afterwards that he thought it quite possible that this difference might be due to a personal error either in the machine or in the eyes of the owner of the stamp, and that in any case it was not of serious importance. It is well to add here that these insinuations were indignantly repudiated, both by the owner of the stamp and by the manufacturer of the gauges, and that Professor Tower's conservative principles, both in Philately and in Politics, are well known.

It was not until Friday, January 27th (the proceedings of the Committee were always characterised by a due deliberation), that the stamp in question, with others, reached Mr. F. E. Hammond, the celebrated Surrey Philatelist, who very soon convinced himself that all those who had previously examined it were entirely wrong, and that the true gauge was 14.079 (a little over rather than under)  $\times$  14.087 (full). In the course of the following week, the stamp passed through the hands of the Rev. Campbell Brown, M.A., of Blackheath, whose opinion was that the perforation was 14.085  $\times$  14.094. And on Monday, February 6th, it reached the last member of the Committee, the writer of this eventful history, who, after keeping it for a fortnight and examining it every day, was prepared to swear at the end of that time (if not sooner) that the perforation had changed from 14.088  $\times$  14.096 to 14.092  $\times$  14.100, and that it was still changing.

The mere contemplation of such an impossibility as this was enough to reduce any one to imbecility; it was possible that a combination of three or four strong minds and commanding intellects might be able to stand it and even to arrive at some solution of this ghastly mystery. The Expert Committee of the U.P.A. was accordingly called together by an urgent summons.

Six months (we were determined that our decision should not be arrived at too hastily) were spent in most careful measurements, varied only by Committee Meetings at which earnest, and sometimes warm, discussions took place. By that time it was manifest, almost without the aid of the micrometer, that the stamp had grown smaller, and we hastily returned it to its owner for fear it might disappear altogether, with the unanimous expression of our opinion that it was genuine and *original*, especially the latter. But the thought of it produced a very creepy sensation, and we eyed our little accumulations of various kinds with considerable anxiety.

How was this dreadful thing to be accounted for? Could the authorities who were supposed to be responsible for the issue of the stamps explain this phenomenon? It was not very likely, but it was worth trying.

A humble letter, marked *Strictly Confidential*, addressed to the Postmaster-General, elicited an immediate response, but this merely took the form of a printed acknowledgment of receipt, with a promise that the communication should receive due attention. After a few weeks of anxious suspense an oracular reply was received from the "Secretary, General Post Office," to the effect that the nidification of the genus *equus*, sex female, was a process unknown apparently to naturalists, but that mares' nests had been discovered in times past, and probably would be in the future, so long as Philatelists continued to exist. This was adding insult to injury.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue were unable to see anything in it; and the Controller of Stamps was of opinion that the circumstances, if they should indeed turn out to be such as were narrated in the communication, F. No. 563,891, addressed to him, were certainly circumstances over which he had no control.

This was awful! Stamps were becoming "small

by degrees," if not "beautifully less," and no official explanation was forthcoming. There was only one chance left, and that but a poor one. The great stamp manufacturers, Messrs. John le Streete and Co., Limited, had never (well, hardly ever) yet been known to reveal any of the secrets of their processes, but it was just possible that if properly approached they might just for once be persuaded to vouchsafe a little information in regard to this very mysterious case.

An influential Philatelist, no less a personage indeed than the Marquis of Devonshire and Lincoln, was prevailed upon to take the matter up and to ask a few simple questions, to which answers could not well be refused. It was thus elicited:—

First, that the Twopence Halfpenny stamps had for many years past invariably been printed on the same nature of paper, and that it was absolutely impossible that they should have been printed upon any other.

Second, that there was a special paper, the nature of which was—well—was of the nature of a State Secret, invented by one of the Directors of the Firm, which was employed exclusively for certain stamps; and that it was practically impossible that any of this paper could under any conceivable circumstances have been used for Postage Stamps.

Third (this was after specimens of the abnormal stamps had been produced, by the influential personage alluded to above out of his own collection), that a sheet of this special paper must, in some quite unaccountable manner, have got mixed with the paper used for the Twopence Halfpenny Postage Stamps. And—

Finally, that the nature of this paper was such that it gradually shrank, and was self-absorbed, so to speak, in such a manner that, in exactly Two Hundred and Five years from the date of its being printed upon, it would be completely absorbed, and would vanish into nothingness. That the object of the use of this paper was to enable the exact age of a stamp, an important point sometimes in the case of stamps used upon certain documents, to be ascertained by exact measurement of its area, the latter varying in the inverse ratio of the age and in accordance with a certain mathematical formula, contained in a sealed envelope deposited in the largest and strongest safe in the basement of Somerset House.

Thus was the Great Philatelic Mystery of 19—cleared up. The solution was not a very satisfactory one, for there was no known method of arresting the process of self-absorption that was slowly but surely going on. The formerly happy possessors of these treasures have come to regard them with sorrowful eyes. It is rumoured that one of the entire sheets that were discovered is still unbroken in the possession of its original purchaser; nothing will induce him to mutilate it, or to use the stamps for postage while they are still large enough for that purpose. It is understood that he looks at it once a year, a few hours after midnight on the 31st of March, and that he is wondering whether, about the year 2100, or later, the microscopic labels that they will then have become will still be recognised by the Post Office!

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

To Publishers. I DESIRE to draw attention to the notice which I publish below, and I shall be greatly obliged if all publishers of stamp journals throughout the world will send in files of their publications from the commencement of the present volume. Accounts should be sent in annually to our firm, and the amounts due will at once be remitted.

**"PHILATELIC LITERATURE.**

"I wish to make my philatelic library as complete as possible, and desire to subscribe to every stamp periodical that is issued throughout the world.

"Editors or publishers will oblige by sending their publications regularly, addressed to—

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T.,  
"c/o Stanley Gibbons, Limited,  
"391, Strand, London,

who have kindly consented to act as my agents in this matter, and who will pay all subscriptions on my behalf.

"CRAWFORD.

"December, 1901."

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that are given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Indo-China to Nossi-Bé . . . . .	£240
Tonga, Samoa, Sarawak . . . . .	281
Ecuador (2 vols.) . . . . .	265
U.S. Possessions' . . . . .	209
Obock to St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	192
Servia . . . . .	180
Finland, Levant, and Wenden . . . . .	566
Chili . . . . .	178
Senegal to Tunis and Monaco . . . . .	144
Cape of Good Hope and Mafekings . . . . .	797
Cashmere . . . . .	380

Baden, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover, Mecklenburg, etc. . . . .	£1,277
Denmark . . . . .	244
Salvador (2 vols.) . . . . .	290
Venezuela . . . . .	168
Shanghai . . . . .	417

\* \* \*

**Purchase of the Philippine Remainers.** MANY of our readers will remember that some two years ago we published, in the *Monthly Journal*, a list of a vast quantity of the Philippine Islands stamps, which had been seized by the

American authorities in Manilla, and which in due course were sold by public auction. During the past year or so a representative of the purchasers has been trying to find a buyer of these stamps among the leading dealers of the world. We have just received information that our good friend M. Victor Robert, of Paris, has bought this enormous stock of about twenty-six million stamps, the sum paid being nearly £8,000. We hope to be able to announce very shortly a number of extraordinarily cheap sets of the Philippine stamps; but there is not enough time now, as we go to press so early this month.

\* \* \*

**The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited,** HAVE just issued their first report and balance-sheet, which I print below, and take the opportunity of pointing out to my *confrères* in the trade the advantages to be gained from joining this Association, which has already done good work, and which has been enabled to collect a number of what were presumably "bad debts," and has also succeeded in getting several "approval lots" returned that had been *overlooked* by the receivers.

Full particulars and rules may be had from the Secretary—

Mr. J. Crawford,  
63, Chancery Lane,  
London, W.C.

"In presenting the First Annual Report of the above Association the Directors feel bound to express their regret that their efforts have not met with the support that they had hoped for, inasmuch that the number of members of the stamp trade availing themselves of the advantages which this Association offers has not fulfilled their expectations.

"At the same time they are pleased to report that the membership has steadily increased, and they see no reason why it should not continue to do so, and express the hope that all members will use their utmost endeavour to introduce new shareholders.

"The Directors beg to submit the accounts of the Association to November 30th, 1901.

"The Directors call the attention of the members to the deficit of £26 16s. 8d., which is caused entirely by the successful prosecution undertaken against Bulmer, and the heavy initial expense of flotation of the Association. In accordance with the Articles of Association all the Directors

retire, and with the exception of Mr. T. H. Thompson, who, owing to removal to Bishop Auckland, does not desire to continue his Directorship, are eligible for re-election.

“J. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT NOV. 30TH, 1901.

NOMINAL CAPITAL—			
1,000 shares at one guinea each, £1,050.			
RECEIPTS.			
39 shares subscribed at one guinea each	£	s.	d.
23 subscriptions for 1901-2	40	19	0
Sale of extra inquiry tickets	24	3	0
Commission on debts collected	1	10	0
Cash collected on account of members	5	19	11
	1	4	2
	<hr/>		
	73	16	1
	<hr/>		
Balance brought down	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions due, not paid	7	2	2
Deficit	3	3	0
	26	16	8
	<hr/>		
	37	1	10
	<hr/>		
EXPENDITURE.			
Cost of books, stationery, and printing	£	s.	d.
Remuneration to Secretary, postages, and petty expenses	22	1	2
Half cost Bulmer prosecution	25	3	0
Cash on hand	19	9	7
	7	2	2
	<hr/>		
	73	16	1
	<hr/>		
LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.
Creditors	35	17	8
	<hr/>		
	37	1	10
	<hr/>		
	37	1	10

J. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*

*Examined and found correct, R. WESTHORN.*

\* \* \*

**Mafeking  
Siege  
Stamps.**

GUSTAV ADOLF ETTLING, printer, of Old Main Street, Kimberley, was brought before Mr. J. J. Christie, R.M., on Saturday, October 12th, for the purposes of a preliminary examination in connection with a charge of fraud.

Inspector Lorimer conducted the case for the Crown, while Mr. Pugh (Messrs. Mallet and Bowen) appeared for the accused.

The following affidavit, made by William Meurant, printer, on Friday, was put in and adhered to: During and after the siege of Kimberley I was in the employ of Mr. Ettling, printer, of Old Main Street. I was in his employ for about thirteen years. About April, 1900, Henry Adlington took up the position of foreman there, and he continued in that position until some time after the siege of Mafeking was raised. I received instructions from Mr. Ettling to print from forms “Mafeking Besieged” on postage stamps, something similar to the three stamps now produced. I carried out these instructions, and printed a large number of these stamps. The paper on which these stamps (produced) are pasted is similar to the paper which was in stock up to the time that I left Mr. Ettling’s service (about August, 1901). The postal cancelling stamp I saw applied by Mr. Ettling himself. This was done on the same day that I had done my part of the work, as mentioned above. I have printed these stamps on various occasions, under Mr. Ettling’s supervision, and whenever I was doing this work the place was entirely locked up, back and front, and only three of us were inside, viz. Mr. Ettling, the manager, and myself. I remember Mr. Adlington being arrested for assaulting Mr. Ettling. On the day of the assault I met Adlington in the Standard Restaurant, and said to him, “What have you been doing to the boss?” or words to that effect. He answered, “I gave him a good hiding, and now he has got a warrant out for my arrest. I want to go off to Johannesburg in a few days, as you know, and now he is stopping me by having me arrested. The best thing that you can do,

Bill, is to go down and tell him he must be careful, or else I shall let out about the stamps that we altered.” I accordingly went down to see Mr. Ettling at his private house, and bade him “Good morning,” and asked him what had happened. He answered, saying that Adlington hit him in a cowardly fashion, and took him unawares. I asked him the reason, and he said it was for some business cards which Adlington had lost the copy of, and that he had a warrant out for his arrest, and that if he was not mistaken, Adlington must be under arrest already. After sympathising with Mr. Ettling, I said, “Don’t you think it is best for you to leave the matter alone, as it might cause Adlington to speak about the affair of the stamps?” Mr. Ettling, however, replied that he was going on with the case because Adlington could not prove that stamps had been altered or forged on his premises, everything connected with the same having been destroyed. I then asked him if he was certain of that, and he said, “Yes.” He then said to me, “You remain quiet, and don’t say anything about it. You know that I have always treated you well, and I expect you to be with me in this matter.” I said, “Well, yes.” I then went up to meet Adlington at the Standard Restaurant, together with Detective Fisher. I went into the back room, at the invitation of Adlington. Fisher was present. I told Adlington what had happened at Ettling’s house. Adlington then showed me the Post Office cancelling stamp, in the presence of Fisher. He also said, “I am going down to see Ettling myself.” A few hours afterwards I too went to see Ettling at his house concerning his business, meeting Adlington on the road. Mr. Ettling spoke of the assault again, and Adlington arrived at the house whilst I was there. I then left for the shop. The same afternoon, or next day, I am not sure which, Adlington and Ettling came into the shop together, and went to the back yard. When Adlington had left the shop, Ettling came in and told me that the things had been destroyed. By this he meant the stamps, as well as every article that we used in the work. He then said, “If ever the swine wants to come back to my office, I’ll give him such a hiding as he never had before for his low, blackmailing ways. Whatever you do, you stick with me.”

Mr. Pugh: This is practically the first time we have heard of the affidavit, and we should therefore like to reserve our right to cross-examine until later.

Mr. Christie: The law requires that a man against whom a charge is laid should be brought before the magistrate as soon as possible. I don’t know whether the prosecutor desires to go on with the case to-day.

Inspector Lorimer: I have no desire to go on with the case to-day.

Mr. Pugh: I take it that these proceedings are simply formal?

Mr. Christie: You can arrange with Captain Lorimer a date for formally hearing the case.

Another affidavit, made by T. J. Beeman, of 14, Villiers Street, was then put in and sworn to. It was as follows: I have been a stamp collector for the last twenty years, and have at various times improved my collection by the sale of duplicates. Shortly after the relief of Mafeking I received a message from Mr. Ettling to the effect that he would be glad if I would call upon him and see some Mafeking stamps which he had for disposal. I called on him, and he showed me some, several of which were new to me, and as a result I purchased a few from him, to the extent of £5. This was on June 18th, 1900. What stamps I did not require I sent to London to be sold, and in due course received the amount realised by them. I have no doubt as to the genuineness of these particular stamps, as in every case they were on envelopes addressed to parties in Mafeking, and bearing Mafeking postmarks. A short time after this

Mr. Ettling sent me another message, stating that he had other stamps which he would like to show me. This he did from time to time, and as a result I purchased stamps on various occasions, which I sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., in London, who are the largest stamp dealers in the world. I sent them these stamps in good faith as being genuine, as I had not at that time any doubt of Mr. Ettling's *bona fides*. To my surprise they were returned almost *in toto*, accompanied by a very strong remonstrance from the dealers for having, as they seemed to think, sent them what I must have known to be fabricated stamps. The result of this was that I applied to Mr. Ettling for a refund of the money that I had paid for these stamps, the amount estimated and agreed upon between us being £40. This sum Mr. Ettling refunded to me, at the same time repudiating any knowledge of, or implication in the manufacture of, the stamps. He stated that they had come to him in a legitimate manner, but declined to give me the names of the parties that he had got them from.

Inspector Lorimer: Are you at the present time able to tell the difference between the altered stamp and the genuine one? (handing witness three stamps, which he examined through a magnifying glass).

Witness: I should have doubt as to the genuineness of the postmarks. They are not so clean cut, and the ink does not appear to be the same as indicated by the usual postmarks.

Mr. Christie: If you are not prepared on oath to answer the question, say so.

Witness: I am not prepared to give an opinion as regards the stamps, but my own opinion would be that the postmarks are not genuine. I don't profess to be an expert, only a collector.

Inspector Lorimer: Do you remember the date of the last transaction?

Witness: The early part of September, 1900.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugh: At this particular time you were buying other stamps?

Witness: Yes.

Are you quite certain you did not mix these stamps with any others?—Yes.

When you purchased these stamps you examined them very carefully?—I had a fair look through, but did not examine them minutely.

Did you ask for a guarantee?—I never asked for a guarantee from Mr. Ettling in regard to any dealings.

You know that Mr. Ettling refused to guarantee these stamps?—Mr. Ettling refused to guarantee stamps to me. I practically bought them at my own risk.

Did Mr. Ettling offer you special inducements to buy stamps from him?—No; he did not.

The next and last affidavit put in and sworn to was that of Thomas Henzelt King, an engraver, of 13, Ebdon Street, which was as follows: About the end of August, 1900, or the beginning of September, 1900, Mr. Ettling came to my shop requesting me to make him a brass stamp for cancelling postage stamps. He brought me a facsimile of what he wanted, saying that he wanted it for the purpose of cancelling some genuine postage stamps that he had received from Mafeking, some of which he had in his possession, and showed me. I made him two brass stamps of different dates, both dates being, I believe, for April, 1900. One of them, so far as I remember, was for April 11th, 1900. The stamps that I made were imitations of the Mafeking Post Office defacing stamp. When completed, I handed them over to Mr. Ettling, and charged him 15s. apiece for them. I handed him both stamps made of brass during September, 1900.

Inspector Lorimer: Do you find any of the stamps in front of you dated as stated in your affidavit?

Witness: Yes; one is dated the 11th.

In reply to the magistrate, witness stated that the stamps he made for the accused would make a similar impression to the one on the stamp he mentioned.

Inspector Lorimer: You have made stamps for the Post Office before?

Witness: Some time ago, in Cape Town. Those made for Ettling were only imitations of the Mafeking defacing mark.

Replying to Mr. Christie, witness said the accused showed him a Mafeking stamp with the date stamped on it, and asked him to make a stamp which would cause a similar impression.

Cross-examined: Could the postmark have been made by any other stamp than the one you made?—Certainly.

You would not swear that these stamps were not marked in the Mafeking Post Office?—For all I know.

Mr. Christie: Are you aware that it is an offence to make a Post Office date stamp for any private individual?

Witness: No; I would not regard it as a Post Office stamp, as it had a fixed date.

Further questioned by Mr. Christie, witness said he asked the accused what he wanted the stamps for, and he said he wanted them to stamp over some postage stamps he had received from Mafeking for his own collection. Accused did not enjoin secrecy from him in the matter.

A remand was then granted, on the request of Inspector Lorimer, till November 6th, for the production of further evidence, bail being allowed in the sum of £500, accused for £250, and another person for the remainder.

The preliminary examination in connection with the proceedings against Gustav Adolf Ettling, master printer, Main Street, Kimberley, regarding the alleged overprinting of stamps with the words "Mafeking Besieged," etc., was resumed, on remand, before Mr. J. J. Christie, R.M., on Wednesday morning, November 6th. Mr. W. J. Pugh (Messrs. Mallett and Bowen) appeared for the accused, Captain S. Lorimer, C.P., conducted the proceedings on behalf of the police.

In reply to the R.M., Captain Lorimer explained that he intended to call a witness from Johannesburg, who had made an affidavit in connection with the case.

The R.M. suggested that the witness should repeat his evidence in the hearing of the accused, and not simply confirm the affidavit.

Captain Lorimer then called—

Edward Henry Adlington, printer, resident in Johannesburg, who, prior to the war, carried on the *Mining Journal* printing works there, and has recently reopened business. Witness said he knew the accused, and was in his employ from March, 1900, to May, 1901, at Kimberley, practically acting as foreman under the accused. Witness was here handed certain stamps and requested to examine them carefully. Asked if he knew those stamps, he replied that he seemed to recognise them. The question being again put by the Magistrate, witness said the first three stamps handed to him, marked exhibit "A," he recognised; he also recognised the other two, marked exhibit "D," as similar to the first three. Witness went on to say that he was lately in possession of these five stamps, and handed them over to the police at Johannesburg. He got them at the time when some imitations were being printed in Mr. Ettling's office. He took them as curios. This was shortly after the siege of Mafeking. Witness set up the type, under the instructions and supervision of the accused, and the machinist, Meurant, printed the stamps. A number were printed, all similar to those produced. He could not give any idea of the number. They were

printed on different occasions. Asked to explain the circumstances more fully, witness said that after the relief of Mafeking, when railway communication was being restored, and the rage for Mafeking stamps set in, accused came to him and said he would like to get some good imitations of Mafeking postage stamps printed, which he wished to send to Germany. Accused had some genuine Mafeking siege stamps in his stamp album, and showed witness one such stamp, saying that he wanted it imitated. Witness set up the type. Witness handed the Magistrate one of the stamps produced, with the words "Mafeking Besieged" printed in Doric type, and explained that this type the accused had in his office as part of his plant. Other stamps produced were printed in "skeleton" type, and this the accused procured from outside for the purpose and handed to witness. The work was done as an ordinary job, and there was practically no secrecy about it. Again asked if he could give any idea of the number printed, witness said, roughly speaking, he should say 100 were printed at different times. Witness made an affidavit relating to the case while at Johannesburg. The affidavit produced was the same. Having read it over, witness said it was correct.

The R.M. read the affidavit, as follows: "I am the proprietor of the *Mining Journal* printing works, No. 5, Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Immediately after the siege of Kimberley, during the month of March, 1900, I proceeded from Port Elizabeth to Kimberley to take up a position as foreman under the firm of G. A. Ettling, printer, Main Street, Kimberley. I was employed by Mr. G. A. Ettling from the month of March, 1900, till the commencement of May, 1901. During this time a series of frauds took place under the supervision and instructions of Mr. Ettling. Shortly after the relief of Mafeking a set of skeleton printing type was brought from Mafeking to Kimberley for Mr. Ettling for the purpose of printing Mafeking siege stamps; also there was a Doric type used, being part of his (Mr. Ettling's) own plant in Kimberley. The post office die used for stamping these stamps was made in Kimberley to his (Mr. Ettling's) order, by a Mr. King, engraver, Kimberley. The stamping ink used, I was told by Mr. Ettling, he got from the Kimberley Post Office from one of the said office employes. All Mafeking siege stamps were printed by Mr. Ettling's staff (with the exception of the photographic stamps, which were not used). These stamps comprised all values, from halfpenny stamps upwards (surcharged). The men employed by Mr. Ettling in printing these stamps, and who acted under his direct instructions were: E. Adlington, foreman; William Meurant, machinist; and — Trembath, compositor. I, being foreman, received my instructions at irregular intervals from Mr. Ettling as to what stamps he wanted printed. He (Mr. Ettling) kept all these stamps locked up in his safe, and issued them to me when he required same printed. I printed these stamps knowing them to be a fraud, but did so under Mr. Ettling's instructions, on his saying and telling me that he knew them to be good imitations, and that he was sending them to Germany for circulation in that country. After printing these stamps, I found out that Mr. Ettling was selling them in Kimberley as genuine Mafeking siege stamps. On this I refused to print any more of these stamps for Mr. Ettling, which resulted in continuous friction between Mr. Ettling and myself up to the time of my leaving his service. Just before my leaving Mr. Ettling's service, I broke and destroyed the skeleton type in his (Mr. Ettling's) presence to stop any further frauds in stamps taking place so far as I was concerned. The postal stamp on these stamps was stamped by Mr. Ettling himself. On one occasion, during the printing of these stamps, Mr. Ettling gave

me a parcel to take charge of. The parcel contained the two Mafeking stamp post office dies and inking pad. Mr. Ettling told me that they would be safer in my keeping than in his own office, and on my refusing to print any further stamps for him, he (Mr. Ettling) asked me to destroy them. I neglected to do so at the time, until my departure from Kimberley. Before doing so, I showed these dies to Detective Fisher, and informed him what they had been used for. Detective Fisher then wanted to take them. I refused to let him have them, telling him that it would be a breach of confidence on my part. With this, I took these dies and pad to Mr. Ettling's private house and handed them over to him, on receipt of which he (Mr. Ettling) immediately destroyed the die and stamp and threw the pieces in a night soil bucket in the adjoining yard to his private residence. At the same time Mr. Ettling upbraided me for not having destroyed them previously.

"(Signed) E. H. ADLINGTON."

Witness again said he adhered to the affidavit. Further questioned, witness said Meurant might know more about the number printed, but it was doubtful, as accused merely brought the stamps a few at a time, and asked to have them run through the machine. Witness did not think he could give any further information regarding the matter; he had stated all he knew.

Cross-examined: Witness made the affidavit in consequence of having been sent for by the authorities of the Criminal Investigation Department at Johannesburg, who questioned him and asked him to make a statement. Asked how he came to describe the procedure as a fraud, witness said he considered anything which he printed in this way from an original copy was a fraud, so far as the printing was concerned. The stamps were genuine English stamps so far as witness knew. All that was done in accused's office was to print something on the face of the stamp, the words "Mafeking Besieged," or those words with the value attached, 6d. or 3d. as the case might be. The words "Bechuanaland Protectorate" were already on the stamps. Witness did not know that these stamps were, or were not, available for postage purposes. He had never attempted to use them. He knew that before the words "Mafeking Besieged" were printed on them they were available for postage.

Suppose a man brought you a sheet of stamps from the Post Office, and asked you to print something on them. Would you consider that a fraud?—It would depend on what was to be printed.

Supposing he wanted you to print the words "Mafeking Besieged"?—It would depend whether the stamps were to be put into circulation.

Do you consider that the mere fact of printing on the stamps would constitute a fraud?—Not if you wanted to put an advertisement on the back of the stamp; I should say you would be defacing the stamp and destroying its value.

But is not that the purpose for which stamps are printed—to be defaced? That is the actual use to which a stamp is put, is it not?—By the Post Office.

Further questioned: I should consider it a fraud if words were printed on it for circulation as a postal stamp, but if it was not put into circulation I should say it was not a fraud.

The R.M. said he did not know whether this witness's evidence on the point raised had any special value.

Mr. Pugh: I want to know whether, when he uses the word "fraud" in his affidavit, the word is his own, or whether it was put into his mouth by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Cross-examination continued: Witness knew that the accused destroyed a great number of the stamps



printed in the way described. It was done in his presence. He should say the bulk of them were destroyed, but he did not take particular notice. Whether or not accused sent any to Germany he could not say. Accused told him he wanted them to send to Germany.

To sell or to distribute among his friends?—For circulation.

Those stamps cannot circulate in Germany.

The R.M. pointed out that the witness could only say what accused told him.

You say you found out he was selling these stamps. How did you find that out?—A Mr. Beeman had been having general dealings in stamps with the accused, and some time afterwards some of these stamps had been returned.

Do you know that Mr. Ettling bought hundreds of pounds worth of Mafeking stamps?—Yes, I know he bought a great number of stamps from different parties, including people who had come down from Mafeking.

The stamps sold to Mr. Beeman may have been some of those so bought by the accused?—I did not examine those stamps, so I could not say. If Mr. Ettling swears that the stamps which Mr. Beeman bought were some which he (accused) himself bought from Mafeking, I could not say that they were not.

After Mr. Beeman returned these stamps, witness formed the opinion that the stamps were not being used for the purpose intended, and he therefore came to the conclusion that it would be better to stop making these stamps. No more were made so far as witness was concerned, and subsequently, as stated in his affidavit, the dies and stamps were destroyed, the type having been destroyed previously.

Re-examined by Captain Lorimer: The die engraved by Mr. King was used for putting on the Post Office obliterating stamp. Witness knew nothing about the values of the stamps, not having been a collector. He could not say whether it increased the value of the stamp to add the words "Mafeking Besieged." It was simply done to make the stamp look more genuine. Pressed on the point, witness admitted that to treat the stamps in the way described would, in his opinion, increase their value as curios.

By the Court: Several people, besides Mr. Beeman, came and had dealings with the accused, but witness could not say whether the stamps in question were bought by the general public. The Post Office ink and the pad used were destroyed with the other things. Witness did not know who the employé of the Post Office was from whom the accused obtained the ink. Witness knew that genuine Mafeking siege stamps had a special value for collectors, which would naturally be enhanced as the stamps became more rare. Witness had no more of these stamps, except those produced. He merely kept them as curios, to show his friends, and had never had any offer for them. Accused dealt in used postage stamps, as a dealer. Accused had shown him genuine Mafeking stamps. Those made in the way described were a very good imitation of the genuine stamps. A collector would be better able to detect them than an ordinary member of the public.

Were these stamps which you have described calculated to deceive the ordinary public?—I don't think it was done with that idea.

I am not asking you with what idea it was done, but would the effect of this imitation be to deceive the ordinary public? (Witness hesitated.) I don't want you to say so unless you honestly can say so.—In my opinion I don't think it would. A man who collected Mafeking stamps—

You don't answer my question. I asked you a question about the general public, and you are answer-

ing with reference to an expert collector.—Oh, the general public. Yes, I should say myself that it would deceive the general public.

Was the imitation so close that it would be calculated to deceive the general public?—Yes.

Witness did not know the amount which Mr. Beeman paid for the stamps he bought from the accused. Mr. Ettling told him that he had returned the money for those stamps to Mr. Beeman.

Further questioned by the R.M. regarding the process of printing these stamps, witness explained that they could only print one at a time, but the operation could, of course, be repeated as many times as the number of stamps required. Accused used to get them to print, say, a dozen at a time. He should think the largest number printed at one time would be forty or fifty.

At the previous examination Mr. Beeman gave the amount which he got back from the accused as £40, and witness, in reply to the Court, stated that £40 would represent the value of a complete set of Mafeking stamps at that time, including the photographic stamps belonging to the set. Witness was never present at any dealings between the accused and members of the public. Such dealings went on at accused's desk, and the printing works were at the back.

Captain Lorimer: Is it clear in your worship's mind that these alterations increased the value of the stamp?

The Resident Magistrate: It is admitted that to put those words on a stamp would increase its value, from a collector's point of view.

Captain Lorimer: Is it clearly shown in the evidence? If not, I shall have to ask for a further remand, in order to make it clear by calling a collector.

The R.M.: I am not trying this case. As one of the general public, I should say that it would increase the value, but it would be a very good thing to get an expert's opinion upon it.

Captain Lorimer: Then I would ask for a remand until to-morrow.

Mr. Pugh urged that the remand was unnecessary. The fact which the prosecution desired to call further evidence upon was admitted, and was already on the record.

The R.M. pointed out that at a preliminary examination, if the Crown wished to call certain evidence, it was not for the Court to reject such evidence.

Captain Lorimer pressed for the remand.

The case was accordingly remanded.

#### ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The preliminary examination in connection with the proceedings against Gustav Adolf Ettling, master printer, Old Main Street, Kimberley, with reference to the manufacture of imitation Mafeking Siege stamps, was concluded on Thursday before Mr. J. J. Christie, R.M., when the accused was committed for trial on the charge of fraud.

Captain S. Lorimer, C.P., conducted the prosecution, and Mr. W. J. Pugh (Messrs. Mallett and Bowen) appeared for the accused.

John Henry Russell, called by Captain Lorimer to speak, as a collector, as to the value of the stamps after they had been overprinted, gave formal evidence to the general effect that the printing of "Mafeking Besieged" on the stamps would increase their value, from a collector's point of view, though the witness could not say exactly to what extent. At present there seemed to be very little demand for them. He believed the *Argus* stated the other day that there were 200,000 forgeries of them going about the world. (Laughter.) At the date to which these proceedings

referred there was a greater demand, and the value was therefore higher.

In cross-examination, witness explained that he had not taken any particular interest in these Mafeking stamps, not having cared about them. He would not say that they were of no philatelic value; they might be to some people, but not to him personally. He heard something about a notice by the Postmaster-General last year, to the effect that after the relief of Mafeking these stamps had ceased to be available for postal purposes, but he did not see the notice. The firm of Stanley Gibbons claimed to be the largest stamp dealers in the world. He saw in their Stamp Journal that they had asked the Postmaster-General of the Cape to give his opinion on these Mafeking stamps, and that the P.M.G. had replied that they were of no philatelic value whatever, as they were not authorised by the Post Office. If there were 200,000 forgeries on the market, that would, of course, depreciate the value. It might, however, increase the value of the genuine stamps. In purchasing stamps he would, as purchaser, do his best to satisfy himself as to their genuineness. The buyer took the responsibility. If he bought a stamp which he had satisfied himself, after careful inquiry, was genuine, and he afterwards found out that it was a forgery, he would have purchased it at his own risk, and would be to blame for the mistake. Shown one of the stamps produced, a 6d. Cape stamp, witness said, in reply to further questions, that if such a stamp were posted in Mafeking during the siege, and bore the marks of having been so used, it would no doubt be considered of value by some collectors, though others might regard it as of no value at all. He could not say whether or not the 6d. Cape stamp was included in the supposed full set of Mafeking Siege stamps, numbering, he believed, nineteen. A stamp marked "Mafeking Besieged," but which had never been used in Mafeking, and was therefore not included in the nineteen, would be an obvious forgery, and of no value whatever.

During further cross-examination the R.M. pointed out that the Court was not called upon to decide the value of these stamps, but whether if a person dealt with them in the way the accused was alleged to have done, it must have been with fraudulent intent.

By the Court: Witness knew the accused as a collector, but not as a dealer. He had had a few small transactions with him, outside Mafeking stamps, but only by way of exchange. Every collector was not an expert, and nine collectors out of ten would regard the stamps produced as genuine.

Captain Lorimer then closed his case.

Mr. Pugh, in reply to the Court, said he called no witnesses.

The R.M. then read the charge against the accused as follows: "That he did, in or about the month of June, 1900, at Kimberley, wrongfully, falsely, fraudulently, and with intent to defraud, give out and pretend to one Thomas John Beeman, time-keeper, there residing, that certain postage stamps purporting to be of the commercial or philatelic value of £45 sterling, or thereabouts, and to have been regularly surcharged by the military authorities at Mafeking, and defaced in the ordinary course in the Post Office at Mafeking, were genuine stamps so surcharged and defaced; whereas in truth and in fact he, the said Gustav Adolf Ettling, at the time he so pretended as aforesaid, well knew that the said postage stamps which he sold and delivered as aforesaid were not genuine stamps regularly surcharged by the military authorities at Mafeking, or defaced in the ordinary course in the Post Office at Mafeking, but that they were ordinary postage stamps, surcharged and defaced by the said G. A. Ettling, or at his instigation, on his own premises

in the town of Kimberley; and thus the said G. A. Ettling did commit the crime of fraud."

Having read the charge, the R.M. cautioned the accused, with the usual terms, that he was not compelled to say anything, but that anything he said might be used in evidence against him.

Accused replied: I am not guilty of the charge.

Mr. Pugh at this stage applied for the discharge of the accused, on the ground that the prosecution had entirely failed to substantiate the case against him. Accused was charged with fraud. There was nothing in the evidence, however, to show that any person had been defrauded. The only evidence adduced as to any sale of stamps by the accused was to Beeman, who stated that he purchased a parcel from the accused which were sent to London, and subsequently returned to him on the ground that they were bogus stamps. Beeman thereupon went to Ettling, who refunded him the money. There was no evidence that these stamps which Beeman bought were even alleged to have been among those said to have been manufactured in Ettling's office. The prosecution had not produced a single person to show that they had been defrauded of money by Ettling. On the other hand, they had the principal witness for the Crown saying that something like 100, more or less, of these stamps were printed, but that in his presence the bulk of them were afterwards destroyed. The particular stamps now before the Court were never in Mr. Ettling's possession; Adlington took them himself. They were merely *facsimiles* of stamps, printed by Adlington and others, at Ettling's request. They were never sold, but were taken by the persons named, and used for their own purposes—kept as curios. He could not see that the prosecution had made out any case at all against the accused. There were two requisites to the establishment of a charge of fraud, as pointed out by the Lord Chief Justice in the case of *Regina v. Poley* (Roscoe, 1878), in which case the Lord Chief Justice said: "The two requisites, as laid down in *Van der Linden*, for the crime now in question (fraud) are, first, purposed criminal intention, which must be fully, or at least partially proved. In this case that there was a criminal intention, there appears to me to be little doubt. But there is a further requisite, viz. an actual prejudice occasioned to a third person. Simple lies, when the foregoing requisites are wanting, are not within the cognisance of the criminal law." In the present case, Mr. Pugh contended, the prosecution had shown no prejudice done to anybody. The witnesses merely alleged that certain stamps were treated in a certain manner in accused's printing works, the bulk of which stamps were afterwards destroyed. The principal witness said the stamps were manufactured, not for the purpose of defrauding the public in Kimberley, but in order to be sent to Germany—the witness said for the purpose of circulation. A stamp belonging to a British colony could not circulate in Germany; it might be sold as a curio, or a person might distribute such stamps among his friends.

The R.M.: It is a question what the witness means by "circulation."

Mr. Pugh: He said accused told him he wanted them to send to Germany. I asked him, "To sell, or to distribute among his friends?" The witness replied, "For circulation."

The R.M.: It is a question whether, when speaking of persons collecting stamps, the reference would not be to their circulation amongst collectors.

Mr. Pugh: He doesn't say "to sell."

The R.M.: The witness used the term "for circulation," and the point is what the term means in this connection.

Continuing, Mr. Pugh said he took it the prosecu-

tion meant to imply that the five stamps produced were part of what remained of those manufactured in accused's office, after the bulk had been destroyed as stated, but those five stamps were never in the accused's possession, and there was no evidence showing that they were ever sold or exposed for sale, nor was there any evidence to show that the remainder of the balance of those made were sent to Germany as suggested. In the absence of any proof as to what became of the balance, accused was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. It was a fair presumption that they were sent by the accused to friends in Germany as curios, and not for sale, or for circulation in any other sense. He submitted that this disposed of the first requisite to a charge of fraud—criminal intent. The absence of criminal intent was further shown by the fact that when, at a later stage, it was seen that there was a risk of the stamps being wrongfully used, everything connected with them that remained in the accused's possession was destroyed. It now appeared, from the evidence of Mr. Russell, that it had been estimated that there were something like 200,000 forgeries of Mafeking stamps in circulation, and there was nothing to show that the stamps which Mr. Beeman purchased—and purchased, as he himself admitted, at his own risk—were some of the stamps manufactured by the accused. On the contrary, there was every possibility of their having been manufactured elsewhere, and that the person who purchased them in the first instance, and from whom the accused purchased them, were equally misled with the accused himself into supposing that they were genuine. Accused told Beeman that he would not guarantee their genuineness, and Beeman replied that he was prepared to take them at his own risk, which he did. They were returned as being, in the opinion of someone said to be an expert, forgeries. They did not know who the expert was, or what were his qualifications for determining the question. There was not even any direct evidence showing that the stamps actually did go to England and were returned. Beeman informed Ettlting to that effect, and that he would be a great loser by the transaction, whereupon Ettlting said, "Very well. I purchased them from a man in Mafeking; I will send them back to Mafeking, and if the man will refund me the money I will refund it to you." He sent them back to Mafeking, and a week or ten days later showed Beeman a letter from the person in Mafeking returning him the money. Ettlting was refunded £30, and refunded £40 to Beeman, the £10 being the profit Ettlting made on the transaction. He failed to see where there was any fraud. No one had said that they were induced to buy the stamps by any false or fraudulent representation on the part of the accused, either expressed or implied. Beeman appeared to be the only person who bought stamps which were brought back as not genuine, and Beeman was quite satisfied with the stamps at the time the transaction took place. It was a case to which the old maxim, *Caveat emptor*, applied—"Let the purchaser beware." If a purchaser gave money for what proved to be of no value, without any representations having been made that it was of value, that was the fault of the purchaser himself, and not of the seller. If Beeman had any cause of action against Ettlting in this matter, it was a civil and not a criminal action. But Beeman laid no complaint. He got his money returned, and that he was satisfied was shown by the fact that he continued his transactions with the accused. He evidently did not consider that any fraudulent means were used to induce him to make the purchase. Mr. Pugh then dealt with the question of the manufacture of the Post Office cancelling stamp. He produced a sheet published by the *Cape Times*, giving representations of the bulk of the Post Office

stamps used in the Colony. If it was a crime on the part of the accused to order a Post Office cancelling stamp to cancel stamps in his possession, a similar offence was committed here by giving representations of nearly all the Post Office cancelling stamps in use in the Colony. If an engraver did not know that he was liable for making a copy of a Post Office stamp, it was not the place of the person who gave him the order to know it.

The R.M. pointed out that the accused was supposed to know the law. Ignorance of the law was no excuse.

Mr. Pugh submitted that the accused ordered the stamp to be made in an ordinary open way, without any secrecy or wrongful inducement, and with no criminal intent. He was entitled to go to the Post Office, purchase a sheet of stamps, and print whatever he liked on them. Stamps were made for the express purpose of being defaced.

The R.M.: To be used for certain express purposes, including the stamping of letters.

Mr. Pugh: But not for letters alone. They may be used on receipts.

The R.M.: There is a special legal provision for their use on receipts. Their uses are expressly provided for by law.

Mr. Pugh: Does your worship hold that if they are used otherwise than as provided for by law, the person so using them commits a crime?

The R.M.: Oh no; I did not say that.

Mr. Pugh: If so, a man who purchased stamps to place them in a stamp album would not be using them legitimately.

The R.M.: I do not say that.

Mr. Pugh contended that when the accused purchased stamps he was at liberty to do what he liked with them. He could print on them, or advertise on the back of them. He could print his name on the front, as was sometimes done by firms to prevent them from being used by unauthorised persons. He could perforate his name on them, which was also done, for a like purpose. In all these respects, Mr. Pugh submitted, a stamp was on a different footing from a coin. A stamp was issued for the express purpose of being defaced, and the greater the number of stamps defaced, the more the revenue benefited. Therefore there was no crime committed against the Post Office.

The R.M.: There is no allegation of any crime against the Post Office.

Mr. Pugh: We did not know up to now whether the prosecution intended to take that line.

The R.M.: I mentioned in the course of the earlier proceedings that there might possibly be allegations of that kind, but there are none.

Mr. Pugh: Then I will confine myself to the charge of fraud. The speaker then reiterated arguments to show that no fraud had been made out, and that the accused, who had already suffered, both in mind and pocket, by these proceedings, was entitled to his discharge.

The R.M., in giving his decision on the application for discharge, pointed out that it was not desirable, nor would it be expected, that he should discuss the points raised in behalf of the accused. When a person was charged with the commission of a crime, and a preliminary examination was taken, the Magistrate had to satisfy himself that there was a *prima facie* case made out against the accused, and if he were satisfied on that point, it became his duty to commit the accused for trial. It then rested with a higher law officer of the Crown to determine whether or not the prosecution should be proceeded with. In this case the accused was charged with fraud. He need not traverse the evidence, but he would direct attention to section 7 of Act 3 of 1861, which was as

follows: "From and after the taking effect of this Act, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting of any instrument whatsoever, or for committing or attempting to commit theft by means of false pretences, (a) to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned, it shall not be necessary to prove an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged with an intent to defraud." As he had already said, it was not desirable that a magistrate presiding over a preliminary examination should discuss the *pros* and *cons* with reference to the accused, and he was not now prepared to express any opinion on the case. If he were trying the accused, he would be in a different position. He was only concerned at present as to whether a

*prima facie* case had been made out, and he considered the evidence sufficient for that purpose. Looking at the facts alleged, and the sequence of events, there was *prima facie* evidence of some connection between the manufacture of a Post Office die and the impressing of the stamps in the way described, and the sale of stamps to Beeman. He considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and should therefore commit the accused upon that. It rested with the Crown Prosecutor to decide whether the accused should be indicted or not, or what further steps should be taken.

The accused was then committed for trial on the charge of fraud, and again admitted to bail. The previous bail was the accused's own recognisance in the sum of £250, and one surety for a like amount. On Mr. Pugh's application this was now reduced to a personal recognisance for £100, and a surety for a similar sum.—From the *Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser*.

## The Taping Collection.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from vol. xi. page 158.)

\* \* \* \*

### INDIA.

1854.

Lithographed and printed, in Calcutta, on white wove paper watermarked with the Arms of the East India Company. Imperf.

APRIL (?)



$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, red; II. (pair), II.

1 OCTOBER.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue, pale to deep; II. (pair), VIII., 2 (pair), 4.

MAY, 1854.

1 anna, red; VIII. (strip), XIV., XCVI. (complete sheet dated in the margin "September, 1854").

6 OCTOBER.



2 annas, green; XI., 2, 1 (pin-perf.), 1 (*perçé en scie*), 1 (bogus perf.).

1 NOVEMBER.



4 annas, red and blue; IX., 2, 2 (on envelope post-marked at back "Se. 12").

*Error with frame inverted.*

4 annas, red and blue; 1 (cut square).

First printing. Stamps 18 mm. apart laterally, with *blue* wavy lines separating the stamps, and *blue* rosettes where the lines cross. Twelve stamps in the sheet.

4 annas, red and blue; II. (pair), I. 2 (pair), 1.

Second printing. Stamps 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart, no *blue* lines. Twenty-four stamps in the sheet.

4 annas, red and blue; II. (pair), 2 (pair).

Third printing. Stamps 3 mm. apart.

4 annas, red and blue; 4 (horizontal strip), 3 (vertical strip), 6 (two pairs).

1855.

Lithographic transfer after the die had been retouched, pointed bust.

1 anna, red; III., 3.

NOVEMBER, 1855.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on white wove unwatermarked paper, the 4 a. and 8 a. on *blue* surfaced paper. Perf. 14.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue (shades); XIII.  
 1 " brown, II. (pair), XII.  
 2 annas, green; II., I.  
 4 " black; IV., 2 (pair), 1.  
 8 " carmine; X., 1.

Paper accidentally or purposely blued.  
 1 anna, brown; III., 4.

*Varieties imperf.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue; II. (pair).  
 2 annas, green; I.

Half of 4 a. used for 2 a.  
 2 annas (half 4 a.); 1 (on part of original).

1856.

*White paper.*

- 4 annas, black; IX., 2, 1 (imperf.).  
 8 " carmine; VIII.

END OF 1858.

2 annas, pale brown; VI., 2, 2 (colour changed and paper stained blue).



8 pies, purple on *blue*; I., 1 (paper purposely stained).  
 8 " " (pale to deep) on *white*; XIV.

1862.

2 annas, yellow to buff; XI., II. (pair imperf.).

1864.

4 annas, green; IV.

EARLY IN 1866.

Same types and perf. Wmk. Elephant's Head.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue; XII.  
 8 pies, purple; IX.  
 1 anna, brown; XI.

2 annas, orange to deep orange; XV.

4 " green; IV.

8 " carmine; IV.

28 JUNE, 1866.



Fiscal stamps with the top and bottom cut off, and surcharged "POSTAGE."

6 annas, purple ("POSTAGE" small); II., 2, 1 (bogus perf. horizontally).

6 annas, purple ("POSTAGE" larger); IV., 1.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Wmk. Elephant's Head. Perf. 14.

4 annas, green; XIV.

EARLY IN 1867.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Wmk. and perf. as last.

6 a. 8 p., slate; V.

END OF 1867.

Printed and perf. as before, but from a new die.

8 annas, carmine; V.

1873.

Printed and perf. as before, but from a new die.

 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue; III.

1874.

The 8 pies of 1866 surcharged "NINE" in black.

9 on 8 pies, purple; I., I. (double surcharge).

1874.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.  
Wmk. and perf. as before.  
1 rupee, slate; IV.

1874-76.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.  
Wmk. and perf. as before.  
9 pies, lilac; IV.  
6 annas, bistre; V.  
12 annas, Venetian red; III.

1878.

Printed and perf. as before, but from a new die.  
4 annas, green; I.

1882-88.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Wmk. a Five-pointed Star. Perf. 14.

- ½ anna, green (End 1883); III.
- 9 pies, carmine ( " ); III.
- 1 anna, brown-purple (End 1883); V.
- 1½ annas, sepia (Jan., 1882); III.
- 2 " blue (End 1883); III.
- 3 " orange (Jan., 1882); III.
- 4 " olive-green (June, 1885); III.
- 4½ " yellow-green (1 May, 1886); III.
- 8 " dull mauve (1883); II.
- 12 " brown on red (1 April, 1888); I, 1.
- 1 rupee, slate (1883); II.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.  
1ST AUGUST, 1866.



Overprinted "Service" in small type, in *black*.  
No watermark.

- ½ anna, blue; I, 2.
- 1 " brown; I, 1 (paper purposely *blued*).
- 8 annas, carmine; IV., 1. (with broader "S"), 2.

Wmk. Elephant's Head.

- ½ anna, blue; I, 1.
- 8 pies, lilac; III., 2.
- 1 anna, brown; II., 2.
- 2 annas, orange-yellow; I.
- 4 " green; I.
- 4 " " (Type II.); II., 1.

Varieties without period after "Service."

- ½ anna, blue; 1.
- 8 pies, lilac; 1.
- 1 anna, brown; 1.

Overprinted in a different type.

- ½ anna, blue; 1.
- 8 pies, lilac; 1.

Variety imperf.

- 2 annas, orange-yellow; 1.

Forged overprints.

The 6 annas 8 pies (1), the 8 annas, carmine (of the second type), (3), and also in a larger lettering (2). and in *black* and *blue* (1).

Fiscal stamps overprinted for use as Official stamps.

1867.



Ordinary wove paper coloured *lilac*, perf.  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ .  
overprinted "SERVICE POSTAGE," in green, in a  
semicircle.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, lilac ; III., 2.

Double surcharge.<sup>1</sup>

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, lilac ; II. (a vertical pair showing the over-  
print three times).

Long fiscal stamps from which the labels at head and  
foot have been removed, surcharged in green.



2 annas, purple ; II., 1.

4 " " II.

8 " " II.

Overprinted in black.



- 2 annas, purple ; I., 2.

Official imitations.

2 annas (black overprint) ; I.

2 " (green " ) ; I.

4 " " " I.

8 " " " I.

Variety with the original labels unremoved.

2 annas (green overprint) ; I.

Forged perforations at top and bottom.

2 annas (green overprint) ; I.

The unsurcharged fiscal stamp (but with labels re-  
moved) used postally.

2 annas, purple ; 1.

1867.



Overprinted "Service" (in larger type than that  
previously used) by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.,  
in *black*. Wmk. Elephant's Head.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue (shades) ; VI.

1 anna, brown (shades) ; VI. and I. (inverted over-  
print).

2 annas, orange ; IV.

4 " green ; IV.

6 a. 8 p., slate ; I., I. ("SPECIMEN"), 1.

8 annas, carmine ; V.

Forged overprints.

8 pies (I.), 6 a. 8 p. (1) and 1 rupee, slate (I.).

On  
Overprinted H. M. in black.  
S.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna (Type I.) ; 1.

$\frac{1}{2}$  " ( " II.) ; 2.

2 annas, orange ; 1.

Similar overprint, but in larger letters, hand-stamped.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna (Type I.) ; 1.

1 " brown ; 1.

2 annas, orange ; 1.

6 " bistre ; 1.

1 rupee, slate ; 1.

Forged overprint in smaller type on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and  
8 pics.

1874.



On  
Overprinted H. S. on the watermarked stamps and  
M.  
on the later types of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., 4 a., and 8 a.

(i.) in *black*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue ; I., 2.  
 1 „ brown ; I., 3.  
 2 annas, orange ; I., 2.  
 4 „ green ; 2.  
 8 „ carmine ; II., 3.

(ii.) in *blue*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue ; 1.  
 1 „ brown ; II., 1.

Forged overprints in *black* on the 8 pies (1), 9 pies (1), and 1 rupee (3).

1883-1899.



Contemporary issues overprinted similarly to the former.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, green ; I., 1.  
 1 „ brown-purple ; 1.  
 2 annas, blue ; 1.  
 4 „ slate-green ; 1.  
 8 „ carmine ; 1. —  
 1 rupee, carmine and green ; 1.

*Various.*

In addition to the above regular official stamps, there are many stamps of various issues with overprints in various coloured inks, such as "BENGAL SECRETARIAT", "High Court", "Calcutta Advertiser Press", "ON L.F.S.", "C.W.", etc. These overprints were made for the purpose of marking the stamps before use to prevent them being removed or stolen, a method for ensuring the safe transit and arrival of correspondence throughout the East, where native servants are employed, and admitted and recognised in all British post offices there.

Forgeries of the second type of "Service", in *black*, on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. (2), 8 pies (2), 1 a. (2), 4 a. (4), 6 a. 8 p. (1), 8 a. (6).

Stamp of Mauritius used in Calcutta.

SIXTEEN CENTS on 17 c., carmine ; 1 (on entire original envelope).

## TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

10 February, 1860.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on white wove paper. Oblong. Perf. 14.  
 4 annas, purple ; 1 (with two circular punches).  
 1 rupee „ 1. |

1867.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on bluish to white wove paper. Wmk. a Crown and "INDIA". Tall rectangular. Perf. 14.  
 4 annas, pale blue ; IV., I. (S.).  
 8 „ brown ; III., I. (S.), 1, 3 (imperf.).  
 1 rupee, slate ; I., 1.  
 2 r. 8 a., orange ; 1. (S.).  
 5 rupees, brown ; III., 2.  
 10 „ green ; I. (S.), 1.  
 25 „ lilac ; I., I (S.), 2.  
 50 „ carmine ; I. (S.), 2.

NOTE.—The used specimens above as well as those given below consist in every case of the upper half of the stamp only, obliterated.

1869.

The 1 rupee of 1867 retouched and three new values added. Paper, watermark, and perf. as before.  
 2 annas, Venetian red ; II., I. (S.), 1 (used in conjunction with a 4 a. and 8 a.).  
 1 rupee, slate ; II., I. (S.), 1.  
 14 r. 4 a., violet ; I., I. (S.), 1.  
 28 r. 8 a., green ; I., I. (S.), 1.

1874-78.

The 2 r. 8 a., 10 r., 25 r., and 50 r. of 1867 retouched and a new value added. Paper, watermark, and perf. as before.

- 1 a., green ; 1.  
 2 r. 8 a., orange ; 1.  
 10 rupees, green ; 1.  
 25 „ lilac ; 1.  
 50 „ carmine ; 1

## SCINDE.

1851.

These stamps were issued under the authority of Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of the Province of Scinde, and previous to the introduction of the general issues for India, on the emission of which, in October, 1854, they were suppressed.

Embossed locally on white paper (without colour or in blue) or on vermilion (surfaced) paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, white ; I., 6, 2 (pair).  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ blue ; 5.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ red ; 2.



## The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE *Union Postale* records what may no doubt be regarded as the first instance of a "Postmistress-General." It appears that a decree issued by the Emperor Mathias on July 24th, 1615, declared the office of "General Master of the German Posts" should be hereditary. This office had until then been held always by members of the Thurn and Taxis family. On the death of Count Leonard II. of Taxis, his son Lamoral Claudius François was only eight years of age, and the Emperor Ferdinand II. and King Philippe IV. of Spain entrusted the management of the imperial post of Taxis to the boy's mother, the Countess Alexandrine de Rye. This postal service embraced practically the whole of Western and Central Europe, for its activity extended from Dunkirk to Venice and from Hamburg to Lundau and Besançon. For the space of twenty-eight years, from 1628 to 1656, the Countess fulfilled the functions of "Postmistress-General" under circumstances which were excessively difficult.

\* \* \*

It was bound to appear sooner or later. It has appeared, and in Paris it is most fitting that the "feminine stamp" should appear. A certain section of the women of Paris has taken exception to the new stamp of 15 centimes because the goddess sitting thereon has upon her knees a tablet bearing the words "Rights of Man." The "Society of Universal Suffrage for Woman" has adopted quite a homœopathic mode of protestation. It ordered an artist to engrave a stamp rather larger than the offending 15 centimes stamp. On the left lower corner of this label there is a businesslike tombstone bearing the words "Droits de la Femme," while, with her right hand lying fondly on the top of the stone, stands seemingly a female in "the scandalous garb of the Greek slave," as Artemus Ward used to designate such attire. The colour is again most fitly blue. Now, as there is nothing to prevent anybody adorning her letters with devices of the most grotesque and varied description, so long as they are kept within the bounds of decency, this label is being used by the women of Paris, and it is stuck on envelopes close to the 15 centimes stamp which franks the letter. This is as it should be; the masculine stamp does the business part of life, while the "feminine stamp" will represent the more ornamental contingencies of sublunary existence. The feminine element in Paris overlooks the fact that the words "Droits de l'Homme" mean "The Rights of Mankind," and I think I am correct in saying that so far the term "Mankind" has been taken to include "Womankind." Had the inscription been "Droits des Hommes," then "Les Femmes" would have just the smallest shadow of an excuse to ask, "Where do we come in?" These labels are sold at 5d. per 100.

\* \* \*

ITALY has adopted a new coat of arms for the coinage and postage stamps. It consists of a crowned eagle on a golden background, and bearing the Savoy Cross upon its breast. This is the oldest coat of arms of the House of Savoy, and belonged to Count de Maurienne. The silver cross comes from Savoy, and appeared first upon the seals of Peter II., who was an abbé before he became Count of Savoy. But the coat of arms has undergone many changes. Amadeus II. made use of the two-headed eagle in order to show that he was a vassal of the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1285 Amadeus IV. finally adopted the Cross of Savoy, but it appeared always upon the breast of a single-headed eagle, as is now again the case. Other coats of arms were added to the original one as the Counts of Savoy became Dukes and then Kings of Jerusalem, of Sicily, and finally of Sardinia, and Charles Albert was the only one who reverted to the Savoy Cross alone in 1831. In the case of the new form now recently adopted in Italy the oldest form of the Savoy Cross is used once more.

\* \* \*

THE *Globe* says that stamp collectors will be interested in learning that one of the German States will disappear as a stamp-issuing country in a few months. At present the kingdoms of Würtemberg and Bavaria are the only States of the German Confederation which have their own special postage stamps. It has long been the desire of the German Emperor to have uniformity in this respect. Quite recently the *Reichsanzeiger* announced that after April 1st, 1902, Würtemberg will cease to issue its stamps, and will use those now in use in Germany generally. Bavaria has been approached on the subject, but the Bavarians will not listen to the proposal to give up their own stamps.

\* \* \*

WHO dares to say henceforward that stamp collecting does not admit of romance? Let such a one read the following extract, and thus be purged of his heresy:—

"A romantic interest attaches to one of the contributions to the exhibition of South Africa stamps in the rooms of the Philatelic Society. This was an envelope, bearing two Cape of Good Hope and six Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps, all surcharged 'Mafeking Besieged,' which was posted in April of last year by a sergeant in Mafeking to his sweetheart in Belfast. After the little town had been relieved, and the warrior had returned home, the recipient of his letter sold the envelope to a stamp collector, and with the money thus realised bought the dress which she wore when the reunited lovers were married."

\* \* \*

THE new post card which will come into use for the kingdom of Würtemberg on April 1st, 1902, will be changed both as to its indication of value and its general front appearance. The inscription "Deutsche Reichspost," i.e. "German Imperial Post," will be henceforth "Deutsches Reich," i.e. "German Empire," and it will be no longer in the middle of the card, but it will appear on the left-hand side on account of the new method of obliterating by machines. This change will be made on various post cards and letter cards.

WE have had a novel which Philately can claim as its own, and now we have a real romance in actuality in four acts. A keen collector in Washington, Miss Ottenburg, wrote to every foreign consul residing in the United States, and asked for some stamps of their respective countries. Señor M. J. Berliner, the Spanish Consul, sent the lady some stamps with a letter. This led to a correspondence, then to an interview between the parties, and the final scene in this idyl was a wedding last September. Señor Berliner's reply to the many friends who congratulated him was "God bless stamps!"

\* \* \*

THE widow of M. François de Vernon has sold the collection of "millésimes" formed by him for the trifling sum of 5,500 francs.

\* \* \*

THE Swiss Federal Council has decided to organise another competition for designs for postage stamps, but in this instance the competition will be restricted to certain artists. Really Switzerland ought to set its big sisters a better example.

\* \* \*

IN the early part of this month it was reported that the Turkish Post Office at Constantinople issued a notice to say that henceforth no closed letters would be received for distribution in the city, and that all correspondence intended for Constantinople must be written upon post cards. The revenue will suffer, but seditious writings will pass from hand to hand as before. The prohibition of ink, pens, and paper in the city would have met the case better.

\* \* \*

THE town of Aversa, nine miles north of Naples, had to exist lately for three days without any postage stamps. All the supplies in the tobacconists' shops were exhausted, and there were also none in the post offices. The postal authorities rose to the occasion; letters, etc., were despatched unfranked, and the unfortunate receivers had to pay the usual fine of double the amount of postage lacking upon the letters. Such a case is almost inconceivable in these latter days, and the postal officials of Aversa are thought to have been responsible for the want of stamps; at any rate, Aversa is too near Naples to be able to escape contagion from the peculiar characteristics of the Neapolitans.

\* \* \*

THE following advertisement is reproduced exactly as it appears in a certain journal devoted to the stamp trade. One can only remark, "What offers?" The columns of the philatelic Press continue to afford us pleasant surprises. I have no doubt that "Markenfreund" will be found to be a real "surprise packet" when he is hooked by a "maid or evidow." What the latter being is I can only surmise.

## Marriage I

I am a stampdealer, bachelor, 41 years of age of good character, habits and nature, am in possession of 50 000 Mark in cash and a stock of stamps and coins valued at wholesale at 65 — 70 000 Mark. I have conducted a stampbusiness in various parts of the world and speak three continental languages fluently also some spanish and french. Being tired of roaming around I am desirous of settling

down; prior to the latter, however, it is my desire to take a trip around the world with the lady of my choice, for pleasure and business combined. Having but little opportunity to form suitable ladies acquaintance, I am seeking through this method the acquaintance of a lady — maid or evidow — elderly lady not excepted — in similar circumstances financially, who is a stamp-collector or a stampdealer. I would only marry a lady of good character, goodnatured and eventempered of settled habits and a lover of a pleasant home.

Only honourable, real offers with full and true description of person, life and conditions with Photo. will be entertained and may be sent up to

January 5 th. 1902 to „Markenfreund“ care of  
„General-Anzeiger für Philatelie“, Hemer  
i. W. — Germany.

J will return all Photos, and would invite attention to the fact, that this offer of marriage is sincere and honourable and that it is my-desire that same will be similarly considered by those desiring to answer. All matters in connection with the above advertisement are strictly confidential — Anonymous Offers or Agents will not be considered.

\* \* \*

THE glowing account of the financial position of the Post Office Department of the Orange River Colony, given below, is culled from a contemporary, which quotes it without comment; it might almost serve as a text for an article on The Raising of Stops, with a view to the Raising of Revenue, with a Treatise on other V.R.I.eties.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

### POST OFFICE ACCOUNT.

Statement of Income and Expenditure from March, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

REVENUE.		£	s.	d.
To Postage on Parcels (Customs Refunds)		312	14	0
„ Private Box and Bag Rents		532	7	6
„ Commission		747	16	7
„ Unpaid Postage		274	3	8
„ Stamps Sold		40,668	0	4
„ Interest Account (Savings Bank)		93	14	8
„ Post Cards Sold		505	19	8
„ Poundage on Postal Notes		3	17	2
		£43,138	13	7
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Advertising and Printing		258	13	8
„ Transit Dues		1,428	6	11
„ Customs Duty on Parcels		1,869	14	1
„ Transit Dues Rhodesian Correspondence		3	4	8
„ Postage on Oversea Correspondence		11	2	0
„ Conveyance of Mail		5,037	11	7
„ Overtime		1	15	0
„ Monies Commandeered by Boers		128	7	6½
„ Shortage at Springfontein		16	10	3
„ Travelling Allowances		83	3	9
„ Salaries and Allowances		13,729	1	1
„ Stores and Stationery		1,703	8	3
„ Rents		2	3	7
„ Sundries		62	6	8
„ Savings Bank Books		12	19	3
		£24,348	8	3½
Balance of Income over Expenditure		18,790	5	3½
		£43,138	13	7

We certify that the foregoing statement is made up from the books in this office, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief it is correct.

A. FALCK, *Postmaster-General*,  
JAMES VAN ZIJL, *Acting Accountant*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, BLOEMFONTEIN, O.R.C.  
28th August, 1901.

# Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

## Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-2.

*President*—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*Vice-President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Hon. Secretary*—J. A. TILLARD.

*Hon. Treasurer*—C. N. BIGGS.

*Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Hon. Librarian*—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. T. W. HALL.  
E. D. BACON. C. J. DAUN. I. L. R. HAUSBURG.  
W. D. BECKTON. R. EHRENBACH. R. MEYER.

### PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1901-2.

1901.  
Oct. 25. A Display of Queensland Stamps.  
Nov. 8. A Display of the Stamps of Hong Kong, with Notes and Photographic Enlargements. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.  
" 22. Read Notes on the Current Issues of Great Britain, and give a Display of the Stamps. Mr. F. WEST.  
Dec. 6. A Display of the Stamps of the German Empire, with Short Notes. Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.  
" 20. Read some Notes and open a Discussion on the Cataloguing of Philatelic wasters. Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL.
1902.  
Jan. 3. Read a Paper entitled "A Philatelic Prophecy."  
" 17. A Paper on the ad. values of South Australia, illustrated by a Collection of Dated Specimens for every month from 1858 to 1899. Mr. M. P. CASTLE, J.P. Mr. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.  
" 31. A Paper entitled "Three Stages of Collecting," with illustrations. Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.  
Feb. 14. A Paper, "Further Notes on the 1858-67 Issue of Peru," and make a Display of Uruguay. Mr. THOMAS W. HALL.  
" 28. A Paper, "Two Sides of the Question: or, What the Wives Think." Mr. RUDOLPH MEYER.  
" 14. A Display of one or two Recent Issues of Mexican Stamps. Mr. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.  
Mar. 14. Notes on the Shading on the Numerals of Sweden, Type 4 (Gibbons). Mr. H. T. W. DEANE.  
" " Notes on the Stamps of the British Isles (End of the Victorian Era). Mr. A. B. CREEKE, Jun.  
April 11. Notes on the Straight-label Issues of Portugal, with Display of the Stamps. Mr. ROBERT EHRENBACH.  
" 25. Display. Mr. W. B. AVERY.  
May 9. Display of French Stamps. Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.  
" 30. A Paper on the Early Issues of Chili. Mr. E. D. BACON.  
June 13. Annual General Meeting.

## Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1901, at 7 p.m.  
Present: Messrs. R. Blenkinsop (chair), W. A. Bois, A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, A. Charlick, W. G. Cool, B. Cooper, D. Field, R. Frentzel, H. Griebert, R. Meyer, E. A. Mardon, F. Reichenheim, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane, and H. A. Slade.

Messrs. H. Griebert, G. B. Petrie, and J. Wrigley were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Forgeries were presented for the Black Book by Messrs. Bilbrough, Bromage, Mellor, and Reichenheim, and a copy of the Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Junior London Philatelic Society was given to the library by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the German Empire, accompanied by a descriptive paper. The values of every issue were represented, unused, by blocks of four or more in all known shades. Many of the first issues were present in half and full sheets, the second and fourth issues in complete sheets, and the four printings of the 1889 issue in top rows of sheets. The rarities were not wanting, viz. the 1880 50 pf., with the white triangular space in the centre of the right outer line; the 1889 10 pf., with barred "T"; the 50 pf., *brown-lake*, very thick paper, *brown* gum; pairs of the 3, 25, and 50 pf., same issue, imperf.; the 1900 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pf., with large inscription "REICHSPOST," and the 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark, perf. 11½.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 7th, 1902, when Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will give a display, with notes, of the stamps of India.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

# The International Philatelic Union.

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

*Hon. President*—His Honour JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents*—VERNON ROBERTS, REV. W. BELL.

*President*—H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents*—

W. DORNING BECKTON, H. L. HAYMAN, W. SCHWABACHER.

*Committee*—

J. J. COATES, London. Major LAFFAN, R.E., London  
L. W. FULCHER, London. P. L. PEMBERTON, London.  
W. G. HAWKINS, London. F. REICHENHEIM, London.  
J. E. JOSELIN, London. C. T. REED, London.  
W. S. King, London. S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.  
H. THOMPSON, London.

*Hon. Assistant Secretary and Exchange Superintendent*—  
DR. MARX, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, W.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector*—

W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

*Hon. Solicitors*—

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM, and OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, 13, Wallbrook, E.C.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

### PROGRAMME.

#### SEASON 1901-2.

1901.  
Wed., Nov. 27th, 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD, read a short paper and opened a discussion upon "The Mistakes of Present-day Collecting, and what the Consequences may be."

1902.  
Sat., Feb. 8th. An interesting Lantern Display, introducing some novel features, will be given by Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG and other members.

Wed., Mar. 12th. Notes, with Illustrations, on "The Forgeries of Stamps of Various Countries," contributed by various members. All members willing to assist are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, and all are invited to bring with them any doubtful stamps for examination and opinion.

May (*date to be announced*). Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers.

The International Philatelic Union, founded in 1881, is the oldest Exchange Club. Circulates monthly exchange packets. Holds meetings in London from October to May for displays, discussion, and exchange. The official organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent post-free to all members. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; annual subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for Life Membership at a fee of £2 2s. Rules and application forms post-free from the Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S.W.

Meetings are held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. All members who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange.

Country members who may be in town on these occasions, or any visitors, will be cordially welcomed.

## Answers to Correspondents.

F. W. H.—(1) We are sorry to say that we do not know anything about the Russian postal regulations in reference to Registered Parcels, but it is quite likely that both postage and registration fee are handed in in cash, and thus no stamps are necessary. (2) The holes in the Spanish stamps denote that they have been used upon Telegrams; it is a form of cancellation. The higher values thus mutilated are priced with a letter "O" in the Catalogue.

V. P.—We are very much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use; one of the varieties you mention had been noted.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ANTIOQUIA.

1901. <i>Type-set provisionals.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., brown		0 1
1 c., ultramarine		0 1

## BANGKOK.

*The following are corrections of prices given in Part I. of the Catalogue.*

Cat. No.	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
4 5 c., purple-brown	17 6	—
5 6 c., lilac	5 0	6 0
8 12 c., blue	50 0	—
9 24 c., green	7 6	7 6
13 2 c. on 32 c., orange-red	60 0	50 0
14 2 c., brown	30 0	30 0
17 4 c., "	2 6	2 6
19 6 c., lilac	30 0	20 0
20 8 c., orange	4 0	1 0
21 10 c., slate	7 6	4 0

## BOSNIA.

1901. <i>Perf. 12½.</i>		
30 h., brown		0 5
35 h., blue and black		0 6

## BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1887. *Reduction in prices.*

3d., lilac and black (No. 13)		0 5
1s., green ,, ( ,, 16)		1 6
2s., ,, ,, ( ,, 17)		2 9
2s. 6d., ,, ,, ( ,, 18)		3 6

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1901. <i>Type 11.</i>		
7s. 6d., black		9 0

## CHILI.

1901. <i>New type.</i>		
5 c., blue		0 2

## JAPAN.

1901. <i>Current type.</i>		
½ sen, slate		0 1

## JAMAICA.

<i>Alterations of prices in Catalogue, Part I.</i>		<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
Cat. No.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
28 1d., blue		15 0	0 3
29 1d., rose		0 6	0 2
30 1d., carmine		0 6	0 2
31 2d., rose		25 0	0 2
42 1s., brown		1 4	1 0
43 2s., Venetian red		2 8	2 0
44 5s., violet		6 6	6 6

## LABUAN.

<i>April, 1897.</i>		
2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.; set of 5, used		0 9

## NICARAGUA.

1900. <i>New type.</i>		
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c.; 1, 2, and 5 pesos; set of 13, used		5 0

## PARAGUAY.

1901. <i>Official. New small type.</i>		
1 c., slate-blue, used		0 1
2 c., red		0 1
4 c., deep brown "		0 2
5 c., green "		0 2
8c., yellow-brown "		0 3
10 c., carmine "		0 3
20 c., deep blue "		0 5

## SEYCHELLES.

1901. <i>Provisional.</i>		
3 c. on 36 c.		0 6
3 c., 36 c., used		0 9
6 c., 8 c.		1 0
6 c., 8 c., used		1 0

## SUDAN.

1901. <i>Military Telegraphs.</i>		
5 mils., brown and ultramarine		0 2

## SWITZERLAND.

1901. <i>Current type.</i>		
30 c., brown and red-brown (4 shades); each		0 5

# GREAT BRITAIN.

## 1902. Head of King Edward VII.

The following values are officially announced to appear on the 1st JANUARY, with Head of the King:—

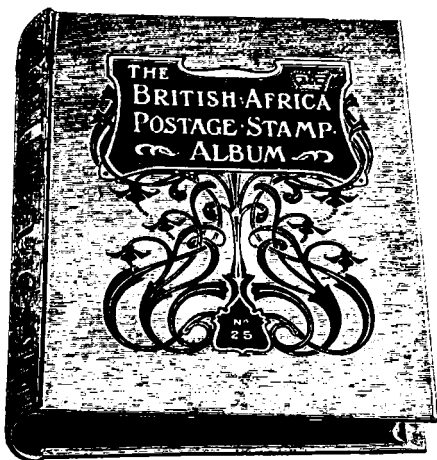
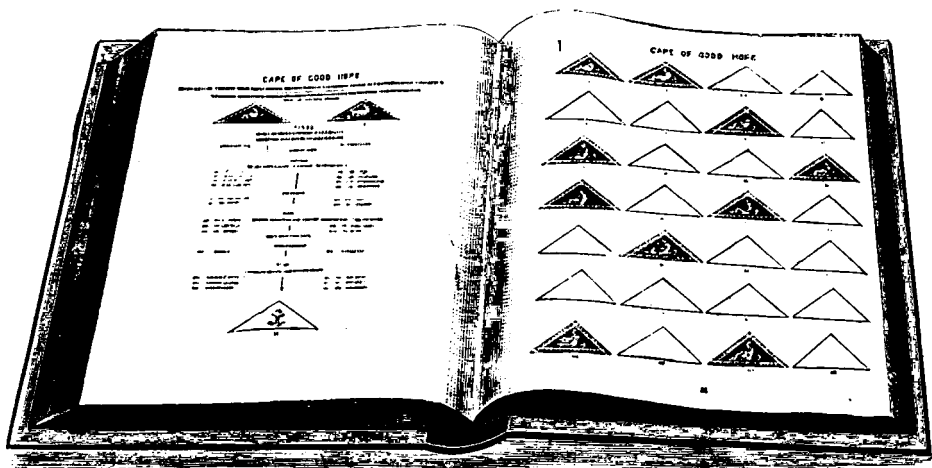
½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d.

*These can be supplied on issue to customers abroad at the nominal value, plus postage, and against*

**CASH WITH ORDER.**

# BRITISH AFRICA Postage Stamp Album.

ONE VOLUME.



220 PAGES.

Size  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

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 is 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. **All varieties** that are given in our latest Catalogues and Supplements have spaces provided for them.

In Two Qualities. { No. 25.—On extra stout paper, strongly bound in art vellum, gilt lettered and artistically designed cover, coloured edges. Price 10/- Post-free in Great Britain, 11/3.  
No. 26.—On heavy, highly glazed plate paper, half bound in morocco, art vellum sides, raised band and full gilt back, gilt lettering and edges, supplied in strong box. Price 21/- Post-free in Great Britain, 22/-.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# 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. Veillie-min'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.

Price 6/-; post-free, 6/4; abroad, 6/8.

## 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 1,305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The 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	8/6;	post-free,	8/8.
" 71	"	125	"	Asia	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 72	"	125	"	Africa	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 73	"	105	"	Australia	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 74	"	125	"	West Indies	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 75	"	125	"	South America,	all different	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 76	"	100	"	North America	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.
" 77	"	100	"	Central America	"	"	8/6	"	8/7.

The set of eight packets, containing 1,305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of **£3**. Postage abroad 2½d. extra for each 125 stamps.

## The Jubilee Exhibition Packets.

### No. 78.—The "Queen Victoria Portrait" Packet. 100 Stamps. Price 10s.

The **Ten Shilling Packet** contains 100 Unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of **Her late Majesty Queen Victoria**. This packet contains perfect specimens only, nearly all with original gum, and the catalogue value is nearly double. As will be seen, this is a real bargain, but as an extra inducement to purchasers we present a specimen of a **Diamond Jubilee Stamp** with each packet; thus each buyer becomes a subscriber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.

### No. 79.—The "Queen Victoria Portrait" Packet. 100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

The **Thirty Shilling Packet** contains 100 Rare Unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of **Her late Majesty Queen Victoria**. The stamps in this packet are entirely different from those in No. 78, and purchasers of both will thus possess two hundred distinct varieties. The catalogue value of this packet is nearly double, and most of the English Colonies are represented by carefully selected specimens of the higher value stamps. With this packet we present the **Half-crown Diamond Jubilee Stamp**; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.

### No. 80.—The "Picturesque" Packet. 100 Pictures. Price 12s. 6d.

Contains 100 Unused Stamps in perfect condition, each one being especially selected for beauty, quaintness, or originality of design. Among others, we mention:

**Natives Paddling on the Congo River.**      **Native Village and Scenery in the Congo District.**  
**A Native Village in Djibouti.**                      **The Bridge of Sighs in Kewkiang.**

ZOOLOGY IS REPRESENTED BY—

The Elephant, the Hippopotamus, the Bird of Paradise, the Stag, the Codfish.

Three of the exquisite **Portraits of Her late Majesty**, as depicted on the **Canadian Jubilee Stamps**, showing the Vignettes of the Queen in 1837 and 1897, form an appropriate addition to this choice and remarkable packet.

# **GRAND NEW COLLECTION PACKETS.**

## *No. 64 contains 100 varieties,*

Including used and unused. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

## *No. 65 contains 250 different varieties,*

Both used and unused Stamps, Envelopes  and Post Cards  and is well recommended as a capital start for a collector. Price 3/-; post-free, 3/1.

## *No. 66, 500 varieties,*

And 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. Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7.-

## *No. 67, 1,000 varieties.*

This packet contains 1,000 different Stamps and cut square Envelopes, Bands, and Cards, both used and unused, and is the **cheapest packet** ever offered by S. G., Ltd., satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of scarce varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a list of the contents would be impossible, for the best Stamps are being continually changed. The catalogue value is over four times the price at which we offer this packet.

Price £1 7s. 6d., post-free and registered.

## *No. 68, 1,500 varieties.*

This packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1,500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

## *No. 69, 2,000 varieties.*

A grand packet for a dealer or collector, every Stamp being different and genuine, thus forming a choice collection in itself or a stock to make up sheets or for exchange purposes.

Price, post-free and registered, £7 10s.

## *No. 69a, 3,000 varieties.*

A superb collection, mounted and arranged in two books; really good value.

Price, post-free and registered, £12.



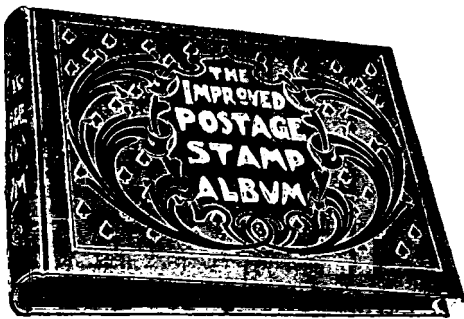
# THE IMPROVED

# Postage Stamp Album.

14TH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Rewritten.

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7 1/4 inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad. 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
14th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
12 or 13th Edition (smaller size) . . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

STANLEY GIBBONS'

**New Stamp Catalogue.****5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,]

**1902 Edition.**

[In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all****Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.****VOL. II. contains the****Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**READY DECEMBER, 1901.****PREPAID ORDERS MAY NOW BE BOOKED.****THE STAMP COLLECTOR.**By **HARDY & BACON.**

**T**HIS well-known and most interesting handbook was published in 1898 by Mr. George Redway in his *Collector Series*. On the failure of this publisher lately, we purchased the balance of the edition—about 1,200 copies—and are now able to offer the work at a great reduction on its original price.

*The chief contents are as follows:*

**The Issue of Postage Stamps.  
Collecting—Its Origin and  
Development.  
Stamps made for Collectors.  
Art in Postage Stamps.  
Stamps with Stories.**

**History in Postage Stamps.  
Local Stamps.  
The Stamp Market.  
Post Cards.  
Famous Collections.  
List of Philatelic Societies.**

Well bound in Art Cloth, Gilt Lettered, 247 Illustrations, 294 pages. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/10; abroad, 5/1.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Opposite Hotel Cecil),  
And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**  
.. OF ..  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	137
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	139
MANUFACTURE OF THE BORDEAUX ISSUE OF FRANCE . . . . .	146
<i>(Continued from page 118.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.	148
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	153
<i>(Continued from page 102.)</i>	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	155
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	155
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	156

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL OECIL.)  
And 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free :

No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 0
No. 6	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 31	"	2 0
No. 37	"	1 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 82	Out of print.	
No. 84	each	1 6
No. 87	Out of print.	
No. 100	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	1 6
No. 115	"	3 0
Nos. 120 and 128	"	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

Are withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

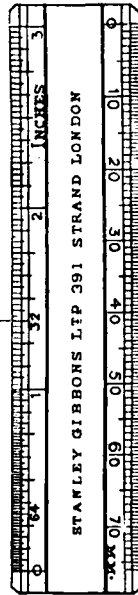
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

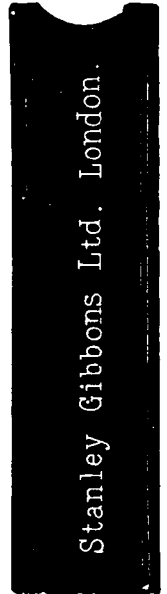
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.		PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	...	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	...	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1/8	...	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	...	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/8; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

JANUARY 31, 1902.

No. 139.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



WE have received a letter, intended, we gather, for publication, from the Secretary of the Junior London Philatelic Society, containing copies of two resolutions, which relate to a somewhat important question. This letter is as follows:—

### Philatelic Morality.

“DEAR SIR,—I send herewith copies of two resolutions passed at the meeting of the Junior London Philatelic Society on Saturday, December 7th, when a debate on Philatelic Morality was held. Nearly everyone present took part in the debate, and the first resolution met with strong opposition. The second resolution was carried unanimously.

“Yours faithfully,

“W. G. PARKER, *Secretary.*”

“The first resolution was moved by Mr. Purdom, seconded by Mr. Lamb—

“That this Society considers the practice of depriving the ignorant of their property, the value of which they have not understood, is justifiable to the extent that a Philatelist’s knowledge is his own property, and that he is at liberty to refuse to give it away when buying, though he is not at liberty to tell or to act lies, but that when the motive of sale is clearly imperative poverty, it is not justifiable to buy below value.”

“The second resolution was moved by Mr. Fahy, seconded by Mr. Halliday—

“That the sale of packets of rubbish by dealers is detrimental to the advancement of Philately, and that if fair value was given there would be more juvenile collectors.”

From the point of view of morality and

honesty, the principles inculcated by these resolutions appear to us to be of the most elementary and primitive description. The second will probably fail to reach the ears of either the buyers or the sellers for whose warning it is intended; but the sale of packets of rubbish usually brings its own punishment, and we doubt whether that kind of business is as prevalent as it was in earlier days. The first resolution is a very much more elaborate one, and it would be interesting to know what portion of it aroused “strong opposition.” Was it, we wonder, considered too stringent or not stringent enough? In strict morality, surely it is equally wicked to rob a rich man or a poor one, an experienced Philatelist or one who “knows nothing about stamps,” a dealer or a collector. If it is “justifiable to buy below value” in one case, it is equally so in another. Most of us believe that we are justified in buying anything at the price at which it is offered; but is it strictly honest, under any circumstances, to take advantage of the ignorance or carelessness of another? We must not take advantage of A’s ignorance to sell him a forged stamp for a genuine one, or of B’s carelessness to pick up the purse that he has dropped in the street. May we honestly buy the collection of the ignorant C at one-tenth of its real value, or the “V. R.” Penny which the careless D (the dealer) has put on an approval sheet in mistake for an ordinary copy? Where are we to draw the line? It is not an easy question to answer.

Our philatelic knowledge is our own, cer-

tainly, and we are not bound to give it away. But there are a great many gradations between giving one's knowledge away and making an absolutely dishonest use of it, and it is as difficult to say where sharp practice begins as to decide upon cases of "clearly imperative poverty."

\* \* \*

**Scott's Catalogue.** WE have received for review a copy of the Sixty-first Edition of the well-known Catalogue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York—a work upon which we freely confess our incompetence to give an opinion that is likely to be either of interest to our readers or of value to its publishers; the latter, we are quite sure, know their own business far better than we can teach it them. Our contemporaries, on both sides of the broad Atlantic, confine their remarks upon the annual editions of this Catalogue to the changes in the prices in the latest volume as compared with those in the previous one; the philatelic aspect seems to be regarded as unworthy of notice, or perhaps the general arrangement and the lists of varieties are considered to be beyond all criticism. We fully acknowledge that, so far as we can judge, both arrangement and lists are good; we especially commend the principle upon which minor varieties are dealt with, though we would not affirm that the *great* difficulty of discriminating between the different classes of these varieties has been entirely overcome. When we turn to our own little speciality we, naturally perhaps, find a few points upon which we differ, and such probably would be the case with all who specialise in unpopular countries. For instance, we should like some proof of the existence of Bhopal Nos. 3a, 18, and 18a; Duttia No. 11a; Jhalawar No. 2a; Soruth Nos. 2a, 4, 5, 6a, 7, 7a, 8a (the note after these requires to be entirely rewritten, and the originals should be stated to be on grey-blue *laid*, not *wove* paper). The list of Jhind

would stand some revision, and No. 24 is condemned by the date, "1894," assigned to it, as the native issues of that State had then been obsolete for nine years. On the other hand, the lists of Jammu and Kashmir have been entirely revised in accordance with Mr. Masson's books, and agree with the latest information upon that difficult country.

With regard to those parts of the Catalogue that deal with the issues of countries of which we have only a general knowledge, we think it best not to display our ignorance.

\* \* \*

**Death of Mrs. Tebay.** IT is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mrs. Tebay, a Philatelist of many years' standing, who died, at the age of eighty-two, on December 22nd, 1901. Mrs. Tebay was an enthusiastic collector before some of the leading Philatelists of the present day were born; she became a member of the London Philatelic Society over a quarter of a century ago, and many of the pleasant meetings of the small Society of those early days were held at the residence of Dr. Tebay, 37, Belgrave Road, out of compliment to the accomplished lady who was so ready to welcome her fellow-members. Dr. Tebay was not an actual collector himself, but we well remember that he used to drop in at those informal meetings from time to time, and took a friendly interest in the little weakness of his wife and her guests. Increasing years had, we believe, compelled Mrs. Tebay to abandon the active pursuit of Philately, but her name remained upon the list of the Society, of which, if we remember right, she was elected an honorary member a few years back.

# New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the Issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

## PART I.

**Great Britain.**—The event of the month has, of course, been the issue of some of the values of the new series, with effigy of King Edward VII. Their appearance was heralded by an Official Notice, which we copy from one of the daily papers:—

"On and after January 1st next, new postage stamps bearing the King's portrait, of the value of ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. respectively, will be on sale at the various post offices in the United Kingdom. The colour of the new 6d. stamp being the same as that of the present 1d. stamp, care should be used to avoid mistaking one for the other. New stamps of other denominations also bearing the King's portrait will be issued afterwards. All the adhesive stamps of the present issue bearing the portrait of the late Queen will still be available: a description of them is given below:—

VALUE.	COLOUR.
½d. . . .	Green or red.
1d. . . .	Purple.
1½d. . . .	Purple and green.
2d. . . .	Green and red.
2½d. . . .	Purple on blue paper.
3d. . . .	Purple on yellow paper.
4d. . . .	Green and brown.
4½d. . . .	Green and red.
(This stamp will no longer be supplied when the existing stock is exhausted.)	
5d. . . .	Purple and blue.
6d. . . .	Purple on red paper.
9d. . . .	Purple and blue.
10d. . . .	Purple and red.
1s. . . .	Wholly green or green and red.
2s. 6d. . . .	Purple.
5s. . . .	Rose.
10s. . . .	Blue.
£1 . . . .	Green.
£5 . . . .	Orange.

"The stamps with the late Queen's portrait embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards will also be available. No other stamps are valid in payment of postage."

Most of our readers have, no doubt, already seen some of the new stamps, and the illustrations we give, showing the difference between the design of the 2½d. and that of the other three values, render detailed description unnecessary.



We cannot say that we think the design a striking one, or particularly creditable to its creators; the profile (we doubt if the official designation of "portrait" is quite correct) is singularly feeble and devoid of dignity. There is a reminiscence about it of the current postal "portrait" of the King of Belgium, and with the heavy background in front (as an Irish correspondent terms it) there is the effect of a short-sighted gentleman peering into the dark, which is in no way appropriate. This is a poor country, however; our Post Office only makes a profit of a few millions a year, and we cannot afford to waste money on art.

The paper and watermark appear to be the same as before; the perforation is of course unchanged; and the ½d. and 1d. have the letter "A" in the lower margin, but other letters may soon follow, for several millions of sheets have been printed.

- ½d., dull green.
- 1d., scarlet.
- 2½d., ultramarine.
- 6d., purple.

We are informed, on good authority, that the next value to be issued will be the 1½d., the design of which is similar to that of the values noted above, but with a different head, and printed in two colours. Some of the new stamped stationery is already on sale, and we have seen a statement to the effect that an envelope with a 3d. stamp, to cover registration and a single rate of postage, may be expected shortly.

The following letter, from *The Times* of the 15th inst., is sent us by a correspondent, who assures us that it is quite true that ordinary ink marks can be removed from the new 1d. stamps without difficulty; a very serious objection to the ink employed, if the process is as cheap as it is said to be easy.

"To the Editor of 'The Times.'"

"SIR,—All must agree that the head of the King which appears upon the new postage stamps, and which is understood to be the work of the well-known artist Mr. Fuchs, is full of dignity and a most pleasing likeness of His Majesty; but I venture to think that most people will be disappointed with the colour that has been adopted for the most universally-used stamp of the series—the penny—which gives it a tawdry and foreign appearance.

"I presume that, in order to meet the requirements of the Postal Union in the matter of colour, it was deemed desirable that this particular stamp, hitherto printed in purple, should be red. But it is difficult to understand why the Post Office should have considered it necessary to go out of the

way to introduce such an aggressive colour, when they might have turned to the simple expedient of adopting for the new penny stamp the red paper and printing colour used for the sixpenny of the old series—a much-admired stamp. The new sixpenny is, I observe, printed in the purple heretofore employed for the old penny.

“The objection to the colour of the new penny stamp is, however, but a small one when compared with what would appear to be a grave blunder, involving, as it does, considerable risk to the Post Office revenue if the use of the stamp, as now printed, be persisted in. It is well known that the penny stamp is very largely used for fiscal purposes (receipts, etc.). The sixpenny stamp is also to a more limited extent used for like purposes (agreements, etc.). Needless to say that it is most important that neither should be cleanable. Now, it will scarcely be believed that, if a test be applied, it will be found that, although the old purple penny, the old red sixpenny, and the new purple sixpenny stamps are all secure on this head, any tiro in chemistry can, without much difficulty, remove from the new penny stamp the writing ink obliteration by which it will be usually cancelled when employed for receipt purposes.

“Within the past few days you have opened your columns to loud complaints as to certain vagaries in Post Office management which the Postmaster-General has endeavoured to explain away. It would be interesting to learn from Lord Londonderry whether the Post Office is responsible for the serious blunder to which I venture to direct attention, or whether the printers have changed the quality of the stamp without the cognisance of his lordship.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“January 13th.

“NEMO.”

A correspondent writes as follows:—

“Did you notice that some of the paper of the former issue of ½d. and 1d. English was slightly ribbed? I wrote to a friend at Somerset House about it, and he replied: ‘There was no alteration in the actual making of the paper; whatever the change was, it was only in preparing the pulp, but it was not a success, only a small quantity was made, and we have resorted to the old sort. An experiment was tried with a view to make the paper more tearable.’”

We can only suppose that the paper alluded to by our correspondent is that which was first noticed nearly three years ago, when it was described as *laid*; but this can hardly be the experimental paper referred to by the authority at Somerset House, as we have found this *laid* appearance in almost all the ½d. and 1d. stamps that we have purchased since, and we can trace it in the margins of the new stamps. Besides this, no preparation of the *pulp* would produce *ribbing* or *laid* lines in the paper, which must be due to something done in the course of the actual manufacture of the paper or later. We are inclined to believe that the lines in question can only be produced by the surface of the dandy-roll (in which case it would really be *laid*), because the margins of the sheets are not subjected to any such pressure in the printing as would impart to them any ribbing that there might be on the overlay or packing.

The actual date of use of the 10d., 1867 type, Plate 2, has hitherto been uncertain; our publishers' Catalogue gives it as 1868 (?). We now learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that Mr. H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco, possesses a copy on the original cover, with postmark “London, Nov. 18, 1867.” As the only five sheets printed were struck off on August 30th, it is not likely that a specimen with an earlier date than that mentioned above will now be discovered.

**Bahamas.**—We are not altogether surprised to

hear that the 1s., perf. 12½ × 14, which we chronicled on high authority in September last, has been submitted to the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, and that the 12½ perforations are considered to be false. What about the 1d. with similar combination?

**Barbados.**—A contemporary, whose place of publication is not in the Emerald Isle, tells us that “the current 6d. stamp is now *obsolete*.” We are responsible for the *italics*.

**British East Africa.**—A correspondent in India tells us that there are two distinct shades of the 1 rupee stamp of 1896, viz. *ultramarine* and *chalky blue*, and that the latter was issued at a somewhat later date than the former. Possibly the change may be due to fading; we should think it unlikely that there was more than one printing of this stamp.

**British Guiana.**—A correspondent of *Mekel's Weekly* has discovered that the recently issued 1 c. stamp differs from that of 1890, more in the nature of the impression and of the ink employed than in actual colour. The earlier stamp is stated to be printed all in one process, and the whole design is of course in the same ink. In the new stamp, the inscription at top and the value below are printed by a second impression (as in the case of the bicoloured values), and in a different kind of ink. The difference is not noticeable until the stamp is wetted, when it may be seen that the body of the stamp washes out, while the top inscription and value do not. Probably slight differences in the tint of the two portions will be found as time goes on.

A correspondent in this Colony sends us an extract from the *Daily Chronicle* of Demerara, which we give below. The Rubbish Destructor seems an appropriate destination for stamps that are really of no use, but we should have thought that some of the stock mentioned might well have been put in circulation.

#### “STAMPS DESTROYED.

“At the rubbish destructor, Georgetown, on Thursday, by order of the acting Governor, and in the presence of representatives of the Receiver-General, Auditor-General, and Postmaster-General, a large quantity of stamps were publicly destroyed. These stamps constituted a temporary issue, and were called in at the end of July. The following is the number destroyed, with their respective face values:—

3 cents	.	.	.	46,273
4	”	.	.	39,910
8	”	.	.	71,517
10	”	.	.	96,595
20	”	.	.	111,003
40	”	.	.	117,061
72	”	.	.	110,401
Embossed envelopes (5 cents)	.	.	.	2,784
Do.	do.	surcharged 2 cents		360.”

**British South Africa.**—A correspondent in Cape Colony shows us a horizontal pair of the 4d., 1897 issue, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps. It should be noted that this issue is not always perf. 14, but shows all the vagaries of the Waterlow perforation.

4d., ultramarine and reddish mauve; *part perf.*



The perforation of the 1896-97 issue also varies in gauge, we believe.

**Ceylon.**—Our publishers have found a copy of No. 168, 2 c., Type 32, on 4 c., *rose*, with double surcharge, the two impressions one just above the other at the bottom of the stamp.

**Cook Islands.**—We are shown a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, on which the value is greatly misplaced, the figure "1" in the left upper corner and the figures "2" in the lower corners being quite outside the design, while the figure "2" at the upper right is inside the octagon, and almost touches the tail of the bird.

*Morley's Ph. J.* states that the 1d., *brown*, has been issued surcharged with a Crown, in *black*, and we gather that other values are to be similarly adorned. Coronation Commemoration?

**Fiji Islands.**—*Morley's Ph. J.* notes the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *grey*, perf. 10 x 12.—

**Gold Coast.**—We have been shown a pane of sixty of the "ONE PENNY" on 6d., which we chronicled in November. The surcharge was apparently set up in five horizontal rows of six, and on the pane shown us the word "ONE" failed to print on the stamps in the fourth and ninth rows. Traces of the missing word can be seen on some of these stamps, but others have only "PENNY" and the bar below it.

**India.**—We have received from a native dealer a curious list of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. stamps, overprinted "On H. M. S.," with the surcharges slightly misplaced, so that there is no stop after the "S," or only one stroke of the "H" is visible, making something that resembles "I," etc., etc., etc., which our correspondent seems to think adds very greatly to the value of the stamps. We are sorry we cannot agree with him; we prefer both stamps and surcharges "well centred."

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhor.*—A correspondent in India sends us some very interesting information about the stamps of Bhor, which he has obtained from the principal medical officer of the State. The early stamps—the oval  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and oblong 1 a.—did not, he tells us, become obsolete some years back, as we had supposed, but continued in use until superseded by new stamps on June 6th, 1901. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. was intended for postage and the 1 a. for receipts, but there was no inscription upon them to indicate their use, and they were employed indiscriminately. The new  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamps bear a portrait of the ruler (who is entitled *Shrimant Pant Sachiv*) in a circle within a rectangular frame, with the inscription "BHOR STATE" at top, "HALF ANNA" at foot, and native characters at each side. They are printed in sheets of twenty-one—three rows of seven—on toned wove paper, imperforate. The new 1 a. are of similar design, but larger size, and are inscribed "BHOR STATE RECEIPT STAMP" at the right-hand side.

We gather that the postage stamps are not very extensively used; the doctor had some difficulty in getting the used specimens which our correspondent asked for. He says "the State Post is mainly for the State Service. It is through the Government" (we

presume the Imperial Government) "Post Office that people receive their letters here, as well as in the whole State. The Bhor State postal stamps are very seldom used, and hence is the difficulty of getting used ones. These stamps are used for applications to State officials sent through the State Post Office." It appears, therefore, that there is a State Post Office, although it does not do a very great amount of business, so we suppose the stamps must be chronicled. The previous issues of Bhor have certainly not been thrust upon the attention of Philatelists, and we hope that the same will be the case with the new stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., red.

**Bussahir.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1 anna of the 1899-1901 issue, imperf., without the surcharge, but he does not tell us the colour of the stamp. He also points out to us that of the 2 a. of 1900, in blocks of four, three have a dot after the figure of value, thus "2. As.," while the fourth (the left-hand stamp in the second row) has no dot there.

**Dhar.**—The correspondent to whom we are indebted for information on the subject of the stamps of Bhor also sends us a note upon the errors in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pice stamp of this State. The word used here for *pace* is "dābāl," pronounced like *double*. The short "ā" being understood after each consonant, the word is represented by three letters—"dbl." In the first of the errors (No. 4 in the Catalogue) it is "bld" (=bālād or būllūd), and in the second it is "lbd" (=lābād or lūbbūd).

**Kishengarh.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 1 a., *pink*, pin-perforated like the rest of the series. We had only seen it imperf. previously.

1 a., pink; *pin-perf.*

**Las Bela.**—Mr. J. M. Minwala, to whom we were indebted some time back for information as to various printings of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamps of this State, has kindly sent us a specimen of that value on a *light grey granite* paper, quite distinct from the *greenish grey* used in 1899. He tells us that he obtained stamps on *greenish grey* that were printed in July, 1900, and those on the *light grey* paper in 1901. We have since seen entire sheets of this last stamp and of the 1 a., and find that both contain sixteen stamps—four rows of four. No. 10 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. has a defect in the transfer, making the word "BELA" read "BFLA." Most of the 1 a. also show slight defects.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on *light grey granite*; *pin-perf.*

**Labuan.**—Two new pictorial stamps have been issued by the North Borneo Company, and surcharged with the name of this territory.

10 c., brown, *frame* lilac-grey.  
16 c., green " brown.

**New South Wales.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces the discovery of the 1d. stamp of 1864 on *surfaced* paper, without watermark, but *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 14. The existence of this 1d. stamp on *surfaced* paper, with the watermark, and *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , having been recognised, the variety noted above is not an impossible one. We do not know whether the question as to the place of origin of the stamps thus perforated

has been fully determined. Are we to suppose that some of the stamps printed in London were perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., or that some of them were sent out unperforated and were perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in the Colony, or again that a supply of the surfaced paper was sent out, and that both the printing and perforating of these rarities were done out there? We are told that the 1s., *black*, Type 20, exists with variety viii. of the perforations given on page 143 of the Catalogue.

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a horizontal pair of the 3d., Type 28, perf. 11, with two rows of vertical perforations about 2 mm. apart in the centre of the pair. Possibly the first row was not quite in the right place, and the perforator thought he ought to correct it.

The authorities have imported a new perforating machine, which perforates one line of holes at a time, with a gauge of 14. This will produce in time a whole series of local impressions perf. 14, but if they all have the watermark there will be no difficulty in distinguishing them from the London edition. The new machine has already been employed in combination with that previously in use; we have the following, all watermarked with Type 36a:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	, green ; perf.	11 × 14.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„ „	14 × 11.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„ „	14.
1d.	, carmine „	14.

We have since heard that the 1d. likewise exists with the compound perforation.

We have also received a 2s. 6d., *brown*, "Stamp Duty" stamp, Type 53, but with the word "COUNTERPART" just above the lower label. This, we are told, was printed in error, from the wrong plate, a supply of the ordinary "Stamp Duty" stamps of that value having been ordered. Some 5,000 of these are said to have been issued and used for fiscal and for telegraph purposes. We suppose this should come in as a *Postal Fiscal*.

2s. 6d., brown ; error with "COUNTERPART."

The proper colour of this stamp is *yellow*, and it is used for fiscal purposes only.

**North Borneo.**—The *M. C.* tells us that the Company which runs this State has given the following reason for the overprint recently applied to its labels:—"North Borneo having been a British Protectorate for some years, the Court of Directors decided, *in order to make the fact more generally known*, that the stamps should be surcharged accordingly." We all know, of course, that a Court of Directors has neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be kicked, and it cannot be expected to have a cheek to blush—or rather it has sufficient cheek to be unable to blush—but the explanation seems a little thin. The Protectorate was proclaimed, we understand, thirteen years ago! Why not give the opening of the present century, the coming Coronation, or the voyage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, as an excuse? Or the battle of Waterloo even! Oh, what a lovely theme for Waterlow! Nothing to do with North Borneo, or Labuan, but an equally good excuse for a fresh issue of stamps.

We have also received two new pictorial stamps—



10 c. and 16 c. They are supplied both with and without the surcharge "LABUAN," but have *not yet* received the "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" overprint!

10 c., brown, *frame* lilac-grey.  
16 c., green „ brown.

**Orange River Colony.**—*Morley's Ph. J.* announces the discovery of a copy of the 1d. stamp with thick "V," and no stop after "R" or "I." We suppose it is impossible to "stop" these things; they are getting a little trying.

A correspondent points out that it has never been distinctly stated in this magazine that the thick letters "V" are found on the same sheets with the ordinary. Such is the case, both are facts—the letters are found mixed, and we have never stated it before.

**St. Vincent.**—*The Ph. R.* tells us that a copy of the 1s., *violet-rose*, has been discovered which is perf. 14 to 15 all round, instead of having the usual compound perforation 11 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  × 14 to 15.

**Seychelles.**—We have seen portions of sheets of the 3 c. on 36 c., from which we gather that the stamps were printed in sheets of 120, two panes of 60 side by side, with plate number, "2," repeated in the top and bottom margins, above or below the second stamp from the left and right of the first and last rows. The overprint was set up in five rows of six, as may be seen by the repetitions of damaged letters and of slight variations in the space between "3" and "cents."

**Sudan.**—We have received a 25 piastres stamp of the Military Telegraph series, which we note principally because it has a form of the Crescent and Star watermark which we have not seen before. The watermarks are placed close together, and those in each row are under the spaces between those in the row above them, so that if used for the ordinary stamps the latter would not fall evenly upon them. There is one complete watermark with large portions of four others in the long oblong stamp before us. Perforation as before.

*Mil. Tel.* 25 piast., pale ultramarine, *frame* deep brown.

**Transvaal.**—A correspondent tells us that all the values from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. exist with a surcharge in what appear to be Roman capitals without the *serifs*, and that these stamps emanate from Lydenburg. We have seen some of them, and we are of opinion that the surcharge was printed from worn and damaged type, producing a thickening of the letters as well as absence of *serifs*.

**Trinidad.**—After the prophecy which we published last month, our readers will perhaps not be surprised to hear that we have since received the 1d. stamp in

its new colours, on a letter that was posted in Trinidad on December 19th.

**Victoria.**—A correspondent kindly sends us the following extract from a letter, dated November 23rd, 1901, from the Comptroller of Stamps at Melbourne:—

“A £1 postage stamp (design King Edward VII.) was issued for first time on 18th inst., and £2 stamp, similar design, is in course of preparation and will be available in about a month from date.”

We have since seen the £1 stamp, which is rather a fine label, about the size of our current 2s. 6d., etc.; the King's Head is shown three-quarter face to left, as on the 2 c. of Newfoundland, on a circular disc somewhat resembling a coin, inscribed “VICTORIA” above, value in words below, and in numerals at each side. The disc is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame, with “£1” surrounded by scroll-work and foliage at top, and “POSTAGE” on a fancy label below. With rather less background, so as to make the details of the design more visible, this would be a handsome stamp. Wmk. V and Crown sideways; perf. 12½.



£1, carmine.

It should be noted that the colour is fugitive.

The *A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of the 6d. of the 1866 type with watermark single-line “2.”

**Zanzibar.**—We are told that the 1 a., *carmine-rose*, of British East Africa exists with double surcharge “Zanzibar.”

**PART II.**

**Abyssinia.**—Some questions have again been raised, of late, as to the *status* of the stamps attributed to this country, owing to the fact that sets both of the ordinary and of the Unpaid Letter labels are now being sold at prices considerably below their facial value. The account now given is this:—There was always an Agency in Paris for the sale of these stamps, and many more were sold there than in Abyssinia, but this Agency was not regarded as a branch of the Abyssinian Post Office, and it was neither expected nor desired that the stamps purchased there should be used for postal purposes. Now (so the story goes) correspondence out there is believed in many cases to bear “stamps of unknown origin,” and in consequence the stamps sold in Abyssinia are to be distinguished by a surcharge, consisting of the word “Ethiopie,” and the unsurcharged stamps are to be regarded as *remainders* of the first issue, and disposed of at “sale prices.” The overprint is said to be done in *violet*, with an india-rubber stamp, so we can all do it ourselves if we want it.

**Afghanistan.**—Mr. Masson shows us two additions to the long list of the issue of 1880-90, being the 1 abasi in *purple* and in *brown-orange* on ordinary *laid* paper, the second on rather thinner paper than the first, and with very wide lines. Both are used, and were found by their owner on original covers.

- 1 abasi, purple on *laid*.
- 1 „ brown-orange on *laid*.

**Argentine Republic.**—*La Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* has published an illustration and a list of the values of a series of Official stamps, which were to come into use on December 1st, 1901. The design is a very handsome one, of long upright rectangular shape, with a fine profile of Liberty in an oval, upon a lined background in a very plain frame; the inscriptions are “REPUBLICA ARGENTINA” on a horizontal label at top, value in words on an arched scroll below the oval, “OFICIAL” on a straight label at foot, with numerals in the two lower corners.

- Official Stamps.*
- 1 c., grey.
  - 2 c., sepia.
  - 5 c., vermilion.
  - 10 c., green.
  - 30 c., blue.
  - 50 c., orange.

**Austria.**—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of the 12, 15, and 40 heller Unpaid Letter stamps, *imperforate*, thus completing the series in that condition; also the 5 heller (likewise *imperforate*) on paper watermarked with a large letter “U,” part of the word “ZEITUNG.” This paper is thinner and whiter than that without the watermark; it was formerly used for the ½ kr. Newspaper stamps, and our correspondent tells us that he has found the (1 kr.), *lilac*, on this paper.

We have also received a set of Unpaid Letter labels for use in the post offices in the Turkish Empire, formed by printing some of the values of the current set in *green* and adding the Turkish currency by means of a surcharge in *black*. These are perf. 12½, so far as we have seen.



*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

- 12, 15, 40 heller, brown; *imperf.*
- 5 h., brown; *white paper, with wmk., imperf.*
- 10 para on 5 heller, green.
- 20 „ „ 10 „ „
- 1 piastre „ 20 „ „
- 2 „ „ 40 „ „
- 5 „ „ 100 „ „

**Brazil.**—The *A. J. of Ph.* says: “We have found in our stock the current 50 r., rose, perforated 9.” Does our contemporary mean 50 r., *green*, or 100 r., rose?

**Bulgaria.**—We have received two values of a new set of Unpaid Letter stamps, of the design shown in the first illustration below. They are on thinnish, white wove paper, and perf. about 11½.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

- 5 st., rose-red.
- 30 „ marone.



**Chili.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new 5 c. stamp.

**Colombia.**—We have received two more provisional labels, of poor design and worse execution; no doubt provincial products, like Nos. 250 and 251 in the Catalogue, which they resemble in many respects. We guess Cartagena as their birthplace. The 1 c. has the Arms in a circle, "REPUBLICA" at left, "DE" above the circle, "COLOMBIA" at right; the 2 c. has the Arms within a transverse oval band, with the name in the upper part of it. Both have "CORREOS" at top and value at bottom. These are printed, we fancy, from stereo blocks in two rows of ten, with a coloured line above the top row, and they are surcharged with a chain pattern of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  links, covering five stamps horizontally. They are pin-perf., like their predecessors.

1 c., blue; rose surcharge.  
2 c., purple ,, ,,

Mr. Hadlow has found, in a large parcel of the provisional stamps, one sheet of one hundred of No. 250, 1 c., black, imperforate.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son assure us that there was no new 20 c. stamp issued in 1899; the stamp then noted was the 20 c., Type 56, which is on paper that might sometimes be termed either *lilac* or *azure*.

**Antioquia.**—We give an illustration of a block of four of the 1 c. stamps chronicled last month, showing the varieties of type.



**Crete.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1 dr. and 2 dr., *Unpaid Letter* stamps, have not yet been issued in new colours, and that the 1 dr., *violet*, and 2 dr., *brown*, which we chronicled last month on the authority of a foreign journal, are the ordinary stamps of those values.

**Dominican Republic.**—We give an illustration of the design of the *Unpaid Letter* stamps recently chronicled.



**Ecuador.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* assures us that there is a change in the colour of the 5 *suces* stamp, after all, and that it exists with the frame in *dark grey*, instead of *lilac*.

5 s., black and dark grey.

**France.**—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that M. Mahé has discovered two curious vertical pairs of stamps of the early Empire type, each of which is perforated all

round, but imperforate between the two stamps. Both are on entire covers. One is a pair of 20 c., post-marked at Paris Nov. 6, 1860; and the other is a pair of 40 c., used at Lyons Jan. 2, 1862. M. Marconnet, who, we are told, describes these in *L'Echo de la T.*, enters into an elaborate explanation as to the manner in which these curiosities must have been produced, showing that the sheets must have been put into the official "comb" machine first one way up and then (when partly perforated) the other way up, so that the short vertical lines of perforation would meet in the middle and leave a horizontal line imperf. But if the dates of the obliterations are quoted correctly, the perforation in both cases must be a private one, and was probably done with a single-line (not a "comb") machine, and thus a row might easily be missed. According to M. Marconnet's book, the officially perforated stamps were not issued till October, 1862.

**French Colonies.**—*Obock.*—The last time we alluded to this flourishing Colony we noted the fact that the stamps, which were no longer required there, were being used up at Djibouti. We now find that, like the Djiboutiful labels themselves (as noted in November), the Obocks have been found too large to lick all at once in so dry a climate, and they are accordingly used a bit at a time. We have before us a wrapper bearing half of the 25 c., *black and blue*, which franked a copy of the "Journal Franco-Ethiopien Djibouti" to the office of *The Daily Express*, London.

**Reunion.**—We learn from a correspondent in this island that 75,000 copies *only* (of each kind, we believe) of the recent surcharged issue were printed, and (incidentally) that the great majority were purchased as usual by speculators, one person alone having several thousands to dispose of, including almost all the copies with inverted overprint that were put on sale. The authorities are stated to have withdrawn and destroyed all the inverted sheets which caught the official eye, but some few of the 5 c. on 40 c., 15 c. on 75 c., and 15 c. on 1 fr., escaped detection, and were saved from the flames.

**German Empire.**—*Die Post* chronicles a complete set of the 1889 issue surcharged "Marocco," without the value in *centimos*. We should like to know a little more about these belated arrivals before adding them to our lists.

**Holland.**—We have received a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. *Unpaid Letter* stamp, a minute value for which we do not understand the necessity. The copy before us is variety L., perf. 12.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., ultramarine and black.

**Dutch Indies.**—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that a new series of low values has been issued here. The design is of oblong shape, with numerals in the centre, like the low values of the mother country.

1 c., olive-green; perf. 12.  
2 c., brown ,,  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  c., green ,,  
3 c., orange ,,  
5 c., rose ,,

**Surinam.**—*The M. C.* chronicles a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamp for

this Colony, of the same design as the new Dutch Indies.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., pale violet.

**Italy.**—Dr. E. Diena shows us the new 5 c. and 25 c. stamps in much deeper shades than the first printings of those values. The designs seem to show up better in the deep colours.

**Liberia.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* describes a specimen of the 1 c. (green?) Official stamp, surcharged with the word "ORDINARY," in black, and obliterated with the date Dec. 7, 1901. We should not like to suggest that either the surcharge or the obliteration is not all that it should be, but the stamp must have made a very quick voyage to have been in time for our contemporary's December number.

**Nicaragua.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces that the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos of the current Official series have been surcharged "Correos," in black, for ordinary postal use. According to *Le T. Belge* a lot more surcharging has been authorised; we will describe the results when we have seen them.

**Paraguay.**—We have received some more of the lithographed stamps of low values, which seem to be undergoing some unnecessary changes of colour.



We have also the 1 peso stamp noted last month; the colour is a kind of *slate-blue*, and the design is similar, except for the portrait, to that of the 1 c. to 30 c. values of 1892. It is printed in sheets of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten, and was issued, we are told, on September 24th, 1901.

Type 29, lithographed.  
 2 c., grey; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 4 c., blue "  
 5 c., mauve "

**Persia.**—We have received a pair of No. 155, on each of which the surcharge is upside down.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Timor.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have discovered a specimen of No. 74a, Portuguese India, 10 r., *blue-green*, perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , surcharged "TIMOR." We should not like to doubt the genuine nature of the surcharge, but we should like to know whether this is a possible error, before adding it to our lists.

**Roumania.**—We are indebted to Mr. Nankivell for a little bit of the paper upon which the current stamps are printed, which shows that we were wrong in attributing the *pink* tint to the gum. The paper is tinted a pale *pink* on one side, before it is gummed or printed upon, and we fancy that the stamps are impressed upon the plain side, as the colour always seems more apparent on the back. We presume that this is a "safety" paper of some kind, intended to prevent the stamp-forgery or cleaner from finding things too much *couleur de rose*.

Our publishers have found the following varieties of perforation, all upon this paper:—

Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 50 b., orange.  
 1 l., drab and rose.  
 2 l., orange and brown.  
 Perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1 l., drab and rose.  
 Perf. compound.  
 5 b., emerald.  
 15 b., black.

Also a pair of the 10 b., *rose-red*, No. 403, imperf. between the two stamps.

We learn from *Even's Weekly* that the inscription on the lowest value of the current issue has been corrected to "BAN," in place of "BANI," and that two new values have been issued—30 b. in the type of the 10 b., and 75 b. in the type of the 50 b.

1 ban, brown.  
 30 bani, violet.  
 75 ,, brown and violet.

**Salvador.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* has seen some copies of the 20 c. of the 1879 issue surcharged "1889," in *violet*. These are said to have been found among some remainders that have been in the hands of a gentleman (who, we presume, knows nothing about stamps, though that customary detail is omitted) for at least ten years. Why will people refrain from looking over their stocks for so long? We could have believed in these things so much more easily ten or twelve years ago; it is rather an effort now.

**Servia.**—Divers of our contemporaries state that there are two types of the surcharge "10 PARA" on 20 p., *red*—one in short letters, spaced so as to occupy 15 mm. in width, and the other in taller letters, but only 14 mm. wide. With the assistance of a few stops we might make up quite a list.

We have received the 50 para, Type 7, on ordinary paper, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

50 para, brown, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Siam.**—We are shown a pair of the 1 a. on 12 a., in Type 39 of the Catalogue, with the surcharge in the plural on both stamps. We noted an error of this kind last April, but had not seen it and did not know the type. Presumably there was a whole setting with "1 Atts." for "1 Att."

**Spain.**—*Fernando Poo.*—Mr. W. Thorne has shown the editor of *The A. J. of Ph.* a block of four of the 10 c. fiscal stamp, Type 7, surcharged with Type 13 ("CORREOS" and "5 Cen"), in which one of the stamps is upside down, thus producing a *tête-bêche* variety of the original stamp, and at the same time a specimen with inverted surcharge. But this is not quite a case of inverted surcharge, unless the stamp is separated from its fellows, which is not likely to happen; at present the surcharge is the right way up, it is the stamp that is in fault.

In another part of the same journal, which distributes its chronicle about in manner that is somewhat inconvenient for copiers, we find noted a new variety of surcharge upon the large fiscal stamp shown in Type 11 of the current Catalogue. The overprint consists of the words "CORREOS" and "CENTAVOS,"

in large capitals, as in Type 8, but between them are small numerals "15"; all this is stated to be printed in *red*, and there is in addition a manuscript signature in *black*.

15 c. on 25 c., blue-green.

**Sweden and Norway.**—*Sweden*.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 30 öre of 1858, without the two dots over the "ö" of "ÖRE." This may be due to bad printing, as the impressions are not always very clear.

**Switzerland.**—Mr. Frank Phillips sends us some stamps which he purchased quite recently at one of the smaller post offices, and among them the 25 c. in a *pale blue* shade, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . This must, we suppose, have been an early printing of the *blue* 25 c., which is only catalogued in a dark shade and with the later perforation,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ . We had, however, evidence of the overlapping of the changes of colour

and perforation in the fact that the 50 c., *green*, exists with both gauges.

25 c., pale blue; *perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

**United States.**—We regret to learn, from *The A. J. of Ph.*, that a specimen of the 4 c., Pan-American issue, has really been found with the centre inverted. The complete set may yet turn up.

4 c., black and brown; *centre inverted*.

The same authority describes a copy of the 1 c., Unpaid Letter stamp, 1894 issue, which appears to be imperf. horizontally; the vertical strip of which it formed part had been roughly torn asunder, leaving large pieces of the adjoining stamps both at top and bottom.

*Cuba.*—We are told by *The A. J. of Ph.* that the "1 cents" on 1 mil., *chestnut* (No. 2 in the Catalogue), has been found with double surcharge, and the 5 c. on 4 mil., *green*, with error "cents" and inverted.

## Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 118.)

\* \* \* \*

*Varieties produced by the Process of Lithographic Transfer, by Retouching, and by the successive Printings.* These varieties are very numerous in the Bordeaux stamps. Among the stamps of all countries, and especially those produced by lithography, one may find an infinite number of minor variations in the design, which are, for the most part, merely produced by thickening or blotching of the lines in printing, by the wearing of the plate, and more conspicuously by retouching.

Before describing the varieties peculiar to the different values of the Bordeaux issue, let us first consider those that are common to all.

1. *Touching up of the Intermediate Stones.*\*—We have seen that from the original dies, engraved by M. Yon, transfers were made up in groups of fifteen, which were all touched up, by the orders of M. Augé-Delile. The touching up was done principally about the effigy. The original engravings of M. Yon gave a profile to the head of Liberty, in which the forehead and the nose formed, as in the ancient statues, a continuous straight line. The stamps of 1849, and therefore that of the Siege of Paris, furnished as a pattern by the Council at Tours, showed a rather less classical profile, with a slight curve between the forehead and the nose. M. Augé-Delile therefore called upon M. Dambourgez to correct the impressions in the groups of fifteen in this particular. This touching up may be seen, with hardly perceptible variations, in the 20 c., Types II. and III.; it is more difficult to detect upon the other values.

Some of the Bordeaux stamps were also touched up at the back of the head. In order to separate more

clearly the hair of the effigy from the solid ground of the medallion, a white outline was cut, varying much in thickness. If we examine closely the proofs, sufficiently clear facsimiles of which are given with this article, we shall find the white line in question plainly visible on all the 1 c. stamps, and on some of the last of the 40 c., while it is quite invisible on the 20 c., Type III. There are other signs of touching up also, about the eyes, the hair, etc.; but these are very difficult to recognise, owing to the defective printing of the stamps.

2. *Blotches and other Defects produced in the Transferring or in the Printing.*—These variations, which afford so much gratification to the student with the microscope, are of common occurrence.

The blotches cover, completely or partially, various details of the design or the inscriptions. In other cases, on the contrary, the varieties are produced by scratches or other injuries to the transfers, and more particularly by tiny fragments of paper or grains of dust which were sticking to the paper when it received the impression, and which fell off afterwards and left white marks or dots in their places.

Both the blotches and the blanks sometimes produce curious results—Liberty makes grimaces, letters or figures are lengthened or altered, etc. Thus we can find on certain stamps:—

"REPUB." or "BEPUB." for "REPUB.",  
 "FRANO." or "FRANC." for "FRANC.",  
 "POSTE6"\* or "POSIES" for "POSTES",  
 "POSTES" with "T" touching the frame line below,  
 "4C C." for "40 c.",  
 "88" or "30"\* for "80".

Figure "5" misshapen,\* etc., etc.

\* See Plate I.

\* We have adopted this term for want of a better.—  
 ED. M. J.

PLATE I.

POSTE 6

POSTES

REPUB.

3

"8" altered to "3."

5

Normal figure "5."

5

Deformed figure "5."



Normal transfer.



Stripped transfer.



*Le Directeur de la Spécimen de Brevets  
entrepreneur de la fabrication de timbres poste  
Paris le 10 Juin 1877  
J. B. Debray*

Proof from the block of fifteen 1 c. stamps (in the Maury Collection).

PLATE II.



*Proof from the block of fifteen 20 c. stamps, Type I. (in the Durrieu Collection).*



*Proof from the block of fifteen 20 c. stamps, Type II. (in the Maury Collection).*



PLATE III.



*Proof from the block of fifteen 20 c. stamps, Type III. (in the Maury Collection).*



*Proof from the block of fifteen 40 c. stamps (in the Maury Collection).*

In other cases, again, the inscriptions are so blotchy that considerable portions of them disappear. We have seen a copy of the 80 c. in which the word "REPUB." was entirely blotted out, and a 20 c., Type I., in which the inscription at foot read "OSTES 0 c." instead of "POSTES 20 c."

3. "*Stripped*" Transfers.—A variety of the 20 c., blue, Type II., was chronicled at one time showing all the letters thicker than was usual in ordinary copies, and it was suggested that this was a fourth type. If the whole series of the Bordeaux stamps had been equally carefully examined, it would have been found that this peculiarity is not confined to the 20 c. value. We have ourselves noted it in the 40 c. and 80 c. We have said that the letters are thicker; they are in reality larger altogether, both taller and wider; there is also less shading on the head, the lines on the neck are hardly visible, the brickwork of the spandrels is effaced, and the whole design is, as it were, stripped of colour, and shows an undue amount of white (see enlargement on Plate I.).

A warm discussion having arisen on the subject of the so-called fourth type, we pointed out the fact that similar variations may be found in other lithographed stamps, such as New Grenada, 1859 and 1860, in which the white letters are sometimes narrow and sometimes much wider. We also submitted the case to a skilful lithographer, who gave us his opinion as follows:—

"This stamp would not be the produce of a plate that had been worn out by printing; it is perhaps the result of a transfer upon a very spongy stone, these defective stones giving impressions in which the *white* portions are magnified. But what more commonly happens is this:—The whole plate becomes blotchy in the course of the printing,\* and it is then completely cleaned, inked afresh, gummed, washed again, and, finally, prepared a second time with acid. It is in this last operation that the design becomes weakened, *stripped (dépouillé)*, as it is technically termed."

*Varieties of the 1, 2, and 4 centimes, with large numerals.*—As we have already stated, each of the values was separately engraved, so that we find minute variations both in the effigy and in the frame. These variations may be seen in the wreath and hair, in the pupil of the eye, in the shading of the neck, and often in the inscriptions.

The 2 c. varies from the others in having no dot before the word "REPUB.;" this dot exists on all the 1 c. and 4 c. stamps.

*The varieties of the 20 c. stamps (Types I., II., and III.).*

TYPE I.—As may be seen by an examination of the facsimile given on Plate II., the variations consist solely in the perfection or imperfection of the transfers of the design drawn by M. Dambourgez. We do not find any manifest traces of correction or touching up. The impression of these stamps is very uneven. Some fine copies were produced, but the majority are defective. Some of the stamps are very blotchy; others, on the contrary, are so weak ("stripped") that the lines of the hair are barely visible, leaving a bald

\* We possess one of these stamps, in which all the letters, and certain portions of the design besides, are almost completely blocked up with colour.

place on the top of the head, and there are only traces of the dots that form the shading of the neck.

The white outline of the top and back of the head, to which we have already alluded, is very plain upon almost all the stamps.

TYPE II.—The plate of this type (see Plate II.) shows no varieties worthy of special mention. The so-called fourth type, described above, was supposed to be a sub-type of this.

TYPE III.—We have stated that the inscriptions on Type II. were found to be too small. M. Yon, therefore, re-engraved the frame, but not the effigy; and one can see by comparing the two types that the head of Type III. is identical with that of Type II. In making up the intermediate stone of fifteen impressions, the head was cut out of impressions of Type II., and inserted in the centre of impressions of the new frame; in the centre is not, perhaps, absolutely correct, because the position of the head in the frame varies distinctly in different stamps, the space between the point of the neck and the circle of pearls being far greater in some than in others. This can be seen very plainly by comparing Nos. 7 and 9 of the block of fifteen (see Plate III.) with No. 8, which lies between them. It is a curious fact that neither M. Dambourgez nor M. Yon recollects that these transfers were made up of two pieces, although it is evident that this was the case.

[There is one little difference between Types II. and III. which is not noted by M. Maury, but which we have always found easier to recognise than the difference in the size of the lettering. In the sides of the frame of the stamp is a kind of Greek or ribbon pattern; in the upper part of the left-hand side of Type II. there are four outward bends of the ribbon and a trace of a fifth where the circle covers the frame; in Type III. there are the four bends, but no sign of the fifth.—Ed. M. J.]

*Varieties of the 5, 10, 30, 40, and 80 centimes.*—As in the case of the preceding, each value was separately engraved, but the differences between them are very minute. It is not uncommon to find in the same plate numerals that differ distinctly in size and shape, and these are especially noticeable in the 10 c. stamps, in which the "o" is in some cases small and nearly closed up, and in others spread out and taller than the figure "1."

There is one distinct variety of the 30 c. The second stamp of the block of fifteen has the tail of the letter "R" of "REPUB." prolonged so that it touches the frame line below it, as shown in the enlargement of this word on Plate I. This variety occurs ten times on each half-sheet of 150 stamps, so it is not difficult to find.

*Varieties of the Unpaid Letter Stamps.*—There are numerous little defects in these stamps, the result of defective transfers or of the printing, but they are of little interest, and cannot be considered as forming varieties properly so-called.

NOTE.—We believe that the stamps of Bordeaux were all produced by transfers from the little blocks of fifteen, of some of which we give facsimiles here; but it may have been that, in consequence of wear or of accidental injury, some of these intermediate stones may have been replaced by others, which would show different varieties of the transfers.

(To be continued.)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**The British Mus. um Collection.** UNDER date of January 3rd, we receive the annexed letter from Mr. J. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum, which may be of interest to our readers, showing, as it does, that there is considerable hope that the magnificent Tapling Collection will be on view to the general public during the course of the present year.

"I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me a copy of the new edition of your Catalogue. It will be of the greatest use to us when we are able to arrange the Tapling Collection for exhibition, which I hope may be during the present year.

"I am very faithfully yours,  
 "(Signed) J. K. FORTESCUE.  
 "3/1/02."

\* \* \*

**The new Federal Duties in New South Wales** WILL come rather heavy on local collectors if the present temporary rates are finally adopted. Under date November 19th, 1901, our Australian agents write us:—  
 "Re duty, we have had to pay 3d. per lb. on the Catalogues, and 25 per cent. on the net value of the collecting books, plus 10 per cent.; and it has been definitely decided that we shall have to pay 25 per cent. on all stamp albums and stock books, the only lines which will come in free being the hand-books; in fact, everything not literature will be subject to the duty. Fancy goods are subject to 50 per cent., under which heading tweezers and similar accessories come."

Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle have therefore issued a circular, showing the new prices to collectors for goods of our manufacture affected by the new rates, and from this list we publish some extracts, as they may be of use to our many clients in the Federated Colonies:—

In consequence of the imposition of *federal duties* we have been *obliged to increase our prices* of most of the publications of S. G., Ltd.—SMYTH AND NICOLLE, Postage Stamp Dealers, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney. Sole Australian agents for all Stanley Gibbons' publications.

NOTE.—Those items not referred to in this list will still be sold at the published prices.

	London price.	Our price (postage extra).
Improved Album, No. 0 ... ..	1 0	1 3
" " " 2 (14th Ed.), new	3 6	4 3
" " " 3 " " "	5 0	6 0
" " " 4 " " "	7 6	8 6
Strand " " 14 ... ..	2 6	3 0
" " " 15 ... ..	5 0	6 0
" " " 16 ... ..	8 6	10 0
The Century Album, No. 21 ... ..	12 6	15 0
" " " 22 ... ..	25 0	30 0
Imperial Album, No. 7, Vol. 1 ... ..	15 0	17 6
Other numbers of "Imperials" out of stock, new edition expected shortly.		

	London price.	Our price (postage extra).
The Philatelic Album, A ... ..	30 0	35 0
" " " B ... ..	50 0	60 0
" " " E ... ..	25 0	30 0
Sunk Mount " D ... ..	50 0	60 0
The Oriel " " ... ..	30 0	35 0
Duplicate " No. 11 ... ..	5 0	6 0
" " " 12 ... ..	8 6	10 0
Stock " " 13 ... ..	1 6	1 9
" " " 14 ... ..	12 0	14 0
Philatelist's Collecting Book ... ..	2 6	3 0
" " " larger (new) ... ..	5 0	6 0
Priced Catalogue, Part I., 1902 (new) ... ..	2 0	2 3
" " " II., (expected December) ... ..	2 0	2 3
Reprints (in paper cover) ... ..	4 0	5 0
Stamps and Stamp Collecting (paper cover) ... ..	2 0	2 6
Colour Dictionary (in paper cover) ... ..	2 6	3 0
Imperial Post Card Album, No. 6a ... ..	6 0	7 0
" " " " 8a ... ..	8 0	9 0
Nos. 5a and 11a out of stock.		

The "Philatelists' Vade Mecum" ... ..	2 6	3 6
Pocket Magnifying Glasses ... ..	7 6	10 0
Surcharge Measurer ... ..	7 6	10 0
Tweezers, No. 1 ... ..	2 6	3 0
" " 2 ... ..	2 0	2 6
" " 3 ... ..	2 0	2 6
" " 3a (not milled on sides) ... ..	1 0	1 3
Ivory Pocket Rules ... ..	3 6	4 6
Tuck Case for the Waistcoat, No. 70, pocket size ... ..	2 6	3 6
Gentleman's Card Case, No. 71, best morocco ... ..	4 6	6 6
Best Morocco Wallet, No. 72 ... ..	10 0	15 0

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that are given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Bavaria . . . . .	£290
Transvaals (2 vols.), extra strong in fine copies of early issues . . . . .	2,470
Orange River Colony; very fine . . . . .	867
Great Britain; unused only . . . . .	1,351
Guatemala . . . . .	109
Oldenburg to Thurn and Taxis . . . . .	961
Baden to Mecklenburg . . . . .	1,277
Special collection, in one small volume, of Tuscany, Sicily, Naples, and Parma; mostly unused and extra fine . . . . .	2,360
Wurtemberg . . . . .	—

\* \* \*

**New Collection Packets.**

UP to recently the largest collection of stamps in packets that we sold consisted of 2,000 different varieties, but owing to demands we have had lately for a really good packet to start a collection, we have decided to keep in stock packets of 3,000 and 4,000 varieties respectively.

The stamps in these packets are all mounted on sheets and arranged in order, and will be found very convenient for collectors to use as sheets for Exchange clubs after taking what they require, or for dealers to price up and send to their clients.

Needless to say, these large packets contain many scarce and desirable stamps, and we can well recommend them as forming a fine start for a really good collection.

These packets contain only postage stamps—no revenue, no envelopes, no cards.

- No. 69a. The 3,000 varieties, price £12.
- „ 69b. „ 4,000 „ „ £17 10s.

Post-free and registered to any part of the world.

\* \* \*

**Speculative and Unnecessary Stamps.**

*The Philatelic Record* for January has an article headed “North Borneo Rubbish,” in the course of which, after some remarks on the many recent issues of the Company, it states:—

“It is high time that the leading philatelic societies took up this matter in the interests of stamp collectors and dealers, and if they can do nothing else they can, at all events, agree to exclude from their catalogues all issues for which no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. With the value of the stamps, from the point of view as revenue producers, we have nothing to do; but from the philatelic point of view, with which we are exclusively concerned, it is surely time to draw the line in our catalogues and albums. It is time to differentiate between stamps obviously issued to meet postal needs and stamps for which even an explanation is not to be had.”

With these remarks I most fully agree, and I should be only too glad to find some method by which we could omit such issues from our Catalogues and Albums; but some years ago the same ground was gone over, and a Society formed to issue circulars and warn collectors against what the committee considered unnecessary issues. So many interests were involved, and so many different opinions existed on different issues of stamps, that the matter dropped, and each collector was left to take what he liked best.

Our publishers loyally stuck to their guns as long as the S.S.S.S. existed, and omitted the “banned” issues from their Catalogue. The result was that many

of these issues became scarce, and collectors were continually ordering what we could not supply and blaming us for not having them.

As the members of the Society included but a very small portion of the trade, we found that many of our clients were going to the outside dealers to get what we who were in the S.S.S.S. could not supply to them.

Finally, on the death of the Society, we decided to include in our Catalogues and Imperial Albums all stamps that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were issued and actually used to pay postage, even if only in the most limited quantities. Here, however, we found a stumbling-block which it is most difficult to get over, and that is, that very often we get to know of a new issue before its appearance, and we buy perhaps £50 to £80 worth before the stamps reach the country in which we have information that they are to be issued in due course.

Such cases occur to me as that of the Abyssinian Unpaid Letter stamps and the hideous production for French Congo. Both were on sale in Paris in due course, but now it appears doubtful if either have been yet actually used—at any rate, as regards the higher denominations.

\* \* \*

**Alterations in the Priced Catalogues**

ARE already rather numerous, and are likely to become more so as the stamps bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria become obsolete, and those with the head of King Edward VII. take their place.

Below I give a list of the errors in the Catalogues as far as they have been discovered to date, together with a list of alterations and additions to prices quoted, which should be written in the 1902 Catalogues in order to bring them up to date, and this list I hope to add to from time to time, making these notes in the *M. J.* as far as possible an Addendum to the Catalogue.

**ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA  
In CATALOGUE, 1902.**

**PART I. BRITISH EMPIRE.**

Page		s.	d.
20	O.63 should be omitted.		
21	The colour of L 5 should be purple on blue.		
33	No. 13, unused . . . . .	0	5
„	„ 16 „ . . . . .	1	0
„	„ 17 „ . . . . .	2	9
„	„ 18 „ . . . . .	3	6
35	„ 71 „ . . . . .	0	5
„	„ 1 and 2, used . . . . .	0	4
„	„ 10, unused . . . . .	15	0
„	„ 20, used . . . . .	0	4
36	„ 27, Bermuda, used . . . . .	0	2
„	„ 26, B.C.A. . . . .	15	0
„	„ 28 „ . . . . .	15	0
37	„ 56, should be 1d., not ½d., and heading over this number should be “Type 7,” not “6 and 7.”		
42	Colours of Nos. 99 and 101 should be chocolate.		
43	„ 130, used . . . . .	0	1
„	„ 131 „ . . . . .	0	4
„	„ 133, unused . . . . .	3	6
44	No. 157, used . . . . .	0	9
„	„ 161, F.C. . . . .	0	6
„	„ 172, used . . . . .	0	6
48	Heading over Nos. 51 and 59 should read “Perf. 14 to 15.”		
51	No. 125, prices should be 1s. and 6d.		

Page	No.	Description	Value	Page	No.	Description	Value	
52	26	used	4 6	167	177	unused	6 0	
"	34	"	2 0	"	178	"	1 3	
"	37	"	1 0	"	182	"	7 6	
53	40 and 41	used	0 2	"	183	"	20 0	
"	59a and 60	"	0 2	170	In the note at beginning of Queensland, after the word "country," insert "(the prices there given being of course obsolete)."			
"	71	used	0 10	173	In note after No. 159 the price should be 50/-.			
54	1	"	10 0	179	No. 55, being Die II., should be after No. 56.	56		
"	2	"	30 0	181	51, used	should be	1 6	
"	5	"	55 0	"	52	"	1 3	
"	6	"	10 0	"	55	Type should be "1-9a."		
"	7	"	20 0	"	56	"	"1-8."	
"	8	"	25 0	183	14, unused	should be	25 0	
"	9	"	60 0	189	173, should be "perf. 12½ and 15."			
55	10	"	15 0	191	558 a and b are believed not to exist.			
"	11	"	30 0	196	35, unused	should be	0 2	
"	12	"	20 0	"	36	"	0 2	
"	13	"	35 0	"	37	"	0 3	
"	14	"	50 0	"	38	"	0 4	
"	17	"	10 0	"	39	"	0 4	
"	18	"	20 0	"	50	"	0 2	
"	19	"	45 0	"	51	"	0 3	
59	After 180	add to list 180a 32 2 c. on 4 c., rose.		"	54	"	0 4	
61	No. 16	unused	should be	0 6	"	55	"	0 6
62	40	used, price should be omitted.		"	56	"	1 0	
64	17	unused	should be	7 6	"	57	"	2 0
"	18	unused, price should be omitted.		"	58	"	4 0	
67	37	used	should be	0 1	"	59	"	8 0
76	39	"	0 8	"	60	"	12 0	
78	22	should be variety (a), not (c).		"	61	"	16 0	
80	84	used	should be	0 4	"	62	"	20 0
"	88	"	0 2	198	23, unused		1 0	
82	535	"	0 4	200	Nos. 76 and 80 are stated not to exist. (We should be glad if friends in Perak would inform us about these stamps.)			
"	549	should read "½ a."		204	No. 7, F.M.S., should be green and carmine and prices	3 6	3 6	
84	355	unused	1 6	"	5, Sudan, unused	should be	0 8	
85	Colour of No. 54	should be yellow-brown and carmine.		"	6	"	1 6	
86	No. 236	unused	should be	0 3	"	7	"	3 0
88	27	"	price should be omitted.		"	35, unused	should be	3 0
89	over 406	should be Type 5.		"	36	"	7 6	
114	28	used	should be	0 3	"	38	"	40 0
"	29, 30, and 31	used	0 2	"	41	"	2 0	
119	Heading over No. 97	should read "in blue," not "in black."		"	48	price should be omitted.		
123	No. 12	is Type 2, No. 13 Type 3.		222	305, unused		0 5	
127	The colour of No. 123	is violet.		"	306	"	0 6	
128	No. 135	is surchd. in "blue," not "black."		"	307	"	0 9	
130	52	should not be priced.		"	308	"	1 6	
"	53	prices	should be 25 0	5 0	"	309	"	3 6
"	54	"	35 0	10 0	"	310	"	20 0
135	Column 2.	Note after No. 15.—After "only a proof," add "A specimen of the 6½d. in orange-vermilion is known, but it is believed to be only a proof taken from the plate of this value at the time the other values were printed in this colour."		"	311	"	15 0	
137	No. 56	used	should be	0 4	"	319	"	0 6
"	57	"	0 2					
141	86	is "3d.," green, not "2d."						
143	After No. 245	add No. 245a 20 1s., black.						
145	No. 298	used	should be	10 6				
147	367	should be "deep blue."						
151	116	used	should be	4 0				
"	141	unused	"	2 6				
153	220a	should be omitted.						
163	301	unused	should be	0 6				
166	101	"	1 6					
"	102	"	2 0					
"	104	"	10 0					
"	106	"	0 8					
"	108	"	25 0					
"	109	"	2 6					
"	110	"	1 9					
"	114	"	15 0					
167	149	"	2 0					
"	150	"	25 0					
"	152	"	1 6					
"	153	"	6 6					
"	155	"	1 0					
"	156	"	1 3					
"	157	"	3 0					

**Lydenburg.** In addition to those varieties given in the Catalogue, we have seen the following surcharged in tall thin letters:—  
 ½d., green; 2d., brown; 2½d., blue; 4d., olive-green; 6d., violet; and 1s., yellow.

**PART II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Page	No.	Description	Value
17	Austria.	First heading should read "Three varieties of the 9 kr.," instead of "Two."	
30	No. 86,	price unused	0 5
35	16	used	1 6
45	254	unused	0 6
46	417	"	7 6
49	418	"	4 6
49	63	should be "25" st., not "20 st."	
55	21,	price used	1 6
55	33	"	2 0
56	43	"	0 9
64	224a	unused	0 3
"	225	"	1 0
"	235	"	0 6
"	242	"	0 3

Page	No.	Description	s.	d.	Page	No.	Description	s.	d.	
65	No. 302a	price unused	0	2	201	No. 27	price unused	1	0	
79	" 31a and 36a	are surcharged in "red," not "green."			203	The types of "5"	numbered I. and II. are transposed.			
80	Rio Hacha	Types 2 and 3 are transposed.			208	No. 24	price unused	2	0	
87	No. 19	prices are	1	3		" 26	" "	2	6	
91	" 238	price unused	0	1		" 33	" "	1	6	
	" 239	" "	0	2		" 38	" used	0	2	
	" 240	" "	0	4		" 49	" unused	0	5	
	" 241	" "	0	8	209	" 60	" "	4	0	
	" 242	" "	1	3		" 61	should not be priced.			
99	Heading over No. 41	should be omitted.			210	" 3	price unused	0	6	
104	No. 1	price unused	15	0		" 11	" "	5	0	
106	" 62	" "	0	2		" 13	" "	6	6	
	" 63	" "	0	3	216	" 106	" used	0	1	
	" 64	" "	0	3		" 107	" "	0	1	
	" 65	" "	0	4	222	" 38	Colour should be "brown," and prices	0	1	
	" 66	" "	0	6		" 84	price used	0	1	
	" 67	" "	0	9	227	" 305	" "	0	3	
	" 68	" "	0	2	229	" 621	" "	0	1	
107	" 108	" "	7	6		" 623	" "	0	1	
	" 109	" "	8	6		" 624	" "	0	2	
	" 114	" "	2	6		" 631	Colours should read "blue and brown."			
	" 116	" "	6	0		" 632				
	" 119	" "	12	6		" 633				
108	" 148	" "	12	6		" 635	price used	0	5	
	The set of 8, unused, listed after No. 148, should be priced 16/-.					237	The type of "8 cents" numbered "8" should be 7*, and stamp No. 45 therefore is Type 7*.			
109	No. 309	price unused	0	6			Unused.		Used.	
	" 311	prices are	0	3	241	No. 23	price		0	6
	" 312	price unused	0	6		" 39	" "		0	4
	" 313	" used	0	6		" 43	" "	1	6	
	" 318	" unused	0	6		" 44	" "	2	0	
	" 324	" "	2	0		" 45	" "	2	0	
	" 331	" "	0	9		" 58	" "	0	3	
110	" 350	" "	1	0		" 87	" "	1	0	
	After No. 355 the heading should read "Stamps of the set dated 1887-1888 surcharged," etc.						" 101	" "	1	6
	The surcharges illustrated as (a) and (b) above Nos. 370 and 377 respectively are transposed.					243	" 132	" "	2	0
						" 312	" "	0	6	
111	No. 477	price used	0	4		" 313	" "	0	9	
	" 479	" "	0	3	244	" 397	" "	0	4	
	" 502	" "	0	6		" 399	" "	0	8	
	" 504	" "	0	6		" 400	" "	0	8	
	" 513	" "	0	3		" 410	" "	0	6	
	" 514	" "	0	4		" 417	" "	8	0	
113	After No. 778	under heading (c) with Type 35 and before "Issue of 1895" should be inserted—			245	" 436	" "	1	0	
	<i>Issue of 1894.</i>					" 441	" "	0	9	
	778a	1 c., grey				" 444	" "	1	3	
	778b	2 c. "			260	After No. 134	insert "Set of 13 (1 c. to 5 p.), used, 5/-."			
	778c	3 c. "			266	No. 63	price unused	0	1	
	778d	10 c. "				" 64	" "	0	9	
	778e	20 c. "			269	" 98	" "	0	6	
	778f	50 c. "			277	" 165	" used	0	6	
	778g	1 s. "				" 174	" unused	1	3	
119	Nos. 156 and 157	used	0	6	288	" 248	is on "No. 198," not "No. 172."			
121	No. 259	price used	0	1	292	The numbers of the list in first column under heading "perf. 13½" should read consecutively 28 to 41 inclusive.				
	" 260	prices	0	9	300	Funchal.	Insert at commencement of list—			
	Heading over No. 351 should read "1901, No. 272," not "274".					" 1   5 r., orange				
122	France	No. 636	price unused	5	0	No. 17	price unused	0	2	
	China.	Add to list—				" 18	" "	0	3	
	A15a	1   50 c., carmine (a) (Bk.).				" 19	" "	0	4	
125	No. M9	prices	0	4	302	Guinea.	No. 57	price unused	0	2
	" M10	" should be omitted.				" 58	" "	0	2	
	" R12	price unused	7	0		Horta.	" 8	" "	1	9
166	" 38	used	40	0		" 2a	" "	0	3	
174	" 78	unused	10	3	303	" 7a	" "	1	0	
177	" 311	used	0	2		" 8a	" "	0	9	
194	" 58	and heading should follow No. 56.				" 18	" "	0	4	
195	" 93	price unused	0	9		L. Marquez.	No. 12	price used	3	0
	" 95	" "	0	3	305	" 41	" unused	3	6	
	" 96	" "	0	3	308	No. 126a	should read "½ avo," not "1½."			
	" 97	" "	0	4	311	Madeira.	No. 93	price unused	0	4
	" 99	" "	0	4		Mozambique.	No. 45	price unused	0	2
	" 101	" "	0	6		" 47	" "	0	5	
	" 102	" "	0	6	315	Types numbered 5 and 6	should be 7 and 8, and the headings following must be altered accordingly.			
	" 104	" "	1	0	316	Ponta Delgada.	No. 15	price unused	0	2
201	" 18	used	0	5						

Page	No.	Description	Unused.	Used.	Page	No.	Description	Unused.	Used.
320	No. 84a	should read "5 on 15 r., No. 40," not "No. 38."			334	No. 536	prices		
								s. d.	s. d.
								0 9	
								1 0	
329	No. 66	price	1 6			538	"	1 0	
	67	"	0 4			538a	"	1 6	1 6
	96	"		1 0		541	"	6 0	
	99	"		0 5		542	price should be omitted.		
330	169	"	2 0			546	price unused	0 1	
331	221	"	5 0			547	"	0 2	
332	301	"	7 6			548	"	0 6	
	334	"		0 6		549	"	0 9	
	338	"	2 0			550	"	0 9	
333	352	"	2 0			551	"	1 0	
	360	"		0 4	335	701	prices	3 0	3 0
	367	"	2 6	1 0		702	used price should be omitted.		
	368	prices should be omitted.				703	prices	3 6	3 6
	369	price		0 3		704	price should be omitted.		
	370	"	0 6	0 3		705	price unused	3 6	
	371	prices should be omitted.			336	38	"	15 0	
	372	price used should be omitted.				61	"	0 9	
	373	price		0 6	337	91	"	0 1	
	374	"		1 0	338	19	price	4 0	
	375	"	1 0	1 0		31	"	25 0	5 0
	378	"	5 0	1 0		32	"		0 0
	379	"	1 6			37a	"	15 0	6 0
	387	"		0 9		44	"	2 6	
	After 388	add to list—388a   25 b., indigo		0 9		50	"	0 2	
	No. 389	price		1 0		54	"	0 6	
	390	"		0 9	339	15	"	0 9	
	391	"		0 3	342	73	"		3 0
	392	"		1 0		79	"		0 9
333	397	price unused		0 4		80	"		2 0
	393, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, and 401,	price used, all		0 1		81	"	0 6	
	After 402,	add to list—				82	"	2 6	
	402a,	50 b., orange	1 0	1 0		89	"	5 0	
	402b,	1 leu, grey-brown and rose	2 6			105	"		0 6
	402c,	2 lei, orange and brown	4 0			109	"	0 3	
		(ii.) perf. 13½				111	"	0 3	
	402d,	1 leu, grey-brown and rose	5 0			122	"	1 0	
		(iii.) perf. compound of (i.) and (ii.)			351	After No. 308	insert—		
		(Instead of present heading over No. 403).					Double surcharge, both inverted.		
	402e,	3 b., red-brown, price used		0 1			308a   2 c. on 12 c., deep green.		
	402f,	5 b., emerald		0 1	355	1st column, note under heading of Samoa	should be omitted.		
	403,	as in Catalogue		0 1		No. 6,	price used	25 0	
	403a,	15 b., black, used		0 1	360	34,	unused	8 0	
334	404,	prices	0 1	0 1	361	97,	should not be priced.		
	405	"	0 1	0 1	366	52,	price unused	1 0	
	406	"	0 2	0 2		52b	"	1 0	
	407	"	0 3	0 2	367.	Between Nos. 59 and 60	insert—		
	408	"		0 2		No. 59a   1 atts on 12 atts,	price unused	2 0	
	409	"		0 4		61,	price unused	7 6	
	410	"		0 6	391	195,	price unused	3 0	
	411	"		1 0		196	"	6 0	
	412	"	2 0		417	32	used	17 6	
	413	"	3 6			34	"	25 0	
	501	"	0 1		427	410	"	0 1	
	514	"		0 2		418   4 c., brown (centre inverted).			
	517	"	1 0	0 3	442,	1st column, Types of Nos. 42, 43, 44	should be struck out.		
	518,	colour should be "green," and				2nd column, heading over No. 51	should read "No. 508" instead		
		prices omitted.				of "Type 252."			
	521,	prices	0 2	0 2	449	No. 221,	price used	0 9	
	528	"	0 3		452	485	"	2 0	
	528b	and 529,	prices should be omitted.		453.	Add to first note after No. 72,	"of 1 r."		
	534,	prices	0 5						
	535	"	0 9						

Prices for used should be omitted.



# The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 102.)

\* \* \*

PLATE B.



THIS was formed by transfers in blocks of ten; therefore ten transfers made up the plate.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

No serious mistakes were made here; the transfers were carefully done; the colour is *intense blue*. The control No. is usually struck in the left lower corner.

No. 9 is the most easily distinguishable; it has a large white dot in the frame above the letter "R" in "ARGENTINOS." No. 3 has a dash of colour joining the central medallion to the frame at foot. In No. 5 there is a coloured mark on the right temple.

The process of transfer by blocks of twenty and ten probably presented some difficulties, as the other plates of this value are formed of strips of five:—

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

PLATE C.

a	a
b	b
a	a
b	a
a	b
a	a
b	b
a	a
a	a
b	b

But there were two different blocks, of five impressions each, and these two are found mixed up in the plates.

*Strip a.*

No. 1 has a coloured dot in the letter "E" of "CORREOS."

No. 5 has an oblique line of colour in the frame above the "G" of "ARGENTINOS."

*Strip b.*

In No. 5 there is a small white dot above and almost touching the letter "D" of "MEDIO."

Twenty transfers of each of these strips appear to have been taken, and they are arranged as follows in Plates C and D, which we presume were made up at the same time, as they are found in the same shades, of *blue* with a tinge of *violet*.

The ground of the central oval being formed of oblique lines only in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., the study of the varieties of type and of the arrangement of the transfers is a comparatively easy task in that value; but it is a very different thing with the others, partly on account of the difficulty of obtaining entire sheets or large blocks with margins, and still more because, the ground being

PLATE D.

b	b
a	a
b	a
b	b
b	b
a	b
a	b
b	a
a	a
b	b



formed of crossed lines, one cannot find sufficiently clear distinguishing marks. I have therefore been unable to determine either the arrangement of the transfers or the number of plates.

5 centavos, carmine, with portrait of Rivadavia; Type I., with no collar showing at the right; in circulation from January, 1888, to March, 1889.

*Le Timbre-Poste* states that there were two plates of this value. One of these plates appears to me to have been composed of transfers in groups of three varieties. No doubt there were two plates.



10 centavos, brown, with portrait of Avellaneda; in circulation from January, 1888, to August, 1890.

*Le Timbre-Poste* describes this stamp as so uniform in type that it seems a question whether the design was composed of two portions, like that of the other values. I am also of opinion that the design for this value was all in one piece; there are therefore no varieties of type, one more anomaly to be noted.

[If we knew whether the original designs were engraved upon metal, or drawn upon stone, or upon transfer paper, it would be easier to guess what really took place. It seems to be conclusively shown that the plates of the ½ c. were made up by double transfer, not by separate transfers direct from the original dies or stones, which makes it the more difficult to understand why one good transfer was not made up and then used as an original.—ED. M. J.]



15 centavos, orange-yellow, with portrait of San Martin; in circulation from January, 1888, to —?

Owing to the colour of this stamp, it is impossible to distinguish the varieties of type or the arrangement of the transfers; there are some slight variations,

but they are very small.

3 centavos, blue-green, with portrait of Celman; in circulation from January, 1888, to October, 1889.



Celman, the then President of the Republic, had the conceit to place his own portrait upon one of the stamps, which is contrary to all precedent in Republics, where the rule has always been to display only the portraits of personages no longer living.

*Le Timbre-Poste* states that there were three plates of this stamp, and that there are numerous variations in the portrait, the shirt-front varying in width at the base, and the circle enclosing the figure "3" being broken in different places. The same types are scattered about the plates without any apparent order.

6 centavos, red, with portrait of Samiento; in circulation from January, 1888, to November, 1889.

This stamp is far the scarcest of the lithographed series; it exists perf. 11½ and perf. 12.



2 centavos, yellow-green, with portrait of Lopez; in circulation from February, 1888, to March, 1890.

There were certainly two plates for this value, although one would have been quite sufficient, as the 2 c. was little used, and is the scarcest of the values after the 6 c. The curious point about it is that the types upon the two plates were distinctly different.



In PLATE I. there is a space of about one millimetre, or a little more, between the top of the oval containing the Arms and the shirt collar. In PLATE II. this space is never less than 2 mm. As in making up both of the plates the centre was fitted into the frame, these spaces vary slightly.

To produce the second plate (or type), with the collar further away from the Arms, the medallion must have been considerably retouched, diminishing the extent of background shown above the head and adding to the length of the bust; the retouches are very evident in the cravat, which is hardly seen in Plate I., but appears quite distinctly in Plate II.

[We cannot quite agree with this description of what was done. A comparison of specimens of both types seems to show that it is not a matter of retouching, but simply of cutting the transfers of the centre to fit the frame. The two plates, or stones, were probably made up at different times, or by different hands, and in each case the impressions used, which probably were not many in number, were cut as nearly as possible alike. The whole of what can be seen in the two types, and more also no doubt, was in the original impressions of the medallion; in making up the one plate more was cut away at the bottom, in making the other more was cut away at the top. If

one had access to complete sheets, or blocks of any size, it would no doubt be possible to determine how many minor varieties there are of each type.—*Ed. M. J.*

*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the two types are never found on the same sheet. They exhibit the same minor variations as in the other lithographs.

30 centavos, chocolate-brown, with head of Dorrego; in circulation from February, 1888, to —?

40 centavos, slate, with head of Moreno; in circulation from February, 1888, to December, 1889.



The names of the personages represented upon these two stamps were unfortunately transposed in *M. Moens' Catalogue*, and the error has been copied into various others. They are correctly given above.

The transferring of the 30 c. was remarkably well done, and it is only possible to trace a few slight variations. The fitting of the medallion in the frame is perfect.

In the 40 c. also the medallion shows no signs of touching up; it is well fitted, and only just touches the frame below at right.

[We are unable to trace this touching of the frame; the scrolled label at foot slightly encroaches upon the oval in which the medallion is fitted, and the latter consequently just touches or rests upon this label, as nearly as possible in the centre.—*Ed. M. J.*]

This value exists perf. 11½ and perf. 12.

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at *Anderton's Hotel*, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 7th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Oldfield (chair), Bradbury, Cool, Reichenheim, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Charlick, Fagan, Magnee, Meyer, Reid, Sisley, Wills, Frenzel, Griebert, Jacoby, Thomson, Wane, Boyes, Hausburg, Field, Slade, and two visitors.

Mr. Charles E. Baker was unanimously elected as an ordinary member of the Society.

The question of holding a Philatelic Exhibition during 1902 was introduced, and after the matter had been brought before the members and fully discussed, it was resolved "That the question of an Exhibition be referred to a sub-committee consisting of five members, with instructions to report at the next meeting." The sub-committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. Bradbury, Meyer, Reichenheim, Sidebotham, and Sutherland.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then gave a display of his collec-

tion of the stamps of India, accompanied by explanatory notes on the various issues, etc. The special rarities that may be mentioned are: An entire unused sheet of the 4 annas, 1854, with blue dividing lines; the 4 annas with inverted frame; a pair of the ½ anna, red, with nine and a half arches; and the long "Service" stamps, both used and unused.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

## The Philatelic Society of India.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, on Friday, 20th December, 1901, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. Mr. Corfield (in the absence of the Treasurer) presented a provisional statement showing the financial position to be satisfactory. The rules were in certain respects amended, and as amended ordered to be published in *The Philatelic Journal of India*. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, the late Editor of the *Journal*, now on leave in Europe, for his services during the past year. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1902:—

*President*, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. (Europe); *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Mr. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), and Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E. (Lahore); *Editor of the Journal*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore); *Treasurer*, Mr. D. P. Masson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta); *Librarian*, Mr. T. Hoffmann (Calcutta); *Council*, the above *ex-officio*, and Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta), and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), and P. A. Selse (Bombay).

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. W. W.—The blue ½d. stamps are merely green ones that have changed colour.

J. H. B.—The mark which you ask about is a postmark only. We should not advise you to include Railway stamps (except perhaps the Railway Letter Fee stamps) or Parcel Express stamps in your collection, as they are not Postage stamps.

A. K. H.—Incomplete impressions of the Brazilian stamp you ask about have been chronicled. We have never seen them priced, and cannot say what their value would be. Unless known to have been issued in this condition, they would be of little interest.

F. E. W.—We do not know of any actual varieties of type of the surcharge on *Guatemala*, No. 137, but it is quite likely that the surcharges are not always set level. *B.C.A.*—Type 7 we have only seen perf. 14 all round. *B.S.A.*—Types 9, 10, etc., have the usual irregular Waterlow perforation. *Queensland*.—We are a little puzzled by your description, but we gather that when you say "two pairs of No. 148, joined vertically," you mean what are more commonly called two horizontal pairs. Nos. 145 and 148 were printed, we believe, from the plate of the previous issue, and show the same peculiarities; there is no mention of a new plate of the 1d. *South Australia*.—We stated distinctly in October that the illustrations of the Crown and SA watermarks were not accurate. *Mexico*.—Is not the circular black seal on your "Official" stamps an obliteration? *St. Vincent*.—See corrigenda to Catalogue in this number. *Selangor*.—If you will take the trouble to read the *M. J.* for December, 1900, and July, 1901, you will see that Nos. 74 and 75 have the surcharge in one line, and 76 in two lines. *Austria*.—We can only tell you, as we think we have stated before in answer to a similar question, that all varieties are of "consequence," more or less.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BULGARIA.

1901. Unpaid Letter Stamps.		s.	d.
5 st., rose	.	0	1
30 ,, marone	.	0	6

## COLOMBIA.

1901. Provisional.		s.	d.
1 c., blue	.	0	1
2 c., brown	.	0	1

## ECUADOR.

1895. Jubilee Issue.		s.	d.
1 c. to 1 sucre. Set of seven	.	2	0

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1900. Negri Sembilan surcharged.		s.	d.
25 c., green and carmine	.	3	6
25 c. ,, ,, used	.	3	6

## FRENCH CHINA.

1901. Unpaid.		s.	d.
5, 10, 15, 30, and 50 c. Set of five, used	.	1	9

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1901. Army Official.		s.	d.
6d., purple, on rose-red	.	4	0

## JOHORE.

1896. Surcharged "Kemahkotaan."		s.	d.
2 c., purple and yellow	reduced to	0	2
3 c. ,, carmine	.	0	2
4 c. ,, black	.	0	3
5 c. ,, green	.	0	4
6 c. ,, blue	.	0	4

## LABUAN.

1902. New types.		s.	d.
10 c., brown and slate (Honey Bear)	.	0	4
16 c., green and ochre (Locomotive)	.	0	6

## NORTH BORNEO.

1902. New types.		s.	d.
10 c., brown and slate (Honey Bear)	.	0	4
16 c., green and ochre (Locomotive)	.	0	6

## PARAGUAY.

1901. Lithographed.		s.	d.
2 c., grey	.	0	1
4 c., ultramarine	.	0	1
5 c., purple	.	0	2

1901. Head.		s.	d.
1 peso fuerte, indigo	.	1	4

## SEYCHELLES.

1901. Provisionals.		s.	d.
3 c. on 10 c., brown and blue	.	1	0
3 c. on 16 c., blue and red-brown	.	1	0
3 c. on 36 c., carmine and ochre	.	0	6

## URUGUAY.

1897. Types 62, 63, and 64.		s.	d.
1 peso, blue and brown; 2 pesos, carmine and ochre; 3 pesos, carmine and brown-purple. Set of three, used	reduced to	15	0

## VICTORIA.

May, 1901. Fiscal Postal.		s.	d.
1d., olive-bistre, postally used	.	1	0
1901. Head of King Edward.			
1/1, carmine	.	24	0

# FRENCH COLONIES.

Having recently made several important purchases of French Colonial Stamps, we are in a position to offer the following, the prices of which were not quoted in the 1902 Edition of the Catalogue, Part II.

## GENERAL ISSUES.

No.	Description	s.	d.
No. 14	5 c., green	used	15 0
,,	60 25 c., ochre on yellow	,,	4 0

## BENIN.

No. 14	5 c., green, blue surcharge	used	20 0
--------	-----------------------------	------	------

## DIEGO SUAREZ.

No. 1	"15" on 1 c., black on azure	used	9 0
,,	2 "15" on 5 c., green	,,	8 0
,,	7 5 c., black	unused	10 0
,,	9 25 c. ,,	,,	7 6
,,	10 5 c. ,,	,,	8 0

## FRENCH CONGO.

No. 22	10 c., in black, on 1 fr., brown	unused	12 6
--------	----------------------------------	--------	------

## FRENCH GUIANA.

No. 6	"0 20" on 35 c., black on orange	unused	20 0
-------	----------------------------------	--------	------

## GABOON.

No. 2	"10" on 20 c., red on green	unused	35 0
-------	-----------------------------	--------	------

## GADELOUPE.

No. 4	"25" on 35 c., black on orange, large 2,	unused	20 0
,,	5 "25" ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	,,	20 0
,,	20 80 c., carmine	,,	21 0

## NEW CALEDONIA.

No. 8	"25" on 35 c., blk. on orange, inverted ,,	35 0
	Ditto ditto ditto	used 25 0

## NOSSI-BE.

No. 13	"0 25" on 1 fr., olive-green	unused	30 0
--------	------------------------------	--------	------

## OBOCK.

No. 210	10 c., black, unpaid	unused	1 3
---------	----------------------	--------	-----

## TAHITI.

No. 22	35 c., black on orange, diagonal surch.,	used	75 0
--------	--	------	------

# SHANGHAI.

The following are additional and corrected prices. All unused.

No.	Description	s.	d.
No. 32	4 c., grey (1866)	10	0
,,	36 2 c., rose (perf. 15)	10	0
,,	43 1 c. on 4 c., grey-lilac	4	6
,,	44 1 c. on 2 c., rose	10	0
,,	57 1 c. on 12 c., grey-brown	100	0
,,	61 1 c., yellow on yellow	15	0
,,	78 40 cash, rose	3	0
No. 81	100 cash, brown	8	0
,,	84 40 cash, rose (perf. 12)	3	0
,,	109 40 c. on 80 c. (inverted)	8	0
,,	116 20 c. on 40 c. ( ,, )	6	0
,,	117 20 c. on 80 c. ( ,, )	5	0
,,	118 20 c. on 40 c. ( ,, )	5	0
,,	120 40 c., black	1	0

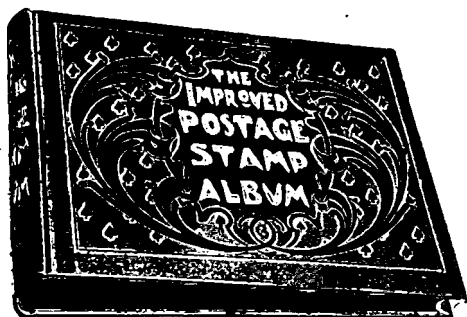
# THE IMPROVED

# Postage Stamp Album.

14TH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged  
and  
Rewritten.

SIZE OF PAGE 10 x 7 3/4 inches.



COVER OF No. 3.

14TH EDITION.

One Hundred Stamps,  
all different,  
are presented with each  
Album sold.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it. 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 page.

Fifty-seven different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Two pages of illustrations of *rare stamps* are given, with the price under each stamp that we will pay for it.

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 3/6; post-free, 3/11; abroad, 4/6.
- No. 3.—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.  
Price 5/-; 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 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

## EXTRA LEAVES

Can be supplied to this and the older small sizes, as under:

		POST-FREE.
14th (New) Edition . . . . .	Plain edges, for Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	9d. per doz.; 5/- per 100.
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/3 " 8/6 "
12th or 13th Edition (smaller size). . . . .	Plain " " Nos. 2 or 3 . . . . .	6d. " 3/9 "
	Gilt " " No. 4 . . . . .	1/- " 7/- "

# STANLEY GIBBONS' New Stamp Catalogue.

**5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,] **1902 Edition.** [In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all**

**Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

**NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.**

**VOL. II. contains the**

**Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3

**NOW READY.**

**PREPAID ORDERS MAY NOW BE BOOKED.**

## THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

By **HARDY & BACON.**

**T**HIS well-known and most interesting handbook was published in 1898 by Mr. George Redway in his *Collector Series*. On the failure of this publisher lately, we purchased the balance of the edition—about 1,200 copies—and are now able to offer the work at a great reduction on its original price.

*The chief contents are as follows:*

**The Issue of Postage Stamps.  
Collecting—Its Origin and  
Development.  
Stamps made for Collectors.  
Art in Postage Stamps.  
Stamps with Stories.**

**History in Postage Stamps.  
Local Stamps.  
The Stamp Market.  
Post Cards.  
Famous Collections.  
List of Philatelic Societies.**

Well bound in Art Cloth, Gilt Lettered, 247 Illustrations, 294 pages. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/10; abroad, 5/1.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1856.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

### RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

NEW  
PROSPECTUS  
OF  
Sets, Packs,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	157
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	158
NOTES ON THE 5 CENTS, CEYLON . . . . .	162
By GORDON SMITH.	
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR . . . . .	163
<i>(Continued from page 115.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	165
THE FRENCH COLLECTION OF COUNT PAUL DURRIEU. By JACQUES DE VALENCE . . . . .	167
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	170
<i>(Continued from page 155.)</i>	
A FEW NOTES ON THE CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS POST. By M. CROUCHER . . . . .	172
DON CARLOS REPRINTS . . . . .	173
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	174
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	175
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	176

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL OCEIL.)

And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No.	each	s. d.
No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	2 0
No. 6	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 6
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 31	"	2 0
No. 37	"	1 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 82	Out of print.	
No. 84	each	1 6
No. 87	Out of print.	
No. 100	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	1 6
No. 115	"	3 0
Nos. 120 and 128	"	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

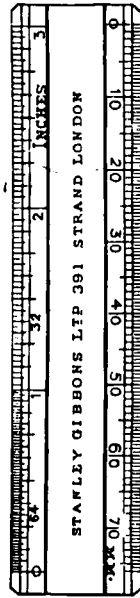
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

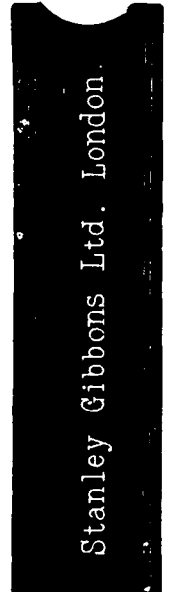
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in  
Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE  
IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, a to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	... 5d.	... 3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	... 6d.	... 4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	... 8d.	... 5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	... 1/2	... 10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat gilded card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/8; or, post-free, 3/6 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

# MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

NO. 140.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



THE publishers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* issue from time to time a special number, dedicated to some particular country, and filled for the most part with articles upon the stamps of that country. An especially interesting number

### Stamps of Hawaii.

of this nature was published on January 25th, dealing with the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands,

a subject affording very ample scope for scientific treatment. Half-tone illustrations are given of no less than twenty of the so-called "Missionary" stamps of 1851, half of them belonging to the celebrated collection of Mr. H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco, while the other ten are distributed among six other collectors in the United States. The score (such a score as any Philatelist would be glad to compile) is made up of eight Fives, eight Thirteens, with "Hawaiian" at the top, and four Thirteens with "H. I. & U. S." at the top. There is not a Two Cents among them, and we understand that no specimen of that value is to be found in any collection on the other side of the Atlantic, a fact which will give our readers some idea of its extreme rarity. There is, apparently, only one *unused* stamp in the whole twenty. It may be of interest to state that the Tapling Collection, in the British Museum, contains the two varieties of the 2 c., the two 5 c., *unused*, one *unused* and four *used* copies of the 13 c. "Hawaiian," and *unused* and *used* copies of the 13 c. "H. I. & U. S."

Of the articles before us, the most interesting to ourselves, personally, and the most valuable also from a philatelic point of view, is the one with which the number commences, entitled, *The Early Postal Issues of the Hawaiian Islands*, and written by one of the leading philatelic authorities in the United States,

Mr. John N. Luff. It may be remembered that some twelve months ago, in our numbers for December, 1900, and January, 1901, we published a paper signed "H. L.," the writer of which claimed that certain impressions of the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps of 1853, and of the 2 c. of 1861, were reprints. This theory was promptly assailed by Philatelists in America, whose knowledge of Hawaiian stamps gave great weight to their opinions, and amongst them by our friend Mr. Luff, who published an article on the subject in *The American Journal of Philately*, of which he is the editor.

Wishing to have this question thoroughly thrashed out, we reproduced in our March number Mr. Luff's paper, together with letters from Mr. Crocker and Mr. Gardner on the same side, and we ventured to support the contention of our contributor "H. L." by some extracts from the history of the stamps in question and a few remarks of our own, founded upon what had been published at various periods. We did not flatter ourselves to the extent of thinking that our arguments were absolutely unanswerable, but we considered that the evidence on the whole was in favour of the opinion of "H. L.," and we are very much gratified at finding that Mr. Luff most freely acknowledges that such is the case and adopts that view in his present paper. Mr. Luff is not one of those who do things by halves; having found reason to suspect that his original position on this question was untenable, he at once went to work, not to strengthen it at all hazards, but to investigate the matter fairly and dispassionately, with the result that he has found additional evidence to prove that the 5 c. and 13 c. of the types of 1853, on medium white or toned paper, and the engraved 2 c. of the type of 1861 (it appears that is a more prob-



able date than 1855 or 1862), were not printed till 1868 or 1869, and that they were not then printed for postal use, but for distribution to foreign postal departments and for sale to collectors. A point that has of late years been considered doubtful is thus, we think, finally settled, and collectors are greatly indebted to Mr. Luff for his action in the matter.

The reprints of the stamps of 1853 will always be recognised by specialists as possessing considerable interest; it is from them that we know the size of the sheets in which the stamps were printed, and the manner in which they were made up. The sheets of the 5 c. in particular present many points of interest, it being quite possible to plate these stamps, owing to various lines and marks which distinguish almost all the impressions on the sheet.

\* \* \*

**Death of Colonel Du Moulin.** THIS month, again, we have to announce with great regret the death of one who had for some years been an enthusiastic Philatelist, one who was moreover a distinguished officer in His Majesty's Service. Major Du Moulin, Royal Sussex Regiment, was one of the original members of the Philatelic Society

of India, and a member of the Council of that body; he was also, we believe, the first Secretary of the Dum Dum Stamp Club, the success of which was greatly due to his efforts. We extract from *The Standard* the following brief account of his military services, and we have only to add that we learn from other sources that he was greatly beloved in his regiment and was as popular with his men as he was with his fellow Philatelists.

"Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Du Moulin, of the Sussex Regiment, who was killed at Abraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, on January 28th, served in the Hazara Campaign of 1888, was mentioned in Despatches, and received the medal and clasp. He was engaged with the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (mentioned in Despatches, and clasp), with the Manipore Expedition in 1891 (clasp), and on the North-west Frontier of India under the late Sir William Lockhart, including the operations in the Bazar Valley (medal with two clasps). In South Africa he took part in the march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, including the engagements of Welkom Farm, Zand River, and Doornkop, the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria, and the engagement at Diamond Hill. He was present in the subsequent advance into the Orange River Colony, including the operations round Bethlehem and in the Caledon Valley, the engagement at Retief's Nek, and the surrender of the Boer forces at Golden Gate on August 1st, 1900. He also took part in the operations around Thaba'Nchu, Winburg, and Lindley, and in the engagements at Bothaville and Ventersburg."

## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5s. and 10s. stamps now have the Jubilee lines round the panes and the coloured blocks covering the spaces. Collectors of entire sheets will do well to secure these at once.

**Barbados.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 6d., 8d., and 10d. of the Jubilee issue, with the paper *blued*. Some of the colours evidently do not tinge the paper quite so quickly as others.

**British Honduras.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that, in spite of all the careful study that was devoted to the sheets of the stamps surcharged "REVENUE," one peculiarity has only now been discovered. One of the larger type exists in the eighth row, the second stamp, all the others in that and the two following rows having the smaller type.

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent in this Colony assures us that the 4 c. and 12 c. have never been surcharged "On Service," and that they are never likely to be so treated, as both those values are now obsolete.

**Gold Coast.**—We have received the 2d. value in Type 4 of the Catalogue; wmk. and perf. as usual. 2d., lilac and vermilion.

**Grenada.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a strip of the 2½d., *ultramarine*, No. 53 in the Catalogue, with a good margin, the paper of which is very distinctly tinged *blue*. It is no doubt tinted with the colour of the impression, but, as shown so plainly in the case of the Barbados Jubilee stamps, there seems to be something in this large Crown and CC paper which leads it to absorb the colour of the ink after a time, and especially if there is any *blue* or *grey* in it.

**Indian Native States.**—*Kishengarh.*—We have seen some more of the ¼ a. and 1 a. stamps which we noted in November, and we find that they are printed in sheets of twenty-four (six horizontal rows of four) from plates made up of casts or electrotypes, instead of being struck singly as before. The paper is wove, slightly toned, and not so smooth as that recently used. The perforation is probably done with a rouletting wheel applied to several sheets together.

We have also received a fresh lot of various values, printed singly, all imperf.; amongst them are the following:—  
¼ a., pink; *lilas-bêche*.  
1 a., purple.  
5 r., magenta.

**Sirmoor.**—We are glad to learn from *The Ph. of I.* that the stamps of this State ceased to be available for postal use after December 31st, 1901. Now we want someone to tell us which of the numerous varieties of the "On S. S. S." surcharge are really genuine and which are strictly *unofficial*.

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent tells us that he has received the 10d., perf. 12 × 12 (comb-machine No. 2), on *chalk-surfaced paper*.

**New Zealand.**—We have examined an entire sheet of the current ½d., and find that the stamps are arranged in twelve horizontal rows of twenty. The sheet shown us has the current watermark, Type 36a, and in the margins "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" at top and bottom (the latter having the words upside-down) and "NEW ZEALAND" at each side, both reading upwards.

**North Borneo.**—We are informed, on the best authority, that No. 115, the 5 c. with frame in *blue*, does not exist, and that no change in the colour of that value is at present in contemplation. It is something to be able to strike out one item.

We have received the 25 c. and 50 c., Nos. 81 and 82 in the Catalogue, surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," in *red*. Higher values are to follow.

**Orange River Colony.**—We are informed that the 1s. with wider space than the normal between the figure and the letter "s" exists in the later printings as well as in the first. With the raised stops it occurs on a stamp in the bottom row of the sheet. The square or rectangular stop (see note after No. 190a in the Catalogue) exists, we are told, on the first printings and not on the later ones.

**Seychelles.**—A correspondent in this Colony kindly sends us the following list of the numbers of various stamps that were recently surcharged:

3 c. on 36 c. . . . .	60,000
3 c. on 16 c. . . . .	31,200
3 c. on 10 c. . . . .	42,000
6 c. on 8 c. . . . .	40,000

He adds, with touching simplicity, that he and others on the spot are holding on to considerable stocks of these provisionals, and intend making a profit of some few hundreds per cent. Collectors can afford to wait for these things under such circumstances.

**South Australia.**—Mr. H. Blockey has kindly sent us the following copy of a letter addressed by him to the editor of *The Australian Philatelist* on the subject of the 5d., perf. 15, surcharged "O.S.," Type 52:—

DEAR SIR,—I notice in the January number of your Journal, under the heading of New Issues, a paragraph in reference to the 5d. S.A. with "O.S." surcharge, perf. 15. Your informant as to the issue of this stamp is sadly inaccurate, and evidently knows nothing about it. An extract from your paper reads: "Some few sheets of the 5d., *purple*, perf. 15, having been found in stock, the Government printer decided to surcharge them for official use rather than destroy the sheets." The South Australian stamps have not been handled for printing or surcharging purposes by the Government printer since the issue of the Departmental stamps, 1868-74. (On further inquiry I find that the only occasion on which the Government printing departments had anything to do with the printing of postal issues was for a short time in 1883, when they undertook the printing and cutting of the news wrappers.) These duties are superintended by the stamp printer in the post office building. This gentleman is not a stamp collector (thank goodness), and is not likely to know the difference between perf. 15 and perf. 13. Another point, it is not likely he would revert to the old type of surcharge, that is with "O.S." close together, when all the other values on "S.A." paper have the "O.S." wide apart. The following is, I think, the more feasible account of their appearance.

In 1893-95 a supply of the 5d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and the 5d., which would all be perf. 15, were surcharged for official use, and were put away into stock, awaiting requisitions from the various departments. There was all the time a large stock (considering the infrequent use of this value) of the surcharged 5d. on 6d., *brown*, in hand which was evidently overlooked by the stamp printer, consequently they were not issued. This is borne out by the fact that the latter were still being used well into the year 1900, and by some departments to this day. There was a further printing of the surcharge on the 5d., *brown-purple*, in 1899. These would, of course, be perf. 13, and not being in immediate demand were put away into stock, the sheets being placed on top of the previous printing, perf. 15. This would account for the former being used before the latter. There being such a small demand for the 5d. "O.S." stamp, neither printing would be large, and consequently both are scarce. Trusting the above may be of interest to your readers,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
GEO. BLOCKEY.

**Transvaal.**—Mr. Becking has shown our publishers the 4d. of 1885 perf. 11½ × 12, to be added to the 1d. and 3d. with the same perforation.

4d., dark olive; *perf.* 11½ × 12.

A correspondent tells us of the ½d. on 2d. with "F.R.I." for "E.R.I."

**Trinidad.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has discovered what appear to be two types of the words "ONE PENNY" on the current design for that value. The letters are described as being in one case thick and square, about 1½ mm. in height, and the centre of the "o" round; in the other the letters are thinner and taller, about 1¾ mm. in height, and the centre of the "o" oval. Comparatively recent arrivals of the 1d., *lilac and carmine*, are stated to show the square

type, whilst the new id., in *black on red*, has the taller letters, but both types are found, we gather, on the former stamp.

## PART II.

**Amazonia.**—A correspondent of *La R. Ph. F.* gives the following account (obtained from Cayenne) of the production of the labels which we described in June last :—

"During the time when the dispute as to the Franco-Brazilian boundary was being submitted to arbitration, the Railway Company of Cassewène took it into its head to issue Amazonian postage stamps, with the excuse that neither France nor Brazil had established a post office there; these stamps never had any official existence and they were never recognised at Cayenne.

"In reference to the envelope which you have shown me, and which had been sent to Guadeloupe bearing a stamp of Amazonia and a 15 c. French Colonies, there can be no doubt that the second stamp was put on at Cayenne, by the instructions of the sender, who requested either the captain of the boat which runs to Cayenne or the company, which has a representative here, to do so.

"At the present time the stamps of Brazil are those current at Cassewène, but there is still no post office there. Ordinary correspondence is handed to the captain of a little steamer, which plies more or less irregularly between Cayenne and Cassewène. The agents of the company usually have their letters sent through the company's representative at Cayenne; registered packets cannot be transmitted."

It seems, from the above, that the stamps never performed any regular service, even as private locals.

**Austria.**—We have received a new value, 35 heller, in Type 15.

35 h., green; figures in black; perf. 13.

**Bolivia.**—The *M. C.* tells us that the new 10 c. and 20 c. stamps chronicled last year have now been issued; they are Nos. 94 and 95 in the Catalogue. No. 92 should be lilac, and a 2 c., green, should be inserted as 92a.

**Bulgaria.**—We have received two more values of the Unpaid Letter series noted last month. Type, paper, and perforation as then stated.

### Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10 st., green. | 50 st., orange.

The *D. B. Z.* states that the 5, 10, 30, and 50 stotinki of the issue of last year were surcharged with a large letter "T" in a circle, in *black*, for use as provisional Unpaid Letter stamps.

*Ewen's Weekly* copies from a provincial paper an account of gigantic stamp frauds in this principality, the revenue from the sale of stamps being stated to have fallen from 700,000 francs in 1900 to 250,000 francs in 1901, owing to the circulation of some 10,000,000 forged stamps. It may safely be assumed that, if there is any truth in this tale, the forged stamps were not postage stamps, or they would have been noticed before now. Let our fiscal friends look to this.

**Chili.**—We have received the 10 c. stamp, Type 16, recut.

10 c., mauve.

**Colombia.**—*Antioquia.*—We have received copies of the 1 c. and 2½ c. stamps chronicled in November; the stamps are separated from one another by a wide

space with a dotted line in the centre of it. We have also received another new setting of the 1 c. chronicled in December; it is again in four varieties and has the word "CENTAVO" inside the frame of ornaments below the figure.

1 c., pale red; perf. 12.

The correspondent who sends us these states that the provisionals were issued as follows :—

2½ c., violet,	July 27, 1901.
1 c., red,	Aug. 6 "
1 c., blue,	Sept. "
1 c., brown	" "
1 c., pale red,	Nov. "

**Croto.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 25 lepta, blue, has reappeared with the surcharge "ΠΡΟΣΘΗΚΗ" in larger type than before, the word measuring 17½ × 3 mm, instead of 15½ × 1½ mm. We presume that this is a reprint of the surcharge, to meet philatelic demands.

**Denmark.**—*Danish West Indies.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that two provisionals have recently been issued here, the overprint consisting of a numeral, the word "CENTS," and the date "1902," in three lines, in *black*. Perforation not stated.

2 c. on 3 c., carmine and blue.  
8 c. on 10 c., brown and grey.

**France.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 15 c stamp has been found with the "F. M." surcharge inverted. The same journal also tells us that the 50 c., variety *a* of Type 10, has appeared surcharged "Chine," in *black*, and that the whole set of Indo-China has been especially surcharged, in *red*, for use at Hoi-hao. It is reported that similar sets for a few other Chinese towns are in preparation.

### Military Frank Stamp.

15 c., orange; inverted surcharge.

For Use in China. 50 c., carmine, var. *a*.

### Stamps of Indo-China surcharged for Hoi-hao.

1 c., black on azure.	25 c., black on rose.
2 c., brown on buff.	30 c., cinnamon on drab.
4 c., purple-brown on grey.	40 c., red on yellow.
5 c., green on pale green.	50 c., carmine on rose.
10 c., black on lilac.	75 c., brown on orange.
15 c., blue.	1 fr., olive-green on toned.
20 c., red on green.	5 fr., lilac on pale lilac.

*La R. Ph. F.* publishes the following Official Document relating to the provisional stamps issued at Majunga, Madagascar, in February, 1895 :—

"MAJUNGA, February 28th, 1895.

"On February 24th, before the departure of the mail for Europe, the Post Office at Majunga possessed the following stamps :—

0.05 . . . 500	0.25 . . . 3,534
0.10 . . . 580	0.40 . . . 271.
0.15 . . . none.	1 fr. . . . 500.

"Two hours before the mails closed the stock of 5 c. stamps was completely exhausted, and I was no longer able to make up the rate of 15 c. for soldiers' letters, which were not then allowed to pass free. The public clamoured for 15 c. stamps, knowing well that I should thus be obliged to employ a surcharge. I gave way, and I transformed into 15 c. stamps, part with red ink and part with printing ink—

1st, 100 1 fr. stamps,  
2nd, 150 25 c. "

"These 250 stamps were not enough. In order to defeat speculation, which was evident, I refused to issue any further surcharged stamps. Letters had, however, to be despatched. I therefore made an arrangement with the

senders, and offered to supply them with 25 c. stamps (without surcharge) at 15 c. each. This was agreed to, and 152 stamps were sold at that price. I think that I thus acted for the best interests of the Service, as this office possesses no 'port payé' stamp or anything of that kind for indicating that postage has been paid.

"I trust to the favourable consideration of higher authority not to charge me with the deficiency in my accounts, thus unavoidably produced by the circumstances related above. (Signed) PELLENG.

"Major Belin, chef de bataillon, charged by the Commander of the Naval Division with supervision of the arrival and departure of the mails, certifies the correctness of the above statement. (Signed) BELIN."

**French Colonies.**—*Obock.*—We are shown a strip of three of the 75 c. of 1892 with double impression of the name, the two prints only slightly overlapping. We see by the margin of the sheet that the design of this value is really printed in a dull purple, like that of our own 3d. stamps, and producing a similar effect on the orange paper.

Our publishers have received a provisional stamp, formed by surcharging the 75 c. poster "0.05," in blue. Why not save trouble by dividing the stamp in half and using the half that bears the figure "5," as was done, we understand, in the case of the divided 25 c. which we noted last month, keeping the other halves for future use?

0.05 on 75 c., lilac and orange.

**Tunis.**—Two new values of the ordinary postage stamps are announced by *Ewen's Weekly*, and also an addition to the new Unpaid Letter set.

35 c., brown.  
2 fr., violet.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.  
1 fr., olive.

**Greece.**—We have received a set of *Axia Metalliki* stamps in a new design. There is a profile to right, in an oval frame, of a young lady, with Mercury's helmet and a very long neck; on curved labels above and below are "ΕΑΑΣ" and "ΑΕΗΤΑ" ("ΔΡΑΧΜΗ" or "ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ") respectively; in circles in the corners the letters "A," "M" at top, and numerals below. The stamps appear to be lithographed, on white wove paper, without watermark, and are perf. 13½. What the object of these may be, besides the raising of revenue from collectors, we do not understand.

5 lepta, orange.  
25 ,, emerald-green.  
50 ,, ultramarine.  
1 drachma, carmine-red.  
2 drachmai, brown.

**Guatemala.**—There appears to be some doubt as to the correctness of the description given in December, on the authority of a contemporary, of some provisionals issued in this Republic. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that they are fiscals only, surcharged "VALE 5" ("10" or "50") "centavos—1901"; but then what about the 1 c., the value of which was stated to be unaltered? Were any stamps surcharged "CORREOS NACIONALES 1901"?

**Holland.**—We are informed that the ½ c. Unpaid Letter stamp, which we chronicled last month, is not used alone, but only in combination with other values to make up odd amounts, such as 3½ c., 4½ c., etc., and that as there are already 1½ c. and 2½ c. stamps the new value is quite unnecessary.

**Dutch Indies.**—A correspondent in Holland informs us that the new stamps have not yet been actually issued, but that a dealer in Germany has obtained advance copies.

**Surinam.**—Mr. J. C. auf der Heide kindly sends us a copy of the new ½ c., which, he says, has been issued for this Colony; the colour we should term *mauve*.

**Montenegro.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following fresh varieties of perforation:—

7 nov., grey; perf. 11½.  
10 ,, magenta; perf. 10½.  
15 ,, brown-lake ,, 11½.

**Nicaragua.**—The *M. C.* states that, in accordance with a Decree dated October 20th, 1901, some more surcharging took place as follows:—

1. *Fresh value, as in Type 16, with date below, on the ordinary stamps of 1900.*

3 c. on 6 c., deep rose . . . . .	12,400.
4 c. on 6 c. ,, . . . . .	12,400.
5 c. on 1 p., yellow . . . . .	29,700.
10 c. on 2 p., orange-red . . . . .	29,800.
20 c. on 5 p., black . . . . .	29,800.

2. "Correos" and the original value, on the Unpaid Letter stamps.

1 c. on 1 c., brown-lilac . . . . .	44,600.
2 c. on 2 c., orange-red . . . . .	44,600.
5 c. on 5 c., deep blue . . . . .	44,600.
10 c. on 10 c., deep mauve . . . . .	44,600.
20 c. on 20 c., brown . . . . .	44,600.
30 c. on 30 c., deep green . . . . .	44,600.
50 c. on 50 c., dull red . . . . .	44,500.

According to *Le T. Belge* there are a few varieties of the overprint on the ordinary stamps: (a) With three wavy lines below the word "Cent."; (b) without the wavy lines; (c) with an ornament before and after "1901." All these are said to exist both in red and in black, and the greater part may be found inverted! Salvador will have to look to its laurels.

**Persia.**—We have received the current 50 krans stamp surcharged, in violet, "5 K.," followed by Persian characters. 5 kr. on 50 kr., reddish brown.

**Peru.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 22 c. stamp, the design of which appears to be similar to Type 27 in the Catalogue.

22 c., green; perf. 12.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Timor.*—In reference to the 10 reis of Portuguese India, surcharged "TIMOR," which we alluded to last month, Mr. J. N. Marsden writes to us as follows:—

This stamp "is very well known to Portuguese collectors. I showed a specimen at both the Manchester and Paris Exhibitions. I consider the stamp nothing better than printer's waste. When the 'remainders' of the Crown series of the Portuguese Colonies were sold to a Lisbon dealer, to my knowledge several sheets of this stamp were among them, and in my opinion it is worth no more than most of the so-called errors of this series of stamps, and is not worthy of a place in any catalogue."

It is only fair to state that Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. claim that the sheet they found was amongst stock that they had imported when the stamps were current.

**Spain.**—*L'Essor Ph.* states that the current 15 c. stamp exists in deep blue and in very pale grey-blue, as well as in blue-black.

# Notes on the 5 Cents, Ceylon.

By GORDON SMITH.



I.



II.

COLLECTORS have long been familiar with the different appearance presented by the earlier and later printings of the "FIVE CENTS" of Ceylon, but no detailed description of these differences has, as far as I am aware, been given or published. These differences, as will appear from an examination of the stamps, are of the same character as those (now well known to Philatelists) between the two dies of the general Colonial plates used by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. for many of the British Colonies, and will be found to consist in points quite as marked and as interesting as those of the latter.

Let me state at the outset that the two illustrations given above must not be taken to be exact reproductions of the stamps we are discussing, and many apparent points of divergence are non-existent in the actual stamps. For the present purpose they are sufficient, but the student would do better to follow these notes with actual specimens than rely solely on these illustrations. That the stamps are in *lilac* will be a very good reason, to most persons who are acquainted with photography, why they partially fail to fulfil the required conditions.

Type I. is the original, and Type II. the later production.

1. *The background.*—In Type I. all the lines of the background are thicker than in Type II. This is the most striking difference on the first view of the stamps. In Type I. there are three very short lines in front of the top of the crown which are thicker than those below; only the top thick line can be found in Type II. In front of the tip of the nose there are three lines, and just below the lower lip two other lines which are slightly thicker than those adjacent. This inequality is absent from Type II.

2. *The face.*—The lines of shading in (i.) the hair over the eyebrow, (ii.) the nostril, and (iii.) under the chin are all very heavy in Type I., being almost solid colour; these lines in Type II. are all clear and distinct. In Type I. there is a line of colour on the side of the nose immediately in front of the eye which is absent in Type II. The lines of the mouth are altered, these are almost impossible to describe, as the alterations are very minute; but, collectively, they give a changed appearance to the shape of that feature.

3. *The back of the head.*—The lines of the hair are very clear in Type II., and will be seen to vary from those in Type I., but the prominent point is the shape of the pendent curl, which, owing to the incompleteness of the background, is much wider in Type I. The back of the head beneath the band is comparatively much deeper in shadow in Type II. than in Type I., but the back of the neck in Type I. is a line of solid colour.

4. *The base.*—In Type I. the shading is broader than in Type II., and ends abruptly in front, as if the extreme point were hidden behind the white oval line which contains the background. In Type II. this shading gradually tapers to a point, so that the extreme point of the bust is in view. The whole appearance of the head in Type II. is *rounder* than in Type I. The latter is much flatter across the head horizontally, especially the cheek and nape of the neck.

The frame also appears to have been retouched, the dentilated inner rectangular frame—which only shows at the corners—displays more white than in Type I.; and the words of value, which originally were not quite so bold as the rest of the inscription, have now been made uniform.

I have only touched upon the salient points; a careful observer will find other minor points of difference.

It should be distinctly understood that these alterations are produced on the die from which the plates are made by deepening or widening the lines of engraving. The stamps being printed typographically, the lines of engraving form the *uncoloured* parts of the printed stamp.

One word more. The collector who tries to discover the rare variety with a white spot against the "P" of "POSTAGE," as shown in Type I., is doomed to disappointment. It was caused through a disc of paper from one of the holes of the perforation adhering to the stamp when the photographic reproduction was made.

THE

# Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 115.)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (continued). \* \* \*

Reprints.

**U**NDER this head I include impressions from the genuine dies, only; and those alone can fairly be considered *reprints* that were struck after 1877-78, when, according to Mr. Masson, there was a clearing out of old stock, both of circular and rectangular stamps, before the issue of the new rectangular stamps of that date. It is therefore pretty certain that all the circular stamps that have become common during the last twenty years are reprints, but it appears to be impossible to distinguish, with absolute certainty, some of these from the originals.

Printing in *water* colours was abandoned, Mr. Masson tells us, in the course of 1877, and it appears never to have been resorted to again. There are therefore no reprints in *water* colour. We have, then, to deal with impressions in *oil* colours on native made paper, and on European *laid*, and finally on thin *wove* (almost tissue) paper, which last are all reprints or what may rather be termed fancy impressions. There are varieties on the first and second papers which are also of a fancy nature, being in colours in which the originals were never issued, but unfortunately there are numerous impressions in colours closely resembling those of the originals, which I nevertheless believe to be posthumous.

It should be noted that Mr. Bacon, in his book on reprints published before Mr. Masson's work appeared, included all the impressions in *oil* colours, adding that those on native and on ordinary laid papers were available for postage. We are now able to go a little further and show that these impressions were only in use for a very limited period, and that therefore the great majority of them are really reprints, which were not intended for postal use, and were printed at a period when such stamps could only pass for postage by accident or by favour.

I believe all the following to have been printed as late as 1884 or later. The impressions are, as a rule, clear and distinct. Mr. Masson states that the stamps that were issued in *oil* colour on native paper were usually very badly printed, and I have no doubt that this is correct; I therefore conclude that wherever we find clear and good impressions, in *oil* colour, on native paper, they are almost certainly *reprints*.

1. Native-made, *greyish* or *toned* paper; usually thin and highly surfaced.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red (pale to bright), rosy red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., bright blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., bright green, dull green.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., dull orange, orange-buff, dull yellow.
- 1 a., red, rosy red.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., bright blue.
- 1 a., dull green.
- 1 a., dull orange, orange-buff, dull yellow.
- 1 a., purple.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., blue.
- 4 a., green.
- 4 a., dull orange, orange-buff.
- 4 a., purple.

2. Ordinary or European laid paper. The difficulty here is very much greater. I am not sure that there are any actual reprints upon this paper. I would not like to say for certain that all the known copies are originals, but probably such is the case.

3. Thin wove paper, generally slightly *toned* or *yellowish*, and not *very* smooth (about 1886?).

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red, orange-red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue (varying).
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., yellow-green, deep green.
- 1 a., red, orange-red.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., blue (varying).
- 1 a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., deep yellow.
- 1 a., dull yellow on *white*.
- 1 a., lilac-brown.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., dull blue.
- 4 a., yellow-green.
- 4 a., yellow on *white*.

My copy of the 4 a., *yellow*, is on whiter and smoother paper than the others, a paper resembling that on which some of the later rectangular stamps are found. I have also seen the 1 a., *yellow*, on this paper, and possess it on the rougher paper very *yellow* tinged.

*Official Imitations.*

Somewhat later a very considerable quantity of impressions from dies that were not the original official ones got into the official stock. They began to reach collectors, I think, in the course of 1890, and

probably were made about that time. They were at once recognised as differing in type from the stamps previously known, but as it was not then certain that the circular stamps were entirely obsolete and out of use, they were accepted as more or less fancy varieties of an official nature. There was no doubt that they came from an official source; a collector, an officer in India, who was on leave in Kashmir in 1890, obtained for me at the Treasury at Jammu a large assortment of these, amongst other things of a better class; and when the State Post Office was taken over by the Indian Government, in the latter part of 1894, there was a great stock of these impressions still in the Treasury. The dies, however, from which these were printed were not forthcoming, and it appeared that no fresh dies had been ordered by the authorities. It is now supposed that some dishonest official, who had access to the stamps but not to the original dies, stole quantities of the stamps and had dies made for printing others to put in their place. These forgeries have, therefore, a kind of semi-official position, and it is of some interest to know what we have to look for of this kind; but I am afraid that the dies are still in existence and in bad hands, as I still meet with fresh varieties from time to time.

The annexed illustrations show how these types differ from the genuine; the best tests being the shape of the large character at the top resembling a figure "3," and the direction of the straight stroke in the centres of the 1 a. and 4 a.



1/2 anna.



1 anna.



4 annas.

1. Native paper, similar to that of the reprints.

- 1/2 a., deep red, red, orange-red.
- 1/2 a., black.
- 1/2 a., dull blue.
- 1/2 a., brown.
- 1 a., deep red, orange-red.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., blue.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., yellow.
- 1 a., purple.
- 1 a., brown.
- 4 a., red, orange red.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., blue.
- 4 a., green.
- 4 a., purple.
- 4 a., brown.

2. White laid European paper.

- 1/2 a., red, orange-red.
- 1/2 a., black.

- 1/2 a., green.
- 1/2 a., dull yellow, buff-yellow.
- 1/2 a., purple.
- 1 a., orange-red.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., buff-yellow.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., purple.

3. Thin *yellowish* wove paper.

- 1/2 a., red, red-brown.
- 1/2 a., black.
- 1/2 a., green.
- 1/2 a., orange.
- 1 a., red.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., blue.
- 1 a., orange.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., blue.
- 4 a., brown.

The postmarked copies that I have met with are usually on this paper.

4. Thin *white* wove paper, very smooth.

- 1/2 a., red.
- 1/2 a., black.
- 1/2 a., blue, dull blue.
- 1/2 a., green.
- 1/2 a., orange, yellow.
- 1/2 a., brown.
- 1 a., red.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., blue.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., orange, yellow.
- 1 a., purple.
- 1 a., brown.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., blue, dull blue.
- 4 a., green, dark green.
- 4 a., yellow.

5. Thin *laid* paper.

- 1/2 a., orange.
- 1 a., dull blue.
- 1 a., dull green.
- 4 a., orange.

This is quite a new paper to me. I found the above in Mr. J. N. Luff's collection of counterfeits.

Not fully satisfied perhaps with the above, the same (or it may have been some other) dishonest person had another 1 a. die made, and added impressions from it to the official stock. It is a rather better imitation than the other, but fortunately not good enough to deceive anyone who examines it closely. I received some of these in 1890, and having met with some fresh varieties quite recently, I fear that this die is still in working order. I have not, however, found impressions of it on either of the papers on which alone the genuine circular stamps exist.



1 anna.

1. On thin *yellowish* wove paper.

- 1 a., orange-yellow.

2. On thin *white* wove paper, very smooth.

- 1 a., red, orange-red.
- 1 a., blue.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 1 a., purple.

(To be continued.)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**Used English Wanted.** WE shall be pleased to receive selections of extra fine used old English stamps, especially of the rarer varieties.

We do not require the ordinary heavily postmarked specimens, but only those lightly cancelled, well centred, and bright in colour. Selections sent in should have each stamp priced at the lowest nett cash price.

\* \* \*

**New Handbook.** WE have pleasure in announcing that Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieut. F. H. Napier have finished another volume of our well-known Handbook series, entitled—

“GRENADA,

*to which is prefixed an account of the perforations of the Perkins-Bacon printed stamps of the British Colonies.”*

This work is, in our opinion, the most important and interesting one that we have published up to date, as it comprises not only an exhaustive history of the stamps of Grenada, with their many intricate and minor varieties, but gives also a full and reliable history and list of all the stamps that have been perforated by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., clearing up many points that have hitherto been in dispute amongst Philatelists.

The Handbook is illustrated with nine full-size autotype plates, viz. :—

Two plates of the “A” and “B” perforating machine.

Two plates of “perforations.”

Three plates of the “Star” watermarked papers, and two plates of Grenada stamps.

Also a large number of illustrations throughout the text.

The Handbook contains 173 pages.

Price 7s. 6d. in strong paper cover, or 9s. 6d. bound in cloth, with gilt edges; post-free, 3d. extra.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number

of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for “Queen’s Heads,” and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that are given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found

to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE
South Australia (2 vols.) . . . . .	£1,117
New Zealand (2 vols.) . . . . .	619
Mauritius . . . . .	479
Grenada and St. Christopher . . . . .	523
Canada . . . . .	396
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island . . . . .	151
St. Vincent . . . . .	335

\* \* \*

**Financial Difficulties in the Stamp Trade on the Continent.** DURING the past few months there has been a good deal of trouble amongst stamp dealers in Germany, Belgium, and France. Difficulties in the trade reached an acute stage when Signor Capanna, of Laverna,

had—most unexpectedly—to make an assignment for close on £20,000, the chief losers being the dealers of Germany and Paris. Others have since, we understand, had to follow suit; and, worst of all, we have learnt recently that the old-established and respected firm of Gelli and Tani, of Brussels, have had to stop payment, and have applied to the Court for a “concordat,” offering to pay all they owe in ten years. The liabilities are, we understand, close on £24,000.

We have been favoured with an extract from the report of the Judge, which we publish below, and at the time of going to press have not learned the result of the meeting fixed for February 26th, but we trust that bankruptcy will be avoided, as a forced realisation of the stock would be disastrous for the creditors.

TRANSLATION.

*Extract from the Report presented to the Tribunal of Commerce, Brussels, by Monsieur de Brauwver, Judge of the said Tribunal, with reference to the demand for an arrangement on the part of Messieurs Gelli and Tani.*

“My personal impression is *absolutely favourable* to the petitioners. All the book-keeping seems to me to have been kept very properly, and I am of opinion that the motives put forward by these gentlemen in justification of their demand are legitimate.

“One of the partners, M. Gelli, has been ill for some time, and has not been able to travel as usual; and the sale of stamps, which are an article of luxury, has been extremely difficult for some time, owing to the financial crisis which rages in almost every country. I add that the public sale of these postage stamps in case of bankruptcy *would be disastrous* for all the creditors, and I advise the latter *strongly to accept the proposals made by Messieurs Gelli and Tani, that is to say, to grant them the arrangement that they demand.*

“Signed . . . DE BRAUWER.

“BRUXELLES, December 23rd, 1901.”

It is in consequence of the present Report that the Tribunal has taken into consideration the demand for an arrangement made by Messieurs Gelli and Tani, and has authorised a meeting of the creditors for February 26th, 1902.

The first result of the suspension of payment by Gelli and Tani has been to cause the failure of Monsieur Belin, of Brussels, whose engagements are,



we hear, from £4,000 to £5,000, and we are much afraid that other well-known Continental firms will find themselves in difficulties.

The cause of much of this trouble abroad is traceable to the abuse of "accommodation bills," with the aid of which so much business is carried on in stamp circles abroad; and then later on the unfortunate dealer gets into the hands of the blood-sucking money-lender, who makes him advances upon his stock of best stamps, at rates varying from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. per annum!

I am glad to say that we have little or none of these methods of business in this country, and I believe that British dealers—with very few exceptions—are not losers by the recent failures.

Our friends will be pleased to learn that our publishers—by their conservative methods of business—have entirely escaped loss, and have no engagements with any of the firms that have so far been in trouble.

\* \* \*

### Official Letters.

WE print two recently received which it may be well to place on record:—

"TREASURY, GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,  
"8th October, 1901.

"SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I am authorised to make the following reply in respect of the issue of \$1 stamps of the 1889 issue.

"2. In May, 1890, there were received in the Colony 114,000 of these stamps, and 7,946 were supplied by the Crown Agents subsequently, making in all 121,946. No more of these stamps have been ordered or received from the Crown Agents. Of the 121,946 received, 144 stamps, and no more, were issued to the public as \$1 stamps. Two stamps were destroyed, and the remainder 121,800 stamps were surcharged and issued to the public as 1 cent stamps in 1891.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,  
"Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) "C. B. HAMILTON,  
"Commissioner of Stamps.

"J. W. DORMAN, Esq."

"Consulado General de la República del Ecuador.

"DEAR SIR,—By the desire of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, I have to notify to all persons interested that a Sale by Public Auction of adhesive stamps, postal telegraphic, etc., issued in prior years, and which have been withdrawn from circulation, will be held in Guayaquil on the 15th day of January next, in accordance with the provisions of the Legislative Decree of the 7th September, 1894. I therefore address this to you for your information and guidance.

"Your obedient servant,  
"C. MENAREY,  
"Consul General."

\* \* \*

### Stamp Collecting as an Investment.

A CLIENT who has recently parted with the last of his stamps writes us:—

"DEAR PHILLIPS,—I am glad to hear you got home safely. . . . When I came back Sunday, I went right through my books. I found my capital in stamps had never exceeded £3,400, and was, except two months, under £3,000. . . . My total profits nett during the time I have been collecting stamps and selling my stamps are £684 (approx.), plus what you allow me for . . . Not a bad percentage! Kindest regards."

\* \* \*

### The Strand Stamp Exchange.

WE have been often consulted by collectors as to the best and quickest method of selling either duplicate stamps or portions of their collections which they wish to part with.

\* These stamps will realise our client at least £350, making his profit £1,034 on capital of £3,400, plus pleasure and experience.

We are, of course, always willing to purchase rarities or, in fact, any good stamps of which we are short in stock; but we are offered, every week, large numbers of stamps that we cannot purchase out-and-out, owing to having a sufficient quantity already in stock.

Collectors, up to the present, have generally got rid of duplicates either at auctions or by means of exchange clubs, and both of these methods have many drawbacks, which we hope in some way to obviate by means of the Exchange Club we are now starting.

The following will be the first rules of *The Strand Stamp Exchange*, subject to such modifications as may be found necessary from time to time, which will be duly announced in the *Monthly Journal*:—

*Rule 1.*—All stamps sent in must be mounted on hinges on leaves of *The Oriol Album*, which can be supplied at 4s. 6d. per dozen, or 32s. 6d. per 100, post-free.

*Rule 2.*—No stamp can be received of a less catalogue price (Stanley Gibbons, Limited, latest catalogues) than 2s. each.

*Rule 3.*—Stamps will only be received from *Collectors* who are or have been clients of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, within one year from the date of sending in stamps.

*Rule 4.*—Only Adhesive Postage Stamps, Postal Fiscals, Official Stamps, Postage Due Stamps, or English Telegraph Stamps will be accepted in the Exchange.

*Rule 5.*—Each member of the Exchange will have to pay a subscription of 5s. per annum for postage and insurance, and a commission of fifteen per cent. will be deducted by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, on all sales effected by them.

*Rule 6.*—Sheets of stamps belonging to members of the Exchange will be returned at any time on a written request, unless away on approval with a client, in which case they will be returned immediately that they are received back at 391, Strand.

*Rule 7.*—Members of the Exchange may affix what prices they like to their stamps—even half catalogue rates or double catalogue rates—but it is hoped that stamps will be priced as low as possible so as to effect quick sales.

*Rule 8.*—No name or address can be placed on any sheet, stamp, or mount. Each member of the Exchange will have a number, and each sheet will have this number upon it, and under no circumstances will Stanley Gibbons, Limited, divulge the name of the vendors.

*Rule 9.*—Sheets of stamps as received will be placed in binders of the Oriol Album and placed on show at our shop, 391, Strand, or at our discretion will be sent on approval to clients.

*Rule 10.*—Stanley Gibbons, Limited, accept full responsibility for all stamps received by them in the Exchange.

\* \* \*

**International Philatelic Society of Dresden.** THIS Society completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence on the 31st December, 1901. This twenty-fifth jubilee will be celebrated on the 24th, 25th, and 26th

May, 1902, at Dresden.

On May 24th the 500th meeting of the Society will take place, at 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Hohenzollernhof, Breite Str., 1. Dresden.

On May 25th a dinner will be served at the Royal Belvedere, "Brühl Terrace," at 3 p.m., to be followed by a dance.

On May 26th, in the forenoon, at 9.30, an excursion will be made by a specially chartered steamer to Rathen, to visit the "Bastei." There a social dinner will be served, with concert and dancing to follow. Return will be through the Uttewalder Grund and Wehlen, and thence by steamer to Dresden.

\* \* \*

**Erratum.** ON page 150, top of second column, the price of No. 177, on page 167 of Part I. of the Catalogue, should be "0 6" instead of "6 0."

# The French Collection of Count Paul Durrieu.

By JACQUES DE VALENCE.

Translated from *Le Philatelite Français*.

\* \* \* \*



HE splendid collection of the stamps of France, exhibited (at the Hague) by Count Paul Durrieu, was both a revelation and a surprise to all the visitors.

This collection forms, in a certain sense, a history of French Postage Stamps, and to describe it is to write the story of the Stamp in France. Disregarding all the traditions of arrangement and grouping, its owner has adopted the following system of classification:—

1. The Stamp itself.
2. Essays, including examples of all the preliminary work that preceded the creation of the stamp, such as impressions from the original die, transfers, arrangement of plates, trials of colour, etc.
3. Reprints.
4. Earlier impressions of the stamps of France or French Colonies, printed from the original plates, which show us that certain issues that have hitherto been placed under the same date are really quite distinct.

Every page is accompanied by short manuscript notes, giving, in addition to the exact date of issue, an explanation of its origin or of any special circumstances that attended it.

The first page recalls the creation of Postage Stamps in France, showing a copy of the Decree of the National Assembly, together with a complete set of the original stamps, including the 1 franc, *vermilion*. This series is also shown in the form of blocks of four, *unused*, but here the 1 franc, *vermilion*, is of the class known as "Vervelle." Next comes this issue in detail, as follows:—

20 c., *black*. Half a sheet, showing the inverted stamp, the third in the tenth row; four other examples of the *tête-bêche*, in a pair, and blocks of nine, twelve, and forty copies; the different shades, including fourteen single copies, five pairs, and seven blocks of four; followed by an impression from the original die, the ordinary proofs, and various sheets, one of them showing the *tête-bêche*.

1 franc, *vermilion*. A range of shades consisting of six single copies, two of them with portions of the margin of the sheet showing the tinted ground, the so-called "safety" system, and an *unused* block of four.

1 franc, *dull red*. Seven copies, one of which shows the so-called *beard*, due to a defective impression, and a *tête-bêche* pair on a letter which has returned from India, a voyage in which the stamps have suffered considerably. We find next a copy of the *Official Circular announcing the change of tint of the 1 franc stamp*, with the halves of two stamps

divided diagonally attached to it, to show the different colours; this brings us to the—

1 franc, *carmine*. Two examples of the *tête-bêche*, a vertical pair and a strip of five, the latter with the centre stamp inverted, three blocks of four, a pair, and ten single copies. The following pages illustrate the trials that were made previous to the adoption first of *vermilion* and afterwards of *carmine*, by a series of impressions in all imaginable shades of *red*, from *pale pink* to *deep purple*, including one in *vermilion* on India paper. It would seem that *red* was chosen for this value from the first, for we only find two proofs in other colours, one in *black* and the other in *blue*.

40 c., *vermilion*. Of this value, which completes the set of three provided for in the Law of August 30, 1848, there are a block of ten, seven blocks of four, seven pairs, and twenty-five single copies, besides a pair showing the retouched figures "4," to be found in the bottom row of the left-hand portion of the sheet, as is shown by the proofs and odd sheets which follow the first page of this value.

We next come to the famous 20 c., *BLUE*. Upon this much-disputed point in the history of French stamps I will let the collector himself speak, by reproducing the note attached to this stamp:—

"The printing of the 20 c. stamp in black having been found unsuitable, the Post Office Department was authorised by a decree of March 9, 1850, to have this value printed in future in blue. For this purpose a new plate was prepared, differing in its arrangement (there being three inverted stamps on it, instead of one only) from the plate employed for the 20 c., black. The printing had been commenced from April 7, 1850, when a Law of May 18 raised the rate for letters in France from 20 c. to 25 c. from July 1, 1850. The printing of the 20 c. in blue was therefore stopped, and the sheets already printed were destroyed, with very few exceptions, without having been put in use. The original copies of the unissued 20 c., blue, of 1850, are printed upon the same paper, with a slight tint of yellow, which was employed a little later for the 25 c., blue."

In confirmation of the above, Count Durrieu shows an entire original sheet of the 20 c., *blue*, containing, in the right-hand pane, the three inverted stamps, the tenth in the second row, the eleventh in the tenth row, and the eighth in the last (the fifteenth) row. From this we think it may be concluded that these inverted stamps were not accidental, but intentional; for how else can we account for these two varieties in the plates of the 20 c., employed but a few years apart, since the plate first put in use only shows one of these inversions, whilst we find three of them in the second? In this very collection we find later

further evidence in favour of our theory; we see that when the Government of National Defence decided, in 1870, to replace the effigy of Napoleon by that of Ceres, being pressed for time, this plate, which was not much used in 1850, was first employed, as may be seen by the inverted stamps in the same positions as before; but later on, in 1872, when a new plate was made, only one inverted stamp was inserted in it, the fifth in the twelfth row. If there had really been an intention to correct these so-called *errors*, it is impossible that the same mistake could have been made again.\*

To return to the 20 c., *blue*, of 1850, we may add that the original sheet, in exactly the same shade as the 25 c., brought into use a little later, is accompanied by specimens of later impressions, made under the Empire (which have hitherto been considered original), of the edition printed for the Colonies, and of the reprints made under the Granet Ministry. These reprints, in very bright colours, were printed in little sheets of fifteen stamps.

A few years ago copies cut from the original sheets and provided with a fancy obliteration were put on the market; a specimen is to be found here.

The sudden change in the rate, necessitating the manufacture of a new value, rendered it for a time uncertain whether the Department would be able to furnish the 25 c. stamps by the date fixed; it was therefore proposed that a provisional stamp should be prepared, by surcharging some of the sheets of the 20 c., *blue*, with the required value in *vermilion*. I believe that only one original copy of this unique French surcharge is known to exist. It is here shown only in the form of reprints (a single copy and a pair), which were made in 1867, and which are also of great rarity at the present day.

Continuing in chronological order, we have:—

25 c., *blue*. One block of six, two blocks of four, a pair, and fifteen singles (among which are two with the bottom line of the frame missing), showing the whole range of shades of this stamp; also two used *tête-bêche* pairs. Followed by a series of proofs, impressions from the original die, impressions in the official colour on various natures of paper or card, in various colours, etc.

10 c., *bistre*. Five blocks of four, two pairs, seventeen singles, and a *tête-bêche* pair; a sheet of proofs in *blue*, showing the positions of the three inverted stamps, which are the seventh in the third row, the sixth in the eighth, and the eighth in the last row. This same plate was used for the 10 c., *bistre on rose*, of 1873.

15 c., *green*. The collection of the original stamps of this value, although containing blocks, pairs, and singles, is surpassed in interest by the proofs, which show that inverted copies did exist in the sheets, although that fact has often been disputed. We have here three copies showing the inverted stamp, two in

the original colour on card, and one in *blue*. One of the impressions in *green*, a vertical pair, has a large margin at right, showing that it was from the same plate as that which was used for the 15 c., *bistre*, of 1871. A half-sheet of 150 stamps shows that there were no inversions in the left-hand portion; another fragment bears the following note on the margin, in the writing of M. Hulot:—"July 24, 1850, 4th proof after various corrections to the plate." The date is a singular coincidence, for that given for the issue of this stamp is July 23rd, 1850.

All the issues are represented as fully, in blocks, pairs, and single copies, as that of 1849; I cannot, however, give a full catalogue of them, but must content myself with quoting the most striking items to be noted in glancing at the stamps that have appeared since that date down to the present time.

At the head of the issue of 1853-60, with effigy of Napoleon III., we note a series of blocks of the original stamps in the order of their values, and also a similar series of blocks in the same colours, but with the values interchanged. A note preceding the 20 c., *blue*, of this issue states:—

"The first sheets printed were framed with a line in blue. Some of the last sheets, printed shortly before the adoption of perforation, contained four inverted stamps in the sheet of three hundred. About 1855-58 sheets were issued printed upon paper of various tints, viz. blue, blued, green, blue surfaced with rose."

It is unnecessary to repeat that these varieties are shown in blocks, strips, pairs, and single copies; there are also four examples (one in a block of four) of the 80 c. *tête-bêche*, which is, in my opinion, the rarest *tête-bêche* of France, with the exception of the 15 c., *green*, of 1849.

The essays of this issue include, in addition to a curious impression in *blue* from the original die, an interesting series of the 1 franc, printed in two colours, producing a very pleasing effect.

Passing over the perforated issue of 1862, in which there is nothing very interesting except the 80 c. *tête-bêche*, in a pair and a block of four, we come to the Laureated issue of 1862-70, which, from the documents collected here, seems to have been one of those most closely studied.

We have first an *imperforate* series, such as was originally intended, in three types:—

Type I. 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c. (the last was prepared, but never issued; we find it here in *blue*).

Type II. 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 80 c.

Type III. 5 fr., 10 fr., 20 fr. (the issue of the two higher values was prevented by the events of 1870).

Like the preceding, this issue is represented by blocks, pairs, and single copies, but the numerous essays and proofs which follow it show us all the details of manufacture, and we again copy the notes of the owner:—

"The dies of this issue consist of—

"First, a circular die, bearing the head of the Emperor.

"Second, six different frames, in the centre of which was inserted the Emperor's head to form the complete die."

\* We should rather be inclined to say that the fact of these inverted blocks occurring so irregularly in the three plates is sufficient proof that their occurrence was purely accidental. It was not a case of correcting an old plate in 1872, but of making a new one to replace the old, which was probably getting worn.—Ed. M. J.

The pages accordingly show us:—

1. Proofs of the circular die, with the Laureated head, six impressions in *blue*.
2. Impressions from the completed dies for the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c. (the last in *black* this time).
3. Impression from a die with space below for the insertion of movable plugs bearing the figures of value; also a proof of the 20 c. with value hardly visible, bearing a manuscript note signed by M. Hulot.

The history of the creation of the 5 francs stamp is, if possible, even more fully illustrated by the following:—

1. Fiscal stamp, the design of which formed the model for this type.
2. Original sketch by M. Hulot for the transformation of the fiscal stamp into the 5 francs postage stamp.
3. First proof of the frame of the stamp, before the addition of the Greek pattern.
4. Second proof of the frame, with the Greek border added.
5. Proof of the engine-turned ground.
6. Proof of the circular die for the centre.
7. Proof of the entire design, formed by the insertion of the head in the centre and the groundwork.
8. The stamp completed by the overprint of the value (six impressions in *black* upon various papers).

This fine collection also shows that the colour finally adopted for the 5 francs value was not decided upon without due consideration; on the contrary, twenty proofs, ranging from *deep violet* to *pale lilac*, through all the intermediate shades, indicate the work that preceded the printing of the stamps. We find also a proof in *yellowish brown*, and another in *lilac*, with the figures in *violet*. A vertical pair from a plate proof in *black* completes this wonderful series.

Thanks to the friendship that existed between M. Henri Durrieu and M. Delebecque, we have here all the original documents that enabled M. Paul Hermand to complete his interesting "Notes on the Stamps of the Issue of Bordeaux," which have been already published. We only note here the sheets or fragments which bear the plate numbers at right or left. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to add to the list:—

- 1 centime, plates 1 (two types of numerals), 7, 9, 14, 15.  
 2 centimes ,, 1, 3.  
 4 ,, ,, 7.

A block of twenty-five of the 80 c. shows us a defective impression, making the value appear to be "88 c."

We have already stated that the stamps issued during the Siege of Paris were printed from the original plates used for the issue of 1849-50; but we are shown, as a curiosity illustrating the ideas that prevailed during the troubled period, a *Republican stamp* (?), formed by cutting out the head of the Emperor, which was allowed to pass for postage on the morrow of the Revolution of 4th September,

1870. In fact this curiosity is obliterated "Paris, Ministère des Finances, 5 Septembre, 1870."

Another souvenir of that terrible year is a letter sent by the Varsoven Agency of Melun, established at Moulins, which, however, only reached its destination *twelve* years afterwards! In reference to this little-known Agency we may repeat here what was stated by our colleague, M. C. d'Etcheverry, in No. 23 of *Le Philatelliste Français*:—

"On December 6, 1870, Messrs. Varsoven, Delort, and C. Robert undertook to despatch by water, by means of spheres, which they had invented, either ordinary letters or microscopic photographs of letters that might be entrusted to them in the provinces for transmission to Paris. They were allowed to charge:

"1 franc per closed letter of 4 grammes weight.

"25 centimes per photographic letter.

"25 " for replies to post cards.

"Ordinary letters transmitted by this method had to be franked by postage stamps, according to the rate in force. All letters had to be sent to the post office at Moulins (Allier); Messrs. Delort and Robert left Paris on December 7th by the balloon 'Denis-Papin.'

"The hollow zinc spheres, of 25 centimetres diameter, were provided with wings or paddles; they were thrown into the Seine or its tributaries, where they floated at a certain depth below the surface. Some 800 letters thus reached Paris from the provinces after the truce; but during the siege, the very period when they were so anxiously expected for more than a month, the nets spread for them caught nothing."

The copy shown here, duly franked by 80 c. and 20 c. stamps, must have been in a sphere that was caught in the weeds, from which for some reason or another it did not get free until long afterwards.

In passing over the issues of 1870-75 we note amongst other things an entire sheet of the 10 c., *bistre on rose*, with large figures, containing the *error* 15 c.; also pairs and blocks from *imperforate* sheets of the 2 c., 4 c., and 10 c., which were sold as stamps of the Colonies.

The essays and proofs show us the manufacture of fresh dies:—

1. A proof from the original die of the 25 c. without any indication of the value.
2. With the value engraved on one side.
3. The die finished, with value at both sides.
4. Proofs of the finished dies of the 1 c. (in the colour adopted), and of the 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 80 centimes in *black*.

The issue of 1876-77, in which, among other rarities, are blocks of the 25 c., *blue*, first type, is preceded by a proof from the original die, printed upon paper with the address of M. Mouchon, the background of which was considered too light, and a second proof from the same die with the ground strengthened.

From this brief account our readers may form an idea of the wonderful rarities contained in this collection, which may well be termed unique, both for the documents included in it and for the labour that has been bestowed upon it.

# The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 155.)

\* \* \*

5 centavos, carmine-red to vermilion; Type II., with the end of the collar showing at the right; in circulation from February, 1888, to March, 1889.

This is the only stamp, besides the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., in which I have been able to discover the arrangement of the varieties; the transfers were put together in blocks of twenty, as in Plate A of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. I have only seen impressions from one plate.



This issue contains many unrecognised varieties, besides those that I have just described, and is well worthy of the attention of Philatelists.

## Issue of 1888 to 1890.

Stamps engraved by the South American Bank Note Company, of Buenos Ayres.

I stated above, in reference to the stamps lithographed by Messrs. Kidd and Co., that I considered the latter a provisional issue. I base this opinion on the fact that the two series cover nearly the same period, and that the 1 c. value, which was largely used, does not exist in the lithographed set.

The engraved stamps are inscribed "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS," which accounts for the issue of the high values 5 and 20 pesos.

The execution, in *taille-douce*, is not of a very high class, the designs being too much overloaded with detail and too small. The stamps were in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, bearing in each of the four margins the inscription "COMPANIA SUD AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO, B<sup>a</sup> A."

The paper varies but little, except that of the 1 c., first type. The same is not the case, however, with the perforation.

We have seen that for the lithographed stamps a machine was used with a gauge of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , which produced a single row of holes at a time, the perforations extending quite across the sheet and margins, in both directions. This nature of perforation can always be recognised by the irregularities due to the crossing of the rows at the four corners of the stamps. This same machine, perforating  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , was used also for some 70 per cent. of the stamps of 1888-90; I suppose that it belonged either to Messrs. Kidd and Co., or to the South American Bank Note Company, and was lent by the one to the other. There can be no doubt that it was the same machine, as the holes correspond exactly in size and spacing, as may be seen by laying one of the lithographed sheets upon one of the engraved sheets.

In measuring the perforations of some thousands of stamps of this issue, I found some that were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally and 12 vertically, which led me to suppose that the second machine, which had been used for the 6 c. and 40 c. of the lithographed series, had sometimes been employed at the same time as the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  machine, and that sheets perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in one direction might thus be perf. 12 in the other, and that these engraved stamps might also exist perf. 12 all round. Having had an opportunity of examining the stock of M. Moens, I found, amongst quantities of entire sheets, some perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  all round and others perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . But in the latter case I found that

50 centavos, blue, with portrait of Mitre; in circulation from April, 1888, to July, 1890.

The artist has inserted a spot in the middle of the forehead; this spot was intended to represent the scar of a wound received by General Mitre in the course of one of the civil wars which were not uncommon in this country.



20 centavos, blue-green, with portrait of Roca; in circulation from September, 1889, to —?

The varieties in this value are very plain; the position of the shoulders in relation to the labels at each side which contain the numerals varies distinctly, but there was probably only one plate; these varieties may be found together in small blocks of the stamps.

25 centavos, violet, with portrait of Belgrano; in circulation from June, 1890, to —?

This stamp, like the 30 c., the frame of which it borrowed, was transferred very successfully, and shows no appreciable varieties; I even doubt whether the design was composed of two separate transfers.

[As we have already stated, there seems to be no reason why one good transfer, with the head carefully set in the frame, should not have been composed for each value, and used as the original for all the other transfers required. Possibly this was done in the case of the 25 c. and 30 c.—ED. M. J.]



the machine perforated a horizontal line of the width of a row of stamps only, not crossing the margins, and at the same time vertical lines corresponding with the height of a stamp. Thus each descent of the needles perforated the top and the sides of a row of stamps, the next descent perforating the bottom of that row and the sides of the next, until the last perforated the bottom of the last row and crossed the bottom margin, the other three margins remaining unperforated. In the case of the stamps now under consideration, it is always the left-hand margin that is perforated across; at top and bottom a single needle only punctures the margin at the end of each row of holes.

[In the first part of the author's description the word "horizontal" apparently refers to the machine rather than to the sheet of stamps; it is evidently a vertical row of stamps that is perforated at a time, at the right-hand side and the top and bottom when the sheet is first put in. The next operation perforates between the right-hand row and the next row and also the top and bottom of that row, and so on. This is what is commonly called in English magazines a "comb" machine, the long line of holes representing the back of the comb and the short lines the teeth. Our English stamps are perforated by a machine of this kind, usually by one which crosses the sheet horizontally and perforates the margin either at the bottom or at the top, according to the end of the sheet that has been put in first. Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have also a machine which works the other way, like that used for the Argentine stamps, and perforates one of the side margins. In both cases there is an extra needle at each end of the long row, outside the last tooth of the comb.—ED. M. J.]

In the middle of the upper and lower margins is a mark, which serves as a guide for the perforating machine; this mark exists, of course, also on the sheets perf. 11½. The other machine, which is similar to those used in France, naturally could only perforate stamps of a certain fixed size.

About 30 per cent. of the stamps of this issue were perforated with this machine. It must have done the work better as well as more quickly than the earlier one, and I am surprised therefore at finding it used for so small a proportion; I have not even found all the different values perf. 11½ × 12. At the right upper corner (or sometimes inverted at the left lower corner) is the control number, in large figures, in *black* or *red*. This is of no particular interest, but there is, in many cases, also in the right upper corner, a small figure, printed at the same time as the stamps, which is a Plate Number. When there is no number, I presume that it is Plate 1. I give further on a list of the numbers that I have met with.

Another curious fact is that the final "A<sup>s</sup>" of the marginal inscription is sometimes wanting in one or more of the inscriptions round the sheet. Thus:—

The inscriptions are all complete on the sheets of the 1 c., *deep brown*, Type I., with watermark, and of the 2 c., *violet*, Plate 2.

The "A<sup>s</sup>" is wanting at right, at left, and at foot, in the 3 c., *green*, Plate 4;

At left in the 12 c., *blue*, Plate 2;

At top in the 12 c., *blue*, Plate 3;

The inscriptions are complete in the 12 c., *blue*, Plate 4; and so on.

Thus the "A<sup>s</sup>" is wanting in different places, not only on plates of different values, but also on different plates of the same value. Whether this is accidental or intentional I cannot say; and in too many cases the state of the plate is difficult to determine, as entire sheets are not to be found in every dealer's stock.

Let us now consider the various values.

November 3, 1888. 1 c., *brown* (numerous shades), with portrait of Saarsfield.

In *La Philatelie Helvétique* for June, 1895, I published a letter from M. Magules, describing the two types of this value, and stating that the second had a "pointed head." *Le Questionneur*, after some pleasantries on the subject of this "pointed head," stated that there were three varieties of the same type. The question was discussed in the numbers for the latter part of 1895 of the *Revista*, the *Filatelista Sud Americano*, *Le Questionneur*, *Le Timbre-Poste*, and more especially in *La Revue Philatélique Française* for February, 1896, by M. Marco de Pont (to whose conclusive article on the subject I would refer my readers).

The two types are now fully recognised.



The first supply of Type I. (which has the background covered with crossed lines, the lettering narrow and spaced, and the hair showing all round the head) was printed in *black-brown*, on thick wove paper, unwatermarked or with a large watermark in the middle of the sheet. The watermark consists either of a monogram with two globes, or the inscription "STILLER Y LAARS, BUENOS-AIRES," both of which are manufacturers' marks.

This first printing can be recognised by the *black-brown* colour, which is quite different from that of any of the other printings. The perforation is always 11½, that is to say, it is done by the machine which perforates only one line at a time; but it shows a peculiarity which I am unable to explain, in that the machine was applied to this one lot of this particular value in such a way that the margins at right and below only are perforated across, and those at left and at top are not perforated. The plate used for this impression bore no number.

The dates of subsequent printings, in numerous shades of *brown*, are not known. The paper used throughout is of similar quality.

I have seen impressions of Plate 2 as well as of the unnumbered plate.

About 40 per cent. are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the rest  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

The die, not having been sufficiently hardened, produced defective impressions on the plates, in which the vertical lines of the background are partially absent; it is these defective impressions that led to the idea that there was a third type. I possess a copy which has a dot in the "o" of "TELEGRAFOS," as in Type 2.



The company had a second die engraved to replace the first, which had become worn, without informing the postal authorities, who only discovered the fact in October, 1891. The same thing happened in the case of Type II. of the 5 c., which was at first supposed at Buenos Ayres to be a forgery. We have no information as to the date of the first appearance of Type II. of the 1 c., which is distinguished by a dot in the "o" of "TELEGRAFOS" [not shown in the illustration], and by the absence of hair on the top of the head, which gives it a more pointed appearance. [The deficiency of hair seems to be rather over the right temple, where the lines in Type I. are very weak; this portion seems to have been absorbed in the background in Type II.—ED. M. J.]

March 12, 1889. 5 c., *carmine*, with portrait of Rivadavia. Type I.

The labels are wider and the inscriptions are in larger lettering than in Type II.

I have seen impressions from an unnumbered plate and from Plates 2 and 4.

About one half are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the remainder  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



August 9, 1889.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., *ultramarine* (numerous shades), with portrait of Urquiza.

I have seen impressions of Plate 2.

About 90 per cent. are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and only 10 per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

September 2, 1889. 12 c., *blue*, with portrait of Alberdi.

I have seen impressions of Plates 2, 3, 4.

About 5 per cent. only are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and some 95 per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . This is the only value in which the second variety of perforation is the more common.



October 2, 1889.—3 c., *green*, with portrait of Celman.

I have seen impressions from an unnumbered plate, from Plate 4, and from another with letter "x" in place of the number.

About 40 per cent. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 60 per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

(To be continued.)

## A few Notes on the Chinese Imperial Customs Post.

By M. CROUCHER.



THE Imperial Postal Administration of China was started in 1897 by the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs, the Commissioners at the treaty ports being *ex-officio* postmasters.

The first issue was printed in Japan, and bore the inscription, "IMPERIAL CHINESE POST." In the following year Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, decided to withdraw these stamps from circulation, and to substitute the second issue printed by Waterlow, and bearing the inscription, "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST." The authorities did not wish to kill all the previously existing native postal establishments, so allowed them to put their letters, etc., into bags, and charged them postage on the same at the rate of ten cents per pound, instead of at the ordinary rate of two cents per quarter-ounce. The stamps on these "clubbed" packages, as they are called, are obliterated with a postmark bearing one of the "Pa Kua" or "8 diagrams," of which this

The "Pa Kua" were invented more than 2,000 years B.C., and whilst every little Chinese boy knows one when he sees it, nobody can understand it. Briefly, they are a combination of long and short lines placed differently, and on them the basis of Chinese philosophy rests. As each of the post offices uses a different combination, it can always be seen from the impression at which post office the obliteration was done.

Several of these "Pa Kua" combinations will be found round the inside of the four octagons or four circles respectively on the 3 candareen and 6 candareen stamps of the 1886 issue of Chinese stamps.

Stamps of higher value than 20 cents are not often seen on letters or parcels. The 1, 2, and 5 dollar stamps are chiefly used when remitting money from one part of China to another. A man, for instance, hands in \$5 in cash at Foochow, and asks for a remittance certificate to Shanghai; he also pays for stamps to the value of 2% on his remittance. He is handed his certificate, payable at Shanghai, bearing a clean \$5 stamp, and the stamps for the fees obliterated with the "Pa Kua" mark of the office of issue. His friend at Shanghai presents the certificate at the Shanghai Post Office, and is at once handed his \$5 in coin, no questions being asked. The \$5 stamp is then obliterated with the Shanghai mark, and the document finally finds its way to headquarters at Peking, where the unfortunate \$5 stamp undergoes further obliteration at the hands of an official who draws two heavy blue lines across the face of it. Last year, when the Chinese destroyed the foreign buildings in Peking, thousands of these certificates bearing high values in stamps of the first issue (1897) were burnt. (What a blessing it would be if there were a few insurrections in other countries, provided the insurgents confined themselves to destroying the latest issues of stamps!)

As in the North of China only clean, uncut Mexican dollars are used, whilst in the South "chop," or light coins, are allowed to circulate, the latter being, say, 3% in value less than the former, there is a regulation that the limit of a remittance certificate is \$10, and the limit of certificates to any one person in a day is ten, so that no one can remit more than \$100 in any one day. Were it not for this regulation, the wily Chinese would be found entering into extensive exchange transactions, to the loss of the Post Office.

Talking of exchange transactions, the present value of a pound sterling is about 6½ taels of silver, as against 3 taels, as it used to be before the depreciation.

It is generally supposed that the tael is a Chinese coin. As a matter of fact, a tael is the Chinese equivalent to an ounce, and may be of silver, copper, rice, or anything. The Chinese currency consists only of copper cash, Mexican dollars, and so many ounces or taels of silver.

---

## Don Carlos Reprints.



R. J. N. LUFF, who has made a special study of the reprints of all countries, and possesses, we believe, one of the finest collections of these impressions in existence, has very kindly sent us two sheets of the Don Carlos reprints which differ in arrangement from any of those described in the article that we published in September, though containing varieties of type that were mentioned there.

These sheets appear to be of the Paris edition of 1881, and are of the type with twenty lines in the right lower spandrel, described under the head of "Third Transfer" on page 54. They are alike in arrangement, but are not identical in all other respects; both contain forty-eight stamps, in eight horizontal rows of six; both have wide margins, and are evidently complete; and both are on yellowish paper of very poor quality, brittle, and perhaps discoloured by age alone; the paper is thickish, and has slightly yellowish gum on the back.

One is a sheet of the type without the *tilde*, printed in a medium *dark blue* shade. We have examined this very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that the stone from which it was printed must have been made up of single transfers. They are all good and clear, and are certainly calculated to deceive collectors who do not know the special points to look for. The lines in the right lower spandrel are the best test, we think, in this instance, as the top pair of short lines at left of "ESPANA" are visible on most of the copies on the sheet, and there is a tiny *white* triangle above them, but the curved *white* line above the word is unbroken, and it is separated from the triangle by a fine line of colour. The stamps are fairly evenly placed on the sheet, from 3 mm. to nearly 4 mm. apart, both vertically and horizontally. There are distinct irregularities in some of the horizontal rows, but we cannot find that any two rows are exactly alike in that respect. There are several impressions on the sheet which show, more or less distinctly, a *white* mark over the "S" of "ESPANA," and No. 4 in the top row has a dot between the letters "E" and "S," but these seem merely to be slight defects in individual transfers, and we have been unable to find any signs of groups or rows repeated.

The other sheet is of the type with the *tilde*, and is printed in *black*. This is, to our mind, more interesting, as it contains the two varieties described in the paper, one with a dot outside the frame of the stamp at the upper right, and the other with the abnormal "U" in "FRANQUEO." These, however, are not in the first row of a block of twelve, but are Nos. 1 and 2 in the second row; and No. 3 shows a more marked variety still, the figure "1" in the left lower corner being continued below its lower *serif* so as almost to touch the frame of the stamp. In this instance there can be no question as to the manner in which the stone was made up; it was evidently formed from four transfers of the same twelve impressions, each block being in two horizontal rows. The varieties noted occur therefore four times in the sheet, in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth rows—or they should do so. As a matter of fact the dot near the top at the right side is not visible in the first stamp of the eighth row, but it can be seen in the other three. There is about the same space between the blocks that there is between the two rows of each block; the spacing throughout is practically the same as upon the other sheet, the two complete panes of forty-eight stamps being approximately the same size, the *blue* one 125 × 218 mm., and the *black* 124 × 215 mm. The *black* sheet has not printed so evenly as the *blue*, some portions of it being in *deep black* and others in



*grey-black*—the latter, no doubt, similar to the specimens mentioned in the article previously published.

Mr. Luff also sent us a block of eleven (two horizontal rows, wanting the left-hand stamp of the second row) printed from the second stone described above, but in *blue* and on *white* paper of apparently better quality. The second and third stamps in the lower row of this block show the varieties of the letter "U" and figure "1", as in the *black* impressions.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Birmingham Philatelic Society.

JANUARY 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th.—Exhibition at the rooms of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

This was by far the most brilliant social philatelic display ever held in the Midlands. Only the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies were shown, but every colony was included. The display was made up from the collections of Messrs. Hollick, Peck, Pimm, Davis, Sparrow, Vaughton, Stephenson, Wadams, Margoschis, and Johnson, and was shown in the Society's cases. The great rarities were purposely omitted, but to thousands who passed through the room it was a marvel of rare stamps. Many of the city aldermen, councillors, and officials took great interest in the Exhibition, and we found that many of them had collections in some cases dating back twenty or thirty years. The room was crowded the whole of the four evenings, and the show was so much appreciated all round that it may be invidious to pick out any particular exhibits, but Mr. Sparrow's Capes, Mr. Peck's New Zealands, Mr. Vaughton's Ceylons, Mr. Hollick's South Australias, and last, but not least in merit, Mr. Pimm's West Indians, were the best.

However much the visitors appreciated the stamps, certainly the helpers enjoyed themselves. The whole of the Committee, assisted by other members, attended each evening and "took turns" in showing stamps, viewing scientific exhibits, attending Sullivan's opera, *H.M.S. Pinafore*, and dancing in the Town Hall, which had been connected with the Institute by means of a temporary corridor. Indeed, so pleasant and successful was it that everyone wished it might be an annual affair.

### Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club.

(FORMED FEBRUARY, 1897; FULL MEMBERSHIP, APRIL, 1897.)

President—A. A. CAMMELL, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—

H. W. BARON, Esq. Dr. ROCKLIFFE.  
W. MORGAN, Esq. C. H. SCOTT, Esq.

Committee—

The LADY HALL.	Col. EDEN BAKER, A.A.G.D.D.
The LADY PLAYFAIR.	MONTFORD BAKER, Esq.
Mrs. BARROW.	Dr. FARBERSTEIN.
Mrs. MAXWELL CAMPBELL.	E. F. LAWRENCE, Esq.
Mrs. COURTNEY.	W. A. MILLINGTON, Esq., B.A.
Mrs. ERNEST HESKELTINE.	Major PETERS.
Mrs. HETLEV.	W. N. ROE, Esq., M.A.
Mrs. KAVANAGH.	ERNEST SMITH, Esq., M.A.
Mrs. C. D. PIPER.	G. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq. J.P.
Mrs. R. H. HARRIS.	GERALD FOWLER, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—

F. C. HENDERSON, Esq., Eton Grove, Lee, S.E.

### Dulwich Philatelic Society.

A LARGE gathering assembled on Saturday, 8th February, in St. John's Hall, East Dulwich, on the occasion of the opening of the Dulwich Branch of the Junior London Philatelic Society. A lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories" was given by Mr. Fred J. Melville. To illustrate the comprehensive nature of postage stamps and their designs, some seventy stamps which possessed some peculiar interest were shown by means of an optical lantern. The lecturer narrated numerous stories and anecdotes, and the large audience showed their appreciation again and again.

Mr. Douglas Charles, 19, Wildash Road, East Dulwich, is acting as Secretary of this new section, and stamp collectors residing in South-East London should communicate with him as soon as possible. The meetings will be held separately from the Clapham Hall meetings, and a programme will be issued shortly.

### Herts Philatelic Society.

A SPECIAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, on January 23rd, 1902.

The Report of the Sub-Committee *re* the proposal to hold a Philatelic Exhibition under the auspices of the Society was presented, and adopted unanimously.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. Boyes, Bradbury, Frenzel, Hausburg, Meyer, Reichenheim, Simpson, and Sutherland.

Promises of support to the amount of £20 14s. 6d. were received by the Hon. Secretary during the meeting.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to Mr. Reichenheim for the active steps they had taken in the matter terminated the meeting.

A GENERAL Meeting was held on February 4th.

Messrs. E. P. Richardson, A. Delbeke, and Mrs. Field were elected ordinary members, and Mr. E. P. Robertson a life member of the Society.

At the conclusion of routine business, Mr. R. Meyer read a paper and gave a display of the stamps of Lagos. The collection—practically complete with the exception of the 5s. and 10s. of the 1885-6 issue, *used*—perfectly illustrated a compact and interesting country, and as such was duly appreciated by the members present. The different issues and varieties were lucidly explained in the paper accompanying the display.

A more ambitious display followed. Mr. Rudolph Frenzel's Provisional and Local stamps of Mexico are unique, the collection probably being the finest in existence. This was handed round, every issue and surcharge being explained in a comprehensive paper read by the owner. Among the Provisionals, in a host of great rarities, may be mentioned a used strip of three ½ real, *grey*, and a strip of the 1 real, *black on green*.

The Locals comprised: Campeche, 25 and 50 centavos; Chiapas, ½ real, *blue*, a pair of 1 real, *green*, and two of 2 reales, *rose*; Guadalajara was represented by 180 stamps, including all the rarest values, and fifteen perforated specimens with three of the 1 peso value.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

### Philatelic Society of New York.

AN Exhibition was arranged by this Society at the Collectors' Club, New York, on January 20th, when seven collections, each containing 100 *unused* specimens of rare stamps, were

shown in competition for prizes consisting of a gold medal, a silver medal, and a cup, which were won by Messrs. W. H. Sussdorf, J. N. Luff, and P. F. Bruner respectively. The following are some of the rarities shown by Mr. Sussdorf:—

British Columbia, 5 c., imperf., a vertical pair.
Canada, 12d., on laid, a horizontal pair.
Ceylon, 8d., chocolate, wmk. Star, clean-cut perf.
"    9d., ochre    "    rough    "
"    2 c., brown, perf., 12½ × 14.
Hong Kong, 96 c., yellow-brown.
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green.
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion.
"    6½d., scarlet-vermilion.
Nova Scotia, 1s., red-violet.
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., unsevered pair.
"    4d. on 1s., vermilion.
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c., blue on thick white paper.
"    1859, Interisland, 1 c., pale blue on bluish.
Philippines, 1854, 5 c., orange-red (pl. a).
"    1855, 5 c., red, No. 11.
"    "    5 c.    "    "    12.
Sweden, 20 öre, with error "TRETIO."
Switzerland, <i>Basle</i> , 2½ rp.
" <i>Neufchatel</i> , 5 c.
Tuscany, 60 crazie.
United States, 1847, 5 c., on <i>laid</i> .
"    "    10 c.    "
"    1861, 3 c., première gravure.
"    "    10 c.    "
"    1867, 3 c., grilled all over, an imperf. pair.
"    1901, 2 c., with inverted centre.

### Sheffield Philatelic Society.

THE members of the above Society held their Annual Dinner at the Wharnclyffe Hotel, on Wednesday evening, January 22nd. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. J. H. Chapman), who was supported by Mr. J. S. Nowill (Vice-President), Mr. Crowther (Secretary), Mr. Hunt (Treasurer), Mr. Peace (Librarian), and a number of other members and friends.

In proposing the usual loyal toast, the President said that the present change of reign appealed particularly to them as Philatelists. For sixty years they had been accustomed to see the effigy of the Queen upon the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, but now there was a change; and although most of the members would continue to collect the new issues bearing the effigy of the King with the same ardour as heretofore, yet there might be some who would devote their exertions to completing the issues bearing the Queen's head only. Although it was not safe to prophesy unless you knew, he did not think he should be very far wrong if he predicted that during the present reign Philately would continue to advance in the same way as it had done in the past.

Mr. Hunt proposed "Success to the Sheffield Philatelic Society." He reviewed the history of the Society from the first, and showed what great strides it had made since the Society was formed about eight years ago. The Vice-President, Mr. Nowill, duly replied.

Mr. Sneath proposed the toast of "Our City." He said that although we did not manufacture stamps in Sheffield, we made the steel necessary for the production of the dies

and plates used in printing the stamps. He also referred to the progress made in the city in many ways. Mr. Metcalfe replied to the toast, and commented upon the various points raised by the proposer.

In a very felicitous speech Mr. Peace proposed the toast of "The President," saying that to his energy the success of the Society was largely due, and that he was always ready to help them in any way. The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Mr. Chapman suitably replied, thanking the members for the hearty manner in which they had honoured the toast. He assured them it was always a pleasure to him to be of any help or assistance to any member. At the same time he drew the attention of the members to the fact that more new blood was required, as the present working members were too restricted in numbers. He thanked those officers and members who by their kind help had made his position a sinecure, and he also thanked those members and friends who had so kindly contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by means of songs, recitations, etc.

The menu used for the dinner was a curiosity, philatelic terms being used in connection with the menu, whilst unused stamps, bearing the portraits of the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the baby Prince, were arranged round the card, the whole being surmounted by an imperial crown.

During the course of the evening a number of songs, readings, recitations, etc., were given by the members and their friends, to whom a vote of thanks was heartily given.

### Answers to Correspondents.

G. S. B.—The silk thread is in the substance of the paper, not on one side of it, but it usually shows more plainly on the back of the stamp than on the front because the former is uncoloured. We do not suppose that any special care was taken to print the stamps on the side on which the thread was least visible.

J. S. S.—We announced last May that surcharged stamps were no longer used in Faridkot.

P. de S.—If you look at the heading of our pages you will see that the numbers are published on the last day of each month. It was therefore impossible to send you the January number at the date at which you asked for it.

"PAKEHA."—The stamps you mention would be of interest to collectors of fiscals; we do not know at all what their value would be.

J. M. S., and W. S. and Co.—We are much obliged for your letters. You will see that we have already noted the new perforations; envelopes and wrappers we no longer chronicle.

C. P. R.—Many thanks for your letter. We note some of its contents and will look up the others.

J. H. B.—We do not know what to recommend. Quite common stamps are worth very little. Can you not exchange them singly or in packets?

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

<b>AUSTRIA. 1902. New value.</b>		<i>s. d.</i>
35 heller, green		0 6
<b>1900-2. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Imperf.</b>		
6 heller, brown	0 2	20 heller, brown 0 4
10 " "	0 3	40 " " 0 8
12 " "	0 3	100 " " 1 3
15 " "	0 4	
<b>AUSTRIAN LEVANT.</b>		
<b>1902. Unpaid. Type 52 surcharged.</b>		
10 para on 5 heller, green		0 1
20 " " 10 " "		0 2
1 piaster " 20 " "		0 3
2 " " 40 " "		0 5
5 " " 100 " "		1 2
<b>BRITISH BECHUANALAND.</b>		
<b>1887. Long rectangular.</b>		
£1, lilac		25 0
£5 " "		125 0
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>		
<b>1902. "Postage and Revenue" die.</b>		
10 c., mauve and green		0 8
<b>BULGARIA. 1901-2. Unpaid Letter Stamps.</b>		
10 st., green		0 2
50 st., orange		0 8
<b>CHILI. 1901-2. Die recut.</b>		
1 c., green		0 1
2 c., lake		0 1
10 c., mauve		0 4
<b>COSTA RICA. 1892. Revised prices.</b>		
1 c., greenish blue		0 1
2 c., yellow		0 2
5 c., lilac		0 4
10 c., green		0 5
20 c., scarlet		1 3
50 c., ultramarine		0 9
1 p., green on yellow		1 0
2 p., red on grey		2 0
5 p., blue on blue		2 6
10 p., brown on buff		3 6
Set of ten		used 8 6
" "		used 8 6
<b>CRETE. 1900. Unpaid.</b>		
1 l., red		0 1
5 l. " "		0 1
10 l. " "		0 2
20 l. " "		0 3
40 l. " "		0 6
50 l. " "		0 8
1 dr., red		1 3
1 dr., in black, on 1 dr., red		1 3
2 dr., red		2 6
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>		
<b>1901. Unpaid.</b>		
2 c., slate-brown		used 0 2
4 c. " "		" 0 4
5 c. " "		" 0 6
10 c. " "		" 1 0
Set of four		" 1 9
<b>ECUADOR. 1894. Dated 1894.</b>		
1 c., pale blue		0 1
2 c., yellow-brown		0 1
1 c. to 5 s. Set of eight		2 0
<b>1895. Dated 1895.</b>		
1 c., blue		0 1
2 c., yellow-brown		0 1
1 c. to 5 s. Set of eight		2 0
<b>1894. Official.</b>		
1 c., grey-black		0 1
2 c. " "		0 1
1 c. to 1 s. Set of seven		2 0

<b>ECUADOR—continued.</b>		<i>s. d.</i>
<b>1895. Official.</b>		
1 c., grey-black		0 1
2 c. " "		0 1
1 c. to 1 s. Set of seven		2 0
<b>GREECE.</b>		
<b>1902. New types. For External Postage (Gold Currency).</b>		
5 lepta, orange; 25 lepta, green; 50 lepta, ultramarine; 1 dr., carmine; 2 dr., brown. Set of five		4 6
<b>HOLLAND.</b>		
<b>1902. Unpaid. Type 1. Perf 12½.</b>		
½ c., black and ultramarine		0 1
½ c. " "		used 0 1
<b>HONG KONG.</b>		
<b>1902. Change of colour.</b>		
30 c., brown		1 0
<b>KISHENGARH.</b>		
<b>1899-1900. Pin-perf.</b>		
½ a., pink (No. 19)		0 1
2 a., dull orange (No. 24b)		0 3
4 a., chocolate (No. 24c)		0 6
2 rupees, red-brown (No. 25a)		4 0
5 " magenta		10 0
<b>LAS BELA.</b>		
<b>1901. New type.</b>		
1 a., black on orange		0 3
<b>MAURITIUS.</b>		
<b>1902. Provisional issue.</b>		
12 c. on 18 c. (No. 132)		0 6
<b>NEW CALEDONIA.</b>		
<b>1900-1. Provisionals.</b>		
5 c. on 2 c., brown on buff		0 3
5 c. on 4 c., claret		0 3
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>		
<b>1901-2. Perf. 14×11. Wmk. double-lined Star and N Z.</b>		
½ d., green		0 2
<b>1902. Perf. 14. Wmk. double-lined Star and N Z.</b>		
½ d., green		0 1
1 d., carmine		0 2
<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>		
<b>1902. Surcharged "British Protectorate."</b>		
25 c., indigo		0 10
50 c., violet		1 8
<b>PERSIA.</b>		
<b>1899. Surcharged. Reduced prices.</b>		
8 sh., orange (No. 179)		0 4
10 sh., blue ( " 180)		0 5
12 sh., carmine ( " 181)		0 6
16 sh., green ( " 182)		0 8
<b>REUNION.</b>		
<b>1901. Provisionals.</b>		
5 c. on 40 c., red on yellow		0 9
5 c. on 50 c., carmine on rose		0 9
15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange		1 0
15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green on toned		1 0
<b>SEYCHELLES.</b>		
<b>1890-3.</b>		
10 c., ultramarine and bistre (No. 4)		used 1 3
3 c. on 4 c., carmine and green (No. 9)		" 0 4
15 c., sage-green and lilac (No. 19)		" 0 9
<b>TASMANIA.</b>		
<b>1902. As 1900, but wmk. V and Crown (Melbourne print).</b>		
1 d., rose-red		0 2
2 d., purple		0 3



# STANLEY GIBBONS' New Stamp Catalogue.

**5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE, **1902 Edition.** [In Two Volumes.]

**VOL. I. contains all**

**Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain  
and the British Colonies.**

**NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.**

**VOL. II. contains the**

**Postage Stamps of the rest of  
the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**NOW READY.**

**PREPAID ORDERS MAY NOW BE BOOKED.**

## THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

By **HARDY & BACON.**

**T**HIS well-known and most interesting handbook was published in 1898 by Mr. George Redway in his *Collector Series*. On the failure of this publisher lately, we purchased the balance of the edition—about 1,200 copies—and are now able to offer the work at a great reduction on its original price.

*The chief contents are as follows:*

The Issue of Postage Stamps.  
Collecting—Its Origin and  
Development.  
Stamps made for Collectors.  
Art in Postage Stamps.  
Stamps with Stories.

History in Postage Stamps.  
Local Stamps.  
The Stamp Market.  
Post Cards.  
Famous Collections.  
List of Philatelic Societies.

Well bound in Art Cloth, Gilt Lettered, 247 Illustrations, 294 pages. Price 4/6; post-free, 4/10; abroad, 5/1.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1858.-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

Vol. XII.

### RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

NEW  
PROSPECTUS  
.. OF ..  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	177
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	178
THE WAR STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL . . . . .	183
BY EMIL TAMSEN.	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. . . . .	190
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	191
<i>(Continued from page 172.)</i>	
NOTES ON SOME AUSTRIAN ISSUES . . . . .	194
BY E. BARCLAY-SMITH, M.D., CAMBRIDGE.	
THE ORIGIN (?) OF PERFORATIONS . . . . .	195
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. BY PHILOLOGOS . . . . .	195
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	197
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	198
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	199

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL Cecil.)  
And 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

A ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No. 1	each	1	6
No. 2	Out of print.		
No. 3	each	1	6
No. 4	"	1	6
No. 5	"	1	0
No. 6	"	2	6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0	6
No. 12	Out of print.		
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0	6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1	0
No. 21	Out of print.		
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0	6
No. 25	"	1	0
No. 26	"	1	6
No. 27	"	2	0
No. 28	"	1	0
Nos. 29, 30, and 31	Out of print.		
No. 32	Out of print.		
No. 33	each	1	6
No. 34	Out of print.		
No. 35	each	1	6
No. 36	Out of print.		
No. 37	each	2	0
Nos. 101 and 102	"	1	6
No. 115	"	3	0
Nos. 120 and 128	"	2	0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0	3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

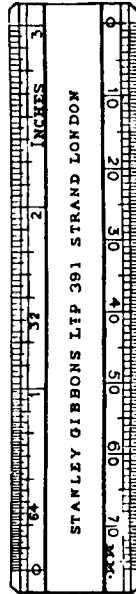
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

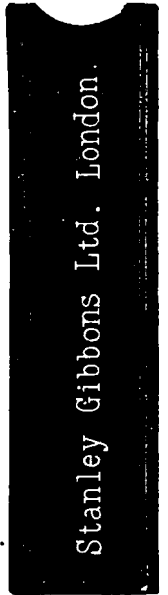
\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

\* \*  
**PRICE**  
**3/6.**  
Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

\* \*



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, a to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.		PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	...	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	...	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1/8	...	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	...	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap A Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

## PART I.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

1902. *With head of King Edward VII.*  
(Jan.)\*

½d., dull green .. .. 0 1 0 1  
1d., scarlet .. .. 0 1 0 1  
1½d., purple and green .. ..  
2½d., ultramarine .. .. 0 3 0 1  
3d., purple on yellow .. ..  
6d. " white .. .. 0 6 0 2  
2s. 6d. " .. ..

#### OFFICIAL.

##### 1. INLAND REVENUE.

1901-02. *Stamps of Queen Victoria.*

6d., purple on red .. ..  
1s., green and carmine .. ..

1902. *Stamps of King Edward VII.*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., scarlet .. ..  
2½d., blue .. ..

##### 2. OFFICE OF WORKS.

1902. *Stamp of Queen Victoria.*

½d., blue-green .. ..

*Stamps of King Edward VII.*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., scarlet .. ..

##### 3. ARMY.

1902. *Stamps of King Edward VII.*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., scarlet .. ..

##### 5. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1902. *Stamps of Queen Victoria.*

5d., purple and blue .. ..  
1s., green and carmine .. ..

*Stamps of King Edward VII.*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., scarlet .. ..  
2½d., ultramarine .. ..

##### 6. ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

1902. *Stamp of King Edward VII., overprinted "R.H. OFFICIAL."*

1d., scarlet .. ..

### BAHAMAS.

1901. *Pictorial stamp. Centre in black.*  
(Nov.)\*

1d., black and red .. .. 0 2 0 1

### BARBADOS.

1898(?). Type 7. *Paper blued.*

6d., mauve and carmine .. ..  
8d., orange & ultramarine .. ..  
10d., dull green and carmine .. ..

### BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1898. Type 10. *Centre inverted.*  
*Imperf.*

1d., red and blue .. ..

### BRITISH GUIANA.

1901. Type 28. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*

1 c., grey-green .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c., purple and black on red 0 2 0 1

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

1901. Type 9 *inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE."*

10 c., lilac and green .. .. 0 8

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

### BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1901. *Centre in black, frame in colour quoted. Wmk. quatrefoils. Perf. 14.*

½d., yellow-green .. ..  
1d., lake .. ..  
2d., violet .. ..  
2½d., ultramarine .. ..  
4d., sepia .. ..  
6d., myrtle-green .. .. 1 0  
1s., orange .. .. 2 0

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1901. Type 11. *Perf. 14½, &c.*

7s. 6d., black .. .. 9 0

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. VRYBURG.

*Varieties, with the surcharge 12½ mm. high (the 2d. is always this type).*

½ PENCE, green .. ..  
1 " rose .. ..

*With italic "Z."*

½ PENCE, green .. ..  
1 " rose .. ..  
2 " on 6d., violet .. ..  
2½ " blue .. ..

### COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION.

1899. *With surcharge inverted.*

½d. on 1d., blue .. ..

1901. Type 2 *surcharged with a Crown, in black.*

1d., brown .. ..

### FIJI ISLANDS.

*Perf. 10x12.*

½d., grey .. ..

1898. *Perf. 11.*

½d., greenish black .. .. 0 1

### GOLD COAST.

1901. Types 3, 4 *surcharged in black.*  
(Dec.)\*

1d. on 2½d. (No. 28) .. .. 0 6  
1d. on 6d. ( " 30) .. .. 0 8

*Variety without the word "ONE."*  
"PENNY" on 6d. (No. 30) .. ..

Type 4. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*  
2d., lilac and vermilion .. ..

### HONG KONG.

1901. *New colour.*

30 c., brown .. .. 1 0

### INDIA.

#### NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

##### ALWUR.

1901. Type of 1899.  
*Pin-perf. 12.*

½ a., light green .. .. 0 1

##### BHOR.

1901. *New type. White wove paper.*  
*Imperf.*

½ a., red .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

### DHAR.

Type 1, *with five characters below at left, instead of four.*

½ pice, black on red .. ..

### HYDERABAD.

1899(?). *Varieties of colour.*

4 a., grey-green .. ..  
4 a., olive-green .. ..  
12 a., greenish blue .. ..

### KISHENGARH.

1901. Types 2, etc. *Pin-perf.*

1. *Thin white wove paper.*

1 a., purple .. .. 0 6  
5 r., magenta .. .. 10 0

*Variety tête-bêche.*

½ a., pink .. .. 2 0

2. *Thicker toned wove paper.*

½ a., dull pink .. .. 0 1  
1 a., violet .. .. 0 3

### LAS BELA.

1901. Type 1 *and a new type for the 1 a.*

½ a., black on grey-granite 0 2  
1 a. " orange .. .. 0 3

*Error, "BFLA" for "BELA"*

½ a., black on grey-granite .. ..

### RAJNANDGAON.

1894(?). Type 2 *redrawn.*

1 a., rose on wove .. ..

### SERVICE STAMP.

1894(?) Type 2 *surcharged with Type 3.*

1 a., rose on wove .. .. 0 4

### JAMAICA.

1901. Type 13 *with centre in black.*

1d., black and red .. .. 0 2 0 1

### LABUAN.

1902. *Stamps of North Borneo surcharged. (Jan.)\**

10 c., brown and grey .. .. 0 4  
16 c., green and brown .. .. 0 6

### UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Date(?) *Surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" vertically, in black.*

2 c., black and green .. ..  
3 c. " ochre .. ..  
4 c. " carmine .. ..  
5 c. " blue .. ..  
6 c. " lake .. ..  
8 c. " rose-red .. ..  
12 c. " vermilion .. ..  
18 c. " ochre .. ..  
24 c., blue and lilac .. ..

Set of 9, unused, 2/9.

Set of 9, used, 1/9.

Set of 6 lowest values, used, 9d.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

1901. *Portrait of the Princess of Wales.*  
*Perf. 12. (Nov.)\**

4 c., mauve .. .. 0 3

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

1863(?) Type 12. *Wmk. double-lined II.*

2d., blue .. ..

1901(?) *Chalk-surfaced paper.*

10d., violet .. .. 12x12

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.



Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

1901. Types 28, 40. *Local print. Perf. 11.*  
*Varieties, imperf. vertically.*  
1d., carmine .. ..  
3d., yellow-brown .. ..

Types 23, 40. *Local print. Wmk.*  
*Type 36a.*  
*a. Perf. 14.*

½d., green .. .. 0 1  
1d., carmine .. .. 0 2

*b. Perf. 11 compound with 14.*

½d., green .. .. 0 2  
1d., carmine .. ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**

1901. *Current stamps surcharged*  
*"BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in red, black,*  
*green, or blue.*

1 c. (No. 92) .. .. 0 1  
2 c. ,, 112) .. .. 0 1  
3 c. ,, 94) .. .. 0 2  
4 c. ,, 114) .. .. 0 2  
5 c. ,, 95) .. .. 0 3  
6 c. ,, 96) .. .. 0 3  
8 c. ,, 97) .. .. 0 4  
12 c. ,, 98) .. .. 0 6  
18 c. ,, 101) .. .. 0 8  
24 c. ,, 102) .. .. 0 10  
25 c. ,, 81) .. .. 0 10  
50 c. ,, 82) .. .. 1 8

1902. *New types (Jan.)\**

10 c., brown and grey .. 0 4  
16 c., green and brown .. 0 6

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1901. *Issues of 1897 and 1900 surcharged*  
*"POSTAGE DUE" vertically in black.*

2 c., green and black ..  
3 c., lilac and olive-green ..  
4 c., carmine and black ..  
5 c., orange .. ..  
6 c., ochre-brown ,, ..  
8 c., brown .. ..  
12 c., dull blue .. ..  
18 c., green .. ..  
24 c., red and blue .. ..

Set of 9, used, 1/3.

Set of 6 lowest values, used, 6d.

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**

1896. The provisionals of this date are known with both types of the surcharge struck on the same sheet; thus Nos. 69 to 75 are all found with Type 28 in addition, Nos. 70 and 75 with the surcharge of No. 78, and No. 76 with that of No. 79.

1900. II. *With thick "V" and inverted letter "1" for "I."*

1d., purple .. ..  
2d., bright lilac .. ..

*With thick "V" and no stop after "R" or "I."*

1d., purple .. ..

*With wide space between figure and letter.*

1s., brown .. ..

**QUEENSLAND.**

1900(?) Type 20. *Perf. 12 x 9½.*

1d., vermilion .. ..

**ST. VINCENT.**

1876. *Perf. 14 to 15 all round.*

1s., violet-rose .. ..

1890. *Variety, without bar below.*

2½d. on 4d., lake-brown ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**SARAWAK.**

1889-91. *Variety of No. 25, no stop*  
*after "cent."*  
1 c. on 3 c., lilac & ultramar.

1901. Type 5. *New colour.*

1 c., bright blue and rosine 0 1

**SEYCHELLES.**

1901. *Type 1 surcharged as Type 5, in*  
*black.*

3 c. on 10 c., ultram. & brn. 0 8  
3 c. on 16 c., chestnut & blue — 1 0  
6 c. on 8 c., marone ,, 0 6 0 8

The 6 c. on 8 c. has no bars across the original value.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

1887-93. *Rough perf. 11½:*

£3, sage-green .. ..  
£4, lemon .. ..  
£10, bronze] .. ..  
£15, silver .. ..  
£20, mauve .. ..

1895-1901. *Clean-cut perf. 11½, large*  
*holes.*

10s., green .. .. 12 6  
£2, Venetian red .. ..  
50s., dull pink .. ..  
£5, grey .. ..

1901. Types 1, 3. *Wmk. Crown and*  
*SA, letters wide apart. Perf. 11½, 12½.*  
1s., reddish brown .. 1 6  
2s., bright carmine .. 2 9

**OFFICIAL STAMP.**

1901(?) Type 22 *surcharged with Type 52.*  
*Perf. 15.*

5d., brown-purple .. ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**

1900. *Type 3 surcharged "One Cent."*  
*in black, with bar at top.*

1 c. on 15 c., grn. & mauve

**PERAK.**

**FISCAL POSTAL.**

1898. *Long rectangular.*

\$2, green and blue .. ..

**TASMANIA.**

**POSTAL FISCAL.**

Nov. 30, 1900. *Type 12 surcharged*  
*"REVENUE," in black.*

£1, green and yellow .. ..

**TRANSVAAL.**

1885. *Type 20. Perf. 11½ x 12.*

4d., dark olive .. ..

1900 01. *Varieties of the surcharge*  
*"V. R. I."*

*a. No stop after "V."*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., carmine .. ..  
2½d., blue .. ..  
4d., sage-green .. ..  
6d., lilac .. ..  
1s., ochre .. ..  
2s. 6d., purple .. ..  
5s., slate .. ..  
10s., pale brown .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

*b. No stop after "R."*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., carmine .. ..  
6d., lilac .. ..

*c. No stop after "I."*

½d., green .. ..  
1d., carmine .. .. 5 0  
2½d., blue .. ..  
3d., reddish purple .. ..  
4d., sage-green .. ..  
6d., lilac .. ..  
1s., ochre .. ..  
ros., pale brown .. ..

*With inverted surcharge.*

4d., sage-green .. ..

1901. *Surcharged "E. R. I." and fresh*  
*value.*

½d. on 2d., brown .. 0 1

*Varieties of the "E. R. I." surcharge.*

*a. No stop after "E."*

½d. on 2d., brown .. ..

*b. "F. R. I." for "E. R. I."*

½d. on 2d., brown .. ..

*c. With "E." omitted.*

1d., carmine .. ..

**LYDENBURG.**

*Additions to list.*

½d., green .. ..  
2d., brown(?) .. ..  
2½d., blue .. ..  
4d., sage-green .. ..  
6d., lilac .. ..  
1s., ochre .. ..

**RUSTENBURG.**

Nos. 3 and 6 probably do not exist.

**WOLMARANSTAD.**

*Additions to list.*

2d., brown .. ..  
2½d., blue .. ..  
3d., reddish purple .. ..  
6d., lilac .. ..  
1s., ochre .. ..

*Commemorative Stamp, Type 37.*

1d., carmine .. ..

**TRINIDAD.**

1901. *Type 10. New colours.*

1d., black on red .. 0 2

**VICTORIA.**

1866(?) *Type 13.*

*Wmk. single-lined "2."*

6d., blue .. ..

Nov. 18, 1901. *Stamp of Edward VII.*  
*(Jan., '02.)\**

£1, carmine .. .. 24 0

**ZANZIBAR.**

JUNE 1, 1896. *Variety with double*  
*surcharge.*

1 a., carmine-rose .. ..

1901. *Type 12. New colours.*

1 a., carmine and red .. 0 2  
4½ a., blue-black ,, .. 0 7

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

MARCH 31, 1902.

NO. 141.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



DIVERS of our contemporaries have been discussing of late, in some cases with a certain amount of warmth, the old question as to the advisability of publishing elaborate descriptions of all forgeries that are discovered, with the object of enabling collectors and others to avoid purchasing them, and with the result, in too many instances, of enabling the forger to improve upon his work, and make his next edition more perfect than the last.

### The Forger's Question.

We have been treated in certain quarters to the usual abuse of the Dealer, the Expert, and the Specialist, who are accused of selfishly wishing to keep their knowledge to themselves, because they happen to believe (and, after all, they do know a little about the matter) that the publication of these descriptions does an infinitesimal amount of good and a very considerable amount of harm.

It is curious that those who boast most loudly of their own entire impartiality and disinterestedness should so often be the most ready to impute the worst of motives to all who happen to be of a different opinion to themselves. We are not going to proclaim our own virtues in these respects; on the contrary, we are bound to admit that this Journal is not only published by a firm of Dealers, but it is edited by one who is a Specialist in a humble way, and who has even, for want of a better, been called upon to act as an Expert; therefore all the three abominations mentioned above are represented in these pages. Still, we do not wish to ram our opinion down the throats of any

of those with whom we have the misfortune to differ; but let us examine this question in a practical spirit.

Now one of the best ways of putting a stop to the manufacture of and trade in forgeries is to catch the forgers and fraudulent vendors and get them severely punished, and the latter part of the treatment is quite possible of application under the existing laws of many countries. It is the catching of the bird that is the difficult part, and this is rendered many times more difficult than it otherwise would be if prompt warning is given to him as soon as his works have been recognised. The prevention of the manufacture is a most important point, and a few months' hard labour form an excellent deterrent.

It is quite fair to argue that, if collectors and others can be warned in sufficient time to prevent their buying these things, the manufacture will cease, but this result will not be produced by the publication of descriptions. Before the descriptions are in print, perhaps before the forgeries have been detected, the greater part of the mischief has been done; the forger has disposed of the whole or the greater part of his stock, and he does not care what becomes of it. The careful description of the points in which his imitation differs from the original is both a guide to the forger and a snare to the unwary collector. It enables the latter to avoid that particular forgery, but it is very apt to lead to his being taken in by the improved edition, in which the defects described have been corrected.

But, you will say, collectors should be

warned at the earliest possible opportunity of the existence of dangerous forgeries, so that they may be on the look-out for them. Do they require to be warned month after month? Have they not been abundantly warned over and over again, that there are dangerous forgeries of most of the rare stamps that are not practically unattainable? Will not their own common sense tell them that at the present day those forgeries are constantly being improved upon, thanks to the descriptions that have been published, and that they run great risks, not only in hunting for bargains, but in buying rare stamps, even at market prices, from persons whom they cannot depend upon?

Those who desire full descriptions, to enable them to expertise stamps for themselves, should bear in mind a few little facts. The descriptions are only good for the actual forgeries to which they apply; they will enable us to avoid those forgeries, but not to decide absolutely upon the genuine nature of a stamp. Defects that can be plainly and clearly described, can in almost all cases be corrected. There are characteristics in most of the older stamps which, fortunately, it is very difficult to reproduce, and which, equally fortunately, it is very difficult if not impossible to describe. The modern forgeries have

already become so perfect that, in certain cases, it is only through these little characteristics that Experts and Specialists are able to detect them; when those difficulties have been got over by the forger, the Expert will be at his wits' end, and where will the General Collector and the Bargain Hunter be? Let us not unduly hasten the arrival of that condition of affairs.

\* \* \*

**Stamp Trade Protection Association.** WE have been requested to state that Mr. A. Sonn, 7, Whitehall Park Road, Chiswick, has been appointed Secretary, and that all letters respecting this Association should be addressed to him.

\* \* \*

**A Philatelic Exhibition.** WE would direct the attention of our readers to the announcement, which we publish on another page, of an Exhibition of Stamps to be held on June 7th, at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society, under the auspices of the Herts Society. The programme appears to be an excellent one, and the names attached to it leave us in no doubt as to its being well carried out. Philatelists who are likely to be in London at that time should make a note of the date.

## New Issues and Varieties.

*NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.*

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We have a long list of novelties of various kinds bearing the official portrait of King Edward, most of them, we regret to find, being merely adaptations of the old commonplace designs with the new head inserted. The new 1½d. and 3d. will probably be in circulation before this number is published; the 2s. 6d. may be expected early in April, and the 5s. rather later. The £5 value will, we understand, not appear in the new issue.

1½d., purple and green.  
3d., brown on yellow.  
2s. 6d., purple.

There are also some new official stamps, surcharged in the usual *sans-serif* capitals.

*Surcharged "ARMY OFFICIAL."*  
½d., green. | 1d., carmine.  
*Surcharged "BOARD OF EDUCATION," in three lines.*  
5d., purple and blue (Queen Victoria).  
1s., green and carmine ( " ).  
½d., green (King Edward).  
1d., carmine ( " ).  
2½d., blue ( " ).  
*Surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL."*  
1s., green and carmine (Queen Victoria).  
½d., green (King Edward).  
1d., carmine ( " ).  
2½d., blue ( " ).

*Surcharged "O. W. OFFICIAL."*

- ½d., green (Queen Victoria).
- ½d. ,, (King Edward).
- 1d., carmine ( ,, ).

*Surcharged "R. H. OFFICIAL," for the Royal Household.*  
1d., carmine.

It is stated that only twenty-five sheets of the ½d., Queen's Head, were surcharged for the Office of Works, and only 50,000 each of the 5d. and 1s. for the Board of Education.

The new 2½d. is also chronicled by *The L. P.* surcharged for use in the Levant.  
40 paras on 2½d., blue.

**British Guiana.**—The *M. C.* states that the 6 c. is reported with name and value in *ultramarine* instead of *brown*.

6 c., purple and ultramarine.

We are shown copies of the 1 c. of the Jubilee issue, in which there appear to be some signs of retouching in the picture of "Mount Roraima." The shading seems to have been strengthened, the outlines of the tops of some of the hills are sharper, and two little rocks (or such we suppose them to be) in the river, near the centre of the foreground, are rendered more visible. The retouching, as far as we can see, is confined to deepening of the lines, many of which in the early printings are very light, and the retouched picture has only been found in the lowest value.

**Cayman Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some additions to the list of stamps for these islands, with the head of the King inserted in the interchangeable frame, which are stated to have been issued on December 20th, 1901.

- 2½d., blue; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*
- 6d., brown " " "
- 1s., orange " " "

We have seen the 2½d., and think that the King's Head shows better on the solid, flat ground, than in the concave oval which seems to be intended on our own ½d. and 1d.

**Gambia.**—The *M. C.* chronicles a new 1d. stamp, with the King's Head inserted in the patent frame.  
1d., carmine.

**Hong Kong.**—We have at last received the 12 c. with the current watermark. It retains its old colour, but is printed in a rather dull shade. We have also the \$3 Stamp Duty stamp in quite a new tint.

- 12 c., blue; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*
- \$3, reddish mauve; *wmk. Crown and CC; perf. 14.*

**Indian Native States.**—*Bussahir.*—Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us several fresh varieties, some of which we fear are an indication that this State still produces stamps for *revenue* purposes, although their postal use has ceased.

First we have some with the large "R. N. S." monogram, which are probably originals:—

8 a., Type 6, with surcharge in *green*; we fancy this may be our No. 9, which should become 37a, the surcharge is very indistinct, but we believe it is the large

type and not the small one, as we had previously supposed.

12 a., Type 7, with surcharge in *dull rose*; this is practically our No. 38, the surcharge on which is in a nondescript tint.

1 a., Type 13, *vermilion*, a strip of four, imperf., on which the surcharge varies from *mauve* to *greenish blue*, the die having evidently been applied first to one pad and then to the other.

- 2 a., Type 15, *orange*, imperf., surcharge in *mauve*.
- 4 a. ,, 16, *claret* " " "

Next we find the ¼ a., Type 11, *vermilion*, with an illegible surcharge, which is probably the small "R.S." monogram, in *greenish blue*, similar to our No. 76, but *imperf.*

And finally the following, all surcharged with a new monogram, in *mauve*, consisting of the letters "P.S.", which, we think, may safely be said to indicate "posthumous," though that may not have been the intention.

- 1 rupee, Type 8, ultramarine; imperf.
- 2 a. ,, 15, yellow "
- 4 a. ,, 16, claret "

These may be original impressions of the stamps, though we doubt their having been *issued* with this surcharge.

- ¼ a., Type 11, dull red on *laid*; imperf.
- ½ a. ,, 12, blue " "

These are on a different nature of paper from those employed previously for these types, and are from fresh stones, with a thick frame round the panes of twenty-four stamps. The ¼ a. has "*Printed at the Bussahir Press by M. K. B.*," at foot.

**Kishengarh.**—A misprint which we omitted to correct in our last number made us state that the recent arrivals were all "imperf." It should have been "pin-perf." The imperfections of our handwriting must be held accountable for the mistake.

**Las Bela.**—We give an illustration of the design of the 1 anna stamp.



**Mauritius.**—We have received the 18 c. of Type 36, surcharged, in *black*, "12 CENTS" in two lines, as in Types 38 and 39, and with a thick bar across the original value.

12 c. on 18 c., green and blue.

**New South Wales.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 6d., *brown*, of 1860, with the 12½, 13 perforation.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly* describes two curious varieties of perforation; one is the 1d., *red* (Type 37?), perf. 11 horizontally and imperf. vertically, half of an entire sheet of which was used up before it was discovered by someone who could appreciate it. The other is the 1d., Type 40, perf. 14½ all round, but with the vertical lines of perforation so much out of place that narrow strips of paper were pasted on the back, and the sheet then reperforated vertically with the 11 gauge machine!

**Orange River Colony.**—We gather that 4d. stamps have run short, as our publishers have received a small supply of the 6d., *blue*, of the current printing with thick letters "V" in the sheet, further surcharged "4d.", in *red*, with a bar of the same colour across the "6d." We are happy to say that there appear to be no variations in the new overprint, which is uniformly without a stop after "4d."

"4d.", in *red*, on 6d., *blue*.

**Sarawak.**—We have received the 2 c. of current type with watermark of quatrefoils, and we are informed that the stamp was printed in *error* on the paper of the stamps of Johore.

2 c., *green*; *wmk. quatrefoils*.

**South Australia.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 2d., *orange*, perf. 13, with the tall "O.S." surcharge, Type 52, in *indigo*. *The Ph. R.* adds the 6d., *blue*, Type 17, perf. 10, with the same overprint.



We give corrected illustrations of the two varieties of the Crown and SA watermark.

**Tasmania.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, of Sydney, for a specimen of the 2d. Pictorial stamp on V and Crown paper, which has been printed, they tell us, in Melbourne. We have also the 1d., with the same watermark upside down, and we are told that the whole series may be looked for in due course.

1d., *rose-red*; *wmk. V and Crown*; *perf. 12½*.

2d., *violet* " " "

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received the Official series which we described in January, and find that the 2 c. is in what we should term *orange-brown*, and the 5 c. in *light red*. The design is a very fine one, but the profile of Liberty has a rather too prominent chin. The stamps bear the imprint of the "CIA SUD-AMERICANA de B de B"; they are unwatermarked and perf. 11½.

**Austria.**—A correspondent kindly sends us the current 1, 3, and 10 heller stamps perf. 13 × 12½, and tells us that he possesses the 2, 5, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 60 heller with the same perforation.

**Bolivia.**—The *M. C.* gives some information as to the identity of the persons represented on the new stamps, which enables us to correct the list published in May, 1901. The portrait on the 1 c. is that of President Adolfo Ballivian; that on the 2 c. is General Camacho (the former list gave the colour and name correctly, but the value was stated as 1 c.); on the 10 c. is the head of President José Ballivian; and the 5 c. and 20 c. were correctly described.

**Brazil.**—According to a cutting from a Brazilian paper that has been sent to us, this country has ordered a complete new outfit of stamps and postal stationery of all kinds from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., of London, so we may hope before long to see something superior to the poorly designed and badly executed labels which have been issued in Brazil during the last twenty years.

**Bulgaria.**—In reference to the stamps surcharged with a large letter "T" in a circle, reported to have been issued here, *L'Essor Ph.* publishes a letter from a Postal Official at Sofia, in which it is stated that no such stamps have been issued in Bulgaria.

**China.**—In reference to the quotation from *The Ph. J. of I.* given in our December number, on the subject of the stamps issued by the British Railway Administration, the officer in India from whom we had received information about these stamps sends us a copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Editor of our Indian contemporary, assuring him that our September number did not contain "a serious mis-statement of facts," and giving further details as to the issue of the stamps in question.

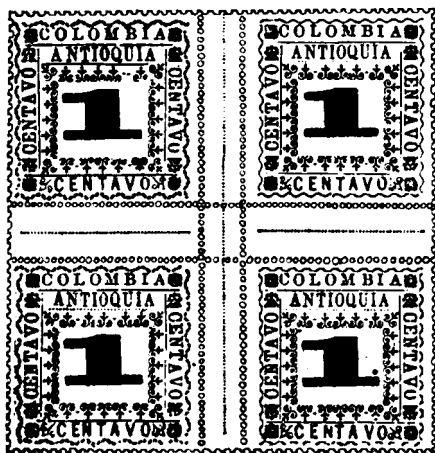
He has obtained these details direct from an officer who was with the force in China, who used these stamps himself and saw them on letters received by others, and who says, "I and others most certainly would not have affixed these B. R. A. stamps to letters we wanted delivered at stations along the line, if we had not been obliged to." According to his account the postal authorities at first only delivered letters in bags at the various numbered Field Post Offices. Intermediate stations along the line of rail were not served by the Post Office. When the railway was made over to the British, guards and garrisons were placed at every station along the line, and as between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan (about 175 miles) there was only one Field Post Office (at Tongshan, about half-way), there were only three offices along the whole distance at which letters were delivered by the Post Office. If one wanted a letter delivered at any other place along the line, it was necessary to affix a B. R. A. stamp and the letter was then conveyed by the guard of the train. This system was in force from April 20th to May 19th, 1901, when, as has already been stated, the Post Office Department commenced running a van of its own and delivered letters at all the stations.

These stamps appear to us to occupy a similar position to those issued by the Railway Companies at home; they are a class in which neither we nor our publishers have any direct interest, and we have alluded to them so often principally because the statements of a correspondent, who had kindly given us information about them, were called in question.

Another correspondent kindly sends us the following cutting, from the *Shanghai Union* of January 13th, showing that the stamps of China have at last, if only in a somewhat irregular manner, obtained international recognition. Our correspondent adds that he has received in England, by the last two mails, letters from Shanghai franked by the current 10 c. Chinese stamps.

"The Chinese Post Office is able to record a great success. The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—"Until now their stamps were not recognised by the countries of the Postal Union, except Hong Kong, Macao, and Formosa, and there only for local reasons. If anyone posted a letter with Chinese stamps, either in Shanghai or any other treaty port, for Europe, the Chinese Post Office stuck the necessary Hong Kong stamps also on, for which they did not charge. From the 1st January Chinese mail matter, with Chinese stamps only (no Hong Kong stamps being necessary), will be forwarded by the French Post Office of any treaty port to countries of the Postal Union. The French authorities have arranged with the Chinese Post Office to forward their mails for a lump sum. The sum is said to be rather large, but China now actually belongs to the Postal Union, even if as yet only partly. The first Chinese mail bags were despatched to Europe by the French Post Office on the 13th January. We understand the German authorities are also negotiating with the Chinese Maritime Customs on the forwarding of Chinese mail matter to foreign countries."

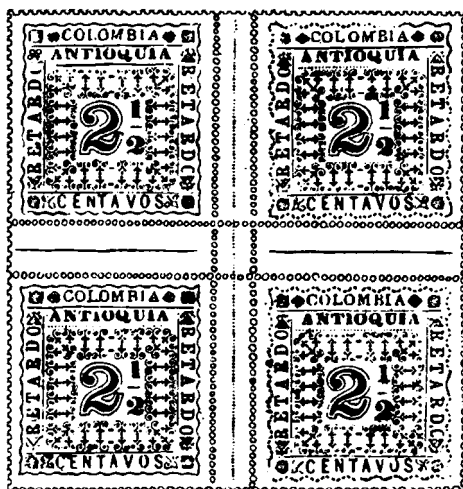
**Colombia.—Antioquia.**—We give illustrations of the provisional stamps in blocks of four, to which we alluded last month.



1 c., red, of August, 1901.



1 c., pale red, of November, 1901.



2½ c., violet, Too Late stamp, of July, 1901.

**Denmark.—Danish West Indies.**—We trust we are wrong in suggesting that an effort is being made to take a final advantage of the philatelic possibilities of these islands before they pass into new hands, but it seems a little suspicious that two new values should have been noted last month, and that a set of *Unpaid Letter* stamps is now chronicled by the *M. C.* These labels are described as "lithographed on white paper, and roughly perf. 11½."

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

1 c., blue.	6 c., blue.
4 c. "	10 c. "

The current 4 c. stamp of the ordinary series is chronicled by *Der Ph.* perf. 12½.

*Mekeel's Weekly* states that varieties of the figure "2" exist in the value on the 2 c. on 3 c., and in the date on both the provisional stamps.

**Dominican Republic.**—Our publishers have received two more so-called *errors* of the Map stamps of 1900, the 20 c. in *carmine*, instead of *purple*, and the 50 c. in the normal colour, *black*, but with "CINCO" instead of "CINCUENTA" at foot. We referred to both of these last year, when it was reported that a copy of the 20 c. was to be found in a sheet of the 2 c.

We have received a set of stamps, of oblong shape, the nature of which was sufficiently evident without the inscription "SERIE COMMEMORATIVA" which figures upon each of them. What the event may be that is commemorated this time we do not know, neither does it very much matter, but we note that there are dates given, "1502" and "1902"; we presume that something happened in those parts at the earlier date, which is supposed to be an excuse for what is happening there now. In the centre of each stamp is a portrait (a view on the highest value), in *black*; the frames vary with the central picture, and have emblems at the sides:—On the 1 c. and 10 c. Ships of the two periods; on the 2 c. and 5 c. an Indian Messenger and a Telegraph Post; on the 12 c. and 20 c. a Man with a Torch and an Electric Light;

and on the 50 c. a Mounted Carrier and an Express Train.

1 c., "Sanchez,"	frame in deep green.
2 c., "Duarte"	" red.
5 c.	" blue.
10 c., "Sanchez"	" orange.
12 c., "Mella"	" mauve.
20 c.	" bright rose.
50 c., "Fortress of St. Domingo,"	frame in brown.

The engraving is in *taille-douce*, and the perforation gauges 12.

We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that there is also a set of Official stamps, with a picture in the centre representing what appears to be a country inn, with a flag on the top and a sign-post in front. The picture is in *black* in this case also.

*Official Stamps.*

2 c.,	frame in scarlet.
5 c.	" dark blue.
10 c.	" yellow-green.
20 c.	" yellow.

**France.**—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has seen a copy of the 5 c., *green*, variety *b* of Type 10, without "INV." in the microscopic inscription at foot. He could find no trace of the missing word. Our publishers have received the 50 c., variety *a* surcharged "5 ANNAS—ZANZIBAR," in *blue*.

**French Colonies.**—*Djibouti.*—According to the *M. C.* some of the pictorial labels of this territory have been surcharged with new values, in *black*, under a decree dated January 25th.

0'05	on 75 c., violet and orange.
0'10	on 1 fr., olive-green and black.
0'40	on 2 fr., grey-brown and rose.
0'75	on 5 fr., rose and blue.

This is quite like old times. The numbers overprinted are stated to be 18,860, 8,000, 2,330, and 1,600 respectively.

**German Empire.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the new stamps, inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH" instead of "REICHPOST", were to be put on sale on the 20th inst., but were not to be used until April 1st. From that date the old stamps are to be no longer available for use, but they can be exchanged for new stamps up to June 30th, 1902.

**Greece.**—We have received the 10 and 20 lepta of the current issue on two very different qualities of paper. The thicker of the two is more like that of the high values, but we can trace the watermark in it.

We give an illustration of the design of the new "A.M." stamps, chronicled last month. The lady's face is not really so dingy as the illustration makes out.



**Holland.**—*Dutch Indies.*—The *M. C.* chronicles a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamp for this Colony in the new oblong type.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., mauve.

**Italy.**—*Eritrea.*—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that No. 3 in the Catalogue is Type 19 of Italy, not Type 11.

**Mexico.**—In rearranging their stock, our publishers have found the following varieties:—

*Issue of 1884.* Type 15. *Perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
No. 165*d.* 1 c., green.

*Official Stamps.*

*Issue of 1896-7.* Type 17. *Wmk. monogram "R.M."*  
No. 634*a.* 1 c., green.

*Issue of 1898.* *No watermark.*

No. 647*a.* 10 c., rose-lilac.  
,, 649*a.* 20 c., dull rose.

**Nicaragua.**—The list of provisionals which we gave last month was, as we feared, sadly incomplete. We copy the following from *The A. J. of Ph.*:—

1. The ordinary stamps of 1900, surcharged with fresh value, as in Type 16, but with the date "1901" below. (Bk.) in *black*. (B.) in *blue*. (R.) in *red*.

1 c. on 6 c.,	rose (Bk.), error.
1 c. on 6 c.	" (B.) "
3 c. on 6 c.	" (Bk.) "
3 c. on 6 c.	" (B.) "
4 c. on 6 c.	" (Bk.) "
4 c. on 6 c.	" (B.) "
5 c. on 1 p.,	yellow (Bk.)
5 c. on 1 p.	" (R.)
10 c. on 2 p.,	orange-red (Bk.)
20 c. on 5 p.,	black (R.)

The 1 c. is an error on the sheets of the 4 c.

*Varieties.* (a) With a bar below the value.

3 c. on 6 c.,	rose (Bk.)
3 c. on 6 c.	" (B.)
4 c. on 6 c.	" (Bk.)
4 c. on 6 c.	" (B.)

(b) With three bars below the value.

5 c. on 1 p.,	yellow (Bk.)
5 c. on 1 p.	" (R.)

(c) With ornaments at each side of the date.

5 c. on 1 p.,	yellow (Bk.)
5 c. on 1 p.	" (R.)

(d) With surcharge inverted.

20 c. on 5 p.,	black (R.)
----------------	------------

2. The Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged, in *black*, as Type 17, but with the date at the top. (The value is not surcharged upon these.)

1 c.,	brown-lilac.
2 c.,	orange-red.
5 c.,	deep blue.
10 c.,	deep mauve.
20 c.,	brown.
30 c.,	deep green.
50 c.,	dull red.

*Varieties.* (a) The second "o" of "Correos" is italic. All the values.

(b) With ornaments at each side of the stamp.

1 c., red-violet.

(c) With ornaments at each side of the date.

1 c., red-violet.

**Persia.**—The overprinting epidemic is spreading. We announced a "5 k." in *violet* on 50 kr., *brown*, last month; *L'Essor Ph.* states that the same surcharge exists in *black* on the same stamp, and *Le C. de T.-P.* adds that it also exists in *black* on the 50 kr., *mauve*.

We have ourselves received various values of the 1899 issues surcharged with an oblong device in *black*, inscribed "PROVISOIRE 1319" (the year 1319 of the Mohammedan Era ended on March 11, 1902, so these have only just come out in time). Among them is the 5 k. on 50 kran, but with that surcharge in *blue*, and the 1 kran similarly altered to "12 CH," but in *violet*.

5 k.,	in black on 50 kr., mauve.
5 k.	" " 50 kr., brown.

Types 18 and 22 with oblong black surcharge.

- 1 ch., grey on greenish.
- 2 ,, brown "
- 5 ,, yellow "
- 10 ,, blue "
- 12 ,, in violet, on 1 kr., carmine-red.
- 1 kr., carmine-red.
- 2 ,, deep green.
- 50 ,, brown.
- 5 k., in blue, on 50 kr., brown.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Angola.*—We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Marsden for a list of remainders of the 1886 issue of this Colony, which have recently been offered for sale at Lisbon. We understand that although the tenders for these were opened on February 21st, and those who tendered were then permitted to bid one against the other (which would seem to render tendering practically unnecessary), the business is not concluded, as the Colonial Minister had still to make up his mind whether he would accept the highest bid or hold on for a better one!

5 reis . . . . .	12,564.	40 reis . . . . .	169,931.
10 ,, . . . . .	58,205.	50 ,, . . . . .	19,023.
20 ,, . . . . .	2,419.	100 ,, . . . . .	82,153.
25 ,, . . . . .	16,184.	200 ,, . . . . .	130,002.
300 reis . . . . .			131,588.

**Cape Verde.**—The following stamps of this place were also offered at the same time:—

5 reis . . . . .	20,693.	25 reis . . . . .	13,844.
10 ,, . . . . .	49,314.	40 ,, . . . . .	5,058.
20 ,, . . . . .	93,554.	50 ,, . . . . .	41,952.
300 reis . . . . .			98,664.

**Roumania.**—The *M. C.* chronicles the 15 bani in its latest colour, perf. 13½ × 11½.

**Russia.**—*Finland.*—According to *Der Ph.* the current 10 pennia stamp exists perf. 11½.

**Salvador.**—An occasional straggler from the flock of surcharged varieties, which attended the funeral of the old century and the birth of the new, still comes along. Mr. Gordon Smith has seen the following, which appear to be genuine, if a little belated:—

10 c., blue, of 1898, surcharged with the large rayed Shield, Type 79, in purple.

*Official Stamps.*

*Stamps of 1899 without the Wheel, surcharged with Type 203.*

- 686a. 2 c., pale green; blue surcharge.
- 686b. 5 c., orange; black "

*Same type, with Wheel in black, Type 203 in blue, and punched with 12 holes.*

711a. 1 c., brown.

*Same as last, but without the Wheel.*

715a. 13 c., carmine.

**United States.**—*Philippine Islands.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the *Special Delivery Stamp*, wmk. "U. S. P. S.", exists with the "PHILIPPINE" surcharge in red.

10 c., indigo.

# The War Stamps of the Transvaal.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

\* \* \* \*



AMONG the chronicles of New Issues in the philatelic magazines, are to be found many notes and letters from correspondents on the subject of these stamps, and as these letters are scattered over various volumes,

I propose to collect them in this article, adding details obtained on the spot, and I hope thus to elicit further information, as there is much that is still wanting. I intend here to treat solely of those Issues that were caused by the War, and that were made by Transvaal authorities, either British or Boer, down to the end of 1901; beginning with the general British Issue, then taking the various local British emissions, and ending with those made under Boer rule.

## BRITISH ISSUES.

As I only arrived in Pretoria at the beginning of 1901, I am indebted to local collectors for much of my information relating to first printings, etc. It is a pity that no one seems to have taken notes at the time to show when this or that error first appeared, whereabouts it existed on the sheet, and so on, as these details would be very useful now; perhaps some

collectors in England have complete sheets of early printings and can supply this information.

I have searched the *Government Gazette* for 1900. This paper first appeared on June 16th in that year, and was entitled "The Transvaal Government Gazette Extraordinary" until August 4th following, when the word "Extraordinary" was dropped from the title. I shall refer to it simply as the *Government Gazette*. The first notice I have found reads:—

"No. 16.

V.R.

"NOTICE.

"POSTAL STAMPS.

"Notice is hereby given, that a large quantity of postal stamps is on hand and being surcharged, and will be available for issue shortly.

"No person will be allowed to purchase stamps for a larger amount than ten shillings (10s.) at a time.

"J. G. MAXWELL,

"Major-General, Military Governor.

"PRETORIA, 16 JUNE, 1900."

— This Notice was published weekly down to July 12th; it is strange that it does not give the date of actual issue, which I am told was June 18th, Monday. It also speaks of a large quantity of stamps being



surcharged, but still only allows small purchases to be made at a time. I have heard funny stories here of how this restriction was evaded, and the facts that 12,000 of the 5s. stamps were sold in a fortnight and that full sheets of that value have been heard of in the hands of collectors, show that it was not strictly enforced.

The stamps referred to were those of the South African Republic; the ½d. to 2s. 6d. of the 1896-97 issue, the 5s. and 10s. of 1895, and the £5 of 1885. Enormous quantities of these were found in the Government Offices here, and the supply had been estimated by the late Government as sufficient to last them for eighteen months, or down to the end of 1900 [the war of course greatly interrupted correspondence of all kinds, hence comparatively small quantities of stamps were used between October, 1899, and June, 1900], when the new century was to be celebrated by an issue of stamps with effigy of President Kruger.

The surcharge is "V.R.I." in heavy black capitals, measuring 12 mm. across the top; the stops are round, and level with the foot of the letters.

In the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1900, I find the following list of the quantities overprinted:—

½d. . . . .	540,000	6d. . . . .	250,000
1d. . . . .	903,000	1s. . . . .	320,000
2d. . . . .	360,000	2s. 6d. . . . .	210,000
2½d. . . . .	560,000	5s. . . . .	10,680
3d. . . . .	270,000	10s. . . . .	6,000
4d. . . . .	180,000	£5 . . . . .	3,000

with the note that the 5s. and 10s. stamps were all sold out.

In a list I have seen here the number of 5s. stamps is given as 12,180, a second lot of 1,500 of these stamps having been found and surcharged. All these figures, except in the case of the 5s., 10s., and £5, which were remainders of earlier issues, were largely increased by subsequent printings, details of which may perhaps be obtainable when the war is over. All those in the above list were overprinted at the one time, but owing to the large quantities to be dealt with two machines were employed. There must thus have been two sets of type used, and I believe that certain distinguishing points can be found. I know of early printed sheets, in one of which a certain stamp has no stop after one of the letters, while in another sheet the surcharge on this stamp is complete, but there is something abnormal on another stamp; and before I learned that two machines had been employed at the same time, I had supposed that this missing stop and the big stop found on other sheets were secret marks or control marks, intended to serve as a check on the printing. Later printings have been done on one machine, with one set of type only.

The 5s. stamps, as stated above, were sold out in a couple of weeks; whilst the 10s. and £5 were on sale at the Post Office here as late as November, 1901.

The 1d. stamps surcharged "V.R.I." were finished in March, 1901, and were then replaced by the same stamps surcharged "E.R.I." The ½d. lasted till July (August in the Pretoria Office), and the supplies with the new surcharge were all sold out in a few days; after which the 2d. overprinted "E.R.I. Half Penny" were issued, and these are still in use (December, 1901).

Before describing the different varieties to be found in these stamps, I will give the further official information that I have obtained from the *Government Gazette*:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 68 OF 1900.

"POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

"Notice is hereby given that Postage Stamps are now issued by Her Majesty's Government, and are obtainable at the Post Office.

"From and after this date all documents which have been hitherto by the laws of the South African Republic subject to Stamp Duty must be duly stamped with stamps of the value heretofore necessary.

"Any person issuing or receiving any document liable as aforesaid to Stamp Duty, which is either unstamped or insufficiently stamped, will be liable to the penalties in such case heretofore made and provided, and be further dealt with under Martial Law. No stamps of the South African Republic will be valid or recognised unless surcharged in manner directed by Her Majesty's Government.

"J. G. MAXWELL,

"Major-General, Military Governor.

"PRETORIA, 18 July, 1900."

In the next *Government Gazette*, dated August 1st, 1900, and in subsequent issues down to August 29th, the second line of the heading of this notification is altered to "Postage Stamps" only, leading one to suppose that they could serve for both purposes. I have been told that the supply of the 6d. and 1s. Revenue stamps, surcharged "V.R.I.", did not last long, and large quantities of Cape Revenue stamps of those values were imported and are still in use.

During the first few months any stamps, whether Postage or Revenue, could be used for Telegrams; after that Revenue stamps were used, and these were superseded by Postage stamps of the South African Republic, without "V.R.I.", surcharged "Transvaal Telegraphs." Some of these also had their values altered to those most wanted, by means of a further overprint, in black.

People seem to have objected to their purchases of postage stamps being limited to 10s. worth at a time, for this restriction was removed by the following Notice:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 114 OF 1900.

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"It is hereby notified for general information that Public Notice No. 16, published in the *Government Gazette* of 16th June, has been withdrawn.

"J. G. MAXWELL,

"Major-General, Military Governor.

"PRETORIA, 1st October, 1900."

When the Postage Stamps were surcharged in June, the Postal Stationery, such as Post Cards, Envelopes, etc., was not touched, and it was not till later that these were similarly overprinted and issued. In the meantime a person in Pretoria, who had some of the post cards of the South African Republic in his possession, got these overprinted "V.R.I." in the State Printing Office, and posted one to himself. The card was noticed and retained by the Post Office, and on the matter being investigated the person in question was tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour; but the sentence was afterwards commuted to a fine of £50!

With a view to avoiding any repetition of this offence, and to give warning to others, the following was published on October 24th:—

“GOVERNMENT NOTICE. No. 122 OF 1900.

“SURCHARGING OF STAMPS.

“Whereas it is desirable and necessary to prohibit and guard against the surcharging and issuing of surcharged stamps by unauthorised persons :

“Therefore, by virtue of the authority committed to me, I hereby give notice that any person or persons who shall, not being duly authorised thereto by the Administrator of Civil Posts, surcharge or cause to be surcharged, with the letters ‘V.R.I.’, and issue or cause to be issued any Revenue or Postal stamp, shall be liable to prosecution under martial law, and that all stamps so surcharged without authority will not be recognised and will be confiscated if passed through the Post.

“J. G. MAXWELL,

“Major-General, Military Governor.

“PRETORIA, 22 October, 1900.”

This Notice was evidently intended for general information both of Civilians and Military ; the following, which I copy from *The London Philatelist* of December, 1900, was for the Military alone :—

“HEAD QUARTERS,

“PRETORIA, 23 October, 1900.

“OVERPRINTING OF TRANSVAAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

“It is notified for information that the overprinting of Transvaal Postage Stamps ‘V.R.I.’ by any person but the Controller of the Transvaal is an illegal act and must not be resorted to. Any Transvaal stamps which may have been overprinted without authority should at once be withdrawn from sale and forwarded to the Administrator of Civil Posts, Pretoria. Postage stamps, etc., found in Public Buildings in the Transvaal should be forwarded to the Administrator of Civil Posts, Pretoria.

“By Order

“W. F. KELLY,

“Major-General, D.A.G.”

This Notice was clearly intended to prevent further local issues, like those of Lydenburg and Rustenburg, and it attained its object. Schweizer Renecke and Wolmaranstad were besieged, and the notice would not have reached them in time to prevent the issues that emanated from those places.

I would here draw attention to the following facts, which are not, I think, generally known. There are two distinct postal services here: the Civil Post, which uses the surcharged stamps exclusively, and charges 4d. Registration fee, and until 1901 charged 2½d. for letters to England, and the Army Field Post, which is intended only for the Military, and which uses English stamps and charges 2d. for Registration. Civilians are not allowed to make use of the Field Post in places where a Civil Post Office exists; where there is only a Military Post Office civilians can use it, but Transvaal stamps are not accepted there. Knowing this one wonders for what postal purpose the *locally* surcharged stamps were intended; perhaps the stock of English stamps on hand was insufficient to meet the demand, as it is an undoubted fact that both the Rustenburg and the Lydenburg stamps franked Military as well as Civilian letters. All the Rustenburg stamps, however, that I have seen had a “Z.A.R.” cancellation, while I have seen the Lydenburgs with Field Post and with “Z.A.R.” postmarks.

This is all the official information that I have been able to get hold of at present. I will now pass on to the varieties that I have seen or heard of.

The error “V. I. R.” on the 2d. was a very conspicuous one; I have not seen a copy, nor has any collector here that I know of. It is said that 200 sheets were printed with this fault, but that the stamp

showing it was taken out of every sheet, and the greater part were destroyed. This error must have occurred in one of the earliest printings, and its discovery may have caused extra attention to be paid to this value, as I have never heard as yet of a 2d. with a missing stop, a variety that is found in all the other values.

The variety with the letter “I” too low, “V. R. 1.”, occurs only in a later printing; it is the fourth stamp in the fourth horizontal row. I have only seen or heard of it in the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., but I see no reason why it should not exist on the 2½d., 6d., and 1s. also. As late as December, 1901, I bought this variety on the 3d. at the local Post Office; whilst sheets of the same value that I bought in November did not contain it.

There is a similar variety in another printing, where it occurs on the third stamp in the third row; the “I” is lower than the letters “V. R.”, but not so much so as in the case described above, in which the stop after the “I” is nearly level with the middle of the letter.

The varieties without a stop after one or other of the letters evidently occur in several different printings—in fact, I had an idea at one time that the absence of certain stops was intended as a secret mark, but I have no proof that such was the case. My belief is that all the values up to Shilling (except, perhaps, the 2d.) should be found showing the three varieties without stops—(1) after “V,” (2) after “R,” (3) after “I.”

The following table shows which of the varieties without stops are known to me or have, to my knowledge, been chronicled at present. “T” denotes those I possess or have seen out here, “C” those that I have found chronicled in the magazines :—

	No stop after	V	R	I
½d.		C	C	T
1d.		C	T	T
2d.		—	—	—
2½d.		T	—	T
3d.		—	—	C
4d.		C	—	T
6d.		T	T	T
1s.		T	—	T
2s. 6d.		T	—	—
5s.		T	—	—
10s.		T	—	T

This table shows how matters stand at present; some of the blanks in it may yet be filled up. The 2d. is shown as quite devoid of dotless varieties; the dark colour of the 5s. renders it difficult to see whether the dots are present or not. The £5 stamp I omit; only fifty sheets were surcharged, and I have never seen an entire sheet, as the local Post Office only keeps a few single copies in stock, that value being in very little demand either for postal or philatelic purposes.

It may perhaps be of use to record the positions of such of the above varieties as I possess in entire sheets, as these details may enable us later to classify the various printings :—

No stop after “V”.

2½d.	Third stamp in third horizontal row.
1s.	“ “ “
2s. 6d.	“ “ “

*No stop after "R".*

1d.	Tenth stamp in first horizontal row.
6d.	"    "    second    "

*No stop after "I".*

½d.	Ninth stamp in first horizontal row.
6d.	"    "    "    "
1s.	"    "    "    "
½d.	Tenth    "    second    "
1d.	"    "    "    "
2½d.	"    "    "    "
1d.	Ninth    "    first    "
1d.	Tenth    "    second    "
1d.	"    "    third    "

The last three are all on the same sheet.

The 10s. with no stop after "I" is in the bottom (sixth) row of the sheet, as my copy has the bottom margin attached to it; I have heard that it is the tenth stamp in that row, but cannot vouch for this.

The variety with a large stop after the "I" belongs to a later printing, in which there are no other varieties; it is the ninth stamp in the sixth horizontal row. I have it on the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

Stamps with inverted surcharge are scarce out here; I have seen single copies of the ½d., 1d., and 2d., which were bought in Johannesburg, also blocks of four of the 2½d. and 4d., and about twenty copies of the 1d. in blocks, pairs, strips, and singles, which proves that whole sheets of the 1d., 2½d., and 4d. were printed with the surcharge inverted, and no doubt the other values also existed in entire sheets. [It is exceedingly improbable that a single "V.R.I." in a setting of sixty could get inverted, they must all have been done in sheets.—ED. M. J.]

The 2½d. with inverted surcharge was mentioned in this Journal in October, 1900, the ½d., 1d., and 2d. in March, 1901, and the 1s. in June; the 6d. was chronicled in *The London Philatelist* for May, 1901. The 4d. I have not yet seen noted in any of the magazines. Some of these inverted surcharges should be found with one of the stops missing, and it may then be possible to ascertain in which printing they occurred, but I am sure it was an early one.

Mr. Clark, of Pretoria, told me the following story in reference to these inverted surcharges. One day an officer brought several sheets of 4d. stamps into his shop and asked him if he could account for the fact that the fourth stamp in the fourth row had been removed from all the sheets of that value which he had examined in the General Post Office. Both Mr. Clark and I had noticed this peculiarity for some time previously, and had taken it for granted that the stamp removed showed some error or misprint, but we differed as to what it was. My idea was that it was the variety with dropped "I." Mr. Clark, in turning over one of the sheets, noticed that there was a stamp sticking to the back of it, which on removal turned out to be a 4d. with the surcharge inverted, and he has ever since been convinced that the stamps that had been taken out of the sheets all had this error. I have, however, ascertained from a well-informed source that the missing stamps were really those with the dropped "I," but the story shows how easily one may be misled. It was not until later that I saw the block of four 4d. with inverted surcharge, which proved to me that the whole sheet had been put into the press upside down.

I may here remark that, owing to my having discovered that two sets of type and two machines were used for surcharging the first lot of stamps, it is not correct to speak of a *first setting*, as there were two settings of the same date. And as it will probably be impossible to obtain sufficient details to allow of our assigning this or that variety to a first, second, or third setting, it will be safer to refer to them as earlier and later printings.

Of the stamps surcharged "E. R. I." there are no varieties in the ½d. and 1d., but in the ½d. on 2d. the sixth stamp in the fourth horizontal row sometimes shows no stop after the letter "E"; the stop is there, but it does not always print, for what reason I do not know. About one sheet in a dozen shows this variety.

I will now pass on to the Local Issues.

### RUSTENBURG.

Some time after the relief of Mafeking, General Baden-Powell marched into the Transvaal, on his way to Pretoria. On June 14th, 1900, he captured the town of Rustenburg, and on the 23rd of that month some of the stamps of the South African Republic, that had been found in the Post Office in that town, were issued by his orders with the overprint "V. R."

All the Post Offices in the Republic had been supplied with boxes containing rubber type, holder, etc., for office use, and the type used for the surcharge came from the box at Rustenburg. The letters were printed in *violet* ink, generally about the centre of the stamp; I have seen the 1d. with the surcharge inverted, but have heard of no other errors. The quantities of the various values are given to me as follows:—

½d.	. 800	3d.	. 300
1d.	. 700	6d.	. 200
2½d.	. 400	1s.	. 160
2s. 6d.	. . . . .	8s.	

Of these figures only the last item is certainly correct, the others are only approximately so; but the number of 1s. is said to have been double that of the 2s. 6d. The other values do not appear to have been very carefully counted. No 4d. [or 2d. ?] stamps were thus surcharged. It is said that several of the values were sold out within an hour, and that the whole stock was exhausted in the course of the day!

These stamps have been fairly plentiful here in Pretoria; most of them are defaced with a cancellation of some kind. Few unobliterated copies are to be met with. Most of the sets and single copies that I have seen were stuck upon some printed papers relating to the Postal and Telegraph service of the late Republic; the date cancellations I saw were June 23, 26, or 30, struck with the square Telegraph date stamp, and July [June?] 25 or 28, struck with the circular "P. W. K." stamp ("P. W. K. RUSTENBURG" in a circle, with the date in the centre). This date stamp was used in the Post Office Money Order service, "P. W. K." standing for Post Wissel Kantoor—Postal Draft Office. Specimens obliterated with the regular date stamp I have not seen here as yet, but I have seen a copy bearing the Pretoria mark, dated

June 26th, 1900, which franked a letter from Rustenburg to Pretoria, and was obliterated here before delivery.

[This shows very plainly how few of the stamps were really used; the great majority were stuck on to any bit of paper that could be found in the Post Office, and obliterated with those date stamps that were not required for use on the letters.—ED. M. J.]

The violet ink used for printing this surcharge is very fugitive; exposure to the sun soon causes the surcharge to disappear. I am afraid that it is extremely likely to be successfully forged; it is very easy to imitate, and forgeries would be difficult to detect.

For most of my information as to this issue I am indebted to Mr. Koch, of Pretoria.

LYDENBURG.

The stamps of this place were first mentioned in the *Monthly Journal* for November, 1900, when it was stated that the values from ½d. to 6d. existed, with the exception of the 3d. and with the addition of the 1d. Commemorative stamp of 1895. In the next number the 1s. was added, and a history was given, which may be summarised as follows:—

The supply of stamps found in the Post Office was small—5,000 of the 1d., no 3d., a few of the other values, and eighty of the 1s. Captain Labouchere, who had charge of the postal arrangements, had the stamps surcharged "V. R. I." with type from the printing office of the local paper, set up so as to cover fifteen stamps at a time. There being no 3d. stamps, which were much wanted to represent the Registration Fee (2d.) and the single rate of postage (1d.), permission was obtained to surcharge about half the number of 1d. stamps with that value. Special instructions were given that no quantity of the stamps was to be sold to any one person.

The only numbers we know of are: 2,520 of the 3d. on 1d.; 2,480 (the balance of the 5,000) of the 1d.; and 80 of the 1s.

I was puzzled for some time by the fact of the existence of a supply of the oblong Commemorative stamp five years after its original issue, but I have recently obtained some information, from a high official in the postal service of the late S. A. Republic, which explains it. There were two classes of postmasters; the ordinary one sent in requisitions for stamps and stamped stationery as he required them, and made remittances monthly as the stamps, etc., were sold; those in the other class were termed *cash* postmasters, and they had to pay for the stamps when they ordered them, receiving a discount of 2½ per cent. on all their orders. The Commemorative 1d. stamps, of which about 1,000 are stated to have been found in the stock, were therefore, like the other stamps, the personal property of the postmaster, having been bought by him at the time of their issue in 1895, and they had no doubt been kept by him with a view to selling them at an advance on their face value.

When the Post Office was taken over by the Military, the stamps in the Government safe (including the Commemorative ones) were, I presume, treated as Government property. How the Boer postmaster came out of the transaction history does not relate.

But few of these provisionals have been seen here. One man, who had brought some of the 3d. on 1d. with him from Lydenburg, put one on a letter and posted it; he was promptly arrested, but as he was able to show how and where he had got them he was released, and the letter was allowed to pass. The obliterated specimens I saw were cancelled either with the regular date stamp of the S. A. Republic or with the Army Field Post cancellation in violet.

I am not aware of any errors of this surcharge.

[We may add to Mr. Tamsen's description that the specimens we have seen had the surcharge in black; the type used appeared to have been much worn, the serifs of the letters having disappeared. We gather also that the 2d. value is not known.—ED. M. J.]

SCHWEIZER RENECKE.

These stamps were noted in the *Monthly Journal* in January, 1901, and their history was given in the April number as follows:—

"KIMBERLEY,  
"20th February, 1901.

"SIRS,—I am in receipt of your letter of 12/2/01, making inquiries as to the official issue of Schweizer Renecke Siege Stamps.

"On 19th August, 1900, the garrison of Schweizer Renecke was invested by a large Boer force. All communications with the outer world were cut off on the 21st August. Letters and despatches had to be carried by native runners. I found it necessary to limit the number of letters sent by these runners, and I issued orders that no letters would be forwarded unless officially stamped. Stamps could only be procured from the two local stores (Mr. Stern and Mr. Tilbrook). I called all these in, and issued them, as required, at face value.

"The following is an exact account of the number thus issued—

Cape 1d.	.	.	.	.	368
" ½d.	.	.	.	.	529
Transvaal 6d.	.	.	.	.	178
" 2d.	.	.	.	.	568
" 1d.	.	.	.	.	1,572
" ½d.	.	.	.	.	781
Total					3,996

Also four Cape 1d. stamps (issue with Table Mountain), and four Cape ½d. stamps, old pattern, which I cannot describe, as I am not a stamp collector myself.

"The stamps employed were (1) the 'Z. A. R.' Post Office official steel stamp, which gave 'SCHWEIZER RENECKE Z. A. R.' and date in centre; (2) an indiarubber stamp, 'BE-SIEGED,' which we made up out of a collection of old letters found in the post office. (These two stamps used in conjunction.)

"I think forgery would be difficult, as I kept the steel stamp, whilst my staff officer kept the indiarubber one.

"The whole stock of stamps was exhausted before the end of September, and no further issues could be made, although the garrison was not finally relieved until the 9th of January, 1901. The only genuine dates, therefore, would be August and September, 1900.

"Probably complete sets would be hard to obtain, as quite 3,500 were bought by the N.C. officers and men of the garrison, and were forwarded on letters to their friends in all parts of the world. Possibly many found their way to Mr. Stern.

"I have no doubt that stamps you purchased from Mr. Stern were genuine, as he had a very large number within a few days of issue, and I think he got £2 a set even from the first relieving column which arrived at Schweizer Renecke on the 22nd September, 1900.

"Yours faithfully,  
"(Signed) CHAMIER, COL."

There is a peculiarity about this issue which does not exist in the others, stamps of the Cape Colony and of the South African Republic being found together in a Transvaal town, in the hands of storekeepers, and none in the Post Office. But the storekeepers evidently kept Cape stamps for franking their correspondence *via* Vryburg, Cape Colony, that being a much quicker route for foreign letters than the one *via* Klerksdorp, by which the Transvaal correspondence only would go.

The word "BESIEGED" reminds one of Mafeking; "V.R." or "V.R.I." would have been better. Some surcharge was no doubt necessary for the S. A. Republic stamps, but such was not the case with those of the Cape Colony. The copies I have seen had the word "BESIEGED" at the left hand side reading upwards, but it may also exist in other positions. The date stamp being considered part of the surcharge, it would appear that none of the stamps are obliterated, another peculiarity!

[The whole tale is full of peculiarities when it comes to be looked into. The issue seems to have been an imitation of the Mafeking one, but made by someone who knew nothing about stamps, either from the postal or philatelic point of view. The fact of the place being besieged did not render stamps any more necessary than before; on the contrary, fewer letters could be sent, and therefore there was less need for stamps. Mr. Tamsen shows that the stamps procured were evidently private property, and did not belong to the Government, either Boer or British; it is to be presumed, therefore, that when they were "called in" their owners received face value for them; they are stated to have been issued at face value, and in that case the Military Post Office received nothing for them. In all probability a great part were simply surcharged, or defaced, and then returned to their original owners, one of whom (Mr. Stern) seems to have made a good thing out of them. Whether the date stamp was applied to any of them in sheets or not, we do not know; those that we saw had been stuck singly on pieces of paper of various kinds *before* the date stamp was impressed, and the effect was that of stamps surcharged "BESIEGED" and then cancelled to order. The siege seems to have lasted for some months longer, during which the besieged appear to have got on perfectly well without any stamps.

Our personal opinion of all these irregular issues is not a very high one, but this lot in particular appears to us to be the crudest possible attempt at the creation of philatelic war curios.—ED. M. J.]

### WOLMARANSTAD.

Of this issue I know nothing personally, and I have not been able to obtain a single specimen here. The stamps were mentioned in the *Monthly Journal* for May, 1901, where it is stated that they were in use some months previously, evidently in 1900. The inscription "Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK" was said to be defaced by the word "CANCELLED," and "V.R.I." was added, both being handstamped in *violet* ink (query, with the rubber type found in the Post Office).

The values were said to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., to which Mr. Turner added, in the October number,

the 3d., 6d., 1s., and the Commemorative 1d. The Postmaster at Wolmaranstad evidently belonged to the Cash class, as described under Lydenburg.

[If the Postmasters in these cases fled and left their stamps behind them, the latter were no doubt regarded by the British Authorities as Government property. If they stayed and claimed the stamps as their own, they would probably either be paid for the stamps or allowed to keep them. There can be little doubt that few of these local curiosities would have been allowed to pass but for the fact, which is well known from other sources, that pretty well any stamp was allowed to denote postage on letters at that time in the disturbed parts. One of the very few undoubtedly original covers that we have seen came through the post to our publishers direct from Lydenburg, and bore one of the 1d. Commemorative stamps surcharged "V.R.I.," and a 2d. Transvaal stamp without any surcharge!

Since writing the above, we have seen the following history of the Wolmaranstad stamps, which was communicated to *The Australian Philatelist* by Lieut. Cox, of the New South Wales Bushmen, and which seems to indicate that they were of a similar nature to those of Schweizer Renecke:—

"In S. G.'s Catalogue for 1902 I note that, under the heading 'Wolmaranstad,' only two values are chronicled of the 'Cancelled V.R.I.' type. Now there were nine different labels so surcharged, all of which I have seen, and can vouch for their genuineness, viz.: (1894-95) 2d., bistre; (1896) Commemoration stamp, 1d., carmine; (1896-97), 1d., carmine;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; 2d., dark brown;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; 3d., red-purple; 4d., sage-green; 6d., lilac. The surcharging upon all these stamps is in violet, with the exception of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., which is in carmine. On the Commemoration stamp the word 'Cancelled' is in fancy type. The history of these stamps is as follows, and may interest some of my philatelic friends in Australia. At the time of the British occupation of Wolmaranstad (June, 1900) a storekeeper there named Leask found he had £5 2s. 6d. worth of Z.A.R. stamps of various values on hand, and which were of no use for postal purposes in their original state. Mr. Leask therefore came to an arrangement with the British Commissioner, whereby all the stamps in his possession were surcharged 'Cancelled' over 'V.R.I.', and were then issued and used for postal purposes. I have tried to find out how many of each value were so surcharged, but Mr. Leask (with whom I am personally acquainted) says he has no idea.

"I may mention that Mr. Leask is neither a dealer nor collector—in fact, he is a perfect novice where stamps are concerned—and I therefore take it that these stamps were so surcharged in order to legalise their postal value."

It would be interesting to know what was the real status of these stamps. As in the previous case, they were not in the post office, but in private hands, and the face value of them must have been already paid to the authorities of the South African Republic. Did Mr. Leask make a present of them to the British Commissioner, and allow them to be sold by the latter for postal purposes? If not, how did they denote postage paid to the British authorities, who provided for the transmission of letters? If our authorities took over the obligations of the Boer post office, and allowed stamps purchased therefrom to be used, no surcharge was necessary. If those stamps could no longer prepay postage, a surcharge would not enable them to do so, unless they were paid for a second time. Was this done?—ED. M. J.]

This completes the list of the British Issues of War Stamps in the Transvaal. It may be seen that there are many points upon which further information is required. The actual quantities surcharged are in most cases unknown, but these details might be obtained if other collectors who have opportunities would endeavour to procure them. The actual existence or non-existence of some varieties is uncertain, and it is much to be feared that forgeries may be made and fresh varieties created, about which it will be impossible to say with certainty whether they are genuine or not.

### BOER ISSUES.

The number of these is small; only two are known, those of Vryburg and Pietersburg. The latter name is really incorrect, as the stamps issued there were a State Issue of the South African Republic, and franked correspondence throughout those parts of the country that were still in the hands of the Boers, in fact the whole of the Northern Transvaal, but as they were printed in Pietersburg collectors know them best by the name of that town. [Mr. Tamsen perhaps does not collect Post Cards, but we should be glad of some information as to the Machadodorp Card, described in November, 1900.—ED. *M. J.*]

### PIETERSBURG.

This issue was fully described in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1901; I have nothing further to add.

### VRYBURG.

When the Boer forces occupied Vryburg, in November, 1899, the Postmaster appointed by them, having no stamps of the South African Republic in his possession, caused the Cape Colony stamps to be overprinted at the local printing office with the letters "Z.A.R." and the value (the word is "PEN~~C~~E," in the plural, on all). As he found no 2d. stamps he had the 6d. surcharged "2 PEN~~C~~E," instead of "6 PEN~~C~~E," the lower value being more required than the higher.

This Postmaster had no authority to surcharge or issue these stamps, and as soon as Mr. I. van Alphen, the Postmaster-General in Pretoria, heard of it, he at once stopped the issue, sent a supply of the stamps of the Republic to Vryburg, and ordered the remainder of the surcharged stamps to be sent to Pretoria, where they were sold to a collector at face value.

In the *Extraordinary Postal Circular*, No. 80, dated Pretoria, November 29th, 1899, the following Notice appears:—

"§ 5.

"Postage Stamps for the Post Office at Vryburg,

"Owing to none of our postage stamps being on hand at Vryburg, the Cape Colony stamps were overprinted with the letters 'Z.A.R.'

"Only the following small quantities were used:—

"of the ½d. for £5; of the 1d. for £10; of the 2½d. for £5; and of the 6d. altered to 2d. for £12.

"Postage stamps of this State have since been sent there, and the use of the provisional stamps must be stopped."

The same circular speaks of the opening of a new postal route, from Schweizer Renecke to Vryburg,

carrying mails twice a week and allowing eight hours for the transit between the two towns.

The quantities overprinted and issued [including the remainders?] were:—

½d. . . . .	2,400.		2d. . . . .	480 [or 1,440?]
1d. . . . .	2,400.		2½d. . . . .	480.

In the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. there is a variety which has the whole surcharge 12½ mm. high instead of the usual 9 mm.; this occurs only once on each sheet. The 2d. on 6d. always has the surcharge 12½ mm. high.

I have also the ½d. and 1d. with an italic "Z", and this is to be found on the other values; I do not know how often in the sheet. Mr. Koch has shown me a variety of the 1d. in which the figure is "I."

The only genuine cancellations I have seen on these were dated from 24th to 29th November, 1899. I have heard of good forgeries emanating from Johannesburg, in which both the surcharges and the cancellations are imitated. [Possibly these are the articles of which we published illustrations in June, 1900.—ED. *M. J.*]

### CANCELLATIONS.

Although postmarks do not properly come within the scope of this article, I will briefly allude to them, as I know of several collectors who eagerly search for them.

The cancellations may be roughly divided into two classes:—Those used by the Boers, and those used by the British.

In the former class we find Natal and Cape Colony obliterations used upon stamps of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, that were issued in occupied parts of the colonies; and again Republican obliterations used on Cape or Natal stamps. The use of the latter stamps was not authorised, but they were allowed to pass, as although the Boers on active service had their letters carried free, civilians had to pay postage as usual, and they used any stamps obtainable!

As soon as it could be arranged, each Field Post Office was supplied with a rubber date stamp, with movable date in the centre; "P. K." (Post Kantoor = Post Office) above and name below. Some had "VELD POST" (Field Post) above "P. K." They were in a round or oblong frame. The impressions were struck in various coloured inks, the majority in *violet*.

In the second class we find the Orange Free State and South African Republic cancellations used on the stamps of the Orange River and Transvaal colonies. Later on came the same obliterating marks, with the letters "O. V. S." partially erased, or "Z. A. R." cut out and leaving a blank space; also the stamps of these colonies with Army Field Post obliterations in *black* or *violet*.

A complete collection of the different postmarks used during the war would probably include at least a hundred varieties, and should be of considerable interest from a historical point of view, especially if accompanied by a good representative collection of the War Stamps.

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**Adrien Champion, of Geneva.** A CASE that may be of interest to many of my readers came before the Correctional Tribunal of Geneva on February 25th, and I am indebted for most of the following facts to a report published in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

In 1893 the old firm of Adrien Champion became bankrupt. An arrangement was made by which one of the largest creditors—M. Kirchhofer—joined the firm, and also Théodore and Edouard Champion, brothers of Adrien, joined as junior partners.

M. Kirchhofer soon left the firm, but retained an interest of £800, and was also a creditor for the stock of stamps he brought in when he became a partner. In 1898 Adrien in turn left the firm, and travelled for some time in Europe on his own account, but returned and resumed the management a year later. Théodore then left and joined the firm of M. Forbin in Paris.

The firm of Champion & Co. became bankrupt in March, 1900, and Adrien then bolted with a considerable quantity of stamps.

He travelled about, selling many forged stamps, and going under the names of Hanf, Jules Rapin, and Henri Beuche.

Under the latter name he visited London early in 1901, and defrauded many well-known dealers with his clever counterfeits. He was eventually caught, and details of the case will be found in the *M. J.* for February 28th, 1901. He was remanded, and bail was granted in the sum of £200, which was found by his companion, Mademoiselle Hanf. This bail was forfeited, and Adrien Champion (then known as Henri Beuche) left the country.

During this time the Bankruptcy Office unravelled the affairs of the firm Champion & Co., and started an action against Adrien Champion. For some months he could not be found, but was eventually arrested at Pont-de-Beauvoisin, in France, was extradited and taken back to Geneva, and on February 25th was brought to trial on charges of (a) fraudulent bankruptcy, (b) lacking an adequate system of book-keeping, (c) stealing goods from Champion & Co., (d) issuing and discounting fictitious drafts.

Being asked about the causes of his arrest in England under the name of Henri Beuche, the defendant replied calmly that as he was not indicted for those acts he thinks that he has no explanations to offer.

M. Lecoultre, Director of the Bankruptcy Office, was the first witness, and gave evidence on the clever methods of the bankrupt. He stated that the liabilities were about £8,800.

M. Lachenmeyer, Director of the Industrial Bank of Geneva, gave evidence on the subject of the fictitious drafts. His bank held these drafts to the extent of some £680, and most of them were returned unpaid.

M. Jacquier was called as an expert in stamps, and gave evidence upon the nature and value of the stock of Champion & Co., stating that the value was

diminished considerably by the presence of enormous quantities of forged and faked stamps.

The President then handed M. Jacquier some lithographic stones, and asked if these could be used in "faking" stamps. He replied yes; that he recognised fourteen designs of surcharges that he met with in considerable numbers in the stock, such as "Official" to apply to stamps of Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay; "Three Pence" for the Bermuda provisional; a "grille" for obliterating the Geneva 5 c., green on white, etc., etc.

M. Kirchhofer then gave evidence. Being asked about the forged stamps, he stated that there were some of them in 1893 when he joined the firm, and that they were sold as such. (!!!) As to those now found in the stock, he had destroyed a part and would undertake to destroy the remainder.

Mademoiselle Hanf, who was with Champion in London, was then called, but did not appear.

M. Messner, the clerk in charge of the French and German correspondence, stated that he had often to reply to claims with regard to forged stamps sold by the firm.

Two lithographers gave evidence as to making the models and preparing the lithographic stones referred to above, stating they were made by the order of the defendant.

To these charges Adrien Champion's defence was simplicity itself:—

He declared with self-possession that "stamps are a fancy." "I think it another form of fancy to apply a surcharge to them."

Various people were called for the defence and to give Champion a good character, amongst them being:—

M. Forbin, a stamp dealer in Paris, who stated that one ought not to sell forged stamps as authentic, but that it is not forbidden to sell facsimiles as such, and he also stated that the tales about forged stamps had been got up by the "Société Française de Timbrologie," !!! that the Society in question is one composed of jealous dealers (a mutual admiration Society), who publish in their organ unsigned articles against other dealers.

The defendant's lawyer then addressed the Court, but gave no new facts of interest to our readers.

Judgment was then given, and Adrien Champion was condemned to imprisonment for seven months and ten days.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock

that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that are given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis and Seychelles . . . . .	£658
Mexico (3 vols.) . . . . .	1,067
New Zealand . . . . .	619
Trinidad . . . . .	—
India . . . . .	290
German Empire . . . . .	67
Great Britain, <i>used</i> . . . . .	244

\* \* \*

**M. Belin,** I FIND that my notes last month in reference to this dealer were not correct (they were inserted on erroneous information from a foreign correspondent), and I have pleasure in inserting the following letter from M. Belin, and of tendering to him my apologies for any inconvenience I may have caused him by the notice in question:—

“BRUXELLES, *March 21st*, 1902.

“DEAR MR. PHILLIPS,—In No. 140 of your *Monthly Journal* you speak, on page 165, of the suspension of payment by Messrs. Gelli and Tani, and you say ‘the first result of the suspension of payment by Gelli and Tani has been to cause the failure of M. Belin, of Brussels.’ That is not correct. It is true that I have had to ask my bankers and creditors to grant me delays for paying a sum of 146,700 francs, but I am not a bankrupt, and my creditors, called together by the Commercial Court, have granted me, by a majority of 90 per cent., the delay that I had asked for in order to pay them in full.

“As the Court has ratified this arrangement, I am carrying on my business as hitherto, and I beg you to put the matter right in the next number of your *Journal*, for in consequence of your article several English dealers have refused to send me stamps without the money in advance, and this causes me a great deal of loss.

“Very truly yours,  
“Signed) M. BELIN.”

# The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 172.)

\* \* \*

November 2, 1889. 6 c., *bluish black, greenish black, blue, blue-green*, with portrait of Sarmiento.

The four varieties of colour, which are very distinct, all belong to one printing.

Of this value, and of some of the others, I have never seen portions of sheets showing the right upper corner, so that I can say nothing about the plate numbers.

I have only seen *one* specimen perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



March 11, 1890. 60 c., *black*, with portrait of Posadas.

All I have seen are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . I have seen no plate numbers.

Aug. 8, 1890. 5 c., *carmine* (numerous shades), with portrait of Rivadavia, Type II.

I have seen an impression of Plate 3.

About 70 per cent. are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 30 per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



Dec. 21, 1889. 40 c., *bronze-green*, with portrait of Belgrano.

All I have seen are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . I have seen no plate numbers.

March 6, 1890. 2 c., *violet, mauve* (numerous shades), with portrait of Derqui.

I have seen impressions from an unnumbered plate, and from Plates 1 and 2.

About 80 per cent. are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 20 per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



May 31, 1890. “ $\frac{1}{4}$ ”, in *black*, on 12 c., blue.

July 22, 1890. “ $\frac{1}{4}$ ”, in *red*, on 12 c., blue.

The *black* and the *red* surcharges differ also in shape



and arrangement, and thus could not have been printed from the same plate. Both were lithographed, and the plate was perhaps made up by transfers in horizontal rows of ten. The 12 c. value being no longer required, owing to a change in the tariff, the whole remaining stock was surcharged.

I have seen impressions of Plates 2, 3, 4, with *black* surcharge, but only single specimens with the *red*.

All those with *black* surcharge that I have seen are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , and only a few of those with the *red* are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

July 3, 1890. 50 c., *orange*, with portrait of Mitre. I have seen no plate numbers.

About 20 per cent. are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 60 (80?) per cent.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



Aug. 24, 1890. 10 c., *bistre-brown*, with portrait of Avellaneda.

I have seen impressions from an unnumbered plate. All I know of are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

December, 1890.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c., *green*, with portrait of Paz.

In the cases of this stamp, the 8 c., and the 1 c., Type II., the marginal inscriptions end with "BUENOS AIRES," instead of "B. A. S."

I have seen impressions from an unnumbered plate, and from Plates 2 and 4; all are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



March, April, 1890 (1891?).

1 peso, *deep blue*, with portrait of San Martin.  
5 pesos, *ultramarine*, " " La Madrid.  
20 " *green*, " " Brown.

The large stamps could only be perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , as the other machine would not perforate stamps of that size. It is not likely that we shall ever be able to ascertain the plate numbers of these high values.

May 1, 1891. 8 c., *carmine-red*, with portrait of Rivadavia.

I have seen impressions of Plate 9; all are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

There were certainly not *nine* plates of this value, which had a very short life. I therefore suppose that at this period the plates of the various values were numbered in one series.



Oct. 5, 1891. 1 c., *brown*, with portrait of Saarsfield, Type II. (See page 172.)

I have seen impressions of Plates 26 and 43. These numbers were not at the corner of the sheet, but in the centre of the top margin.

I have only seen this type perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

The  $11\frac{1}{2}$  perforation is not infrequently out of place, and may even be wanting on one or more of the sides of a stamp.

We have then in this issue two varieties of perforation to look for, which may exist with all the values, and plate numbers of which only a very few have been noted. There is thus a fine field for the researches of the specialist!

One would like to know the rates of both the postal and telegraph charges at this period; various changes were made in them, which necessitated the issue of these numerous values.

#### Issue of October 12, 1892.

The Commemorative stamps of this date could not be perforated otherwise than

$11\frac{1}{2}$ , owing to their shape. The impression is often on the same side of the paper as that on which the (so-called) watermark was impressed. I have seen Plate 127 of the 2 c. and 110 of the 5 c.; I think only one plate was made for each value.

2 c., pale blue.

5 c., deep "

#### Issue of October 1, 1892.

Engraved and printed by the same company, and with the same inscription in each of the margins, as before. Plate number in the middle of the top margin.

The single-line machine, perforating  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , is used again for this issue. The "comb" machine, perforating  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , could not be employed, unless the needles had been rearranged, because the stamps are larger than those of 1888-90, but specimens may be found perf. 12 all round. These were perforated perhaps by the machine that was used for some of the 6 c. and 40 c. lithographed stamps of 1888, a machine that was not employed for the issue of 1888-90. Anyhow, the machine now used [like that of the same gauge of 1888] perforated only one line at a time.

It may be suggested that the needles might be changed, whilst one set was being repaired; this is perhaps possible, but in that case one would not find stamps perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , of which I have seen two or three copies. Whatever the cause may be, there are *two varieties* of perforation in the issue of 1892, but only about 5 to 7 per cent. are perf. 12, a proportion which I cannot undertake to explain.

A short while ago, in an article which many of the journals reproduced, it was claimed that there were *three varieties* of the watermark of this issue.

Type I. Watermark fairly visible: Sun formed of thin lines, some of the sixteen rays touching the central circle, but not all. The eyes represented by dots, without eyebrows; the nose also a dot, and the mouth a thin line; the central circle 5 mm. in diameter.



Type II. This closely resembles the former, but the diameter of the circle is 6 mm., almost all the rays touch it, and all the lines are thicker. The whole watermark is much more visible.

Type III. I will deal with later.

After careful examination of them, I have come to the conclusion that Types I. and II. are the same. It must not be forgotten that this watermark was *impressed* after the paper was made, as in the case of the Swiss stamps, and it varies in visibility, and in the thickness of the lines, according to the degree of pressure applied [and, no doubt, the dampness of the paper], for the paper of these stamps is very hard.

Small differences in the shape of the watermark prove nothing. I could almost say that all the 100 watermarks in the sheet vary slightly; it is possible that there were many varieties, but it is not possible to classify them except by purely arbitrary distinctions. I possess an unsevered pair of stamps, in one of which the circle is plainly smaller than in the other. One cannot always see whether the rays join the circle or not. Sometimes a ray is missing altogether; the Sun is blind of one eye, or seems to be making a grimace; or there may be a wart on the face, or knobs on the head. I have three copies in which the watermark is quite invisible; and there are other varieties too numerous to mention. My conclusion therefore is that there is only *one type* of this watermark, impressed upon thick paper.

This paper was manufactured at Buenos Ayres.

Let us now take the various values, with the *impressed* watermark. All exist perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



$\frac{1}{2}$  c., *blue, sky-blue* (numerous shades).

I have seen an impression of Plate 101.

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

I have also seen a sheet, on comparatively thin paper, in which the watermark is invisible. —

1 c., *brown* (shades).

I have seen an impression from Plate 107.

*Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

2 c., *green*.

I have seen an impression of Plate 96.

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

3 c., *orange*.

I have seen impressions of Plates 141, 142.

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

5 c., *carmine*.

I have seen an impression of Plate 99 (or 90).

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 11$  ( $12 \times 12$ ?).

„  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

5 c., *green* (error, only one sheet known).

10 c., *carmine* (shades).

*Variety.*—Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  (various shades).

12 c., *blue* (shades).

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

16 c., *slate-grey*.

*Variety.*—Watermark inverted.

24 c., *bistre-brown*.

*Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

50 c., *green*.

*Variety.*—Watermark inverted.

1 peso, *brick-red* (only one printing, scarce).

1 peso, *carmine-lake*.

2 pesos, *deep black*.

*Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

5 pesos, *blue*.

*Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .



The 1 peso 20 c. does not exist upon this paper.

This list is not complete; there should be other values perf. 12 or  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  to be discovered, and many other plate numbers.

**1896. The same types; watermark Large Sun.**

In consequence of the impressed watermark not being sufficiently distinct, a new paper was ordered from Germany, with a true watermark. This paper is much thinner, it is less stiff and more highly surfaced, and the watermark is larger and more visible. This is the second type of watermark, known as the Large Sun.

Not long after the introduction of the new paper the numbering of the plates ceased. The perforation is still  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and sometimes 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., *slate* (shades).

I have seen an impression of Plate 243.

*Varieties.*—Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

1 c., *brown*.

*Varieties.*—Marginal inscription at foot inverted. Watermark inverted. Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

2 c., *green*.

Plates not numbered. *Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

3 c., *orange*.

I have seen an impression of Plate 139. *Variety.*—Perf.  $12 \times 12$ .

5 c., *carmine*.

*Varieties.*—No inscription in the lower margin. Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

„  $12 \times 12$ .

10 c., *rose-red*.

12 c., *blue*.

Variety.—Perf. 12 × 12

16 c., *slate*.

Variety.—Perf. 12 × 12.

24 c., *bistre-brown*.

Variety.—Perf. 12 × 12.

30 c., *orange*.

Variety.—Watermark inverted.

50 c., *green*.

80 c., *slate-violet*.

1 peso, *carmine-lake*.

1 p. 20 c., *black*.

5 pesos, *deep blue*.

I do not know whether the 2 pesos value exists with the second watermark.

As I stated at the beginning, this article does not so much answer questions as ask them. I have expressed my personal opinions, which in many cases may be wrong. I shall have great pleasure in discussing the Argentine stamps with any specialists who may be so good as to enter into correspondence with me. [The author's address is Monsieur J. Jaquier, à Morges, Switzerland.]

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Some Austrian Issues.

By E. BARCLAY-SMITH, M.D., Cambridge.

\* \* \* \*



URING a late residence in Austria I came across an accumulation of some thousands of the 1 gulden, *blue*, and 2 gulden, *carmine*, stamps of the 1890-91 issue, and these I undertook to examine in order to determine the relative frequency of the various perforations. The conclusions at which I arrived, I think, may be taken as a fair criterion, as the stamps had been put aside indiscriminately.

### 1 gulden, blue.

Perforations found—10½, 11, 11½, 12½, 13, compound.

The 10½ perforation was not so infrequent as I had expected it to be, occurring at the rate of about 10 per cent. The commonest perforation exhibited was 11½ (over 50 per cent.). The 13 perforation was about twice as frequent as the 12½. Two specimens of the 11 perforation were found, but these may perhaps be regarded as errors. Compound perforations were very rare. The following combinations occurred, viz. (a) 11½ × 12½, (b) 12 × 12½, (c) 13 × 11½, (d) 13 × 12; of these only one specimen was found of each with the exception of (b), which was the commonest variety.

### 2 gulden, carmine.

Perforations found—10½, 11½, 12½, 13, compound.

The 10½ perforation was, in contrast to that of the 1 gulden, very rare, only occurring in a little less than 1 per cent. On the other hand, the 12½ was the commonest variety (over 60 per cent.); 11½ (about 16 per cent.), was less frequent than 13 (about 20 per cent.). Compound perforations were still rarer than in the case of the 1 gulden, only one or two examples being found, and these were all perforated 13 × 12½.

### Issue of 1899.

Some of these stamps have been issued with large perforations. I have come across the 2 heller (as noticed in your Journal), 1 krone, 2 krone, and 4 krone, all perforated 10½.

### Postage Due Stamps.

The 1894-95 (kreuzer) issue are catalogued as perf. 10 × 11½. I have found the 3 kreuzer perforated 12½.

The 1900 (heller) stamps were at first all issued in the imperforate condition, and I have examples of each value, viz: 1 h., 2 h., 3 h., 4 h., 5 h., 6 h., 10 h., 12 h., 15 h., 20 h., 40 h., and 100 h. The imperforate stamps were only in use for a comparatively short time, and were, as the different values became exhausted, gradually replaced by the perforate. The imperforate stamps seem, however, to have proved a nuisance to the post office officials, as shortly before the appearance of the regularly perforated issue, stamps with a pin-perforation of 10½ (nearly) appeared on insufficiently prepaid covers. I believe this pin-perforation, though authorised, was done locally. I found examples of the following stamps exhibiting this pin-perforation, viz. 1 h., 2 h., 4 h., 5 h., 10 h., 15 h., 20 h., and 40 h.

I also came across some varieties of the regular issue. The 12½ perforation is distinct from the 13, and in some cases the combination of the two is to be met with.

The 1 h., 2 h., 4 h., 10 h., and 12 h. stamps have also been issued perforated 11½, and the 5 h. and 10 h. perforated 10½. These Postage Due stamps have further been printed on paper watermarked "Zeitungs-Marken" (I suppose on some odd remainder sheets). I have an example of the 3 h. perforated 10½ printed on such paper.

## The Origin (?) of Perforations.



WE cull the following choice piece of philatelic and postal history from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"Perforations' are as closely linked with 'things philatelic as 'design' or 'colour,' yet how many collectors could give any information concerning the origin of perforations? Of course everybody knows that perforations superseded the scissors as a means of separating stamps, but I have not seen mention in any recent philatelic journal of the manner in which the innovation came about.

"Everybody has a head full of ideas. There are ideas and ideas; the kind that are not worth ten cents a day and the kind that are worth \$25,000 each. The man who gave mental birth to the idea of perforating postage stamps instead of hacking them off by the laborious and tedious, not to say unphilatelic scissors process, had one of the \$25,000 kind.

"Norman Miles, an Englishman, did this act (by rights he should have been a Yankee). He saw a man clipping away at a sheet of stamps during the year 1853, and being a sort of visionary mortal, immediately said to himself that there must be an easier way to accomplish that necessary end, and began to think. Then the thought came to him that, if the paper could be punched or partially cut, the stamps might be torn apart.

"Without delay he proceeded directly to the Post Office Department and told them what they ought to do for the convenience of the public. He had not even experimented with the idea, but asked for a piece of paper and a needle, and hurriedly jammed the latter through the paper a dozen times on a line, at the same time giving the postal officials to understand that a machine could easily be made which would punch the pin-holes. Of course we know the result; the paper separated straight along the line of needle-pricks and the test was complete.

"The postal authorities required no argument; they saw it was a valuable and practical invention and wanted it. Miles, though he had taken no steps toward patenting the idea, said he wanted \$25,000 for the idea, and after some little parley he got his \$25,000 without model or specifications. Such is the story they tell in the United States Post Office Department. Of course the catalogue makers will tell you that Henry Archer invented the process of perforating. You pay your money and takes your choice."

Now what, we wonder, can have induced our contemporary, which is usually well informed, to publish an extraordinary and ridiculous story like this? If the United States Post Office Department is in the habit of doing business in this generous fashion, with any stray idealist who comes along, no wonder it is run at a loss. Our Post Office Department is not like that; the story of Henry Archer's struggle, first to get his idea looked at, and second to get remuneration for it, occupies a good many pages of official blue-

books, and even if the fictitious Norman Miles had been a real live Yankee it would have taken him all his life to get a single dollar out of our Post Office for an idea which the Department could have adopted without paying him a cent.

## The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

HITHERTO the foreign parcel post service with Japan has been confined to the leading fifty-two places of the empire. However, henceforth this useful branch of the postal service will be extended to every village and town in Japan which has a post office.

\* \* \*

A FIRM at Frankfurt-on-the-Main has secured from Japan an order to supply five machines for producing postage stamps. The same firm has supplied recently the machines for making the new paper money of Korea.

\* \* \*

I REGRET to have to announce the death of M. Edmond Frémy at the early age of forty-one years. M. Frémy used to carry on the business of a stamp dealer at Douai, and he migrated to Paris a year or two ago.

\* \* \*

NEXT year the city of St. Petersburg will celebrate "the second anniversary of its foundation." At least, that is what *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* announces. However, the Neva city is approaching the age of two hundred years. The difference is certainly trifling, but we may be accurate where it is possible to be so. Fêtes on a large scale will be arranged, and a large sum of money has been voted for celebrating the anniversary in a fitting manner. Some ardent Philatelist has set afoot the rumour that the postal authorities are thinking of issuing a set of commemorative stamps to mark the occasion. The rumour is scarcely worthy of credence, for the Russian stamps so far have been conspicuous by their uniform neatness of design and beautiful work, and one cannot conceive of them as being issued in the shape of gaudy labels.

\* \* \*

POSTAGE stamps to the value of 80,000 francs have been stolen from the chief post office in Belgrade. The "Spitzbube" is said to be a certain Yaroslav Simon, who held a confidential position in the Servian postal system.

\* \* \*

IN the matter of frequent new issues Turkey has not been a great offender. Since postage stamps were put into use in Turkey in 1863 they have been changed fourteen times, the last time being in 1901. A new issue is announced for the early part of 1903. A vote of 25,000 piastres has been made for the

purpose of making the necessary plates. It has been decided that a new set of stamps shall be issued every two years. The existing eight sorts of stamps will be retained. Stamps of 10 piastres and of 100 paras will be created for the post office orders and the parcel post. I see that the colour of the 10 piastres is to be "coing cuit," or "baked quince." The use of this shade will lead to a great variety of colour tones, which will depend upon the extent of the "baking" to which the quince is submitted.

\* \* \*

"SECOND-CLASS matter" is a term met with frequently in the philatelic press of the United States. This term is applied to newspapers published periodically and which are conveyed by post, at the reduced rate of one cent per pound. Letters are known as "first-class matter," while printed matter other than newspapers is called "third-class matter."

\* \* \*

EVEN for stamp collectors the fateful number "13" was bound to exercise its malevolent influence sooner or later. A news agency has sounded a warning note to the effect that on the occasion of the approaching coronation of Alfonso XIII. of Spain there will be issued a commemorative set of stamps, of which each one will bear the portrait of one of the thirteen Alfonsos who have reigned over Spain.

\* \* \*

THE following table shows the issue of postage stamps throughout the world from 1898 to 1900 inclusive. These figures refer solely to adhesive stamps:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Europe . . . . .	49 ...	65 ...	168
Asia . . . . .	117 ...	116 ...	189
Africa . . . . .	271 ...	98 ...	220
America . . . . .	276 ...	262 ...	217
Oceania . . . . .	37 ...	94 ...	151
	750	635	945

Now, if a collector had bought all these 945 stamps at their face value it would have entailed the outlay of £38. M. René Adam says that the new stamps of 1900 are to be allotted as follows:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Great Britain and Colonies .	164 ...	174 ...	176
United States and Colonies .	13 ...	54 ...	2
Portugal and Colonies . . .	251 ...	23 ...	3
Spain and Colonies . . . . .	102 ...	28 ...	24
France and Colonies . . . . .	1 ...	36 ...	132
Germany and Colonies. . . . .	0 ...	1 ...	222
Holland and " . . . . .	5 ...	28 ...	17
Russia and " . . . . .	0 ...	11 ...	3
Various . . . . .	214 ...	280 ...	366

Under the heading of "Various" come Austria, Japan, American Free States, and once again "various." Germany seems to have entered upon the path of the "speculative issues" in regard to some of the 222 new stamps issued in 1900. It was

a pity that the new stamps, which were nearly ready, were not waited for in the case of the Marocco Agencies, Marschall Islands, and Samoa, instead of issuing surcharged old stamps. Still, Germany is going wild over colonial expansion at all costs, and we must allow some of its exuberant joy to be ventilated on postage stamps. Probably the smallest number of people to have their own special issue of stamps are the inhabitants of the Cayman Islands; these are three islands in British West Indies, and lie 150 miles W.N.W. of Jamaica; the population is 2,500.

\* \* \*

THREE thousand lady clerks are employed at present in the post offices of Berlin and its suburbs. Formerly they were employed solely for the telephone service, but now they act as post office and telegraph clerks generally. In the first nine years the daily wage is 3s. 1d. As the clerks rise in the service they receive a boarding allowance beginning at £55; the employées occupying medium positions receive a house allowance fixed at least at £27 a year, and the salary rises gradually to £75 a year.

\* \* \*

THE following clipping from the *Boston Globe* may possibly interest our readers. Should anyone recognise the stamp, it may have a new charm (?) attached to it:—

"The most interesting, if not the most valuable variety of stamps shown was one bearing the portrait of a venerable and dignified Hawaiian, whose social and political distinction was due to his having been the custodian of the king's spittoon.

"One of the tenets of the ancient Hawaiian faith was that the saliva of the sovereign was sacred, and that if necromancers ever got possession of any part of it, they could, with the aid of it, offer incantations that would result in deplorable cataclysms to the nation.

"Hence, the important office of the king's spittoon bearer, whose fidelity ensured that every vestige of royalty's expectoration should be buried by night, with the most profound secrecy, lest the native priests should be able to secure the means for practising their dreaded diabolism."

\* \* \*

A GERMAN lady hit upon a novel plan of obtaining a collection of post cards for nothing. On the border of a 100 mark note (the equivalent of an English £5 note) she wrote her address, and a polite request that any gentleman through whose hands it might pass should send her a picture post card. Many people (says the *Picture Post Card*) complied with this dumb but eloquent messenger, until one day she received a letter from a gentleman who told her that he was quite willing to do as requested if she would render him a like service by sending him a 100 mark note, as his craze was to collect such.

# Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

## Cork Philatelic Society.

*President*—REV. W. BELL.  
*Committee*—T. BABINGTON, A. MALTRY, F. H. STOFFORD.  
*Hon. Secretary*—J. DIXON, 1, Mardyke Villas, Cork.

At a meeting held in the Commercial Buildings, under the Chairmanship of Rev. W. Bell, it was unanimously decided to form the above Society for the study of matters connected with Philately, and the exchange of members' duplicates. The subscription will be five shillings per annum.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

## Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 4th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Frentzel (chair), Boyes, Bradbury, Charlack, Cool, Cooper, Gaffe, Jacoby, Hall, Meyer, Reichenheim, Richardson, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thomson, Thompson, Wane, and Slade.

Messrs. Heginbottom, Vernon Roberts, and Thompson were elected members of the Society.

The date of the April Meeting was altered from April 1st to April 8th, and that of the Annual Meeting to the second Tuesday in June.

Subject to Mr. Hayne's approval, the date of the garden party to be held at St. Albans was fixed for Saturday, June 14th, 1902.

The Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Fund announced that the donations already received amounted to upwards of £45.

Thanks to Mr. Field for his offer of 500 Exhibition cards were passed.

Mr. T. W. Hall read a paper on and gave a display of the later issues of the stamps of the Argentine Republic. Commencing with the lithographed issue of 1888-90, Mr. Hall showed various settings-up of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., blue, and explained the different varieties of each value, and the mode of printing and preparation of this provisional issue.

All the succeeding issues, including the small and large "Sun" types, were shown mostly in unused blocks of four, in many striking varieties of shades, the differences between the watermarks and papers being clearly illustrated.

Possibly the most novel feature was the attention paid to the varieties of perforation in the three last issues. Mr. Hall stated that at least three machines must have been used—two single-lined machines, perforating  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and 12, and one, if not two, comb machines. Many stamps were shown in curious compound perforations, and several in a hitherto unchronicled variety of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  large holes, similar to the recent perforation of the stamps of South Australia.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*.  
 INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

## Herts Philatelic Society.

### COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION, 1902.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—The Exhibition will take place at the rooms of the Philatelic Society, London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C. (kindly lent by the Society) on Saturday the 7th of June, 1902, from 12 noon to 6 p.m., and will be a competitive one.

2.—Only members of the Herts Philatelic Society will be

allowed to exhibit for competition. The Exhibition Committee, however, are authorised to invite other Philatelists to send exhibits, but not for competition.

3.—Only adhesive postage stamps, in an unused or used state (loose or on originals), in single specimens, strips, or blocks may be shown. Essays, proofs, or reprints, only with their respective originals.

4.—The exhibits are to be divided into four classes:—

I.—Stamps of Great Britain, or any of the following Colonies: Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Griqualand, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Victoria, Western Australia.

II.—Stamps of any of the remaining Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

III.—Stamps of any European country not comprised in Classes I. or II.

IV.—Stamps of any other country not comprised in Classes I., II., or III.

5.—No exhibit must exceed fifty stamps. Pairs count as one, strips of three count as two, blocks or strips of four count as three stamps; larger blocks or strips count in the same proportion, subject to the condition that unsevered varieties count as many stamps as there are distinct varieties. Essays, proofs, and reprints count as actual stamps.

6.—Each exhibit must be mounted on cards provided by the Society, to be had on application to the Hon. Secretary at 6d. a dozen, post free.

7.—No exhibit must occupy more than three cards.

8.—Exhibitors are not bound to show consecutive issues nor to limit their exhibits to one country or colony.

9.—Each exhibitor may send in three exhibits for each class, but must mark such exhibits separately "A," "B," and "C," and the Committee reserve to themselves the right to show only A, or A and B, should there not be sufficient space available to show all the three.

10.—The Committee will invite prominent Philatelists to act as judges. The judges will be instructed to give preference to exhibits which only contain single specimens, each being different, unless each specimen in the pair, strip, or block shown constitutes a distinct variety. The judges will also be instructed to give preference to exhibits in accordance with the completeness of the issues shown, and not to rarities which have only a monetary value, but to such exhibits as show special philatelic knowledge or study.

11.—The Committee will place a number of medals—gold, silver, and bronze—at the disposal of the judges. No exhibitor may take more than one medal in each class. Mr. Franz Reichenheim has also kindly presented two silver medals for the best exhibits shown by lady members who have not been awarded one of the Society's gold or silver medals.

12.—The Committee are at liberty to refuse any exhibit without giving any reason.

13.—Every exhibitor must be the sole *bona fide* proprietor of the exhibit or exhibits shown by him.

14.—Exhibitors are requested to intimate to the Hon. Secretary on or before 1st May, 1902, the countries whose stamps they intend to show and the number of their exhibits in each class.

The exhibits must be sent free of charge to Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, London, E.C., by Friday, May 30th, 1902.

15.—Each exhibit must be accompanied by the shortest possible description, giving the name of the country, year of issue, and exact number of stamps contained therein, as well as name and address of the owner on the back of each,

16.—The Committee and Mr. H. R. Oldfield will only receive exhibits on the condition that they incur no responsibility whatever for any loss or damage done to the exhibits in transit to them, while in their custody, or in course of return; they will, however, endeavour to take all reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of the exhibits while in their custody. Exhibitors wishing to insure their stamps against fire, burglary, and theft are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary before 1st May, stating the amount of the desired insurance, in order that necessary arrangements may be made. Each exhibitor insuring must bear the proper proportion of his insurance, which will be at the rate of 1s. 6d. for each £100.

17.—It would facilitate the work of the Committee to a great extent if the exhibitors would kindly call either personally or by their representatives for their exhibits immediately after the close of the Exhibition at the Exhibition-room. Any exhibit not called for by the owner or his representative at the close of the Exhibition will be taken care of by the Committee, and returned to the respective owner by registered post with the least possible delay.

18.—Admission to the Exhibition will be free of charge, but only by printed tickets to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, or to any member of the Committee.

By order of the Committee,

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

## Boston Philatelic Society.

### EXHIBITION COMMITTEE FOR 1902.

A SECOND series of competitive exhibitions will be given at the regular meetings of the Society on the dates given hereafter, and medals, to be given in the name of the Society to successful competitors, have been offered by H. E. Woodward, E. A. Holton, M. H. Lombard, B. L. Drew, F. P. Brown, J. H. Lyons, C. F. Rothfuchs, C. A. Howes, L. L. Green, F. M. Crehore, Alexander Holland, the J. M. Bartels Company, the Boston Stamp Company, and the New England Stamp Company.

At each meeting two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, will be awarded in each class for the exhibits standing first and second on the judges' list. A silver medal will count ten points and a bronze medal seven points towards a gold medal, which will be presented by the Society at the meeting of January, 1903, to the exhibitor scoring the highest in the series. A silver medal will also be given to the exhibitor standing second in this list, through the courtesy and fraternal spirit of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

The judges will be three in number, will be appointed by the Committee for each exhibition, and will be ineligible to compete while serving in that capacity.

L. L. GREEN,  
C. A. HOWES,  
C. F. ROTHFUCHS,  
*Exhibition Committee.*

### RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

1. Members of the Society only will be eligible to compete.
2. All stamps entered for competition must be the absolute property of the exhibitors.
3. Intention to exhibit must be declared at least one week before the date of exhibition, in order that judges may be selected from non-competitors.

4. All exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee by 2 p.m. on the day of the meeting, and the Committee will be responsible for the safety of any collection whose owner is unable to be present.

### EXHIBITIONS.

NOTE.—Exhibits to include only adhesive stamps issued for postal purposes by Governments or postmasters. Perfection in each of the four qualifications is indicated by the percentages in the following tables:—

	Completeness.	Rarity.	Condition.	Arrangement.
<i>February 18th.</i>				
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island . . . . .	32%	28%	25%	15%
<i>March 18th.</i>				
CLASS A. Ceylon . . . . .	32	28	25	15
CLASS B. Fifty varieties, used, to catalogue not less than 10 cents nor more than 50 cents each . . . . .	—	—	100	—
<i>April 15th.</i>				
Brazil . . . . .	32	28	25	15
<i>May 20th.</i>				
CLASS A. Denmark and Iceland . . . . .	32	28	25	15
CLASS B. Fifty varieties, to catalogue not over \$10 each . . . . .	—	60	40	—
<i>June 17th.</i>				
British Central, East, and South Africa . . . . .	32	28	25	15
<i>September 16th.</i>				
Samoa, Tonga, and Cook Islands . . . . .	32	28	25	15
<i>October 21st.</i>				
Transvaal and Orange River Colony . . . . .	32	28	25	15
<i>November 18th.</i>				
CLASS A. St. Lucia and St. Vincent . . . . .	32	28	25	15
CLASS B. Imperforate pairs, strips and blocks, not exceeding fifty pieces . . . . .	—	75	25	—
<i>December 16th.</i>				
CLASS A. Greece . . . . .	32	28	25	15
CLASS B. Fifty varieties cataloguing over \$20 each . . . . .	—	75	25	—

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. R. D. M.—Inverted watermarks are not at all uncommon: they are not listed in the Catalogue.

J. S. S.—We have not been able to find specimens of the 30 c. Ceylon that show any differences which cannot be accounted for by light and heavy printing.

J. C. A. D. H.—We are sorry that you think we made a wrong use of the information you kindly sent us. It was another correspondent that assured us the ½ c. stamp was unnecessary, and if 5½ c. is the lowest possible rate, it would be better to issue a stamp of that value and abolish some of the others.

W. D.—We are very much obliged for your letter and the stamps, which we had already chronicled.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1902. *Official Stamps. New type.* s. d.  
1, 2, 5, 10, 30, and 50 c. Set of six . . . . . 4 6

## BULGARIA.

1889-90. *Type 7.*  
5 st., yellow-green (No. 33b) . . . . . 0 2  
15 st., yellow (No. 35b) . . . . . 0 4

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FEBRUARY, 1902. *Commemorative issue.*  
1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, and 50 c. Set of seven . . . . . 6 0

## GREECE.

1901. *Types 14 and 15.*  
1 lepton, brown . . . . . used 0 1  
2 lepta, grey . . . . . " 0 1  
3 " orange . . . . . " 0 1  
5 " green . . . . . " 0 1  
10 " carmine . . . . . " 0 1  
20 " lilac . . . . . " 0 1  
25 " ultramarine . . . . . " 0 2  
1902. *Thinner paper.*  
3 lepta, orange . . . . . 0 1  
10 " carmine . . . . . 0 1  
20 " lilac . . . . . 0 2

## HONDURAS.

1898. *Locomotive.*  
1 c., brown . . . . . 0 1  
2 c., rose . . . . . 0 2  
5 c., ultramarine . . . . . 0 4  
6 c., lilac . . . . . 0 4  
10 c., indigo . . . . . 0 6  
20 c., orange . . . . . 1 0  
50 c., orange-red . . . . . 2 6  
1 p., green . . . . . 5 0

## HONG KONG.

1902. *Wmk. Crown and C.A.*  
12 c., blue . . . . . 0 4

## HUNGARY.

1900-2. *Types 7 and 8.*  
6 filler, olive-yellow (new colour) . . . . . 0 1  
20 " brown . . . . . 0 3  
35 " lilac . . . . . 0 6  
3 korona, blue-green . . . . . used; reduced to 1 0

## NICARAGUA.

1901. *Stamps of 1900 surcharged with new value and date. Surcharged in black (B.), in carmine (C.), or in blue (Bl.).*  
3 c. on 6 c., rose (B.) . . . . . 0 5  
3 c. on 6 c. " (Bl.) . . . . . 0 5  
4 c. on 6 c. " (B.) . . . . . 0 6  
4 c. on 6 c. " (Bl.) . . . . . 0 6  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow (B.) . . . . . 0 6  
5 c. on 1 p. " (C.) . . . . . 0 6  
10 c. on 2 p., orange-red (B.) . . . . . 1 0  
20 c. on 5 p., black (C.) . . . . . 1 9  
20 c. on 5 p. " (C.), *inverted surcharge* . . . . . 6 0  
*Varieties.*

(i.) *With straight line between value and date.*

3 c. on 6 c., rose (B.) . . . . . 1 3  
3 c. on 6 c. " (Bl.) . . . . . 1 3  
4 c. on 6 c. " (B.) . . . . . 1 3  
4 c. on 6 c. " (Bl.) . . . . . 1 3

(ii.) *Thin wavy lines between value and date.*

5 c. on 1 p., yellow (B.) . . . . . 1 6  
5 c. on 1 p. " (C.) . . . . . 1 6

(iii.) *Ornaments at each side of date.*

5 c. on 1 p., yellow (B.) . . . . . 1 9  
5 c. on 1 p. " (C.) . . . . . 1 9

## NICARAGUA—continued.

1901. *Unpaid Letter Stamps (Type 32) surcharged in black.* 1901  
Correos s. d.  
1 c., brown-lilac . . . . . 0 2  
2 c., orange-red . . . . . 0 3  
5 c., deep blue . . . . . 0 4  
10 c., mauve . . . . . 0 9  
20 c., brown . . . . . 1 3  
30 c., deep green . . . . . 1 9  
50 c., dull red . . . . . 3 0

### Varieties.

(i.) "Correos" in italics.

1 c., brown-lilac . . . . . 0 4

(ii.) *Ornaments at each side of date.*

1 c., brown-lilac . . . . . 0 4

(iii.) *Ornaments between date and "Correos."*

1 c., brown-lilac . . . . . 0 4

(iv.) *Second "o" in "Correos" italic.*

1 c., brown-lilac . . . . . 3 0  
2 c., orange-red . . . . . 3 6

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. *Type 1.*

½d., lilac and green . . . . . 0 1  
1d. " carmine . . . . . 0 2  
2d. " yellow . . . . . 0 3  
2½d. " blue . . . . . 0 4  
5d. " brown . . . . . 0 8  
6d. " violet . . . . . 0 9  
1s., green and black . . . . . 1 4  
2s. 6d. " blue . . . . . 3 3  
10s. " brown . . . . . 12 6

## PERSIA.

1902. *Surcharged "PROVISOIRE 1319" in a frame.*

1 ch., grey on greenish . . . . . 0 1  
2 ch., brown " . . . . . 0 1  
5 ch., yellow " . . . . . 0 2  
12 ch., in mauve, on 1 kran, carmine-red . . . . . 0 9

## PERU.

1896-1901. *Types 30 and 40.*

10 c., black (No. 163a) . . . . . used 0 3  
5 c., lilac (No. 177) . . . . . " 0 1

## ST. VINCENT.

1886-9. *Type 3.*

5s., lake . . . . . reduced to 7 6

## SALVADOR.

"Official" Stamps.

1900. *Stamps dated 1899 surcharged with Type 203, and with twelve holes.*

1 c., pale brown (No. 713) . . . . . used 2 6  
2 c., pale green (No. 714) . . . . . 2 6  
1 c., pale brown (surcharged with Wheel in addition) 2 6

## SARAWAK.

1902. *Type 5, with wmk. Type 10 of Zanzibar.*

2 c., green . . . . . 0 1

## SEYCHELLES.

1901. *Provisionals.*

3 c. on 10 c. . . . . reduced to 0 8  
6 c. on 8 c. . . . . " 0 6

## SWITZERLAND.

1902. *Perf. 11½ x 12.*

25 c., light blue . . . . . 0 4

## TRINIDAD.

1902. *Type 10.*

1d., brown on red . . . . . 0 2





PART II.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**ABYSSINIA.**

1901. *Stamps of 1894 surcharged "Ethiopia," in violet.*  
 1/2 guerche, green .. ..  
 1/2 " red .. ..  
 1 " blue .. ..  
 2 " brown .. ..  
 4 " claret .. ..  
 8 " lilac .. ..  
 16 " black .. ..

**AFGHANISTAN.**

1880-90. Type 38. *Ordinary laid paper.*  
 1 abasi, purple .. ..  
 1 " brown-orange .. ..

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Dec., 1901. *New design.*

1 c., grey .. ..  
 2 c., sepia .. ..  
 5 c., vermilion .. ..  
 10 c., green .. ..  
 30 c., blue .. ..  
 50 c., orange .. ..  
 Set of six, 4/6.

**AUSTRIA.**

1902. Type 13. *Figures in black.*  
*Perf. 13.*

35 h., green .. .. 0 6

Many of the values of the issue of 1899 may now be found with shiny diagonal bars on the face.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900(?). Type 52. *Imperf.*

12 h., brown .. .. 0 3  
 15 h., " .. .. 0 4  
 40 h., " .. .. 0 8

*Pin-perf. semi-officially.*

1 h., brown .. ..  
 2 h., " .. ..  
 4 h., " .. ..  
 5 h., " .. ..  
 10 h., " .. ..  
 15 h., " .. ..  
 20 h., " .. ..  
 40 h., " .. ..

**AUSTRIAN OFFICES IN TURKISH EMPIRE.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1902. Type 52 surcharged in black.  
*Perf. 12 1/2.*

10 para on 5 h., green .. 0 1  
 20 " 10 h., " .. .. 0 2  
 1 piast. on 20 h., " .. .. 0 3  
 2 " 40 h., " .. .. 0 5  
 5 " 100 h., " .. .. 1 2

**HUNGARY.**

1901. Type 7. *New colour.*  
 6 f., olive-yellow .. .. 0 1

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.**

1901. Type 2. *Figures in black.*  
*Perf. 12 1/2.*

35 (h.), blue .. .. 0 6

**BELGIUM.**

**CONGO STATE.**

1901(?). Type 9. *Frame in new colour.*

1 fr., black and carmine .. 0 6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**BOLIVIA.**

1901-02. Nos. 92, &c., should be:—

1 c., lilac .. ..  
 2 c., green .. ..  
 5 c., red .. ..  
 10 c., blue .. ..  
 20 c., violet .. ..  
 2 bol., brown .. ..

**BRAZIL.**

Types 39, 40. *Varieties of perforation.*

*Perf. 11 1/2 to 12, compound with 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.*

20 r., orange and blue ..

*Perf. 12 1/2 to 14.*

50 r., deep green .. ..

Type 52 surcharged with Type 43.

*Perf. 12 1/2 to 14, compound with 11, 11 1/2.*

200, in black, on 100 r., mauve

**BULGARIA.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. Type 14 surcharged with a large letter "T," in a circle, in black (?).

5 st., emerald and brown ..  
 10 st., rose and deep brown ..  
 30 st., grey-brown and black ..  
 50 st., deep blue and brown ..

1902. *New type. Perf. 11 1/2. (Jan.)*

5 st., rose-red .. .. 0 1  
 10 st., green .. .. 0 2  
 30 st., marone .. .. 0 6  
 50 st., orange .. .. 0 8

**CHILI.**

1901. Type 16 *recut. Rouletted.*

10 c., mauve .. .. 0 4

*New type. Perf. 12. (Jan., '02)*

5 c., deep blue .. .. 0 2 0 2

**COLOMBIA.**

**ANTIOQUIA.**

1901. *Type-set provisionals, in blocks of 4 varieties. Perf. 12.*

*(Dec., '01, Mar., '02)*

1 c., carmine .. ..  
 1 c., deep blue .. .. 0 1  
 1 c., brown .. .. 0 1  
 1 c., pale red .. ..

TOO LATE STAMP.

1901. *Type-set in 4 varieties. Laid paper. Perf. 12. (Mar., '02)*

2 1/2 c., violet .. ..

**CARTAGENA.**

Nos. 250 and 251 of Colombia should come under this head. They should be described as surcharged with letters "S."

*Varieties of the above.*

(a) *Without the surcharge.*

1 c., black on white ..

(b) *Imperf.*

1 c., black on white ..

2 c., " red .. ..

1901. *New types. Surcharged with a chain pattern in rose. Pin-perf.*

1 c., blue .. .. 0 1

2 c., purple .. .. 0 1

**DENMARK.**

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**

1902. Type 2 surcharged with date and new value in black.

2 c. on 3 c., carmine & blue

8 c. on 10 c., brown & grey

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

1901. *New type. Centre in lilac. Perf. 14. (Dec.)*

1/2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 1  
 1 c., " olive-green .. 0 1  
 2 c., " dark green .. 0 2  
 5 c., " orange-brown .. 0 4  
 10 c., " orange .. 0 8  
 20 c., " marone .. 1 4  
 50 c., " black .. 2 8  
 1 p., " dark brown .. 5 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. *Oblong type. Perf. 14 (Jan., '02.)*

2 (c.), sepia .. .. 0 2  
 4 (c.) " .. .. 0 4  
 5 (c.) " .. .. 0 6  
 10 (c.) " .. .. 1 0

**FRANCE.**

MILITARY FRANK STAMP.

*Variety, surcharge inverted.*

15 c., orange .. ..

**CHINA.**

1901. *Surcharged "China," in black.*

50 c., carmine (var. a) ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1901. *Stamps of 1894 surcharged "China."*

5 c., pale blue (C.) .. ..  
 10 c., " brown (C.) .. ..  
 15 c., " green (C.) .. ..  
 30 c., rose (Bk.) .. ..  
 50 c., lilac (Bk.) .. ..

Set of 5, used, 1/9.

**HOI-HAO.**

1902. *Stamps of Indo-China, Type 4, surcharged as for Canton.*

1 c., black on azure .. ..  
 2 c., brown on buff .. ..  
 4 c., purple-brown on grey ..  
 5 c., pale green .. ..  
 10 c., black on lilac .. ..  
 15 c., blue (?) .. ..  
 15 c., grey .. ..  
 20 c., red on green .. ..  
 25 c., black on rose .. ..  
 30 c., cinnamon on drab .. ..  
 40 c., red on yellow .. ..  
 50 c., carmine on rose .. ..  
 75 c., black on orange .. ..  
 1 fr., olive-green on yellow

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.**

1901. Type 1. *Change of colour.*

5 c., bright yellow-green ..

**OBOCK.**

1892. Type 5, *error with double print of name.*

75 c., brown on orange .. to 0

1901. Type 8 surcharged in blue.

0'05 on 75 c., lilac & orange

**REUNION.**

1901. *Varieties of Nos. 64, 66, 67.*

*With small thick figure "1."*

15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange 1 0

15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green .. 1 0

*Surcharge inverted.*

(a) "15 c." with large "1."

5 c. on 40 c., red on yellow 12 6

15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange

15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green ..

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
(b) "15 c." with small "s."  
15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange  
15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green ..

**TUNIS.**

1902. Type 2. *New values.*  
35 c., brown .. ..  
2 fr., violet .. ..

**UNPAID LETTER STAMP.**

1902. Type 53. *Perf. as usual.*  
1 fr., olive .. ..

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**

**CHINA.**

1900. Type 11 with local surcharge inverted.  
5 pf., green .. ..  
10 " carmine .. ..  
20 " blue .. ..  
30 " black & orn. on buff  
80 " " carm. on rose

**GREECE.**

1902. "Axia Metalliki" stamps. *New type, with profile of Mercury.*  
*Perf. 13½. (Mar.)*  
5 L, orange .. ..  
25 L, emerald-green .. ..  
50 L, ultramarine .. ..  
1 dr., carmine-red .. ..  
2 dr., brown .. ..  
Set of five, 4/6

**HOLLAND.**

**UNPAID LETTER STAMP.**

1902. Type 52, var. I. *Perf. 12½.*  
½ c., ultramarine .. .. 0 1 0 1

**DUTCH INDIES.**

1902. *Similar to Type 11 of Holland.*  
*Perf. 12.*  
1 c., olive-green .. ..  
2 c., brown .. ..  
2½ c., green .. ..  
3 c., orange .. ..  
5 c., rose .. ..

**SURINAM.**

1902. *Type of Dutch Indies.* *Perf. 12.*  
½ c., mauve .. ..

**MONTENEGRO.**

1901. Type 1. (a) *Perf. 10½.*  
10 nov., magenta .. ..  
(b) *Perf. 11½.*  
7 nov., grey .. ..  
15 " brown-lake .. ..

**NICARAGUA.**

1901. Type 15 surcharged with value above and date below.  
1. *Surcharge in black.*  
3 c. on 6 c., rose .. .. 0 5  
4 c. on 6 c. " .. .. 0 6  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. .. 0 6  
10 c. on 2 p., orange-red .. 1 0  
*Varieties. (a) With a bar below the value.*  
3 c. on 6 c., rose .. .. 1 3  
4 c. on 6 c. " .. .. 1 3  
(b) *With 3 bars below the value.*  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. .. 1 6  
(c) *With ornaments at sides of date.*  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. .. 1 9

*Error, "1 Cent." for "4 Cent."*

1 c. on 6 c., rose .. ..  
2. *Surcharge in blue.*  
3 c. on 6 c., rose .. .. 0 5  
4 c. on 6 c. " .. .. 0 6

*Varieties, with bar below value.*

3 c. on 6 c., rose .. .. 1 3  
4 c. on 6 c. " .. .. 1 3  
*Error, "1 Cent." for "4 Cent."*  
1 c. on 6 c., rose .. ..

3. *Surcharge in red.*

5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. .. 0 6  
20 c. on 5 p., black .. .. 1 9

*Varieties.*

(a) *With 3 bars below value.*  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. 1 6  
(b) *With ornaments at sides of date.*  
5 c. on 1 p., yellow .. 1 9

(c) *Surcharge inverted.*

20 c. on 5 p., black .. .. 6 0  
*Unpaid Letter Stamps surcharged "1901" at top and "Correos" at foot, in black.*  
1 c., brown-lilac .. .. 0 2  
2 c., orange-red .. .. 0 3  
5 c., deep blue .. .. 0 4  
10 c., mauve .. .. 0 9  
20 c., brown .. .. 1 3  
30 c., deep green .. .. 1 9  
50 c., dull red .. .. 3 0

*Varieties.*

(a) *With ornaments at sides of stamp.*  
1 c., brown-lilac .. .. 0 4  
(b) *Ornaments at sides of date.*  
1 c., brown-lilac .. .. 0 4  
(c) *Second "o" of "Correos" italic.*  
1 c., brown-lilac .. .. 3 0  
2 c., orange-red .. .. 3 6  
5 c., deep blue .. ..  
10 c., mauve .. ..  
20 c., brown .. ..  
30 c., deep green .. ..  
50 c., dull red .. ..

**PARAGUAY.**

1901. *Design of Type 18, etc.*  
*Perf. 12.*  
1 peso, slate-blue .. .. 1 4  
Type 29, *lithographed.* *Perf. 11½.*  
2 c., grey .. .. 0 1  
4 c., blue .. .. 0 1  
5 c., mauve .. .. 0 2

**PERSIA.**

1897. Type 18 surcharged with Type 20 inverted.  
5 ch., in violet, on 8 ch. ..  
1901. Type 22 surcharged "5 k." and Persian characters, in violet.  
5 kr. on 50 kr., reddish brn. 3 6

**PERU.**

1902. Type 27 without dates at sides.  
*Perf. 12.*  
22 c., green .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**  
**ANGOLA.**

1893-94. Type 3. *Perf. 11½.*  
150 r., carmine on rose ..

**ROUMANIA.**

1901. *Thin paper. No wmk. (This paper is tinted a pale pink on the back.)*  
(a) *Perf. 13½.*  
1 l., drab and rose .. .. 5 0  
(b) *Perf. 11½.*  
50 b., orange .. .. 1 0 1 0  
1 l., drab and rose .. .. 2 6  
2 l., orange and brown .. 4 0

(c) *Compound of (a) and (b).*

5 b., emerald .. .. 0 1  
15 b., black .. .. 0 1  
1902. The 1 b. inscribed "BAN" instead of "BANI," and new values.  
1 b., brown .. ..  
30 b., violet .. ..  
75 b., brown and violet ..

**SERVIA.**

1902. Type 7. *Ordinary paper.*  
*Perf. 11½.*  
50 p., brown .. ..

**SIAM.**

Date? *Surcharge similar to Type 39*  
*Value in plural.*  
1 atts. on 12 atts .. .. 2 0

**SPAIN.**

**FERNANDO POO.**

1900. *Varieties of No. 95.*  
(a) *Tête-bêche.*  
5 c. on 10 c., blue .. ..  
(b) *Surcharge inverted.*  
5 c. on 10 c., blue .. ..  
1901. *Fiscal stamp, as in Type 11.*  
*Surcharge similar to Type 8, but with small numerals in centre, in red, and with M.S. signature, in black.*  
15 c. on 25 c., blue-green ..

**SWITZERLAND.**

1882-99. Type 10. *Perf. 11½ x 12.*  
25 c., pale blue .. .. 0 4

**UNITED STATES.**

1901. Type 85 with centre inverted.  
4 c., brown .. ..

**URUGUAY.**

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1901. *Surcharged "OFICIAL," in Roman capitals, in black.*  
2 c., green (No. 267) .. ..  
2 c., vermilion (No. 268) ..  
5 c., blue (No. 269)? .. ..  
7 c., orange-brown (No. 270)  
10 c., lilac (No. 271) .. ..  
20 c., pale blue (No. 265) ..  
25 c., brown (No. 272) .. ..  
50 c., carmine (No. 273) ..  
1 p., dark green (No. 274) ..

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

**CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.**

INDIA—continued.		
No. of Set.	No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>NABHA.</b>		
2,308†	Curved surcharge, ½, 1, and 2 annas	3 .. 5 6
2,309†	Red " ½ and 2 annas, black; 9 pies, 1, 1½, 2, 3, and 4 annas	8 .. 4 6
2,310†	"Service," curved, red, and black surcharges	5 .. 3 0
<b>PUTTIALA.</b>		
2,312†	Curved surcharge, ½, 1, 2, 4 annas, and 1 rupee	5 .. 30 0
2,313†	Red " ½, 2, 4 annas and 1 rupee, grey	4 .. 10 6
2,314†	Black " 1, 1, 1½, 3, 4, and 6 annas	6 .. 2 0
2,315†	"Service," curved and red surcharges	4 .. 1 9
2,316†	" " black surcharge, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee, grey	8 .. 7 6
2,317*	Ordinary and "Service," including red and curved surcharges and high values	19 .. 7 6
<b>ALWUR.</b>		
2,320†	½, 1, 2, and 1 anna	4 .. 0 6
2,321*	½, 1, and 1 anna	3 .. 0 4
<b>BAMRA.</b>		
2,323†	½, 1, 1 anna, with small and large "P"	6 .. 1 4
<b>BHOPAL.</b>		
2,326†	1877-79, including rare first issue	5 .. 4 6
2,327†	1800-81 " 5 large square	8 .. 2 6
2,328†	1886-90, all square, including perf.	10 .. 3 0
2,329†	1884-98, including curved corners	6 .. 1 6
2,330†	1886-96 " errors	9 .. 1 6
<b>BUNDI.</b>		
2,332†	1896-99, including various types	5 .. 1 6
2,333†	1897-99, 4, 8 annas, and 1 rupee	3 .. 3 3
<b>BUSSAHR.</b>		
2,336†	1896, 2, 2, 4, and 8 annas	4 .. 7 6
2,337†	1899-1901, ½, 1, 1, 1, and 1 anna	5 .. 1 9
2,338†	" " ½, 1, 2, and 2 annas	4 .. 2 6
<b>CHARKARI.</b>		
2,342†	½, 1, and 1 anna	3 .. 0 5
<b>COCHIN.</b>		
2,343†	3 pies, ½, 1, and 2 putans	5 .. 1 3
2,344*	Including small and large size	8 .. 1 3
<b>DHAR.</b>		
2,346†	½ pice, ½, 1, and 1 anna	4 .. 1 9
<b>OUTTIA.</b>		
2,348†	1897-1900, including early issues	6 .. 1 0
<b>FARIDKOT.</b>		
2,350†	1 folus, 1, and 1 paisa	3 .. 1 0
<b>HOLKAR.</b>		
2,352†	Including circular and large size	4 .. 0 9
<b>HYDERABAD.</b>		
2,354†	1867-1900, ½, 1, 3, 8, and 12 annas, and 2 "Service"	7 .. 4 0
2,355*	" " ½, 1, 2, and 3 annas	4 .. 0 9
<b>JAMMU AND CASHMERE.</b>		
2,357†	Circular, including scarce values	7 .. 12 6
2,358†	1866-94 " " old issue and "Service"	14 .. 6 0
2,359*	" " " " " "	10 .. 4 6
<b>JHIND.</b>		
2,362†	1874-76, including perf and thin paper	7 .. 5 0
2,362†	1882-84, ½, 1, 1, 1, 2, and 4 annas	6 .. 4 6
2,363†	1882-86, including wove and laid and perf.	7 .. 5 0
2,364*	" " " ½, 2, and 4 annas	5 .. 3 6
<b>KISHENGARH.</b>		
2,366†	Early issues	4 .. 0 9
2,367†	Later " "	6 .. 0 9
<b>NEPAUL.</b>		
2,369†	1881-1900, including early imper.	6 .. 3 6
<b>NOWANUGGER.</b>		
2,372†	Including the narrow and wide stamps and first issue	7 .. 1 3
<b>POONCH.</b>		
2,373†	1884-88, white paper	5 .. 3 6
2,374†	" " yellow and buff paper	6 .. 6 0
2,375†	" " blue, green, and lilac paper, etc.	8 .. 4 6
2,376†	"Service"	4 .. 3 0
<b>RAJNANDGAON.</b>		
2,378†	Including first issue and "Service"	6 .. 1 9
<b>RAJPEPLA.</b>		
2,380†	½, 2, and 4 annas	3 .. 2 9

INDIA—continued.		
No. of Set.	No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>BIRMOOR.</b>		
2,382†	3, 3, 6 pies, 1, 1, and 2 annas	6 .. 0 9
2,383†	1895-99, 3 and 6 pies, 1, 2, and 3 annas	5 .. 0 10
2,384†	" " 4 and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	3 .. 3 3
2,385†	"Service," 3 and 6 pies, and 1 anna	3 .. 0 9
<b>BORUTH.</b>		
2,387†	1877, laid papers	5 .. 2 6
2,388†	1886, perf.	6 .. 2 0
<b>TRAVANCORE.</b>		
2,390†	Laid and wove papers	8 .. 1 3
2,391*	" " "	4 .. 0 4
<b>JAMAICA.</b>		
2,393†	1860-86, including "Pine" and "CC" wmks.	7 .. 5 0
2,394*	1860-63, "Pine," 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	4 .. 5 0
2,395*	1871-74, "CC," ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6 .. 1 9
2,396*	Later issues	10 .. 1 3
2,397†	" " including 2½d. on 4d. and two Waterfalls	7 .. 3 0
2,398†	1897, 1s., 2s., and 5s.	3 .. 10 0
2,399†	Official stamps	4 .. 1 8
2,400*	Fiscal, Postal, and Official	5 .. 0 9
<b>LABUAN.</b>		
2,404†	1880-91, including 8 c. on 12 c., 6 c. on 8 c., and other early	8 .. 14 0
2,405†	1892, engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	7 .. 7 6
2,406†	1893, lithographed, 2, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	5 .. 12 0
2,407*	" " 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.	7 .. 1 8
2,408†	1896, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5 .. 4 0
2,409*	" " " " " "	5 .. 1 6
2,410*	" " 25, 50 c. and 81	3 .. 3 0
2,411†	" " errors, surcharge omitted, 25 c., 50 c., and 81	3 .. 25 0
2,412†	" " Jubilee, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8c.	6 .. 1 3
2,413†	1897 (April), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9 .. 4 0
2,414*	" " " " " "	9 .. 2 6
2,415*	" " (Oct.)-1898, 12, 18, 18, and 24 c.	4 .. 2 6
2,416†	1899, 4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6 .. 5 0
2,417*	" " 4 c. on 25 c., 50 c., and 81	3 .. 2 0
2,418†	1900-2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 10, and 16 c.	6 .. 1 4
2,419†	Postage Due, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9 .. 2 9
2,420*	" " 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 c.	6 .. 0 9
<i>The above "used" sets of Labuan are postmarked to order, and lightly cancelled with black bars.</i>		
<b>LAGOS.</b>		
2,422†	1876-94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6 .. 7 6
2,423†	1877-94, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., and 10d.	6 .. 3 9
2,424†	" " 1s., 2/6, and 5s.	3 .. 10 6
2,425*	Including 4d., lilac	4 .. 2 6
<b>LEEWARD ISLANDS.</b>		
2,431†	½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 7d., and 1s.	7 .. 3 3
2,432*	½d., 1d., 2½d., and 7d.	4 .. 1 0
2,433†	Jubilee, ½d., 1d., 2½d.	3 .. 3 0
<b>MALTA.</b>		
2,436†	½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 7d., and 1s.	10 .. 3 9
2,437†	2s., 5s., and 10s.	3 .. 20 6
2,438*	½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., and 1s.	8 .. 1 9
<b>MAURITIUS.</b>		
2,441†	1863-77, including old issues and Provisionals	6 .. 6 0
2,442*	Cancelled " " 1s. on 5s., and 5s.	8 .. 3 0
2,443*	1863-82 " " old issues	6 .. 2 0
2,444†	1878-83 " " two varieties of 16 c. on 17 c.	9 .. 10 0
2,445†	1883-94 " " 2 on 38, and other scarce	7 .. 1 9
2,446*	" " 15, brown, 15; blue, and 16, brown	8 .. 1 3
2,447†	1895-1901, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 15, and 18 c.	10 .. 1 8
2,448†	" " 6 on 18 c., 15 on 36 c., 15 c., and 36 c.	4 .. 2 3
2,449*	" " including 6 on 18 c., and 18 c.	10 .. 0 10
<b>MONTERRAT.</b>		
2,451†	Old type, including 6d., green	4 .. 10 0
2,453†	1883-85, ½d., green, 4d., blue, and 4d., lilac	3 .. 25 0
<b>NATAL.</b>		
2,455*	1864-75, including scarce early issues	7 .. 9 0
2,456†	" " two scarce Provisionals	5 .. 15 0
2,457†	1880-95, ½d., 1d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	12 .. 5 6
2,458*	1880-95, including high value	10 .. 2 6
<b>NEVIS.</b>		
2,461†	1883-90, ½d., 1d., 1d., 4d., and 6d.	5 .. 17 6
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>		
2,463†	1860-63, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6 .. 3 0

STANLEY GIBBONS'

**New Stamp Catalogue.****5,000 NEW AND ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.**

POCKET SIZE,]

**1902 Edition.**

[In Two Volumes.

**VOL. I. contains all****Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies, including Transvaal and Orange River Colony.****NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**Now Ready.****VOL. II. contains the****Postage Stamps of the rest of the World.**

Price 2/-; post-free, 2/3.

**NOW READY.****"THE STANLEY GIBBONS' PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS."**

No. 7.

**"GRENADA."****By E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER.**

THIS Work is the most important and interesting one that we have published up to date, as it comprises not only an exhaustive history of the stamps of Grenada, with their many intricate and minor varieties, but gives also a full and reliable history and list of all the stamps that have been perforated by Messrs. PERKINS BACON & Co., clearing up many points that have hitherto been in dispute amongst Philatelists.

The Handbook is illustrated with nine full-size autotype plates, viz.:—Two plates of the "A" and "B" perforating machine, two plates of "perforations," three plates of the "Star" watermarked papers, and two plates of Grenada stamps; also a large number of illustrations throughout the text.

**Price 7s. 6d. in strong Paper Cover, or 9s. 6d. bound in Cloth; post-free, 5d. extra.**

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

\*  
Established  
-1858-  
\*

\*  
CAPITAL,  
£75,000.  
\*

VOL. XII.

### RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,  
— OR —  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

NEW  
PROSPECTUS  
OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	201
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	203
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	210
<i>(Continued from page 164.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	213
THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	214
<i>(Continued from page 194.)</i>	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. BY PHILOLOGOS . . . . .	217
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	219
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	219
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	220

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CEIL.)

And 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begun with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free:

No.	each	s. d.
No. 1	each	1 6
No. 2	Out of print.	
No. 3	each	1 6
No. 4	"	1 6
No. 5	"	1 0
No. 6	"	0 6
Nos. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	1 0
No. 28	"	1 0
No. 29	Out of print.	
Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 42	Out of print.	
No. 43	each	1 6
No. 44	each	1 6
No. 45	Out of print.	
No. 46	each	2 0
No. 47	each	2 0
Nos. 48 and 49	"	1 6
No. 50	"	3 0
No. 51	"	2 0
No. 52	"	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I.—Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.

Price 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

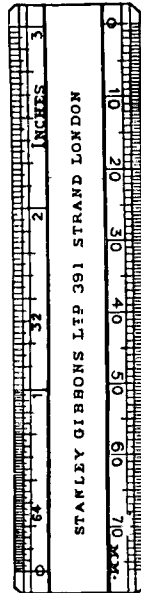
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.  
(Actual Size.)

\* \*  
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

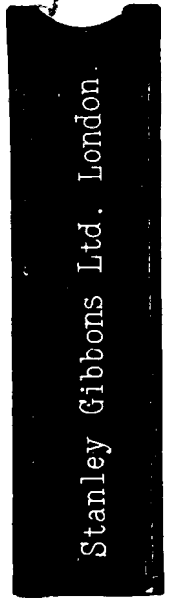
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

PRICE

**3/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.  
(Actual Size.)

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

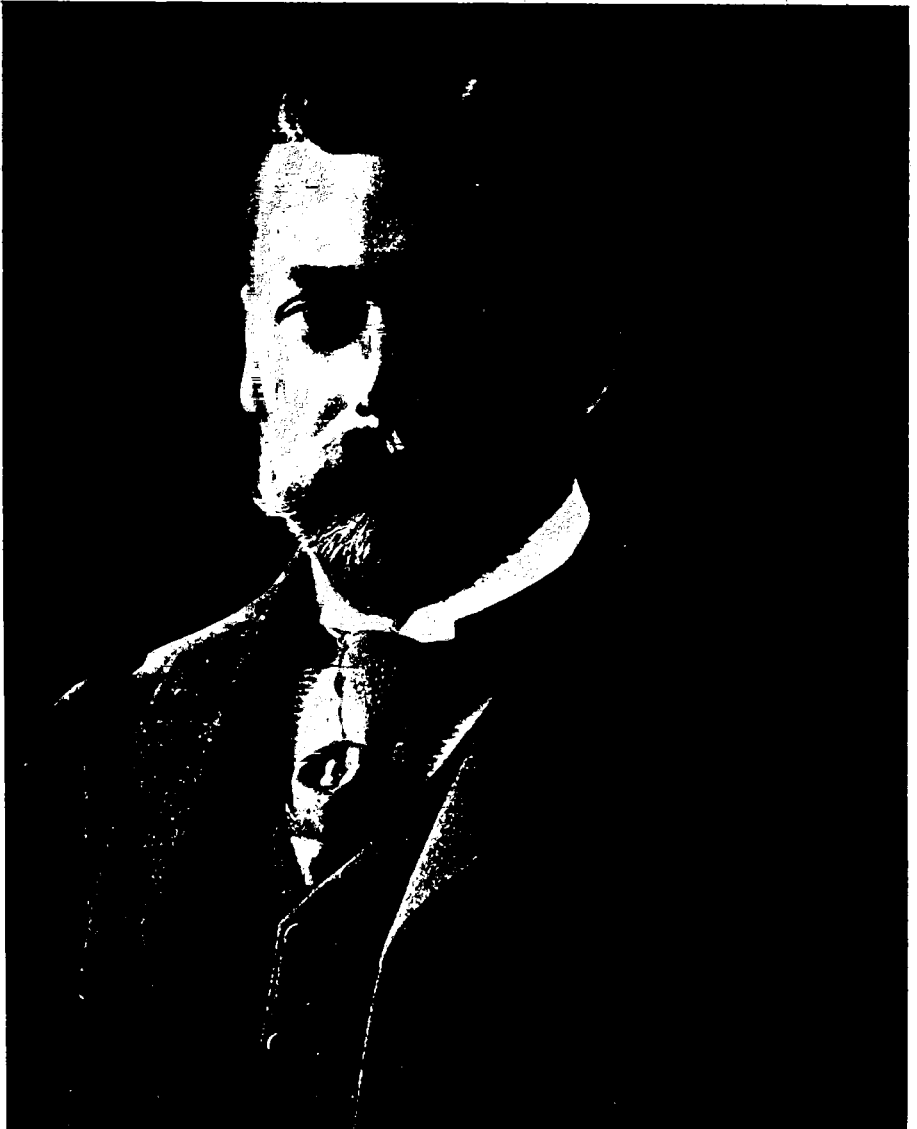
	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.  
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.  
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount made from a thicker paper, and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat gilded card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.



*George*

*London Stereoscopic Co.*

COPYRIGHT  
106, REGENT ST. W.  
AND  
54, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES



# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

APRIL 30, 1902.

NO. 142.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



WITH this number we present to our readers a portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which will form a very appropriate Frontispiece to our twelfth volume, seeing that this volume covers the period during which his latest and highest title was conferred upon the Distinguished Philatelist who Presides over the Philatelic Society of London.

H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothsay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., to give the Heir to the Throne his full titles, was born on June 3rd, 1865, as all the almanacs tell us. By an unaccountable omission, those sources of information do not tell us at what date H.R.H. commenced to collect stamps, but we have no doubt that it was at a comparatively early age; for the true Philatelist, like the Poet, is born not made, and there can be no doubt that Prince George was endowed by nature with all the best instincts of the Collector.

It was in 1890, we believe, that it first became generally known to stamp collectors that the Prince was one of their number. At the luncheon which took place on the opening of the Philatelic Exhibition, at the Portman Rooms, on May 19th, 1890, H.R.H. the late Duke of Edinburgh said: "To-day Prince George of Wales starts from Chatham in the *Thrush*, to the command of which he

has been appointed. I am sure you will join with me in wishing him a prosperous and pleasant cruise. He also is a Stamp Collector, and I hope that he will return with a goodly number of additions to his collection from North America and the West Indies." We do not know whether there is any connection between Seamanship and Stamps, besides the fact that both begin with "S," and it may be only a curious coincidence that both our Sailor Princes have been distinguished by their devotion to their profession and to Philately, but the profession afforded excellent opportunities for the exercise of the hobby. The hope expressed by the Duke of Edinburgh was amply fulfilled during Prince George's tour of service on the North American and West Indian station, and the Prince not only made many additions to his collection, but also—we need hardly add—gained the high esteem of all collectors with whom he was brought in contact.

In 1892 Prince George was created Duke of York, the title by which he became best known to Philatelists, and in the following year H.R.H. honoured the Philatelic Society, London, by expressing a desire to become a member. At a meeting held on the 10th March, 1893, this intimation was communicated to the Society, and the Duke was elected Honorary Vice-President, a post which he held until elected President of the Society, on the 29th May, 1896, in succession to the late Earl of Kingston. During all these years H.R.H. has taken a very warm interest in the work of the Society; interesting specimens from his collection have been shown at Exhibitions and at the regular Meetings, and the Society is indebted to its

President for valuable information obtained from official sources.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the Philatelic Exhibition, held in London in 1897, was opened by the Duke of York, who was accompanied by the Duchess. The Duke also visited the Exhibition on two subsequent occasions, and made a most careful inspection of all the principal exhibits.

Last year H.R.H. succeeded to the title of Duke of Cornwall on the accession of King Edward VII., and as Duke of Cornwall and York made his famous voyage to the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Not a few more philatelic treasures were added to the Royal Collection in the course of this journey, and we have reason to believe that some very interesting additions to philatelic knowledge are likely also to result; for the Prince has always been as eager to obtain information for the benefit of his fellow-Philatelists as to increase his own collection.

Finally, on the 9th November, 1901, the Birthday of His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness was created Prince of Wales, a title which all trust that he may long enjoy; and, as Philatelists, we may be permitted to hope that the Prince may for many years to come find pleasure in the pursuit which has afforded so much pleasure to ourselves.

\* \* \*

**Postage Stamps of the United States.** WE have received another of those books which delight the heart both of the Stamp Collector and of the student of Philatelic Literature, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, by John N. Luff, published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. Of Mr. Luff's capabilities as an authority upon the stamps of his native country it is quite unnecessary for us to speak; we really need only say that the contents of the book before us are, as far as we are qualified to judge, well worthy of the high reputation of its author. The book is, moreover, beautifully got up and illustrated with a series of plates, showing every known variety of the Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps, as well as all the Government issues.

A detailed review of such a book as this would be quite impossible within the limits of an article in this magazine; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to one chapter, which appears to us to contain matter of very

special interest. This is the chapter dealing with the celebrated Brattleboro stamp, and in it Mr. Luff announces the discovery of an *eleventh* type. It has long been known that there were ten varieties of type, any one of which would satisfy the general collector; these varieties were arranged in two horizontal rows on the sheet, being printed from a plate (probably of copper), on which they were all engraved separately, by a Mr. Thos. Chubbuck, of Brattleboro, whose name was engraved below the middle stamp in the bottom row. The sheet seems to have been first reconstructed by Mr. J. W. Scott, who obtained in 1870 an unsevered block of seven of these stamps (that had remained in the possession of the engraver), and who also was fortunate enough to be able to bring together the three remaining stamps of this same sheet, all of which had been cancelled by Mr. Chubbuck by a penstroke, in *red* ink, and could thus be identified. Moreover, the edges of the stamps fitted together, and there were margins to some of them sufficient to show that the sheet was complete; the puzzle appeared to have been satisfactorily solved, and it seemed impossible that any more types should exist. Mr. Scott published a photograph of this reconstructed sheet, a copy of which photograph Mr. Luff succeeded in finding; it was too much faded for reproduction, though it was possible to identify the types by means of it. Mr. Luff therefore went to work to get fresh photographs of the ten types, with a view to reconstructing the sheet again. But in doing this he was even too successful, for he found another type, differing from any one of the ten. About this one he says, "There appears to be no question of its absolute genuineness. The character of the engraving, impression, and paper preclude any possibility of doubt on this point. In addition it bears Mr. Chubbuck's red penmark. The ink of this mark is, by-the-by, of a peculiar dull rose or magenta shade, not easily mistaken when once seen." Mr. Luff has hunted in vain for further types, which might prove the existence of another row of stamps on the sheet, and we gather that he has never seen another copy of this eleventh type, though he has seen duplicates of many of the other ten. The specimen of this mysterious variety has a margin at foot, which would also show that

it cannot belong to the same group as the others. Probably the theory suggested is in part correct—"that a single stamp was first engraved as a sample. This, proving satisfactory, was used as a guide for the group of ten, which was subsequently engraved on the same plate. The impressions for the postmaster were probably taken from the ten only, but a few sheets, such as that saved by Mr. Chubbuck, may have shown the eleventh stamp." We are not able fully to endorse this theory; we would suggest that, as was no doubt the case with the "POST OFFICE" Mauritius stamps, a single engraving was first made upon a small plate, and the engraver then realised that printing the stamps singly would be a very slow process. Had the plate been large enough to hold the entire block of ten, the remaining nine would have been engraved adjoining the first, and there would have been only ten varieties. The single specimen of the eleventh type was probably a proof kept by Mr. Chubbuck; if we may judge from the illustration, it is a

clearer impression than any of the other ten specimens reproduced by Mr. Luff, the stamps as issued being perhaps in some cases printed with rather less care than the proof impression from a single die.

We would recommend our readers only to collect Brattleboros in entire sheets; this unexpected turning up of fresh varieties of type makes them very troublesome for "plating."

\* \* \*

**Hawaiian "Missionaries."** WE learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that we were mistaken in stating, in our February number, that there was not a specimen of the Two Cents value of the 1851 issue of Hawaii in any collection in the United States. We formed this conclusion from the fact that no illustration of a stamp of that value was given in the Hawaiian number of the *Weekly*, and we unfortunately overlooked the statement that a 2 c. exists in the collection of a Philatelist at Philadelphia, whose name is not divulged.

## New Issues and Varieties.

*NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.*

As announced in July, 1900, in "Notes and News," a Supplement to Part I. of the Priced Catalogue has been compiled, containing the issues of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, together with lists of all the special stamps resulting from the war in South Africa. Fresh editions of this Supplement, with the latest additions, alterations in prices, etc., will be published at intervals of two or three months. Price 3d., post-free 3½d.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—Various values of the new stamps have made their appearance rather sooner than was anticipated. We give illustrations of some of the designs, from which it may be seen that a certain



amount of modification has taken place in each, but the principal alteration is the addition of the Crown suspended over the head. We have heard it suggested that after the Coronation the Crown will be lowered, so as to conceal that portion of His Majesty's cranium where the brains have forced their way through the hair, and we have every reason to believe that the Crown will be placed upon His Majesty's head in June next—in Westminster Abbey, if not upon the stamps.

There seems to be also a small alteration in the perforation applied to some of the sheets. Mr. Ewen, who has evidently adopted the use of the Micrometer Gauge, seems to make it 14·125, instead of 14, but the specimens we have measured err rather on the other side; we make it about  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  holes in 40 mm. Let us hope that the stamps are not expanding!

It may be well to note the marginal lines, etc., of the new issue. On the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. there is a continuous purple line all round each pane, and a vertical green line at each side; on the 2d. there is a green line all round, and short red lines at top, bottom, and sides; the 3d. has a continuous line of colour, and we have seen it with the coloured blocks between the panes; and the 1s. has two continuous lines, sometimes broken at the corners, *carmine* inside and *green* outside. All these are in panes of 120.

- 2d., green and red.
- 4d., grey-green and brown.
- 9d., purple and blue.
- 1s., grey-green and carmine.
- 5s., carmine.
- 10s., ultramarine.

*The Ph. J. of I.* notes the discovery of a specimen of the 4d., *pale green*, of 1877-80, printed from plate 18. According to the London Society's book, and indeed all other authorities, this variety should be quite impossible.

**British Guiana.**—Referring to the letter published in "Notes and News" in February, on the subject of the 1 dollar stamp of 1889, *Morley's Ph. J.* suggests that the figures there given refer only to a portion of the stock of that value and not to the whole. The stamp was certainly issued before 1890; Moens gives the date 1888 both in his postal and fiscal catalogues, but this value was not chronicled in Europe until the latter half of 1889. Under the fiscal heading Moens mentions the 1 and 5 dollars, and the 2 and 3 dollars, *se tenant*, and, as we believe no such pairs were found on the sheets surcharged "One Cent," this would argue that there must have been two distinct editions of the stamps, one of which was perhaps sent out in 1888, or 1889, and the other in 1890. According to Mr. Morley a fair number of copies of the 1 dollar are to be found used fiscally.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—*Kuruman.*—We extract the following from *The Montreal Philatelist*, and we sincerely trust that it is, as it claims to be—

"THE TRUTH re KURUMAN BESIEGED STAMPS. (By H. RUDD, Capetown.)—I have lately seen in the 'New Issues' column of a few philatelic papers a set of Kuruman 'Siege' stamps chronicled. Certain denominations Cape Postage and Revenue stamps were surcharged 'Kuruman Besieged' and a new value similar to the Mafeking ones. They, however, were never brought into use. The entire lot, face value about £9 10s., was sent to the Cape of Good Hope Treasury for destruction some time in June."

*Vryburg.*—We are indebted to Mr. H. W. Hawkins for the following information:—

"On the evacuation of Vryburg by the Boers on the 7th May, 1900, certain Transvaal Republic stamps were found in the Government offices there by the British military authorities, and were taken over for use, surcharged 'V.R.—SPECIAL—POST,' and sold in the ordinary way, the amount realised being handed over to the Cape Government. The exact numbers

were 232 half-penny and 68 penny. There must also have been a few 2d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, for one of each of them has been seen similarly surcharged.

"These stamps were used mainly for franking letters dating from the arrival of the flying column for the relief of Mafeking up to the 29th May. The postmarks on these stamps read 'VRYBURG B.B.', which is an old hand-stamp that had to be brought into use, for Vryburg has been a postal district of Cape Colony for quite a number of years. The surcharge almost invariably reads upwards; I have come across a single specimen of the 1d. upon which it reads downwards, but this is probably unique!

"Previous to the foregoing there were issued a few odd  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. current Cape stamps, some of which may be found pen-and-ink cancelled "C. St. Q." (= C. St. Quintin) by the military magistrate, owing to the fact that the date stamp was missing, but afterwards the old B(ritish) B(echuanaland) one turned up, and was temporarily employed for cancelling purposes."

Mr. Hawkins also tells us that of the Cape stamps surcharged at Vryburg by the Boers, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. exists in *pale green* (No. 80a of the Cape) as well as in *green* (No. 80).

**Cayman Islands.**—We give an illustration of the design of one of the stamps chronicled last month. The 6d. is of the same type, and the 1s. is similar, but has the value in colour on *white*.



**Ceylon.**—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the note in the Catalogue on the subject of the stamps surcharged "Postal Commission" is not quite correct. They are informed that "these stamps were intended to be used in payment of extra commission on local postal orders, which had not been cashed within three months from date of issue, and had nothing to do with import duties on parcels. The Post Office did not object to their use on letters for a time, and that is how used copies got out. Any which were used on paid postal orders must remain on until destroyed. The stamps were discontinued as the new 3 c. postage stamps when introduced served the same purpose." If all this is strictly correct, used copies of the stamps in question, in the hands of collectors, must have been used for postage, and are collectible as such, but we all know that stamps which should have been utterly destroyed do escape occasionally, and we have never heard of a specimen that could be proved to have paid postage.

We have from the same source confirmation of the statement that the 4 c. and 12 c. stamps have never been surcharged "On Service." A correspondent in Colombo, however, informs us that the 4 c., *yellow*, has not become obsolete, as stated in February. Some time back this value was either withdrawn from sale or out of stock, but it is now again obtainable. He adds that the 12 c. has, apparently, gone out of use.

**Cook Islands.**—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps in new colours. He adds that the Crown surcharge has been abandoned; it was to have been applied to all the stamps, to indicate the annexation of the islands, but the printer spoilt so many that the idea was given

up. There is some good in bad printing after all! The surcharged 1d. stamp was on sale, we are told, for about two months, and we gather that no other values were thus treated. We can trace no watermark in either of the new stamps, and the perforation is very bad.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-green; perf. 11.  
1d., carmine " "

**Fiji Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a new perforating machine, gauge 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , has been brought into use, and has been employed in combination with the 11 machine, as follows:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ d., greenish black; perf. 11  $\times$  11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
1d., lilac-rose " "  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown " "  
4d., bright lilac " "  
6d., bright rose " "

The same journal quotes from *The Australian Ph.* the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. perf. 10 in combination with 12.

**India.**—*Chamba.*—The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. stamps in their present colours are chronicled by *The Ph. J. of A.*

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., light green.  
1 a., carmine.

**Puttiala.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamp in the current shade has been issued with the "PATIALA" surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., light green.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhopal.*—We have had an opportunity of examining the two sheets of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. stamps to which we referred in November, and we find that, although the paper is not *laid*, it is different from any that we have previously seen used for stamps of this State. It resembles the paper on which the first 2 annas stamp, of 1881, is commonly found, but is thicker even than that. It seems to be a stout wove foolscap paper, rather dingy in colour now, but probably originally *cream* or *toned*, and watermarked "GOVERNMENT (OF) INDIA," in three lines, across the sheet in large outline capitals (the letters in brackets have been cut away). The sheets of stamps were evidently printed on a half-sheet of this paper, one of them near the top and left-hand side, and the other, the reverse way up, near the bottom and right. The watermark reads from the back of the sheets, and one shows "GOVE" (and part of "R") over "IN," and the other "MENT" over "A." The word "OF," which must have been between the other two, has been entirely cut away in trimming the sheets when cut apart. The stamps are from the rough, badly-drawn stone of 1898 or 1899, showing a partly double border-line at the bottom of the sheet.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., black, Type 14, on *thick, smooth wove paper; imperf.*

**Bussahir.**—A correspondent in India tells us that the letters "P. S." which, as we stated last month, have been overprinted upon some of the stamps of this State, do not signify either "Post Script" or "Posthumous," but are the initials of Padam Singh, the present "Tika Sahib" of Bussahir. But we still want to know why the Tika Sahib continues to sell stamps for twelve months after his Post Office was closed. Perhaps he is not very Pa(dam) Tikalar!

**Labuan.**—*The L. P.* notes the discovery of a specimen of the "8" on 12 c. of 1880, No. 13 in the Catalogue, with both the figures "8" upright, instead of having the lower one struck horizontally.

**Mauritius.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* points out that there are two varieties of the 6 c. on 18 c. of 1899; in one the distance between "6" and "CENTS" is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm., in the other it is only 3 mm.

**Newfoundland.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that an imperforate sheet of the current 3 c. stamps was sold at the Post Office at St. John's recently, to a non-collector, who, for convenience in separating the stamps, cut the whole sheet up into *vertical* strips! He had used a good many before a collector came that way and rescued the remainder. Surely *horizontal* strips would have been equally convenient to the Philistine and much more so to the Philatelist.

3 c., orange; *imperforate.*

**New South Wales.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 6d. Postage Due stamp on chalk-surfaced paper, perf. 10.

Mr. J. S. Summers tells us that he has found a curious specimen of the 1d. of the 1871-83 issue, with a partly double impression, a second profile being visible in front of and below the regular one, and just inside the oval. We suppose that the sheet first received a very light and imperfect impression from a plate with but little ink upon it, and was then put into the press a second time.

**New Zealand.**—The painful vagaries of the stamp department of this Colony are enough to try the patience of a Philatelic Saint, if there be such a personage. *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the watermarked paper has run out now, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps have been printed on thin, tough paper without watermark, perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  (or 14?) and possibly 11 (perhaps compound also).

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green; *no wmk., thin tough paper, perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*  
1d., bright rose " " " "

A correspondent tells us that about 5,000 of the 2s. 6d. stamps, with the inscription "COUNTERPART" (described in January), were issued, and that 55,000 were destroyed. The same correspondent shows us specimens of the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., local prints, on three varieties of paper, and with various perforations:—

1. Described as "Waterlow paper, not satisfactory." This is a thick, opaque paper, without watermark. We are shown the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf. 14, 14  $\times$  11, and 11  $\times$  14, and the 1d. perf. 14, and perf. 14 horizontally and imperf. vertically.

2. "Cowan paper." This is evidently the thin tough paper, it is semi-transparent;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. perf. 14. This paper does not perforate well, or else the punches have become blunt.

3. "Basted Mills paper." This is the paper with the double-line watermark;  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. with the perforations already noted, and the 1d. perf. 11  $\times$  14.

**North Borneo.**—Our publishers have obtained a sheet, believed to be unique, of the 25 c. surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," one half having the surcharge upside-down. The sheet contains fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows, and the surcharge was evidently printed in square blocks of twenty-five; there are thus on this sheet five horizontal pairs with the surcharges *tête-bêche* and twenty other stamps with inverted overprint.

**Orange River Colony.**—Mr. H. W. Hawkins shows us the 4d. on 6d., chronicled last month, with the so-called inverted figure "1" or letter "1" for "I." We presume that the 6d., without the value altered, also exists in this variety; it is no doubt in the same position in the sheet as on the 1d., the copy before us having the thick "V" and a margin at left. We fancy, however, that the abnormal letter is simply an "1" with the left side of the foot broken

**St. Helena.**—We have received a new 1d. stamp, with the King's Head in the frame of Type 8, and we believe that a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the same type has also been issued.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. | 1d., carmine.

**South Australia.**—We have received the 9d. stamp printed on the paper with Crown and wide S A watermark. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , large holes.

9d., lilac-rose; *wmk. Crown and SA.*

**Sudan.**—We have received the 5 millimetres, Military Telegraphs stamp, with the Crescent and Star watermarks close together.

**Transvaal.**—With reference to the article on the War Stamps which we published last month, Mr. H. W. Hawkins assures us that he possesses the 2d. value both of the Lydenburg and of the Rustenburg sets.

*The Ph. J. of I.* says "We have seen . . . a uniform and highly effective set of ten stamps with the King's Head. The portrait as that on the new British stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.	1s., sage green.
1d., red.	2s., dull brown.
2d., violet.	2s. 6d., black
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.	5s., brown on yellow.
6d., orange.	10s., " red."

**Uganda.**—This Protectorate has for some unexplained reason been supplied with  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamps of British East Africa, 1896 issue, surcharged "UGANDA" at top in *sans-serif* capitals.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., yellow-green, black surcharge.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  a., deep blue, red "

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—We give an illustration of the handsome design employed for the new Official stamps.

**Brazil.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the stamp perf. 9, about which we inquired in January, is the 50 r. of the 1894, etc., issue. 50 reis, deep blue and blue; perf. 9.



**Bulgaria.**—*Ewen's Weekly* gives the following account of the stamps surcharged "T," which are now stated to have been a local provisional issue, which accounts for their not being known at Sofia:—

"When the Postage Due stamps ran out of stock at the General Post Office, Sofia, an official circular was issued to all the post offices authorising those whose stock was getting low to borrow from other neighbouring offices, or in default, to use ordinary postage stamps. Roustchouk, a town on the frontier of Turkey and a long way from Sofia, was one of the first to run out of stock, and having a large demand was unable to borrow sufficient, and had recourse to using ordinary postage stamps. But the public refused to pay dues on letters which were

apparently correctly stamped. The postmaster at Roustchouk then (December 21st) ordered the clerks to write in red on each letter 'due.....stotinki' and sign this manuscript surcharge as a guarantee of its correctness. But the Roustchouk public were still unkind enough to refuse to recognise anything but a proper Postage Due stamp. As a compromise, the postmaster surcharged a number of the ordinary postage stamps with his letter 'T' (taxe) obliterating stamp, which, as our readers are aware, is in universal use for marking unpaid international correspondence. Roustchouk is the only town which made these provisionals, and they were in use from December 23rd to 26th, 1901 (old style)."

Our contemporary adds that no unused copies were issued, and we gather that specimens with forged surcharges have already been met with.

**Chili.**—We are shown a copy of the 5 c. on 30 c. of 1900, with a fine double impression of the overprint. It is unnecessary to state that the two figures overlap to a considerable extent, as there would not be accommodation for them otherwise.

**Colombia.**—The 10 pesos stamp of the 1892-97 issue, No. 229, has hitherto only reached us in a *deep blue*; we have now received it in quite a pale shade. 10 pesos, pale blue; perf.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Royaca.**—We learn from *L'Essor Ph.* that the stamp of this province has appeared upon *bluish* paper, and imperf. as well as perf.

5 c., blue-green on *bluish*; perf. ( $13\frac{1}{2}$ ?).  
 5 c. " " imperf.

**Cartagena.**—We are shown a block of eight of the current 10 c. of Colombia, Type 61 in the Catalogue, surcharged diagonally with a large letter "R" and the word "CARTAGENA," in *violet*. There is a letter "R" upon each stamp, but the name falls across two or more stamps, and if we had only seen single specimens we should have supposed the overprint to be an obliteration. As it is, we suppose we must chronicle this as a Registration stamp.

*Reg. Stamp.* 10 c., brown on *rose*; violet surcharge.

*Le Coll. de T.-P.* describes some more provisionals from this province; the values are 5 c. and 10 c., with Arms in a circular or oval band lettered "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," within a rectangular frame with "CORREOS" at top and value below. The control mark consists of a small Star, the colour of which is stated by *The A. J. of Ph.* to be *red*.

5 c., violet; perforated.  
 10 c., red-brown "

**Rio Hacha.**—A description is given in *The A. J. of Ph.* of another setting of the provisional stamps of last year, differing from that which we described and illustrated last September. The sheets are the same size, but contain four copies with the border of Type 1, instead of one only. The 5 c. are stated to have been printed, as before, on *white* and on *yellow* paper, and the 10 c. on *white* and on two shades of *green*—let us hope the same as those which we were able to reduce to one variety in the previous case.

**Crete.**—We are informed that the surcharged stamps are still in use, and that the new type of overprint on the 25 lepta, to which we alluded in February, is to be regarded as a legitimate variety.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us translations of some official documents relating to the issues of stamps in the "Russian Sphere of Administration," in 1899. One of these, dated June 30th, 1899, we published in February, 1900; the others, one earlier and two later than the one referred to, we publish now to complete the history. They certainly sound most serious and official, but our correspondents assure us that the whole affair was a solemn farce, and that the person from whom they obtained these documents and who was in a position to know what happened, states that the Postal Service, such as it was, was entirely local, and was established solely for the purpose of selling the stamps, the real object of which was the raising of money for repairing churches that had been injured during the troubles in Crete. We have heard something like this before, and we have little doubt that these issues were of an unnecessary and speculative nature, but at the same time they appear to have been duly authorised, and the stamps seem to have performed a small amount of postal duty, though most of the so-called *used* copies were no doubt post-marked to order.

"PROCLAMATION.

"No. 26. April 28th, 1899 (a.s.).

"The inhabitants of the Prefecture of Rettimo are desired to take notice that a provisional Native Service of Posts has been established for the Interior of this Prefecture. This Service will commence to operate on May 1st, 1899. The following are the villages which have post offices for this Service:—Roustica, Pighi, Amari, Spili, Mélambes, Aï-Ghalini."

"The establishment of other post offices will be announced later on.

"Postage stamps of the value of 1 and 2 métalliks have been issued for the prepayment of postage.

"The rate for ordinary letters is fixed at 2 métalliks, for registered letters and telegrams at 3 métalliks, and for newspapers (1 to 5 under the same wrapper) at 1 métallik.

"The stamps will be sold at the Police Office in the Prefecture from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.

"Unregistered correspondence can also be posted in the letter boxes in Rue du Tzar, Rue du Prince, and Place Scrydlow.

"TH. DE CHIOSTAK, Governor."

"PROCLAMATION.

"No. 168. July 2nd, 1899.

"Yesterday, before the Committee appointed by Ordinance No. 166 of June 30th, the four dies which were used for printing by hand the postage stamps of the first issue, as well as the block used in Athens for the two lithographed issues of stamps for the provisional Postal Service, were destroyed. The stamps made by hand remaining, 1,218 green and 1,290 black, of the same Service have also been burnt.

"SUPPLEMENT.

"July 12th, 1899.

"To complete my Proclamation No. 166 I beg to announce that of the second issue of postage stamps (with stars) made at Athens, the following numbers have been sold:—

	1 métallik	2 métalliks	1 piastre
Red . . .	6,363	4,200	1,536
Green . . .	6,399	3,378	1,825
Blue . . .	6,960	4,864	1,440
Claret . . .	6,400	3,200	2,942

"And the following delivered to the Prefect of Rettimo:—

- 32,000 of 1 piastre, blue.
- 12,000 of 2 métalliks, red.
- 2,944 of 1 métallik, green.
- 3,168 of 1 métallik, claret.

"The remainder of the stamps not sold have been destroyed in the presence of Captain Svirsky, Lieutenants Satow and Selihow, Hadji Ghrihoraky, Russian Consul, and Em. K. Sotirchos.

"TH. DE CHIOSTAK, Governor."

**Denmark.**—*Danish West Indies.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the provisional stamps are perf. 13 x 12½.

**Dominican Republic.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the commemorative stamps which we chronicled last month.



*The A. J. of Ph.* has been informed that the lithographic stones from which the Official stamps were printed have been duly destroyed (cleaned off, no doubt) in the presence of the Dominican Consul, and that the plates of the regular postage stamps of this issue have been forwarded to San Domingo, where it is expected they will also be destroyed. The same journal is already able to announce the 1 c. with centre inverted; doubtless others will follow. We also glean from the same source some information as to the three gentlemen whose portraits figure upon these labels. Duarte is stated to have been "the man who gave the first cry against the Haytian monarchy, in 1844"; Sanchez fired the first shot in the rebellion of the same date. Thus one did the shouting and the other did the shooting, whilst Mella, the third of the trio, very appropriately founded the Trinitarian Club, which had for its object the overthrow of the Government of that period. All these things happened in 1844, and we are quite unable to understand what they have got to do with either 1502 or 1902, but we suppose money was wanted, and the Republic could not wait till 1944.

**France.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the Chamber of Deputies has recently passed a law reducing the postage of newspapers and periodicals to 1 centime for a weight of 50 grammes (rather more than 1½ oz.) throughout France, and to ½ centime for the same weight within certain limits. In our own poor country the Post Office can do nothing for less than ¼d., because it chooses to carry absurdly large amounts of certain kinds of printed matter for that sum.

The same journal states that the French Post Offices in foreign countries are to be supplied with stamps of similar types to those now current in France, but with the name of the place inserted and "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" replaced by "BUREAU FRANÇAIS" or "POSTES FRANÇAISES," the altered denomination of value (if any) to be still denoted by a surcharge.

**French Colonies.**—*Djibouti.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 5 c., hitherto printed in *blue-green* and *red*, has now appeared all in *yellow-green*; but it

is still printed in two operations, and the centre is in a *yellow* shade than that of the frame.

5 c., yellow-green.

*Reunion.*—We learn with regret, but without much surprise, that the 5 c. on 50 c. of last year exists, like its three companions, with the overprint upside down. We have a copy before us, so can vouch for its existence.

— *German Empire.*—We have received copies of the new series, with the inscription changed so as to make it acceptable to Wurtemberg, and possibly in time to Bavaria also. The label at foot on the values below 1 mark has been extended across the whole width of the stamp, so as to give room for the words "DEUTSCHES REICH," which take the place of "REICHSPOST." On the 5 marks the label at top is lengthened by the suppression of the ornaments at each end of it; on the other values room has been found for the new inscription without any other alteration.

- 2 (pf.), grey.
- 3 ,, brown.
- 5 ,, green.
- 10 ,, carmine.
- 20 ,, ultramarine.
- 25 ,, black and orange on *yellow*.
- 30 ,, ,, ,, *buff*.
- 40 ,, ,, and carmine.
- 50 ,, ,, and lilac on *buff*.
- 80 ,, ,, and carmine on *rose*.
- 1 mark, carmine.
- 2 marks, deep blue.
- 3 ,, violet.
- 5 ,, lake, *frame in black*.

We should add that the lower values are now all of the same design, there being a *white* frame round the figure of Germania on the 2 to 20 pfennigs as in the case of the 25 to 80 pfennigs. A curious error, due to a broken letter, occurs on some of the early printed sheets of the 3 pf., "DEUTSCHES" reading "DFUTSCHES" on one stamp. This is found in two different positions; on a sheet we have seen it was No. 35, the fifth stamp in the fourth horizontal row, but Mr. Sellschopp tells us that there are other sheets on which it is No. 90, the last stamp in the ninth row. He also says that the German authorities have done their best to stop the sale of this error to the public, and that orders were given for its removal from the sheets at the post offices. We learn from other sources that the surcharged stamps used in German post offices abroad do not at once become obsolete, so the surplus stock of the home issue of 1900 will perhaps be overprinted and used up in that way.

*Greece.*—We have received a long series of Unpaid Letter stamps, of uniform design. There are large numerals on a solid ground in the centre, with a fluted column at each side; inscriptions "ΕΝΑΠΙΘΜΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΤΟΣΗΜΟΝ" on scrolls above and "ΑΕΠΤΟΝ" ("ΑΕΠΤΑ," "ΔΡΑΧΜΗ," or "ΔΡΑΧΜΑΤ") "ΕΙΣΠΡΑΚΤΕΟΝ" (or "ΕΙΣΠΡΑΚΤΕΑ") at foot. Lithographed on thin, greyish white, wove paper; perf. 13½ or nearly 14.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

- 1 l., brown.
- 2 l., grey.
- 3 l., orange.
- 5 l., green.
- 10 l., carmine-red.
- 20 l., mauve.
- 25 l., ultramarine.
- 30 l., violet.
- 40 l., deep brown.
- 50 l., lake-brown.
- 1 dr., black.
- 2 dr., bronze.
- 3 dr., silver.
- 5 dr., gold.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in our lists of the provisionals of 1900 we have not noted the varieties in the shape of the figure "0" employed for the overprints. The majority have the narrow figure, shown in Type 11, and we have only found the 20 l. on 25 l. with this figure. The other values, which were, we think, printed later, have both this and a distinctly wider figure; we find these on Nos. 194, 195, 196, 197, and on the corresponding perforated stamps 205 to 208; also on Nos. 224 and 229, but we have not yet seen the wide figure on Nos. 215 and 217, and the errors "ΑΕΠΤΑ" exist with the narrow figure only.

*Italy.—Benadir.*—We are indebted to Dr. Diena for a set of stamps for this Italian colony, which is situated in the Somali Peninsula, at the extreme eastern part of Africa. There are seven values, all of large upright rectangular shape, two in *besa* with an elephant's head in a circle in the centre, and five in *anna* with a lion's head in a fancy oval. The former have the inscription "R. POSTE ITALIANE" in a crescent-shaped frame above and surrounding the head, value at top and name at foot; the latter have "REGIE POSTE" at left, "ITALIANE" at right, name below, and value at top and bottom. Both designs have the Arms of Italy immediately below the centre. The stamps are surface-printed on paper with the Crown watermark sideways, perf. 14. They are manufactured at the Government stamp factory.

We understand that the stamps are not yet in use in the colony, for the simple but sufficient reason that there are no post offices or postal organisation of any kind there at present; it is hoped, however, that in a few months' time offices will be opened at Mogadiseio, Merca, Brava, and Guimbo; in the meantime the "Società Anomina Commerciale Italiana del Benadir," which administers the colony, has been authorised to sell the stamps (so that Benny dear will be able to have his letters ready stamped and to post them as soon as ever the offices are open). At present correspondence goes to Zanzibar, and thence by English or French mails. Let us hope that this is not going to be a *Società Anomina Filatelica*, like our Messrs. North Borneo, Labuan, Protectorate and Co.

- 1 besa, brown.
- 2 ,, green.
- 1 anna, rose.
- 2 anna, brown-orange.
- 2½ ,, blue.
- 5 ,, yellow-orange.
- 10 anna, lilac.

We gather that 1 besa = ¼ anna.

*Liberia.*—We are informed that supplies of some of the lower values of the ordinary adhesives ran short a few months back, and that, in consequence, some of the Official stamps were converted by overprinting them with the word "ORDINARY," in *black*. We mentioned a 1 c. thus treated in our January number, but we now learn that all the values (except, we believe, the 25 c.) were dealt with in the same way, to the number of 240 each of the 1 c. to 1 dollar, and 12 each of the 2 and 5 dollars.

*New South African Republic.*—Mr. Hawkins tells us that he has met with the 2d. of the first issue, on *straw*, without the date, and he thinks No. 19 should



be 2d. and not 2s. Perhaps both exist. He also tells us of the following varieties :—

Nos. 40, 74, 75, with Arms inverted.

Nos. 40 and 74, in pairs, with the Arms inverted on one stamp and normal on the other.

Also No. 44 in a pair with 46, and 45 with 47.

Probably most of the abnormal varieties existed on the sheets with the ordinary.

**Nicaragua.**—We give illustrations of the surcharges recently chronicled, and we are able to add some information as to the proportions in which the varieties occur on the sheets. The overprint seems to have been set up in blocks of twenty-five. On the postage stamps we have first the normal type, of which there are twenty in each block of the 3 c. and 4 c., and sixteen in each block of the 5 c., while all the 10 c.

**10 Cent.**

**3 Cent.**

1901

1901

and 20 c. are normal; second, the type with a bar below the value, of which there are five in each block of the 3 c. and 4 c.; third, the type with three wavy lines below the value, of which there are five in each block of the 5 c.; and fourth, the type with an orna-

**5 Cent.**

**5 Cent.**

1901

1901

ment at each side of the date, of which there are four in each block of 5 c. On the Unpaid Letter stamps there is first the normal surcharge, which we have not thought it necessary to illustrate, and of which there are only nine in each block of the 1 c.; second, the variety with "Correos" (second "o" italic), one in each block of each value; third, with "Correos" all in italics, which we had not heard of last month; fourth, with an ornament at each side of the date;

1901

1901

1901

**Correos Correos Correos**

and, fifth, with a cross at each side of the stamp; of each of these there are five in each block of the 1 c.

*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles some new stamps, of the same design as those of 1900, but lithographed and said to be of local manufacture. The 5 c. has already appeared in two different colours, which looks as if the stamps were still to be used for revenue-raising purposes. Perf.?

- 5 c., dark blue.
- 5 c., carmine.
- 10 c., purple.

**Paraguay.**—We have received two more of the lithographed stamps, of Type 29, perf. 11½.

- 1 c., dull green.
- 10 c., red.

**Persia.**—We give illustrations of the surcharges recently described, and we have the 16 ch., 3 kr., and 4 kr., to be added to the list with the "PROVISOIRE

پنجقران 5ك.

1209



1319" overprint (the illustration is incorrect in making the date 1310). *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 12 ch. with the same disfigurement.

- 12 ch., carmine on greenish.
- 16 ,, green "
- 3 kr., reddish lilac. "
- 4 ,, orange-red.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Mozambique.*—A correspondent, who has recently visited this place, tells us that the 500 and 700 reis stamps had not arrived there in January last. He adds that owing to the heat and dampness of the climate, the stamps both at Mozambique and in the Mozambique Company's territory are issued un gummed, and that a pot of gum (*original*, we hope) is kept on the counter, to enable customers to stick the stamps on their letters!

*Mozambique Company.*—The same correspondent informs us that he found the 2½ reis perf. 11½, the 50 and 500 reis perf. 13½, and all the other values perf. 12½; the first of these is new to us.

2½ reis, olive-yellow; perf. 11½.

**Roumania.**—We have received the 1 ban stamp, and find that it is on the unwatermarked paper, tinted pink on the back, and perf. 11½. We have also the following, which have not been noted in our chronicle :—

25 b., indigo; *wmk.* "P R"; perf. 11½.

*No watermark; pink on back.*

1 bani, pale brown; perf. compound.

3 ,, red-brown ,, 13½.

10 ,, rose-red ,, 13½.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

5 b., pale green; *yellowish toned paper*; perf. 11½.

5 b., emerald; *wmk.* "P R"; perf. 11½.

10 b., ,, ,, "

30 b., ,, ,, "

**Russia.**—We are told that a copy of the 10 kopecs of 1865 has been discovered with the centre inverted. Moens catalogues the 10 k. of the 1875 type in this condition, but the earlier stamp has not been heard of before.

**Finland.**—We learn from *The L. P.* that "it is reported that the 10 pennia stamp comes perforated 11½."

**Siam.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a curiosity, which appears to belong to the provisional issue of 1890; it is a 1 att on 3 atts stamp with a large figure "2" struck over the figure "1."

**Spain.**—*The S. C. F.* chronicles the 15 c. stamp in a new colour. 15 c., lilac.

**United States.**—*Philippines.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 30 c. Unpaid Letter stamp has been surcharged for use here.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 30 c., lake.

# THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.


(Continued from page 164.)

\* \* \*

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(continued).

### THE JAMMU RECTANGULAR STAMPS.

 HE circular stamps having been employed at Jammu exclusively, during by far the greater part of the time that they were in use, it seems to me to be convenient to consider next the rectangular stamps, which superseded them there for a short time, and which were used with them in that Province for some years later.

The original intention seems to have been to replace the circular stamps by two separate sets of rectangulars, one for each Province. In Jammu, however, only two values of rectangular stamps were ever issued, and after a very short time the three circular stamps were again issued there, and the circular and rectangular  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. were used concurrently. It seems a curious system, but there can be no doubt that such was the case.

The early history of these rectangular stamps was, naturally, mixed up with that of the Kashmir rectangulars; it was not until the end of 1875 that the distinguishing points between the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. of Jammu and the same values of Kashmir were fully recognised and properly described, and it is again to Dr. Legrand that we are indebted for their recognition and description.

Two *black* rectangular stamps, said to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a., were noted at an early date; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. before the end of 1866, and the 1 a. before October, 1867, as in the number of *The Philatelist* for that month they are described as having been issued for Srinagar. These were not, I think, the Jammu stamps; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. was the original of the illustration which for so many years represented the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *black*, single die of Kashmir, and the upper portion of that illustration is so good a copy of the upper part of that stamp that I have no doubt as to its identity. The 1 a., *black*, was probably also one of the Kashmir, but we have no special description of it. The fact remains that Dr. Legrand had not met with either of the Jammu stamps in *black* at the end of 1875—they were not in existence in any of the great collections in Paris at that date. Mr. Masson has found the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. *used* in September, 1867, and can therefore vouch for its existence, but the early *black* stamps are evidently of great rarity.

The first distinct mention that I can find of the *red* stamps is in *The Philatelist* for January, 1871: "We have seen a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna brilliant red on laid paper, varying from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue, in the greater width of the impression; the oval especially being wider."

The 1 a. is similarly described in *The Philatelist* for March, 1872: "We have examined a choice stamp in the collection of Baron Arthur de Rothschild. It is a vermilion 1 anna of the rectangular series; but the centre is larger, and the inscription of value (in Persian) is bolder and more spread out than in the ordinary 1 anna."

Between this period and the end of 1875 the *red* stamps had evidently become fairly well known; Dr. Legrand had no difficulty in showing that they were printed in blocks of four, containing three  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and one 1 a. stamps; a complete block was in a celebrated collection in Paris, and in the same collection was a single unused impression of each value in *ultramarine*. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. of this type had never before been seen in that colour by Dr. Legrand, but he possessed the 1 a. stamp in *indigo*, and there were two other copies of that value, in the same colour, in Paris.

The only other variety then known was the 1 a. in *emerald-green*, a few copies of which had reached Europe quite recently.

Dr. Legrand's list was as follows:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red, orange-red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a., ultramarine.
- 1 a., red, orange-red.
- 1 a., indigo, ultramarine.
- 1 a., emerald-green.

The *emerald-green* stamps are worthy of a little further remark. For many years it was supposed that only the 1 a. existed in that colour, the theory being that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamps, which must have been printed with the 1 a., had for some reason or another not been put in circulation, and had been destroyed. Now we know that practically the exact contrary was the case; at the end of 1892, or in January, 1893, the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison obtained a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *emerald-green*, and a few more copies have been found since, all, I believe, *used*. The 1 a. is even scarcer, and is, I think, only known *unused*, showing that the *green*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. were all issued, whilst a few copies of the 1 a. (which were not so much wanted) came into the hands of collectors.

This, to my mind, proves conclusively that the demands of Philatelists had nothing whatever to do with the varieties of colour of these stamps. As a matter of fact, we find that all the rectangular stamps of the Jammu Province (where Philately is supposed to have exercised so much influence) are of considerable rarity, except those in *red*, which seems to have been the standard colour for eight or ten years. The stamps in *black* and in *blue*, which appear to have

been in turn standard colours throughout the State, are scarce enough; but the most unaccountable, the most "fancy" (so to speak) of all, the *emerald-green*, are the rarest of all, and one of them I believe to be unknown in "philatelic" condition.

On the other hand, in the Kashmir Province, which was always accessible to collectors and dealers, and its stamps common from quite an early date, there were no printings in fancy colours at all, until long after the stamps had gone out of use. And, curiously enough, the Jammu plate was not then put to base uses, like the circular dies and those of Kashmir. Knowing, as we do now, that the issue of the circular and early rectangular stamps came to an end in 1878, I no longer believe that there was any printing of fancy varieties, in response to demands from collectors and dealers, while those stamps were in use.

What was the true reason for the stamps of Jammu, and that province alone, having been printed in an apparently unnecessary variety of colours? is a question which still awaits a satisfactory answer.

I will now list the stamps in the order in which they are placed by Mr. Masson.

1867.



Two values, printed from the same plate, on which they are arranged as shown in the accompanying illustration; the two upper and the right-hand lower one being  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamps, and the left-hand lower one a 1 anna. In the centre of each stamp are the value and date; on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. the first row of characters contains the date "1923" at right, and the words *nim anna*, reading from right to left, in Persian; the second row contains the value, expressed as *adha anna*, in Dogra characters, and the third line is the date in Dogra. In the 1 a. the arrangement is the same, but without the date in Persian figures. On the oval band, at each side of the Star at the top, are Dogra characters, reading *Jammu* and *Kashmir*, at left and right respectively; round the lower part is the Persian inscription, which is practically the same as that upon the circular stamps. Outside this band there are straight coloured lines enclosing the whole block of four stamps, and the spandrels are filled in with framework of white lines and dots.

It should be noted that these differ conspicuously from the other rectangular stamps, in the fact that the outer line of the inscribed band is really a circle, cut at each side either by the adjoining circle or by the

outer frame, and that there is no frame to the inner sides of each stamp.

Impression in water colour, on native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

1 a. "

These early *black* stamps are of great rarity, but Mr. Masson states that they can only be distinguished with certainty from the later impressions in the same colour by the circular obliteration in *magenta*, employed until the *red* stamps came into use. I have already alluded to the fact that the *black* stamps were unknown to collectors until after 1875. M. Moens obtained copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. early in 1876; they were shown at a meeting of the French Society on April 6th.

September (?), 1867.

The same stamps, but printed in *blue* water colour, on the same paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., indigo, deep ultramarine, violet-blue.

1 a. " " " "

These can also be distinguished from the later *blue* stamps, when used, by the *magenta* obliterations, but I gather from Mr. Masson's description that the shades of *blue* are different. He calls the later stamps *bright blue*, and I think he means by this the beautiful soft colour which I should term *ultramarine*, and which cannot be touched without some of it coming off.

1868.

Same impression and paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., red, orange-red, orange.

1 a. " " "

The *red* stamps are common enough, both used and unused, and that was no doubt the regular colour for several years; the *orange-red* and *orange* varieties are much less common, in fact it was supposed at one time that the 1 a. did not exist in *orange*. Mr. Masson, however, has found it (*used*, I believe), and we must suppose that at the time when that colour was used 1 a. stamps happened to be wanted, consequently the stamps of that value were used up and disappeared, while the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. remained in stock and reached collectors. The obliteration was impressed in *black*, at first with the round stamp previously used, and from the end of 1869 with the square stamp with rounded corners.

1874-76.

I assign the same date to the *Special* or *Experimental Printings* of the rectangular stamps as to the similar printings of the circular. Mr. Masson tells us that there was a reissue in *black*, which cannot be distinguished from the early printing except by the obliteration (which was in *black* instead of *magenta*), and in *bright blue*, as well as in the new colour *emerald-green*.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. (black).

1 a. ( " ).

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., bright blue (bright ultramarine).

1 a. " ( " ).

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., emerald-green.

1 a. "

The *black* stamps do not form an addition to our list; no doubt there was a resuscitation of that colour, for the stamps were unknown to collectors at the

end of 1875. The *blue* stamps also are not, I fancy, altogether easy to distinguish with certainty; but we may fairly assume that most of the *unused* specimens in *blue* and in *black* are of the later period rather than the earlier, unless some few of both were put aside when *red* was adopted. The *green* stamps I have already alluded to; we know that they were in existence as early as 1875.

1877.

Impressions in *oil* colour.

1. On native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	red, brown-red.
1 a.	" "
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	black.
1 a.	" "
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	dark blue.
1 a.	" "
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	green.
1 a.	" "

Here, again, the *red* stamps are fairly common *unused*; the others I have never seen. Mr. Masson states that all of these were very badly printed, and I can confirm this as far as the *red* stamps are concerned, the colour being apparently too thick and lumpy, rendering most of the impressions almost illegible.

On the other hand, there are beautiful clear impressions in *brown-red* and in *bright blue*, which Mr. Masson does not allude to, and which I suppose must be reprints.

2. On European laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	red, brown-red.
1 a.	" "

These appear to be scarce; I have only seen the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. copies used in October, 1877.

3. On thin laid bâtonné paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	red.
1 a.	" "

Of these I have only seen two very poor copies of the 1 a., but the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. must of course have existed. The paper is that commonly known as "foreign note," and is the same as the paper used in Poonch; the two specimens I have seen came, I believe, from the Kashmir remainders, but they were so badly printed and in such ragged condition that I think they must be originals. The fact that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. is still unknown on this paper is in their favour, and I know of no other impressions from the Jammu plate having been found among the remainders.

Finally, let me summarise the conclusions to which Mr. Masson has come, from examination of used specimens, in regard to the *oil* colour stamps, both circular and rectangular.

About July, 1877, or a little earlier, the use of *water* colours was given up in Jammu, and the stamps from that time were printed in *oil* colours.

By the end of that year the printing of Jammu stamps seems to have ceased altogether, in preparation for the new issue which came out in 1878. The Jammu rectangular stamps were soon used up (they

being evidently the regular stamps of the Province, as shown by the *red* rectangulars being quite common *used*, whilst the circulars are very much scarcer), and from January, 1878, the stamps in use in Jammu were the circulars, in various colours, of which there were stocks on hand; and these were practically all used up before the new stamps were issued.

There was thus no stock of remainders, either of the circular or of the Jammu rectangular stamps; that is Mr. Masson's opinion, and, after studying the stamps from an entirely different point of view, I fully agree with him.

*Reprints.*

As I have already stated, there are some very clear impressions of the Jammu stamps, in *oil* colours, which I gather must be reprints; I believe, however, that they were of comparatively early date (Moens lists them under "1881"), and they are not common. I only know them on very smooth, native-made paper, and in two colours, one of which is not listed either by Mr. Masson or by Mr. Bacon amongst the *oil*-colour stamps. These *bright blue* stamps I at one time supposed to be in *water* colour, but I now find that the colour is not soluble in water to any appreciable extent.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	brown-red.
1 a.	" "
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	bright blue.
1 a.	" "

Since writing the last paragraph I have received a letter from Mr. Masson, in which he tells me that he has examined one of the *bright blue* stamps, and was disposed to consider it a reprint in *oil* colour, but that Mr. Stewart-Wilson believed it to be in *water* colour. They are certainly very difficult stamps to classify, but it is equally certain that they are not printed in the old *water* colour, which is extremely soluble. I think it must be of a similar nature to that employed for some of the stamps of 1878, which seems to be neither one thing nor the other.

*Forgery.*

Mr. Masson describes in his book a forgery of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna of Jammu, which I have no doubt was made to defraud the Jammu Post Office, as he has seen it with an apparently genuine obliteration. I fear that I must have unintentionally led him astray with regard to this stamp, as he includes it among the imitations found in the official stock "on the authority of Major Evans, who received some specimens along with the other 'missing die' stamps and from the same source." This is a mistake. I have never seen any forgeries of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. rectangular stamps, either of the Jammu or the Kashmir Province, and I do not think there were any among the so-called *remainders*. This seems to have been a good imitation, but it has a frame all round, and thus more nearly resembles the stamp of Kashmir (to be described later); it has also the third and fourth characters on the upper right joined together at the top, so that instead of resembling rough letters "*ni*," the latter without a dot, they make a rough letter "*ni*." I presume it is in *red*.

(To be continued.)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the 1st published in the November number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. The prices now quoted are those that are given in our Catalogues for 1902. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE
Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Patiala, etc. . . . .	£411
Barbados . . . . .	322
Hong Kong . . . . .	294
Natal . . . . .	515
Fiji and Cook Islands . . . . .	337
Western Australia . . . . .	700
Special Transvaal collection . . . . .	2,682
Labuan . . . . .	145
British Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands . . . . .	621
Ceylon . . . . .	830
Queensland . . . . .	744
Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, etc. . . . .	601
Victoria (2 vols.) . . . . .	1,356
Tasmania . . . . .	747

\* \* \*

**The "King's Own" Postage Stamp Album.** I HAVE pleasure in calling the attention of my readers to a new Album, under the above title, which we are just publishing. The Albums are in the press, and will be ready about the middle of May. Prepaid orders can now be booked. Full details will be found on the outside back page of the *Journal*.

\* \* \*

**The Mozambique Company.** THIS Lisbon company recently sent out asking for tenders for the following lots of the first issue of 1892-3, surcharged on the Portuguese, with head in relief. The quantities that were offered were as follows, which we think it advisable to place on record:—

	Used.	Unused.
2½ reis . . . . .	—	43,604
5 " . . . . .	75,534	16,403
10 " . . . . .	32,162	52,222
20 " . . . . .	24,000	52,925
25 " purple . . . . .	10,000	16,210
25 " reddish purple . . . . .	—	12,375
40 " . . . . .	13,206	39,994
50 " . . . . .	12,887	40,697
100 " . . . . .	12,917	37,158
200 " . . . . .	10,026	39,994
300 " . . . . .	10,714	43,227

The circular stated there were almost as many more, stuck together and otherwise damaged, and that no tender would be accepted under £400. If the buyer desired, the unused copies could be postmarked at the price of 6d. per thousand.

We consider all this sort of thing is bad for the stamp trade, and wish that all these remainders could be burnt. Naturally the stamps will now be of but little value, and will be very materially reduced in price in the next edition of our Catalogue.

The other remainders of Portuguese Colonies, which were recently offered at auction, have not been sold, and we understand will not be sold, at any rate at present, although large tenders have been made for them. As soon as possible we shall publish lists of all the quantities that are sold (if any) of Portuguese remainders. We understand that one of the leading dealers in Portugal has recently sold his extensive stock of Portuguese, Portuguese Colonies, and Brazilian stamps to an English dealer, the sum paid being a rather high figure, but included in this lot were many of the better-class stamps not at all to be classed with any of the remainders of the rubbishy nature of the Mozambique Company.

\* \* \*

**Equipped at all Points.** SOME years ago there appeared in the newspapers notice of the dissolution of a scholastic partnership in the neighbourhood of London which was signed by one of the teachers of youth with "his mark."

Disclosures of this sort do not often hit one in the face nowadays, but a Northern schoolmaster came near to falling a victim to effrontery of a somewhat similar character the other day.

Being in urgent need of a tutor, he opened up negotiations with a "master of languages" whose invaluable services were on offer in the columns of a London newspaper.

Could he speak French? the schoolmaster demanded of this paragon. Oh yes; fluently. Had he a nodding acquaintance with Italian? Indeed he had; was excellently well versed in it, in fact.

These answers pleased the schoolmaster mightily, but he was an enthusiastic stamp collector, and pre-

ferred to have, if possible, a tutor with corresponding tastes, so he telegraphed the question:—

“Have you any knowledge of Philately?”

And back came the triumphant answer:—

“Can speak it like a native, sir!”

The negotiations ended abruptly.—*Tit-Bits*.

\* \* \*

**From the War!** A GENTLEMAN in High Wycombe has had a curious article handed to him by the local postman. It consists of a portion of one of the hard biscuits served out to the troops in South Africa, and was sent by his son, a

trooper in the Bucks Imperial Yeomanry, free from wrapping or label of any kind, the address being written in ink on the back of the hard-bake. In transit the biscuit had been broken in two, and half of it had disappeared. Fortunately the name and part of the address were intact, “High Wyc—.” In addition were the words, “Good luck! Wishing you a happy—.” Even the portion which arrived had been broken, and was carefully tied together by a thoughtful Post Office official. The biscuit bore no stamp or postmark, and nothing was charged on delivery, the postman handing it in with the laconic expression, “Sorry I am only able to bring half your luncheon, sir.”—*Telegraph*.

## The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 194.)

\* \* \*

### THE OFFICIAL STAMPS.

I possess no information as to the first issue, with the surcharge in upright capitals, in *black*, impressed horizontally on the 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 centavos, and diagonally upon the 2, 24, and 60 centavos. Why should the 2 c. exist with the surcharge in both positions? One would have supposed such a thing to be impossible, as there cannot have been more than one printing of this first surcharge, specimens of which are very much rarer than is generally supposed.



When was the second type of surcharge, in italic capitals, in *black*, brought into use? Certainly in 1884, but at what date? [It was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1884. Probably the issue took place in April or May of that year.—E.D. *Le T.-P.*]



This overprint was undoubtedly lithographed, but the same stone cannot have been used for all the values, as the stamps vary much in size.

There were four different sizes:—

1. 1 c., red (Sun).  
12 c., blue ( „ ).
2. 2 c., green (Lopez).  
4 c., brown (Moreno).  
25 c., carmine (Alvear).  
30 c., orange ( „ ).  
60 c., black (Posadas).  
90 c., blue (Saavedra).

3. 8 c., claret (Rivadavia).  
20 c., blue (Saarsfield).  
24 c. „ (San Martin); *roul.* and *perf.* 12.
4. 10 c., green (Belgrano).  
16 c. „ ( „ ).

There are thus four groups of values, and as the sheets in each group are of the same size, it would seem sufficient to have made up four plates of the surcharge; but this is not what was done, there is a separate plate, and in some cases two, for each value.

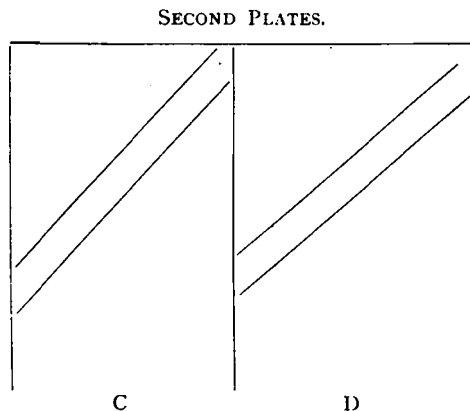
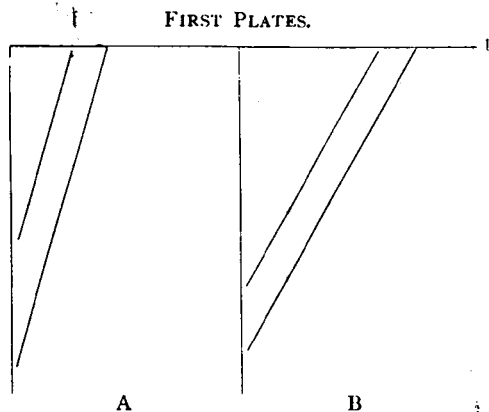
To understand the method of manufacture of the plates for these surcharges, it is necessary to examine entire sheets; these are not too plentiful, but having had the privilege of searching amongst the stock of M. Moens, I have been able to ascertain the following points:—Throughout the printings from all the plates, on all the values, there is but one type of the word “*OFICIAL*.” But, for some reason which I have been unable to discover, whilst all the impressions from the first plate and the earlier ones from the second are clear and good, not too heavy, with the letter “*C*” slightly open both above and below; the later impressions are heavy and thick, the “*C*” is no longer open, and the “*O*” is almost blocked up. The appearance is that of an impression from type that had become worn and clogged with ink, but the type of the surcharge remains the same.

There were certainly two plates for all, or almost all of the values; these plates may be distinguished by the angle at which the word is set. We shall see that this angle varies somewhat in the second plate [and also apparently in the first]; nevertheless, with a little practice one can distinguish at first sight the impressions from the two plates:—

In the first plate, the angle which the word makes

with the vertical is comparatively acute; it varies between the two extremes shown in the diagrams A and B. The impression is always sharp, without blots, and not too heavy.

*plates*, with the word making only a small angle with the perpendicular.



I suppose the method of manufacture of the first plate was the same as that of the second, but I have not examined sufficiently large blocks of the former to prove that such was the case, as the stamps with the first surcharge are much scarcer than those with the second, the proportion being about 1 to 5.

I think that all the values were to commence with surcharged with the first plates, and that those values that were most wanted were not surcharged with the first and then (immediately) with the second plates. [We are not certain as to the meaning of the author here, but, unless a negative has crept in that was not intended, we presume he means that the whole of the first supply of all the values was surcharged with the first plates, and that the second plates were constructed when a further supply was wanted.—Ed. M. J.]

Of the stamps surcharged with the first plates I know the following values:—

- 1 c., *red* (Sun), engraved in *taille-douce*. (This is the only stamp that is as common with the first surcharge as with the second.)
- 12 c., *blue* (Sun), typographed.
- 2 c., *green*.
- 4 c., *brown*.
- 25 c., *carmine* (I have only seen one copy of this).
- 30 c., *orange* (I have only recently seen a copy of this).
- 90 c., *blue*.
- 8 c., *claret*.
- 20 c., *blue*, rouletted.
- 24 c. " " " "
- 16 c., *green* "

The 12 c. (Sun), engraved in *taille-douce*, and the 24 c., perf. 12, cannot exist with impressions from the first plates of the surcharge; we shall see why later.

The 1 c. (Sun), typographed, and the 10 c., *green*, should not exist.

I have never met with the 60 c., *black*; nor with any values with inverted surcharge. But these may exist.

All the above refers to the surcharges from the *first*

plates, with the word placed more sloping (see diagram C D). I have examined some twenty entire sheets and large blocks, so that I have been able to form an opinion as to the method adopted by the lithographer.

From the original die of the word "*OFICIAL*," ten transfers were taken, and placed side by side all at about the same angle. From this row of ten further transfers were taken, and arranged one below the other so as to make up a plate of 100. Sometimes a row was not placed exactly straight, a sheet may not have been laid quite correctly, or a transfer being defective, it may have been erased from the stone and another inserted at a slightly different angle. This will account for the slope of the word varying more or less, as indicated in the diagram. But I have never found among the stamps surcharged with the second plates any copies with the word sufficiently vertical for it to be mistaken for an impression from the first plates.

It appears to me that, of almost all the values, there were two separate lots surcharged with the second plates; on one of these the impression is clear and sharp, on the other it is blotched, with letters too thick and the outlines indistinct. The fine and the heavy impressions must have been printed from the same plates, because if we take a tracing of an entire sheet of the clear surcharge and lay it upon a sheet of the same value with the heavy printing, we find that the surcharges correspond.

The earliest surcharges of all, with the word in upright capitals, appeared, according to Moens' Catalogue, in March, 1884, and the italic surcharges, in *red*, according to the same authority, in July, 1885. The *red* surcharges are all printed from the second plates; therefore, in fourteen months, three sets of plates for the surcharges must have been made:—

1. "*OFICIAL*," in upright capitals, seven plates.
2. "*OFICIAL*," in italic capitals, first series, ten or eleven plates.
3. "*OFICIAL*," in italic capitals, second series, ten plates.

Such a large number of plates would appear to be an unnecessary luxury, and I do not understand why

the first plates of the italic surcharge should not have served for the whole of the issue, the various printings of which cannot have been very large. But we have seen on other occasions, from 1858 onwards, that the Argentine lithographers had peculiar ways of their own. [We gather that it is only in the case of the *third* set of plates, or stones, alluded to above, that it is quite certain that a separate stone was made up for each value, as the author had not examined entire sheets or large blocks of impressions from the earlier sets. It seems possible that there were fewer plates in the earlier series, and that a complete set of plates was only made up when it was decided to surcharge a considerable stock.—ED. M. J.]

Let us now consider the various values, with the surcharges printed from the *second* plates of the *italic* type.

#### Black surcharge.

1 c., *red* (Sun), typographed, issue of 1882.

I have never found this stamp with a genuine surcharge. Does it exist, or should it be relegated to the same category as the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Official stamp, which never existed?

1 c., *red* (Sun), engraved in *taille-douce*, issue of 1884.

There can be no doubt that for this value, and this value only, there are two different plates of this variety of the surcharge. Of the one the impressions are clear and the lettering good; the letter "C" is much more open than in the other. The 100 impressions on the stone appear to have been transferred one by one, and not in rows of ten, as was the case with the other plate. The impressions from the latter are heavy and badly done; I have met with inverted copies.

2 c., *green* (Lopez).

Exists with fine and with heavy surcharge.

4 c., *brown* (Moreno).

Exists with fine and with heavy surcharge; the same plate was used also for the *red* surcharge.

8 c., *claret* (Rivadavia.)

In this case the transfers were in two rows of ten, and therefore only five transfers were required for the sheet. I suppose that this system was not very successful, as there are several copies on the sheet, especially in the second row, which are not in line, and which must have been replaced on the stone. This also exists with fine and with heavy surcharge.

12 c., *blue* (Sun), typographed, issue of 1882.

I have seen a single copy only, with fine surcharge. I do not think this value exists with the heavy surcharge.

16 c., *green* (Belgrano).

The surcharge upon this value is particularly well printed. There were two printings, as before.

20 c., *blue* (Saarsfield).

I have seen a single copy of this with the surcharge inverted.

24 c., *blue* (San Martin), rouletted.

Exists with fine and with heavy surcharge, the latter also showing many defects.

I do not think it possible that the 25 c., *carmine*, or the 90 c., *blue*, can exist with this variety of the surcharge; the stock printed from the first plates should have been sufficient.

60 c., *black* (Saavedra).

I have seen a copy with the heavy surcharge.

In spite of all the catalogues, I believe it to be impossible that the 10 c., *green* (Belgrano), can ever have been surcharged "Oficial." It must not be forgotten that the 10 c. rate became obsolete in 1878, and that the Official stamps were not made until six years later. The stock of this value, even if there was any stock left after the 10 c. stamps were surcharged "8" in 1877, might well have been used up in completing higher rates, so that there could hardly have been any remaining on hand in 1884.

I have never seen the 10 c. with a genuine surcharge; on the other hand, forgeries are plentiful. It would be curious if the only foundation for cataloguing this value with a genuine surcharge should be the fact that it exists with forged ones. Until, therefore, I obtain some better proof of its authenticity, I disbelieve entirely in the 10 c. Official. [In the original paper the 30 c., *orange*, is coupled with the 10 c. in both the foregoing paragraphs, but the author states in a note that since the paper was written he had seen a copy of the 30 c., with an undoubtedly genuine impression of a surcharge from one of the first plates. We therefore inserted this value in the earlier list and struck it out of these remarks.—ED. M. J.]

#### Red surcharge.

This is always printed from the second plates, and I am not sure that the surcharges in *red* should not be placed before those in *black* [from the same plates]. The printing in *red* having proved unsatisfactory, the *black* ink may have been immediately substituted for it. I am of opinion that the same plate served, in each case, for the impressions both in *red* and in *black*, but I have only been able to prove this in the case of the 4 c. [But since *black* was employed for the surcharges printed upon all the values from the so-called *first* plates of the italic surcharge, we may ask, Why should an experiment in *red* have been made upon certain values when the second plates were made? It seems equally likely that the *red* ink was used in the middle of the period covered by the use of the *second* plates, and that *black* was again employed later. This would account for the *red* surcharge on the 4 c. varying in clearness.—ED. M. J.]

2 c., *green*. The surcharge is in both *brick-red* and *carmine-red*, the difference being very distinct. The second seems to be the rarer.

4 c., *brown*. The surcharge is in *brick-red*, and exists both finely and heavily printed. This I do not



understand, as there was only one printing in *red*. Such was also the case with the 2 c.

60 c., *black*. With heavy surcharge only.

I have never seen the 24 c. or the 90 c. with *red* surcharge.

At the end of 1886, the 12 c., *blue* (Sun), engraved in *taille-douce*, was surcharged "OFICIAL," in thick, irregular letters, showing numerous defects and blotches. The transfers, as in previous cases, were in rows of ten, but one might almost say that all the 100 impressions are different; very thick and comparatively thin surcharges may be found side by side; inverted impressions are numerous.

24 c., *blue*; perf. 12. The same plate that printed the surcharge upon the 24 c., rouletted, was used for this stamp also; but it is worn, the impressions are thick, badly printed, and, as with the 12 c., impressions varying in thickness are found side by side. In the case of this stamp alone inverted surcharges are more common than those the right way up. [This is doubtless due to the design of the stamp, the top and bottom of which are very much alike, especially when the sheet is looked at from the back, as in laying it upon a stone.—ED. M. J.]

I have not seen the other varieties of surcharge—inverted, double, etc.—catalogued by Moens.

I do not hesitate to assert that 50 per cent. of the surcharges on the 1 c., 8 c., 12 c., and 24 c. stamps that are on the market are forgeries; and in the case of the other values the proportion of forgeries is nearer 75 per cent. Nine-tenths of the inverted surcharges are forged.

After studying this subject, I have had the pleasure (if it be a pleasure) of removing from my collection three very interesting inversions. It is true that the expertising of these varieties is very difficult; the angle of the slope of the surcharge does not help us, and there are variations in the thickness of the lines of the genuine surcharges and in the particular form of certain letters. *Reversed* surcharges [*i.e.* those that slope *down* from left to right] are necessarily false.

M. Marco de Pont, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1889, says that the Official stamps were done away with on January 1st, 1888. He adds that the Postmaster of the province of San Luis, not having paid any attention to the circular ordering the disuse of these stamps, thought fit to surcharge the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. values of the lithographed series with the word "OFICIAL"; but that the Head Office forbade the use of these stamps as soon as it heard of them.

The existence of an oblique "OFICIAL" surcharge, impressed upon the engraved 5 c. of the 1889-90 issue by means of an indiarubber stamp, should perhaps be attributed to some similar cause. I have found three specimens of this among a large lot of 5 c., *carmine*.

I do not pretend to have by any means exhausted this subject, in connection with which there are

numerous points that require further discussion and elucidation; but I think I must have exhausted the patience of my readers.

I have only to conclude by expressing my thanks to M. Moens, for having placed the whole of his vast stock of Argentine stamps at my disposal before it finally left his hands.

---

## The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

DR. EMIL HOLUB, the well-known Austrian explorer in Africa, died on February 21st, after a long and painful illness. At all times a very busy man, he yet found time to take up stamp collecting, and he became an extremely keen collector. Almost up to the last moments of his life he worked at his collection, which is now of especial value. Dr. Holub had a great fondness for the South African stamps, especially those of the Transvaal, which he collected on entire envelopes.

\* \* \*

OUR genial colleague, M. Dorsan Astruc, the Paris banker and well-known stamp dealer, has just been awarded the "Academic Palms." According to the *Journal Officiel*, M. Astruc has received this distinction as the result of his ability as a stamp expert. I believe that hitherto MM. Maury and Coyette were the only Philatelists who had received the decoration on account of Philately.

\* \* \*

IN at least one direction they do things better in France than is the case with some of their near neighbours. What would Mr. Henniker Heaton not give to have a Parliament to deal with as ready to lower the postage rates as is the French Chamber? As the result of a recent discussion, the French Chamber has authorised the issue of a postage stamp of half a centime, or less than one-twentieth of a penny. The new stamp will be of the nature of a "Local stamp," seeing that its use will be confined to franking newspapers circulating either in the Department of their origin or in the Departments immediately contiguous therewith. Cheapened postage has always justified eventually its introduction, and the introduction of a universal international penny postage is blocked by the fact that the majority of our sapient "lawgivers" do not understand the question, while they are impervious to argument. There cannot be a tittle of sense in a system which demands 2½d. for conveying a letter from Dover to Calais, and 1d. for forwarding a letter from the North of Scotland to Cape Town. However, the century is still young and the omens favour Mr. Henniker Heaton.

P.S.—This note was written early in April. On April 24th Reuter issued to the London Press the following telegram:—

## "AUSTRALIA AND THE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

"Melbourne, April 24.

"As the result of representations by New Zealand, the Australian Commonwealth has decided to admit without surcharge letters bearing a penny stamp from any portion of the Empire.—REUTER."

On April 25th the *Globe* published the following item:—

## "LETTER POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

## "IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"We are requested by the Postmaster-General to state that no arrangements have been made for reducing to one penny the postage payable on letters to Australia, and that all such letters should be prepaid at the rate of 2½d. the half-ounce as heretofore. Any letters bearing postage at the rate of a penny the half-ounce only will be liable to a charge of 3d. the half-ounce on delivery."

\* \* \*

A LONG acquaintance with the peoples of various parts of the Continent has given me an insight into comparative aspects of morality from a commercial point of view. I have friends in many lands, and thus I had better keep to myself the conclusions at which I have arrived. Still, I must say that there is something more than a seeming contradiction in the fact that, although Berne has been honoured by being made the headquarters of the International Postal Union, yet the making of forged stamps in Switzerland is not punishable by the laws of the country. This explains the light sentence given on February 25th to that master rogue who passed as Hauf, Jules Rapin, and Henri Bauche, for he was convicted only of "simple bankruptcy," and for all I know he may even now be in our midst and trying to palm off his forged stamps upon unwary victims. M. Bauche was, for some inexplicable reason, let out on bail when he appeared before a London magistrate, and he at once sought solace and shelter beyond the Channel. If ever he gets within our clutches again we shall know how to handle him.

\* \* \*

THE Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily Express* reported recently a most extraordinary instance of "redtapeism" relating to the dazzling discovery of an ordinary ten pfennig stamp. It appears that this stamp, value one penny unused, was found lately in the hall-keeper's room in the Law Courts at Altona, near Hamburg. The bewildered janitor reported his treasure trove, which was placed in the office of the registry for safe keeping. Next day there were "alarums and excursions," followed by the issue of a public notice calling upon the owner of the derelict penny stamp to claim it within six weeks; otherwise he must take the consequences, and the stamp would then be sold by public auction for the benefit of the Exchequer. This appeal was fruitless, and as no bereaved owner was forthcoming, the stamp was sold by public auction. The bidding was brisk, not to say animated; finally it reached a giddy height in comparison with the actual face value of the stamp. One by one the bidders dropped out of the race, and after an exciting contest the stamp was knocked down for the sum of 40 pfennige, or 4½d. The cost of carrying

out this charming and instructive example of "redtapeism" from beginning to end amounted to 11s. 3d.

\* \* \*

M. PALTZER, a stamp dealer well known to a former generation, died recently in Brussels. Of him it may be said truly, "If he had only known." M. Paltzer was a musician, and a pupil of the famous Belgian violinist, de Bériot. In 1852 he accepted an engagement as first violin in La Réunion. It was just at the moment that there had been put into circulation the stamps of 15 and 30 centimes, which are worth to-day from £120 to £160 the pair. M. Paltzer used rather more than £2 worth of these stamps, which were supplied to the artistes of the theatre by the manager, M. Lacoste. The stamp of 15 centimes was used for the capital, Saint-Denis, and the stamp of 30 centimes was used for Brule, a suburb of Saint-Denis, and for other places on the island. As obliterations were still unknown M. Paltzer himself obliterated the stamps which he used by writing across them his initial "P" in ink; moreover, as the stamps were innocent of gum, he stuck them down by means of wafers. M. Paltzer lived also in Mauritius, and through his hands passed the stamps that are hunted for so keenly nowadays. Unfortunately for him he did not suspect the brilliant future that awaited the early stamps of Mauritius, and he kept none of the many envelopes which he received. For nearly forty years M. Paltzer did the leading business in Belgium in the way of supplying stationers' shops with sheets of stamps for sale on commission.

\* \* \*

THE *Engineer* announces that at the request of the Russian Government the French Postal Administration prepared a statement as to the weight of letters, printed matters, and samples that might be sent over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Tien-tsin, and Peking; and also those for Japan and the Corea. The result is that the Russian authorities are now arranging for a regular service over the Trans-Siberian, in order to afford a Japan and China mail concurrently with the *Malle des Indes*.

\* \* \*

WE heard at once of the error "DEUTSCHES" in the newly issued German 3 pfg. stamps, and we hear now of a similar error in the 10 pfg. stamps. It is evident that these new stamps are being submitted to a very close scrutiny, for a reader of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes to tell that organ that he has made out the figures "15" on the left breast of Germania's cuirass. The *Tageblatt* says it at once examined the stamps and found that this is the case owing to the curious distribution of the shading, but that it is very hard to find the figures, and that when one has made them out they are seen at a glance ever afterwards. Thus the new German issue will form a valuable addition to German "ping-pong parties"; in the pauses of the game an unused stamp can be handed round with a request "to find the '15.'"

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on April 8th, 1902, at 7.10 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Sidebotham (chair), Boddy, Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Fagan, Frenzel, Gaffe, Cooper, Magnee, Melville, Meyer, Sutherland, Thompson, Thomson, Wane, Slade, and one visitor.

Messrs. Holbrook Bull, Edward Buhl, E. Lintels, F. B. Neyroud, and Courtenay Welch were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The date of the Annual Dinner was fixed for May 7th, and of the Garden Party at St. Albans for June 14th.

At the conclusion of business the Hon. Secretary gave a display of Mr. Vernon Roberts' collection of the stamps of Gambia, which was practically complete, all the issues (with one exception) being illustrated by unused panes in mint condition. The first issue, no wmk., imperf., was represented as follows: 4d., brown, block of four, strip of three, and three strips of two; 6d., blue, strip of two (very deep shade), and three singles. Wmk. Cr. and CC, imperf.: Entire panes of the 4d. and 6d. with a beautiful range of shades in pairs, etc. 1880 issue: Panes of all values, with a wonderful selection of shades in the 2d., carmine. 1887-9 issue: Panes of all printings.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

### The Philatelic Society of India.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Society was held on the 31st March, 1902, with Mr. C. F. Larmour in the chair. The audited accounts for 1901, which showed a satisfactory financial position, were passed and their circulation directed. Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis was elected a member of the Council in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, who has left for Europe. Mr. Hoffmann brought forward the subject of an exhibition next cold season, and it was resolved that inquiries be made and the members addressed in view to an exhibition of the stamps of the Indian Native States (both postal and fiscal) other than those of Imperial issue, and that should the proposal meet with an adequately favourable response the stamps be exhibited first at Calcutta, early in December, and subsequently at Delhi, at the Coronation Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts in January next. It was pointed out that the probable presence then in India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the London Philatelic Society, would add to the interest of the hoped-for philatelic displays. It was resolved to invite the Hon. Mr. D. P. Masson to contribute a handbook to the Society's series of handbooks on the stamps of Afghanistan. Mr. Corfield exhibited some interesting new issues that have not yet appeared, in the

form of advance specimens of the coning Indian  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna envelope (circular, green) and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna post card (chocolate-brown) bearing the Emperor's Head. These are the very first stamps of Edwardian design to reach India, and they will not be issued to the public until after the Coronation in June next. The profile of Edward VII., on both envelope and card, is that by Mr. Fuchs, already familiar from its appearance on the new issues of the United Kingdom. Mr. Corfield also exhibited advance specimen copies of a series of ten stamps of the Transvaal, from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s. These also bear the King's Head (Fuchs' design), but as a set are far more pleasing than the British issues. All are bicoloured, the execution being very fine and the full effect excellent. Latest advices, both from South Africa and London, are silent on the subject of this highly important and historically impressive series, and it is not known in India when they will be placed in circulation. Since the year opened Major W. Barratt, I.S.C., D.S.O., Mr. Fred. Rogers, Mr. Hajee Esmail Aboobaker Johari, Dr. B. W. Holmes, Mr. F. C. Dwane, and Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, I.C.S., have been elected members. A special expression of deep regret was recorded on the loss by death in South Africa of Colonel L. E. du Moulin, killed in action in January last. Colonel du Moulin was one of the original members of the Society, and prior to his departure for India the Secretary of the Dum-Dum Stamp Club. He was a Philatelist of distinction, and his loss to the pursuit in India is widely felt.

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

CALCUTTA, 2nd April, 1902.

## Answers to Correspondents.

A. B.—The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *blue*, is a chemical changeling from the ordinary *green* stamp.

F. E. W.—1. See answer above; the same is probably the case with the 1s. New South Wales. 2. The wmk. "SO" is part of the word "South" in the margin of the sheet. 3. The Abyssinian stamps have only recently been surcharged "Ethiopie"; the copies you mention were evidently used or postmarked before the overprinting took place.

R. A. B.—The Indian "Service" stamps are not infrequently found with the surcharge more or less misplaced. These varieties are of no special value.

C. T.—Mauritius, the surcharge on No. 135 is always in *blue* (see *Corrigenda* in the January number). Victoria, watermarks are frequently found upside-down; these varieties are not noted in the Catalogue. We should like to see your 10d. without wmk., but probably the note after No. 117 would apply. The  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. stamp you mention is Type 42, not Type 47. Switzerland, we do not know a 25 c., *blue*, of Type 7, but perhaps you mean Type 10; we noted this stamp perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  in January, and we believe  $12 \times 12$  is a variation of that gauge—the machine may not be quite regular. Perhaps you would let us see this stamp also.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

1902. <i>New colour.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½d., blue-green		0	1

## BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1901. <i>Pictorial Stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	Set of seven	3	6

## CRETE.

1900. <i>Without surcharge.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
25 l., blue	(No. 85)	0	4
50 l., lilac	(,, 86)	0	8
1d., violet	(,, 87)	1	3
2d., brown	(,, 88)	2	6
5d., green and black	(,, 89)	6	3

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — —

FEBRUARY, 1902. <i>Official. Commemorative Issue.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 c., black and carmine		0	2
5 c., ,, indigo		0	5
10 c., ,, green		0	9
20 c., ,, yellow		1	6

## GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. <i>Inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH."</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 pf., slate		0	1
3 ,, brown		0	1
5 ,, green		0	1
10 ,, carmine		0	2
20 ,, ultramarine		0	4
25 ,, black and red on yellow		0	5
30 ,, ,, ,, flesh		0	6
40 ,, ,, carmine		0	7
50 ,, ,, lilac on buff		0	8
80 ,, ,, carmine on rose		1	0
1 mark, carmine		1	3
2 ,, blue		2	6
3 ,, violet		3	9
5 ,, black and lake		6	3

### *Error of inscription, "DFUTSCHES."*

3 pf., brown, pair, with normal stamp	4	0
Ditto, in complete sheet of 100 stamps	8	0

## GREAT BRITAIN (LEVANT).

1902. <i>King Edward Stamp surcharged.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
40 paras on 2½d., ultramarine		0	4

## GREECE.

1902. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 l., brown		0	1
2 l., slate		0	1
3 l., orange		0	1
5 l., green		0	1
10 l., carmine		0	1
20 l., violet		0	2
25 l., ultramarine		0	2
30 l., purple		0	3
40 l., brown		0	4
50 l., red-brown		0	5
1 dr., green-black		0	9

## LAS BELA.

1901. <i>Type 1.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½ a., black on grey-granite		0	2

## NEW ZEALAND.

1898. <i>London Print. Reduction of Prices.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3d., yellow-brown (No. 194)		0	9
4d., dull rose (,, 197)		0	9
8d., Prussian blue (,, 203)		2	0
9d., purple (,, 204)		3	0
1s., vermilion (,, 206)		3	6
2s., green (,, 207)		7	6
5s., vermilion (,, 208)		17	6

## NICARAGUA.

1902. <i>Type 15. Lithographed.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 c., indigo		0	4
10 c., lilac		0	6

## PARAGUAY.

1902. <i>Lithographed.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., green		0	1
10 c., carmine		0	3

## ROUMANIA.

1902. <i>No wmk. Pink paper.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 ban, brown		0	1

## SALVADOR.

1900. <i>Primary Instruction Stamp.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., black on white		0	2

## SUDAN.

1901. <i>Military Telegraphs. Wmk. Crescent and Star.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 mils., brown and ultramarine		0	2

## TUNIS.

1901. <i>Type 2.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 c., carmine	used	0	1
15 c., grey	,,	0	2
25 c., blue	,,	0	2

### 1902. *Type 2.*

35 c., brown		0	5
2 f., violet		2	3

### 1901. *Unpaid. Type 53.*

1 c., black	used	0	1
2 c., orange	,,	0	1
5 c., blue	,,	0	2
10 c., brown	,,	0	3
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c. and 1 fr.	Set of eight unused	6	0

## UGANDA.

1902. <i>British East African Stamps surcharged.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½ a., black on green		0	4
2½ a., carmine on indigo		0	9



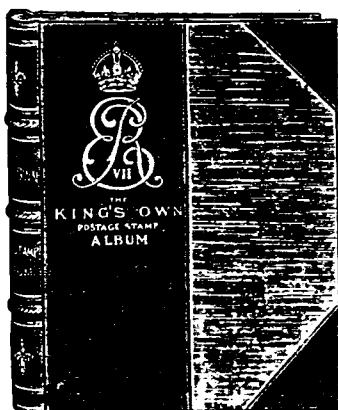
# THE KING'S OWN Postage Stamp Album.

READY ABOUT MIDDLE OF MAY.

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 will contain 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with *quadrille* background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page.

Exact size of Leaves from  
the outside edge,  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
available for mounting  
Stamps,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$ .



The Title Page is printed  
in the ROYAL COLOURS,  
with the  
KING'S CYPHER MONOGRAM  
AND CROWN.

## PRICES.

- K. O. I.—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, sprinkled edges.  
Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.
- K. O. II.—Handsomely bound in three-quarter Levant morocco, art vellum sides, bevelled boards, with Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, extra gilt back and edges.  
Price 21/-; post-free, 21/8; abroad, 22/6.

Either quality can be supplied in Royal Red or Royal Blue, and the colour desired should be stated when ordering.

PREPAID ORDERS CAN NOW BE BOOKED.

“THE STANLEY GIBBONS’ PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS.”

## No. 7. “GRENADA.”

By E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER.

THIS Work is the most important and interesting one that we have published up to date, as it comprises not only an exhaustive history of the stamps of Grenada, with their many intricate and minor varieties, but gives also a full and reliable history and list of all the stamps that have been perforated by Messrs. PERKINS BACON & Co., clearing up many points that have hitherto been in dispute amongst Philatelists.

The Handbook is illustrated with nine full-size autotype plates, viz.:—Two plates of the “A” and “B” perforating machine, two plates of “perforations,” three plates of the “Star” watermarked papers, and two plates of Grenada stamps; also a large number of illustrations throughout the text.

Price 7s. 6d. in strong Paper Cover, or 9s. 6d. bound in Cloth; post-free, 5d. extra.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Opposite Hotel Cecil),  
And 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Established  
-1856.-

CAPITAL,  
£75,000.

Vol. XII.

### RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
ALBUMS,  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

NEW  
PROSPECTUS  
OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues,  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	221
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	223
DANISH WEST INDIES. By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	228
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	229
CHATTY NOTES ON AUSTRALASIA. By A. F. BASSET HULL . . . . .	231
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGEN- TINE CONFEDERATION. By DR. JOSE MARCO DEL PONT . . . . .	233
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	234
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	235
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	236

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post free.  
 The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

A ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.  
 Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, que seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.  
 Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**NOTICE.**—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free.

No.	..	..	..	..	..	s. d.
No. 1	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 2	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
No. 3	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 4	..	..	..	..	"	1 6
No. 5	..	..	..	..	"	1 0
No. 6	..	..	..	..	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11	..	..	..	..	"	0 6
No. 12	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	..	..	..	..	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20	..	..	..	..	"	1 0
No. 21	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24	..	..	..	..	each	0 6
No. 25	..	..	..	..	"	1 0
No. 26	..	..	..	..	"	1 6
No. 27	..	..	..	..	"	2 0
No. 28	..	..	..	..	"	1 0
Nos. 29, 30, and 31	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
No. 32	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
No. 33	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 34	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 35	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 36	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 37	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
No. 39	..	..	..	..	Out of print.	
No. 42	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 43	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 44	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 45	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 46	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 47	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 48	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 49	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 50	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 51	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 52	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 53	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 54	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 55	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 56	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 57	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 58	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 59	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 60	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 61	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 62	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 63	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 64	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 65	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 66	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 67	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 68	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 69	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 70	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 71	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 72	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 73	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 74	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 75	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 76	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 77	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 78	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 79	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 80	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 81	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 82	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 83	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 84	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 85	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 86	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 87	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 88	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 89	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 90	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 91	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 92	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 93	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 94	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 95	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 96	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 97	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 98	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 99	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 100	..	..	..	..	each	2 0
No. 101 and 102	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 103	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 104	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 105	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 106	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 107	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 108	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 109	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 110	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 111	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 112	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 113	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 114	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 115	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 116	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 117	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 118	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 119	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 120 and 121	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 122	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 123	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 124	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 125	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 126	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 127	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 128	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 129	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 130	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 131	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 132	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 133	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 134	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 135	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 136	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 137	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 138	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 139	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 140	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 141	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 142	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 143	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 144	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 145	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 146	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 147	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 148	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 149	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 150	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 151	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 152	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 153	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 154	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 155	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 156	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 157	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 158	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 159	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 160	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 161	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 162	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 163	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 164	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 165	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 166	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 167	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 168	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 169	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 170	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 171	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 172	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 173	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 174	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 175	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 176	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 177	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 178	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 179	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 180	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 181	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 182	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 183	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 184	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 185	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 186	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 187	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 188	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 189	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 190	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 191	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 192	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 193	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 194	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 195	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 196	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 197	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 198	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 199	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 200	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 201	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 202	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 203	..	..	..	..	each	1 6
No. 204	..	..	..	..	each	1 6



# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

MAY 31, 1902.

NO. 143.

### • • Editorial. • •



GREAT deal has been written of late on the subject of Methods of Collecting, Limited Specialism, &c., and an article by Mr. Wetherell, in a recent number of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, treats with consider-

**Classification.** able detail of another aspect of the same important question. The fault of present-day collecting is not over-specialization, if we may use such a term, but rather what we would call a too universal specialism. We mean that it is not so much that the specialist specializes too deeply, as that every collector seems to think it necessary to be a specialist—which is impossible. Both of the things are impossible. The thorough student of a particular branch cannot go too deeply into his subject, every little detail of it must have his attention, even though some of those little details may in the end lead to nothing and teach him nothing, because until he has studied them he cannot tell whether they are of importance or not. On the other hand, it is not only impossible, but entirely unnecessary for every collector to study all these details and to attempt to collect every possible variety, and he can make a collection which will be far more generally interesting if he does not go too much into minutiae.

We are bound to confess that the cata-

logues of the present day, the dealers' price lists—there are practically no other catalogues in a handy form—do much to encourage this microscopical philately, by including varieties of all kinds and giving all of them equal prominence. But the fault is not solely with the catalogues and their compilers and publishers. Collectors demand a catalogue of this kind, and if it does not contain every variety that they happen to possess they are not satisfied; and then they use the catalogue, as we have remarked on previous occasions, not as a more or less incomplete list of the varieties that exist, but as a list of the varieties that they are bound if possible to obtain. The fact is that too many of us want to be specialists without the trouble of specializing; we like an album with spaces for every known variety, so that we have nothing to do but stick the stamps in them, and we do not always take the trouble to put those stamps in the right places; we like a catalogue from which we have only to order number so-and-so. And then when we learn, as we are certain to do if we keep at it for a little time, that the filling of the album, or the obtaining of everything noted in the catalogue, is a hopeless task, we call for somebody to classify the varieties, and tell us what we *must* try to collect, and what we may look upon as of minor importance.

Now the question is, are collectors going to

wait until somebody does all this for them, or can they not each do it for themselves, and instead of all forming their collections upon one model, develop a little independence in their methods? Let any collector with a little experience study the lists of the stamps of his favourite country, and he should surely be able to form some kind of scheme for the classification of the varieties, in accordance with their real importance and interest. Mr. Wetherell, in the article to which we have alluded, gives a very elaborate system of divisions and sub-divisions, but something more simple would suffice in most cases. Hardly any two countries can be treated in exactly the same manner, and we might almost say that no two philatelists will treat the same issues in precisely the same way. In most cases there is plenty of room for diversity of opinion, and there is no necessity in any case for absolute uniformity.

Very few general rules can be laid down. We would suggest, first of all, that it should always be remembered that stamps are, as a rule, issued for Government purposes, and not merely for sale to collectors; let us, therefore, first regard them from the point of view of the general public and the post office clerk, thus considering primarily their general design and colour; secondly, we would consider the precautions adopted for the prevention of forgery and fraud, consisting generally (apart from excellence of engraving and printing) in the employment of special papers and watermarks; and thirdly, the method of separating the stamps one from another, for the convenience of those who retail or use them. Here we have, roughly, the essential points. Each of these three heads may bristle with sub-heads; varieties of type and tint—that is of the same general design and of what is intended to be the same colour; varieties of paper and watermark; varieties of perforation, both in nature and in gauge. Every case will require separate consideration and study; what are minor varieties in one case may be even more plain and distinct than really important variations in another. All

this involves careful research, which is or should be one of the great charms of our hobby; it is this that makes us forget all our troubles and worries when we settle down to our stamps, and that renders stamp collecting a true recreation and diversion. If we want all the student work done for us, we may as well abandon Philately as a science, and content ourselves with simple little puzzles like reconstructing sheets of the red pennies!

\* \* \*

**Argentine Confederation.** So long ago as 1866, there came into the market considerable quantities of 10c. and 15c. stamps of the design of Type 2 in the Catalogue, that is with large numerals and narrow Greek border. In 1867 and later there was a long controversy as to the *status* of these labels, and the opinion, which was then adopted and which has been held by most philatelists down to the present day, was that they were of a similar nature to the so-called reprints of the same values of the second type of 1862, and had been produced by altering the design of the 5c. with large numeral. 'M. Moens went further, and accounted for this variety of the 5c. by supposing that it was printed at Rosario, during the civil war when supplies of the ordinary stamps could not be obtained, and this has been generally considered to be the true history of the 5c. with large numeral, though there does not appear to be any official foundation for it. Dr. Marco del Pont, the well-known authority on Argentine stamps, has recently published, in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, a long article on the issue of 1858, which throws a fresh light upon these large numeral stamps, and we produce in the present number the first portion of a translation of this article, which will be of interest we believe to many of our readers.



## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.



### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new 10s. stamp.

In continuation of our notes on the arrangement of the sheets of the new stamps, we glean the following from *Ewen's Weekly*: The values up to 1s., inclusive, except the 9d., are printed in sheets of 240, two panes of 120, and those in one colour only have a single line round each pane, and coloured blocks between the panes. Of the others we noted last month the arrangement of the marginal lines of the 1½d., 2d., and 1s. The 4d. has a continuous *brown* line and a *green* one broken at the corners. The 9d. is in sheets of eighty, divided into four panes of twenty; each pane has two continuous lines round it, and the spaces between the panes are filled with coloured blocks, alternately *purple* and *blue*. The 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. are printed in sheets of 112, two panes of fifty-six (seven horizontal rows of eight), but issued in half sheets. Each pane has a single line round it, and the space across the sheet is filled with coloured blocks.

The same journal chronicles the new 5d. stamp, also the 6d. surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS."

*Government Parcels.* 5d., lilac and blue.  
6d., purple.

**British Guiana.**—Messrs. Hamilton Smith and Co. kindly send us the new 6 c., which is, we presume, the stamp that we chronicled from hearsay in March as having the design in *purple*. This we find is incorrect, the stamp is in *grey-black*, with inscription at top and value tablet in *ultramarine*.

6 c., grey-black and ultramarine.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We have received a 3d. stamp of the type of the 1d. of 1893.

3d., purple; Type 14, *wmk. Cabled Anchor*.

**Falkland Islands.**—A correspondent sends us the ½d. in a rather darker shade than that of the stamps current recently, and informs us that this is a specimen of a fresh supply lately sent out from England. The colour is quite distinct, however, from the *blue-green* tint formerly employed.

**Fiji Islands.**—We learn from *The L. P.* that the 4d. has appeared in *deep lilac*, perf. 11 × 12.

**Gambia.**—We have received the new 1d. stamp, which we chronicled in March, and also a new ½d. of the same type. Frame of Type 2 in the Catalogue.

½d., green.

**Gold Coast.**—*Le T. Belge* announces the receipt of a whole series of stamps, of the types of 1891 and later, with the King's head inserted. The 2d., 3d.,

and 6d. have the value on *white*, as Type 4, and the rest have the value on a lined ground, as Type 3. The name and value are in the second colour given in the list.

½d.,	lilac and green.
1d.	" carmine.
2d.	" vermilion.
2½d.	" blue.
3d.	" orange.
6d.	" mauve.
1s.,	green and black.
2s.	" carmine.
5s.	" violet.
10s.	" brown.
20s.,	brown and black on red.

**India.**—*Chamba.*—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. tell us that they possess the ½ a. and 1 a. stamps, in their new colours, with the "SERVICE" surcharge, as well as with the ordinary surcharge noted last month.

*Service Stamps.* ½ a., light green.  
1 a., carmine.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bussahir.*—Mr. H. L. Ewen sends us some more varieties, some of which may still be originals.

1 a., vermilion, Type 13; *pin-perf.*, with "R. N. S." monogram in blue.

4 a., claret, Type 16; *imperf.*, with a monogram in blue-green, which we believe to be "R. S.," but it is much blurred.

Also the following, with the "P. S." monogram in *mauve*:—

½ a., brown-red; Type 11, on *laid*; *pin-perf.*  
1 a., vermilion, " 13, on *voove*; *imperf.*

**Mauritius.**—We give an illustration of the surcharge recently applied to the 18 c. stamp. The double bar sometimes shows as a single thick one only.

12  
CENTS

**New South Wales.**—*The Ph. R.* contains an interesting note by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton on the subject of retouches of the 2d. "Diadem" type of the 1860 issue. We are surprised, however, at finding that Mr. Beckton states that it was only recently that he "saw the first intimation in print I remember having noticed on the retouch of the twopenny Diadem," as a very full description of the plate on which the retouching took place was published in *The Ph. R.* for November, 1890. Dr. Houison, the author of the paper we allude to, shows that there were two plates of this value, on the second of which the impressions were more regularly placed (and we believe also rather wider apart) than on the first, thus rendering the sheets more suitable for perforation. The retouches extended over a block of four stamps, and were due to an injury to the plate caused by overheating. According to the history, stamps showing these retouches should only exist perforated, as there were no signs of retouching on the earlier plate, from which

the imperforate stamps were printed. Moens catalogued the retouched stamps in 1892, but as perf. 12 only.

**New Zealand.**—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith and Co., our publishers' agents in New Zealand, send us specimens of the 1d. Railway Newspaper Stamp on *laid* paper (as No. 458 in the Catalogue), but perf. 11; also the 4d. on the same paper and with the same perforation.

*Railway Newspaper Stamps.*  
1d., mauve on *laid*; perf. 11.  
4d., red " "

**Queensland.**—We are shown the 2d., Type 12, on thick paper with, we believe, the large Crown and Q watermark, perf. 13. We take this to be a printing of 1894-95 perforated somewhat later.

**St. Helena.**—An "original cover" is stated to be in the possession of a collector in the United States, postmarked St. Helena, Aug. 9, 1886, and bearing four different stamps, with bar of surcharge 14 mm. long, all perf. 12. The values are  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and 4d., the last of which is described as *lake* (presumably *carmine*, not *sepia*). Can these have been perforated by the machine that was applied to certain specimens (not issued) of the British stamps of 1884, and, if so, for what reason?

**South Australia.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 2d. orange, wmk. Crown and wide "S.A.," perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , and surcharged "O.S.," Type 51. This is a curious combination, the stamp without surcharge not being known with that watermark and perforation.

*Official Stamp.*

2d., orange, Type 6; wmk. Type 7; perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mr. Blockey sends us a copy of a letter, which he has addressed to a contemporary, on the subject of the unused official stamps of this colony, which are advertised for sale by our publishers and others. We do not think it necessary to publish Mr. Blockey's letter, because we do not believe that there is any necessity for explaining the fact of the existence of such stamps in the hands of collectors and dealers. Everyone knows that from time to time these unused stamps have reached collectors in perfectly legitimate ways; on more than one occasion the Colonial Government sold them at face value, and Mr. Blockey states that when used on official correspondence they are not invariably obliterated. Some of them may have come out in a more or less irregular manner, but even these are probably accounted for to the Government, officials sometimes using ordinary stamps on their correspondence and keeping the surcharged ones.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Selangor.*—In February, 1899, we alluded to a 10 dollars stamp, of the usual type, surcharged with a large letter "J," in red, which we guessed might indicate some fiscal use. We learn now from *Morley's Ph. J.* that various values exist overprinted "J" or "Judicial," and that our surmise was correct. The surcharge, on all except the 10 dollars, is in black.

**Tasmania.**—*The M.C.* chronicles some more values with V. and Crown watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.  
3d., brown.

**Transvaal.**—Messrs. Sallo Epstein and Co. send us a set of the long, upright, rectangular, fiscal stamps, postmarked at Volksrust on various dates in March and April of this year, and stated to have been used there for postage, as ordinary stamps were not obtainable. They are, of course, surcharged "V.R.I.," in black. Our informants state that they have seen the 1d. and 6d. postmarked "Ngomo" and "Rustenburg" also. We saw, in June, 1901, the 1d. of this type that had apparently been used in Rustenburg twelve months previously.

*Fiscals used for Postage.*

1d., pale blue.	1s., olive-yellow.
6d., rose-red.	1s. 6d., brown.
2s. 6d. mauve.	

We are indebted to Mr. Tamsen for some of the new stamps which were duly issued on April 1st. The head is the same as that upon our  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., etc., stamps, on the shaded ground which produces so poor an effect, and it is printed in grey on all values except the 2s. 6d. Our illustration renders further description of the design unnecessary, but it should be noted that the values up to a shilling have "POSTAGE" at left and "REVENUE" at right, while the higher values have "POSTAGE" at each side. The paper is watermarked Crown and CA, and the perforation is 14. We repeat the list, as it requires a certain amount of modification.



$\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey and green.
1d. " carmine.
2d. " mauve.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " blue.
6d. " orange.
1s. " sage green.
2s. " brown.
2s. 6d., lilac and black.
5s., grey and purple on yellow.
10s. " " red.

We gather that there is a large stock of the 3d. and 4d. stamps surcharged "V.R.I." still on hand.

**Trinidad.**—We have received the 5s. stamp in lilac, which we chronicled in May, 1900, but which appears to have only now been issued. The value is in mauve.

**Uganda.**—*Exwet's Weekly* chronicles an error of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. British East Africa Stamp, which we described last month as surcharged for use in this territory, a sheet having been discovered with the overprint upside down at the bottom on the last row. The sheet was evidently put into the press the wrong way up, and the mistake discovered after one row had been printed.

## PART II.

**Abyssinia.**—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the stamps surcharged "Ethiopie" are already obsolete, having been superseded on the 1st of April by a similar set overprinted *Posta*, in Amharic characters.

**Afghanistan.**—An article on the stamps of this country appeared a short time back in *Friedl's III. Br. Offertenblatt*. We have had it translated, and find that it calls for a little remark. It relates how Herr Friedl obtained a quantity of stamps of the circular design of 1881 and later, and of an oblong

type dated 1310, of which the round ones were pronounced forgeries by a specialist in Afghans in Berlin, who gives *nine* points of difference between the genuine and the forged. Now we have not seen Herr Friedl's stamps, and therefore give an opinion upon them with some diffidence; but from the enlarged illustrations that accompany the article, as well as from the detailed description, the so-called forged type appears to us to be the well-known variety catalogued under the date "1889-90," Type 40a in our publishers' Part II. Collectors in England and in India have long been familiar with this type, and we have never before heard any doubts thrown upon its character. We have in our own collection a pair of the 1 abasi stamps showing the two types *se tenant*, and proving that both dies were employed together for a time. Probably the second die was engraved because one was found insufficient to produce the necessary supplies of the lowest value; the first die does not seem to have been worn out.

The oblong stamps are stated to be of the design of which we gave an illustration in February, 1897, and we have always understood that these were fiscals.

**China.**—After all the discussion that took place last year, and even down to the last few months, it is rather amusing to see the 5 c. on  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., "B.R.A.," stamp chronicled in a "Continental journal" as a novelty, and the announcement gravely copied into English magazines, one after another, with the statement, "What the letters stand for is not known." Try the *M. J.* for June, July, August, September, and December, 1901, also March, 1902!

**Colombia.**—We learn from a document, of which a translation is published in *Le C. de T.-P.*, that there is a great want of postage stamps in this Republic, and that owing to the war and the unsettled state of the country it is impossible to obtain fresh supplies. In consequence, it was decided to bring into use some of the earlier stamps, which were withdrawn from circulation in 1892, and of which there are stocks on hand. These were to be surcharged with the date "1902," in colours differing from those in which the stamps were printed. We gather that the stamps in question are various values of the issues of 1886-89 and 1890-91. The Decree authorizing this is dated December 27th, 1901; it was published in the Government Gazette of February 28th, 1902, so we suppose the stamps may arrive before long.

**Antioquia.**—We have received the 1 c. provisional of November last, of which we gave an illustration in March, in *blue*.

1 c., blue; type of November, 1901.

**Cartagena.**—With reference to the Registration stamp which we chronicled last month, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us a cover on which is one of these stamps with the "surcharge" applied after it had been placed on the letter, showing that the overprint is done with a hand-stamp, which is also used as an obliterating mark. This, we have little doubt, is the original object of the hand-stamp in question; or rather it was probably intended for marking registered letters, and is also applied as an obliteration when an ordinary postage stamp is used

for the Registration Fee. The stamps thus adorned in sheets are, we suspect, done to supply a philatelic demand.

Messrs. Smith and Son tell us, however, that they have seen the Panama stamps surcharged "A. R." and "PANAMA," not only in sheets unused, but also used on letters with the overprint plainly a *surcharge* and not an *obliteration*. We should suppose that in this case also the overprint was originally a postmark, and that the demands of collectors first led the authorities to see the convenience of keeping these varieties in stock. Our informants state that they cannot say for certain whether the stamps thus used bore any further obliteration, but they think *not*.

**Tolima.**—Our publishers have obtained a specimen of the 5 pesos of 1887, imperf. (No. 83 in the Catalogue), with the value label "5 PESOS 5" upside down. It is supposed that one or more of the other values of this issue may exist in the same condition, but we have never been able to find them; perhaps some of our readers have been more fortunate.

**Crete.**—We give illustrations of the two types of the surcharge, which is still applied to the 25 lepta,

ΤΡΟΕΝΡΙΝΟΝ

ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΟΝ

and, we presume, to the higher values also as required. *The Ph. R.* tells us that one stamp, the forty-ninth, on each sheet of the first printing with the larger surcharge had the first letter of the word inverted. We gather from the same source that a second edition has now come into use, with the overprint in *very black, shiny* ink (and, we presume, with the error corrected).

**Denmark.**—We have received the 3 ore official stamp, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It may be of interest to note that these stamps are in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, with the words "KGL. POST-FRMK" in large outline letters, watermarked at top, bottom, and sides, and a Crown in each of the top corners, and a Posthorn in each of the lower.

Official Stamp.

3 öre, reddish lilac; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Dominican Republic.**—

We give an illustration of the design of the official stamps which we chronicled in March. We have now seen the originals, and are able to describe them further.

There seems to be a lot of history on them if we could but interpret it. There is a microscopic inscription over the door of the hotel (or whatever the building may be) which would perhaps give us a clue to the whole story, if it were legible, which it is not; underneath is "BALUARTE 27 DE FEBRERO," at left is "27 DE FEBRERO 1844," and at right is "16 DE AGOSTO DE 1865." The stamps are perf. 12.

**Ecuador.**—A question has been raised as to the nature of the large numbers of stamps of the 1894 and 1895 issues which have recently come on the market, and which have naturally caused the prices of those stamps to be very greatly reduced. Mr. Calman, who has always been the agent for the sale



of the Seebeck remainders, states that these are on exactly the same footing as the rest of their class, and were printed while the stamps were in use. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the Ecuador remainders have been kept back much longer than has usually been the case with Mr. Seebeck's stocks, and a dealer in France is now advertising the unused sets as *reprints*. We should like a little further information.

**France.**—We have received two new stamps, in a design which is a modification of that brought out in 1900. The word "POSTES" is now placed in the centre of the frame at the top, and the numerals (still without anything to show whether they refer to *centimes* or *francs*) are in a fancy shield in the right upper corner.

20 c., brown-purple; *perf.* 14 × 13½.  
30 c., lilac " " "

We have also the complete set for Hoi Hao, which we chronicled in February. The 15 c. is *grey*, not *blue*, and the European portion of the surcharge is in two words, all in capitals, "HOI HAO."

*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports that the 50 c. of the 1876 type, variety *a*, has been surcharged for use in Zanzibar.

5 a. on 50 c., carmine (var. *a*).

**French Colonies.**—*Djibouti*.—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la T.* relates his experiences in this colony in search of the recent provisionals. The Postmaster refused to supply him with any, but referred him to a local stamp dealer. He then goes on to point out the absurdity of making 75 c. stamps out of the 5 francs, and at the same time converting the 75 c. into 5 c., and adds some strong but not uncalled-for remarks upon the speculative nature of the whole job. The soil and climate of Africa seem to possess some special suitability for the cultivation of Philately.

Another provisional has just reached us, the 40 c. stamp surcharged "5 centimes" in *black*.

5 c. on 40 c., yellow and blue.

**New Caledonia.**—*L'Echo de la T.* states that only 1,750 of the 1 franc stamps were converted into 15 c. last year, as the rest of the stock of the higher value was found to be stuck together in blocks. We have also received two new provisionals, surcharged "N.-C.E. 5" and "N.-C.E. 15" respectively.

M. Bernichon sends us specimens with the overprint upside down. *L'Essor Ph.* states that there is a variety of the "15" with a small figure "1."

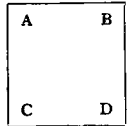
"5" on 30 c., cinnamon on *drab*.  
"5" on 30 c. " " " surcharge inverted.  
"15" on 40 c., red on *yellow*.  
"15" on 40 c. " " " " "

**Germany.**—*Alsace and Lorraine.*—The discovery is announced, in *La Gazette Ph. Iyonnaise*, of a curious variety of a 20 c. stamp with double impression of the background, a *blue* network inverted, and a *pale yellow* network the right way up, "the two together giving a *greenish* appearance which at once strikes the eye." Two copies have been found upon the correspondence of a business house at Lyons, one with a postmark of "Saar-Union, 25.9.71," the other dated "Buckenheim, 1.8.71." Are we to suppose that two sheets were thus printed and issued to two

different offices, or that stamps from the same sheet happened to be used at these two places upon letters to the same firm?

**German Empire.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* quotes from a German journal a description of two varieties of type of the 5 marks stamp that has just become obsolete. They differ principally in the shape and size of the figures "5" in the upper corners. In the earlier type the figures are smaller and thinner than in the later, and variety 1 also has the "o" in "GOTT," in the label at foot, too small, whilst in variety 2 the letters are all the same size. The stamps surcharged for use in the German post offices abroad are stated to be of the second variety, and are said also to be on thinner paper and not so sharply printed as the first.

The *D. B. Z.* states that the new 3 pf. stamps are printed in large sheets of 400, four panes of 100 stamps, each pane of which, we gather, forms a post office sheet. Denoting these panes by the letters A, B, C, D, as annexed, the error "DFUTSCHES" occurs on the fifth stamp in the fourth horizontal row of pane A, and on the tenth stamp in the ninth row of pane D, in one of the plates. In one case the lower limb of the letter first developed a crack and afterwards broke off altogether. Specimens showing the cracked leg are reported to be of extreme rarity and to be highly valued by sympathetic Philatelists, who know what it is to be cracked in other directions.



*Ewen's Weekly* describes two varieties of type of the new 2 marks stamps, differing in the inscription at foot, which is in German letters on one and in Roman on the other. The former will, it is stated, become obsolete when the present stock is exhausted.

**Greece.**—A correspondent in the Mediterranean tells us that he has never seen a used copy of any of the surcharged Olympic Games stamps of 1900, and that he believes that they were never really issued. Perhaps they were all bought up by enthusiastic Philatelists! He adds that he possesses the following stamps of Type 2, *perf.* 9: 1 l. and 20 l., used, and the 10 l. which he purchased at Corfu, in addition to the 5 l. and 25 l. on 20 l., which we noted in November, 1900, as coming from Astoko. This seems to be a semi-official perforation.

**Holland.**—*Curaçao.*—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of the 2½ c. on 10 c. of 1895 (No. 52 in the Catalogue) with the surcharge inverted.

**Surinam.**—We learn from *The S. C. F.* that a copy of the 50 c., Type 1, *perf.* 14, has been found surcharged "25 cent," as in 1900.

**Mexico.**—Under the heading "Philatelic Notes," *The L. P.* gives a long list of varieties of the 1895-99 issue, which are in Mr. R. Frenzel's collection, and we copy the following that are not in our publishers' Catalogue:—

1. *Watermark* "CORREOSEUM."  
5 c., *imperf. vertically*.  
5 c., *vertical pair, imperf. in centre*.  
3 c., *double perf.* 12.  
3 c., *perf.* 6.  
1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 20 c., *perf.* 6 × 12.

## 2. Watermark "R.M." in monogram.

5 c., imperf.

1 c., 3 c., 15 c., perf. 6.

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., perf. 6 x 12.

## 3. Watermark Eagle and "R.M."

5 c., imperf.

1 c., 5 c., 10 c., perf. 6.

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., perf. 6 x 12.

## 4. No watermark.

3 c., 10 p., imperf.

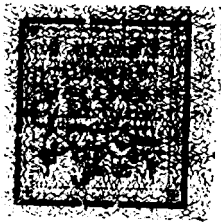
3 c., 5 c., horizontal and vertical pairs, imperf. in centre.

1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., perf. 6 x 12.

Mr. Frentzel states that "the watermark 'COR-ROSEUM' on the stamps of 1886-95 is always in a horizontal position, but I have a strip of eight stamps where this watermark is vertically placed on the third stamp." This description puzzles us greatly. Does Mr. Frentzel mean that one of the stamps in his strip of eight has the letter sideways, instead of upright? Because if so, it is probably only a case of a single letter on the frame (or the dandy-roll) having got loose and turned the wrong way, not of an entire watermark in the sheet reading vertically across the others, which would be practically impossible.

**Persia.**—We are glad to be able to strike out one or two of the provincials that we have listed recently, but we find there are plenty more to take their places. *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 5 kr. on 50 kr., *mauve*, does not exist, the colour of the original stamp having been wrongly given; and we gather from *Le T. Belge* that the 5 kr. surcharge does not exist in *black*, but it seems that it is to be found in *violet* as well as in *blue*, in combination with the "PROVISOIRE 1319" surcharge.

We have received the 10 c. of 1899 surcharged, in *violet*, "5—CHAHIS," in two lines with a bar between them, and followed by Persian characters;



also a series of type-set labels, the design of which consists of French and Persian inscriptions, within a square frame, on a ground of a fancy pattern, in *pale yellow* or *pale blue*, and surcharged with a device containing a Lion, in *rose*. *L'Essor Ph.* states that the surcharge we have seen on the 10 ch. has been printed in *black* on the 50 kr.

5 c., in *violet*, on 10 ch., blue on *greenish*.5 c., in *black*, on 50 kr., brown.

Type-set design, with pale yellow ground and surcharge in rose.

1 ch., grey.

2 ch., red-brown.

3 ch., dark green.

5 ch., red.

10 ch., olive-yellow.

12 ch., ultramarine.

We have seen all except the 1 ch., which is chronicled by our contemporaries.

The same, with pale blue ground.

1 kr., purple.

2 kr., olive-green.

10 kr., deep blue.

50 kr., red.

The same as the last, but without the rose surcharge, and overprinted with value "5—KRANS," in two lines, followed by Persian characters, in black.

5 kr., in black, on 5 kr., yellow.

All these are on white wove paper and imperforate.

**Peru.**—According to *Der Ph.*, a Decree has been published authorising the conversion of 48,800 10 soles stamps (out of a stock of 48,894) into 5 c. Unpaid Letter stamps. The remaining ninety-four specimens were to be kept on hand for sale to collectors! How kind! Postal requirements were not to be heeded. These purely philatelic soles appear to us a trifle *fishy*!

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Guinea.*—Among some sheets of various stamps that have recently come into the market our publishers have found the 40 c., *yellow-buff*, of 1885, with the large surcharge, Type 3, perf. 12½ and perf. 13½, but without the "Mozambique" error in the sheets.

**Roumania.**—We have received the 50 bani, on the paper tinted *pink* on the back, and with the compound perforation. There seems to be no doubt that Nos. 393 to 403 in the Catalogue, and others on the same paper, should come after Nos. 404 to 413, the paper with a large watermark having been used temporarily only.

50 b., orange, no wmk.; perf. compound.

**Spain.**—*Fernando Poo.*—We gather from various sources that a new set has made or is about to make, its appearance (some say one thing, some another; probably specimen copies have been seen). The design is stated to be that of 1899, with the date changed, and the series is a comparatively small one.

5 c., green.

10 c., blue.

25 c., carmine.

50 c., black-brown.

75 c., lilac.

1 p., rose.

2 p., bronze-green.

5 p., vermilion.

According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, these stamps are shortly to be replaced by others inscribed "GUINEA ESPANOLA," the island of Fernando Poo being united with Spanish territory on the neighbouring coast to form a colony with the new name. Other authorities state that these are to be two separate colonies with separate sets of stamps, which we fear is more probable.

**United States.**—It is now reported that one sheet of the 4 c. Pan-American label with inverted centre was discovered at the Government Printing Establishment and should have been destroyed, but that the Third Assistant Postmaster rescued it, had the stamps overprinted "SPECIMEN," and gave them away to his friends. It is stated, however, that unsurcharged copies of this error are known, but it is not believed that any were actually issued to a post office.

# Danish West Indies.

## A Few Minor Varieties.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.



**H**AVING recently had occasion to arrange a somewhat large stock of stamps of the Danish West Indies, I have noticed a few small varieties, some of which have not, I think, been previously noted in the philatelic Press. I have not made any serious attempt to divide these stamps into their numerous printings and papers—that is a work that will no doubt be attempted in the United States by a “Luff” or a “Holland,” when these islands are purchased by that great country.

The present brief notes are only a list of a few minor varieties I have met with mostly in the stock of our publishers.

1872-73. 3 cents; perf. 12½.

I have found one unused copy of this stamp on a *very thick* paper, almost indeed on a thin cardboard. It is with original gum, and in a full rich crimson shade.

1872-73. 4 cents, ultramarine.

These stamps were apparently carelessly perforated, and I have seen a small portion of a sheet imperforate vertically and perforated horizontally. I have also seen blocks of four stamps imperforate on all sides, the latter being rarer than the part perforated.



1873-79. 3 cents, carmine and grey-blue; perf. 14 × 13½.

A wedge-shaped flaw occurs in one stamp on each sheet of these stamps. It is on the left side of the crown, and I thought at first it was caused by the omission of three lines of the background (above the central circle and under the left edge of the crown), but having examined several specimens, I conclude that there has been an accident to one of the impressions on the plate, causing the flaw as illustrated above. If this is so, the damage must have occurred at an early period, as it comes in the thin semi-transparent paper of the first printings as well as in the later thicker papers. It is No. 78 on the sheet.

At least one sheet of the early 3 c. stamps escaped perforation, as I have a horizontal pair, imperf., *with wmk.* and proper gum.



Die I.



Die II.

In the 5 c. stamps I find two quite different types

of the large figure “5” in the centre of the stamp. These are illustrated above, enlarged some four times (linear) actual size.

*Type I.* occurs only on the thin semi-transparent paper of the first printings.

The distance between the shank of the “5” and the body is greater than in *Type II.*, and the curved portion of the “5” turning towards the knob is slightly thinner and produces more of a hook than is the case in *Type II.*

*Type II.* I have only found on the stout paper of the later printings. I find it much scarcer than *Type I.*



10 cents, brown and grey-blue.

A variety that occurs in all the 10 c. stamps up to and including the provisionals of 1902 is a dot inserted between the “T” and “S” in “CENTS,” as illustrated above, the dot varying in size and shape, as will be seen from the illustrations.

I have examined a full sheet of 120 stamps of the 10 c. and find this variety on—

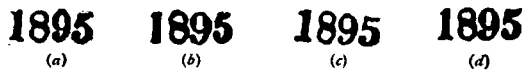
- The 1st stamp on 2nd row,
- “ 2nd and 5th stamps on 3rd row,
- “ 7th stamp on 4th row,
- “ 1st and 10th stamps on 7th row
- “ 2nd stamp on 9th row,
- “ 2nd and 4th stamps on 10th row.

Thus there are nine of the variety in 120 stamps.

1 cent, claret and pale green.

I have this stamp bisected vertically and used on portion of original, dated “ST. THOMAS 29.8.82.” I do not know of any ½ c. rate, or what this could have been used for, but it has every appearance of being perfectly genuine, so I place it on record.

1895. 10 c. on 50 c., mauve.



This surcharge was set up locally, and apparently the stock of the older stamps (the 50 c., deep mauve) was used up first, and later on the 50 c., pale lilac, was utilised in the same manner.

In the first printing of the surcharge there were some minor varieties, which so far I have not found in the second printing on the paler shade, so possibly the surcharges may have been reset or corrected.



The most prominent varieties are—

- (a) Small thin "9" in date.
- (b) Narrow "5" in date.
- (c) Long straight top to "5" in date.
- (d) Large top to "5" in date.
- (e) Serif of "1" broken off and apparently straight top in "10."

1902. 2 c. on 3 c., and 8 c. on 10 c.

Here there are, of course, the varieties with dot between "T" and "S" in "CENTS," as described under 10 cents, and I find a small difference in the shape of the "0" in "1902."

The "2" above the word "CENTS" occurs once in each sheet, as a narrow figure on No. 26 on the sheet.

In the date of both values there is a "2" with the lobe of the head broken off, this being the eighty-fifth stamp on each sheet; also several stamps on the upper part of the sheet may be found with the "1" and "9" rather widely spaced.

In the date on both values there are *eight* stamps with a straight-footed "2" in place of the usual curved foot. The positions on the sheet being Nos. 13, 16, 18, 58, 66, 71, 84, 93. Many of the figures 1 in the dates are battered and appear to be without serifs.

In the dates, No. 65 appears to have an inverted 6 in place of a 9, or it may be a thin 9 of a smaller fount.

I am informed by Mr. Carpenter, who has kindly lent me some sheets for examination, that there is a second printing of the 2 c. on 3 c., but so far I have not seen any of them.

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



**Destruction of** ON Thursday, May 22nd. last, a  
**Brendon & Sons' Printing Works.** destructive fire broke out in the  
fine premises of our printers,  
Messrs. W. Brendon & Sons,  
West Hoe, Plymouth, resulting in the total destruction of the two top floors, the machinery and engines being also considerably damaged by the tons of water used.

The fire was discovered at a quarter past twelve, when the workpeople were at dinner. The flames rushed up the lift shaft, which at once resembled a furnace, and the top stories were soon ablaze; before one o'clock the roof fell in.

The fire brigade of Plymouth is sadly inefficient, and it was twenty minutes after the first call before the first engine arrived, and then much valuable time was wasted before the hydrants were at work—the local papers being full of complaints of the inertness of the Town Council.

When the hoses were connected the top story was a mass of flame, and the firemen directed first attention to the rooms which were in danger. The offices are at the northern end of the building, and by taking a hose through these it was possible to gain access to the composing room and machine rooms. A hose was taken into the latter, and a second was turned on to the room in which the compositors had been recently at work. The result of these precautions was that the portion of the premises in which the most valuable part of the firm's property was lying was placed in a position to resist the swiftly encroaching flames.

Messrs. Brendon & Sons had about three hundred people employed at the time of the outbreak, and these will be out of employment until the firm can resume business.

It is hoped that a partial resumption of work will take place within a month—in the meantime we have made arrangements to put in hand at once new

editions of our albums and other books and publications, the work being taken up by Messrs. Hudson & Son, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

We have to tender to Messrs. Brendon and Sons our deepest sympathy in the great misfortune which has happened. Our connection with that firm has been an unbroken one of nearly 40 years, as Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons employed them on his earliest albums and catalogues before he left Plymouth (nearly 30 years ago), and afterwards at Clapton, at Gower Street, and lately at the Strand, the firm of Brendon and Sons have turned out an ever-increasing volume of publications for our firm, until the production has reached lately some

60,000 Albums per year,  
35,000 Catalogues " ,  
5,500 Journals per month,

and many other works.

The style, correctness and beauty of the printing coming from the firm of Brendon and Sons is highly appreciated by London publishers, and we shall look forward with pleasure to the time when they can resume our printing.

We understand that they have insurances of some £6,000 on their buildings and £20,000 on their plant; whether that will cover the loss or not we cannot say.

\* \* \*

**Our Loss by the Fire.**

OUR loss is, we regret to say, very large, and not more than one quarter covered by insurance.

Our own stock at Plymouth is divided into two distinct sets of goods. First, type and clichés; second paper and printed books.

The type and clichés comprise all the type used in the four volumes of the catalogue, the type of the list of publications, the set list and the wholesale lists. These are all kept set up in formes, so as to be available at a short notice, and are stored in a fireproof stone and brick vault along with about 21,000 large

and small sized blocks, used for illustrating catalogues and albums. The value of type and blocks would be some £5,000 to £6,000 and these are all safe and undamaged.

During the past ten years the demand for albums, &c., has increased enormously, and in order to produce cheaply it has been necessary to print *very large* editions, and as space in London at our offices and at our binders is quite limited, it has only been feasible to keep comparatively small stocks in London; and arrangements were made by which Brendon & Sons stored large quantities of our publications on their two top floors, which were of great magnitude.

This stock was unusually heavy just now, as we have recently printed an enormous edition of the Imperial Album, calculated to last three years, and of this we have only drawn out some six months' supply.

From our stock books we find that we have absolutely lost as under:—

11,790	volumes of printed Imperial Albums.
3,000	" " Century —"
8,000	" " Strand "
1,400	" " Improved "
3,200	" " Catalogues.
1,450	" " Postcard Albums.
1,420	" " "The Stamp King."
400	" " Stamps of the British Empire.
850	" " Book on Mulready Envelopes.

In addition to these books we have lost a new stock of fine paper which was only delivered last week, and which was to be used to print an edition of 25,000 of a new book we were just about to publish, entitled "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime," by E. J. Nankwell. Our nett loss (after deducting the insurance we have on paper and printed books) will be some £2,500 to £3,000.

\* \* \*

**Notice to the Trade.** One result of the fire is that, until new editions are ready, we shall not be able to supply—to the trade—a single copy of any part of the Priced Catalogue, nor any volumes of the Imperial Albums.

We can still supply to the trade from our London stocks:

Improved Albums,	No. o.
" " "	" 2, 3 and 4.
Strand Albums	" 14, 15 and 16.
Century Albums	" 21 and 22.
British Africa Albums,,	25 and 26.
British Empire Albums.	
All Philatelic and Oriel Albums.	
King's Own Album, and all	
Handbooks, etc., etc.	

\* \* \*

**New Editions.** The day after the fire our orders were placed for upwards of one hundred tons of paper, and work was at once commenced upon new Editions of the destroyed works.

We have already in hand an Edition of 25,000 Improved Albums and 15,000 Strand Albums, and work will be commenced in a few days upon the new Catalogues.

Catalogue Part I., Great Britain and Colonies, may be ready about September; Part II. about November.

As regards new Imperial Albums, we cannot

announce even an approximate date, but will do so as soon as possible.

We have a few hundred bound Imperials left, and these will be supplied at retail prices only as long as they last.

\* \* \*

**Coronation Holidays.** I have to give notice that the office and shop at 391, Strand, will be closed from Wednesday evening, June 25th, to Monday morning, June 30th.

Letters received after the morning of the 25th cannot be attended to before June 30th at the earliest.

\* \* \*

**Zanzibar.** I hope next month to commence an article upon the stamps of this territory.

I should be greatly obliged if collectors or dealers who possess any of the varieties mentioned below would be good enough to lend them to me for a couple of days, as there are various points I wish to clear up. The greatest care would be taken of the stamps, and they will be returned registered, and all expense of postage will be defrayed.

Indian stamps surcharged, any value, in full sheets or panes.

Zanzibar error, any values.

Zanzibar " "

Zanzibar " "

Broken "p" used for "n." Wanted to see 2½a., 4a., 6a., 12a., 1 rupee.

Defective "r" at end of word. Wanted 8a., 12a., and 1 rupee.

Two dots over the "ä." Wanted any value.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that has been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
St. Lucia and Tobago ... ..	£346
Gibraltar, Heligoland, Malta ... ..	324
North Borneo ... ..	235
New South Wales (2 vols.)... ..	1254
Straits Settlements (2 vols.) ... ..	796
Danish West Indies and Iceland ... ..	230
Niger Coast, Falkland Isles, &c. ... ..	544
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles ... ..	321
Cyprus and Uganda ... ..	255
Corea, Crete, La Guaira, &c. ... ..	151

# Chatty Notes on Australasia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.



## More Pacific Islanders.

NEWS comes by way of the *Australian Philatelist* that two more of the recently "protected" islands of the

Western Pacific are caterers for philatelic patronage. Niué (pronounced "newway")\* or Savage Island, and Penrhyn are the fresh claimants for attention, and their stamps, like their native rulers, appear in the garb of their conquerors!

The issue of these stamps is possibly due as much to Mr. Seddon's Scheme of Federation—New Zealand and all the British-protected islands of the Pacific—as to any outburst of philatelic zeal on the part of his friends or advisers. It is well known that the Premier of New Zealand cherishes a hope that another Commonwealth may be formed, with his colony as its centre, and embracing Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands, and all the thousand and one islets scattered over the broad Pacific, now proudly flying the Union Jack.

After the Samoa Agreement of 1899, by which Germany relinquished to Great Britain all claim to Tonga and certain other islands in return for undivided control of Samoa, a protectorate was established over the Tongan Group; and on the 20th April, 1900, the island of Niué was also placed under British protection by Mr. Basil Thomson, who went there in H.M.S. *Porpoise*, specially commissioned for the purpose. During October, 1900, just six months afterwards, Lord Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, visited the Cook Group, Niué and Penrhyn, and proclaimed their formal annexation to the Colony of New Zealand. Hence the issue of New Zealand stamps, "surcharged by means of a rubber stamp," for use in the two latter islands.

Beyond the desire to announce to the world, *per favorem philatelicam*, that New Zealand is lord of the Savage Isle, *et alii*, where was the necessity for postage stamps? Let us consult the authorities.

"Niúé, more commonly known as Savage Island, lies 1,000 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand, and 300 miles S.S.E. of Samoa, in the loneliest spot in that part of the Pacific. Its iron-bound coasts tempt no vessels to call for supplies. At rare intervals great four-masted timber-ships pass in the offing; more rarely still schooners call to replenish the stock of the traders and to carry away their copra." Thus Mr. Basil Thomson in his recently-published book on the island. Hazell's Annual gives the population at 5,000; Mr. Thomson says it is 4,576. The number of Europeans is not specified, but it cannot be one per cent. of the total, counting men, women, children, and missionaries!

Mr. Thomson says: "The traders make no fortunes in Niúé. In normal years the whole export of the island is about 350 tons of copra (dried cocoanut kernel), a few straw hats, and eight tons of fungus, which finds its way to China to be food for mandarins, . . . at a liberal valuation of £9 a ton for the copra, and allowing for the money brought back by returned emigrants, the entire income of the island is under £3,500 a year, and upon this modest sum the natives have to satisfy their new wants, the mission teachers and several independent traders have to live, and a fair margin of profit has to be found for the shareholders of

two trading companies, after paying the salaries of their local employés."

The Rev. Mr. Lawes and his wife are, I believe, the only white missionaries on the island, the mission teachers being trained natives. Mr. Head is the oldest resident white trader, and his half-caste son has also a store. There appear to be about four other traders, and the representatives of the Pacific Islands Trading Company and Messrs. Burns, Philip and Co., of Sydney. Many of the natives are educated sufficiently to read and write, but their external correspondence, it may easily be imagined, is not extensive!

Mr. Thomson says that the island is 13 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth, but the scale map published with his book shows the greatest length to be 15 and the greatest breadth 10 miles. There are 11 native villages, and one mission station on the island.

Penrhyn, or Tongarewa, is one of the Manihiki Group of six islets, and some rocks lying around 10° s. lat., and between 150° and 160° w. long. The area of the whole group is 12 square miles; the population is given by the Statesman's Year Book at 1,000, and probably quite 99 per cent. are natives. Again, where is the necessity for postage stamps?

\* \* \*

## An Erroneous Interpretation.

MEKEEL's philatelic sheet gravely announces that the letters G. F. B. on the Tongan official stamps stand for "Government Foreign Branch." As I mentioned in my articles on Tonga, published some time ago in *The Philatelic Record*, the letters are the initials of "Gauē faka buleaga," signifying "official postage." The "g" in Tongan has the sound of "ng"—thus Tonga is spelt Toga on the stamps.

\* \* \*

## 1874 Issue of New Zealand.

In a recent communication from Sydney, Mr. Maney-Lake informs me that he has seen a set of colour proofs of the 1874 issue of New Zealand. The colours are:—

- 1d. venetian red.
- 2d. blue.
- 3d. lilac.
- 4d. rose red.
- 6d. pale brown.

All are printed on the star N.Z. paper, overprinted "specimen," and perforated 12. The 1/- also exists with same perforation and overprint, but it is in the green colour of the stamp as issued.

I believe M. Moens held the opinion that a supply of these stamps on surfaced paper, but otherwise identical with the colonial print, was sent out by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., with the plates. Up to 1873 at least that firm was using a 12½ machine for Sierra Leone, and as late as 1875 for Barbados. Therefore there is nothing in the variation from De la Rue's more usual 14 gauge inconsistent with the theory that some if not all of the 12½ perforated stamps were printed by that firm. The curious point is that these colour proofs should be perforated 12—a gauge that is only found on some of the locally-printed stamps perforated after 1887 by the 12 × 11½ comb machine, and never, I believe, on any of De la Rue's printings.

\* NOTE.—The issue is no doubt a "new way" of raising revenue.

I should like to have some further information as to the history and origin of these colour proofs. If they were printed by the engravers, it is of course possible that they were sent out unperforated, and subsequently perforated and overprinted "specimen" in the colony. Again, they might prove to be locally-printed trial impressions made upon some suggested change of colour that was not carried out.

\* \* \*

### The Laureated N.S.W. Reprints.

To say that the unexpected re-appearance of Mr. Van Dyck on the philatelic stage, and his revelations anent the Laureated reprints, will surprise Sydney philatelists is to faintly express the real feeling which will be engendered. After a lapse of thirteen years, during which Mr. Van Dyck and his version of the affair were vainly sought for, he suddenly comes forward with a remarkable "certificate" dated from Paris, regarding the genuineness of a proof-sheet of the 8d. Laureated, in blue, which was submitted for sale at an auction in London the other day. The most extraordinary point about this certificate is the new and altogether unexpected light thrown on the vexed question of how the Jervis plates came to be used for re-printing—the Government having denied that they were ever so used. Referring to this proof-sheet in blue, Mr. Van Dyck says: "I certify that it is one of the two sheets (the other was a sheet printed in yellow) which were found in 1887 at the Colonial Secretary's office in Sydney, together with the copper plate engraved by H. C. Jervis, and a note in the handwriting of James Raymond, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, saying, 'If new plate has not arrived from London by end of the month, plate should be sent to Clayton to be made sharper.—J. R.'" Mr. Van Dyck then goes on to say that "The copper plates of the twopence, star, the sixpence, and the eightpence of the laureated series of New South Wales were destroyed at Sydney in 1887, after a certain number of reprints had been printed from them." He then gives details of the manner in which the destruction was accomplished, and from this statement (if true) it appears that such destruction was not under official surveillance.

When conducting an independent inquiry into this matter in 1889, I found in the Government Printing Office defaced plates of the 2d. "View," and of the three steel plates of the laureated 1d., 2d., and 3d., but there was no trace of the copper plates of the 1d. and 3d. Views, or the three copper plates of the 2d., 6d. and 8d. Laureated.

Perhaps Mr. Van Dyck, whose charming candour has at last been allowed expression, will now explain (1) how the 8d. plate "found" at the Colonial Secretary's office got out of that office; (2) whether the 2d. and 6d. plates were "found" at the same place and time; (3) whether the 1d. and 3d. View plates were not also "found;" (4) who performed the reprinting, and (5) by whose authority the property of the Government was consigned to the melting pot.

It would be interesting to know where the 8d. sheet in yellow, "found" with the plate, is at the present time.

London,  
10th May, 1902.

## The Wolmaransstad Provisionals.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

In the March number of the *M. J.* appears an admirable article dealing with the War stamps of the Transvaal, in the course of which the author, Mr. Emil Tamsen, touches on the Wolmaransstad stamps and confesses that he knows nothing about them. In the Editorial comments to the same a cutting from *The Australian Philatelist* is included, giving what is stated to be the history of these stamps. As there are many points to be satisfactorily explained before the real status of these Provisionals can be fixed, the following information, which I have gleaned from what I think may be termed reliable sources, may be of interest.

In June, 1900, a small British force took possession of Wolmaransstad, and the Commissioner accompanying it immediately took over the administration of Civil affairs, which, among other things, meant that he had, temporarily, to act as postmaster. When the post office was opened it was found that the Boer postmaster had taken all the stamps away with him, notwithstanding the fact that his flight had been somewhat hurried. The Commissioner did not want the trouble of franking every letter posted with his signature, so he appealed to the representatives of the firm of Messrs. Thos. Leask and Co., and found that they had a supply of stamps totalling about £10 on hand, which were requisitioned. This supply included some 1d. Commemoratives, all values from ½d. to 1/-, and possibly one or two of the 2/6 and 10/- stamps. From what I have been able to find out, Mr. Leask himself was not in Wolmaransstad at the time, but the store was in charge of a Mr. Cloustan. I met this gentleman in Kimberley later, and as we became very good friends, I was able to get him to tell me the full history of the stamps.

The Commissioner did not like to use the stamps as they were, so again approached Mr. Cloustan with a view to getting them surcharged. A quantity of rubber type used for marking goods, etc., was found in the store, and with this the necessary over-printing was accomplished. The word "CANCELLED" was struck over the inscription "S. AFR. REPUBLICK," and the letters "V.R.I." added below. At the end of a fortnight, during which time many of the stamps were used, the Boers re-occupied the town, and the British Commissioner, Mr. Cloustan, and several other English residents, made tracks for Kimberley. While in the Diamond City I became personally acquainted with the Commissioner, and he corroborated all Mr. Cloustan told me concerning these stamps. He had a few specimens of the ½d. and 1d. values with him, but the remainder of the stock not used was left behind.

[We have further ascertained from Mr. Poole, that the Commissioner in this case purchased the stamps from Messrs. Leask's agent at face value, and sold them at the same price, so that the British authorities actually carried the letters for nothing, and the stamps only served the purpose of saving the Commissioner the trouble of franking the letters with his signature. This system also caused the senders of letters to purchase stamps which did not in reality denote any payment of postage. It seems to have been a queer muddle; the Commissioner might have made up a little hand stamp with rubber type and sold impressions from it, thus really collecting postage, instead of only pretending to do so.—Ed. *M. J.*]

# The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*.



GREAT deal has been written about the postage stamps issued by the Argentine Confederation, but for all that their history remains a complete enigma. Conclusions have been arrived at without data and without evidence, and founded solely upon supposition.

M. Jaquier, of Morges, Switzerland, in the interesting and valuable paper upon all the issues of the Argentine Republic which he published not long back,\* has given a full description of the varieties to be found among those of the Confederation, preceded by some remarks upon them; but these observations are marked by the errors into which all those who have previously dealt with this subject had fallen. The doubts which had arisen, and which had caused so much discussion among collectors, still exist, and naturally so, since the history of the issue is still unknown, and that is exactly what is required to clear up those doubts.

The most puzzling, and at the same time the most important problem is that which relates to the stamps with large numerals. What are these stamps? When, where, and with what object were they printed? Absolutely nothing is known about this.

M. Moens' opinion, as given in his book on the stamps of the Argentine Republic, published in 1882, was that the 5 centavos with large numeral was printed at Rosario, and used there between September and November, 1861, and he states that the reason for its issue was the exhaustion of the supply of the 5 c. with small numeral in that city at a time when communication with Parana was interrupted by the war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation. M. Jaquier repeats this story, and makes certain observations upon the printing of these stamps, observations which, naturally, are mistaken because ill-founded.

The only thing that is known, so far, for certain is that this 5 c. stamp was in use, and this is known only because that stamp is found upon letters of that period; beyond that nothing is certain.

This ignorance is not altogether to be wondered at. Señor don Gervacio A. de Posadas, Director-General of the Post Office at Buenos Ayres, supposed, in 1864, that this 5 c. stamp with large figure was a forgery, and suspected that it had been manufactured in Europe. And General Espejo himself, who had the supervision of the printing of these stamps, declared in 1867 that all had been printed in one and the same type, and he was unable to account for the existence of two different ones.

As far as the 10 c. and 15 c. values are concerned, M. Moens says (in the book alluded to above) that when the 5 c. stamp was reprinted in 1866, the series was completed by printing two other values in the

same design, the result being that these were purely fancy articles. Assuming his premises to be correct, the deduction he drew from them was logical, and as no other explanation was forthcoming, this was accepted, and has been admitted as correct down to the present day. It may be noted, however, that Mr. Bacon, in his work upon reprints, expresses an opinion that the 5 c. stamps that had been considered reprints are remainders, and that the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps with large figures were prepared for issue, but never actually put in use.

Now, was there any reprinting?

We, personally, always felt a doubt about it, because, with all the investigations that we made, we could never discover where, when, or by whom the reprinting was done. We did not flatter ourselves that we could absolutely prove the contrary, because we knew the difficulty of proving a direct negative in such a case; but this consideration never led us to accept statements, in support of which there was no evidence whatever.

It was, moreover, supposed that the stamps with small figures had also been reprinted, a belief which is still held by some collectors, and which is based upon the fact of there being large quantities of unused copies to be met with.

Having recently obtained a considerable collection of documents bearing upon this subject, we have the good fortune to be able to clear away all these errors, to solve the doubts, to restore their true character to the stamps with large figures, and to show, as we have always believed, that there never were any reprints.

This documentary history is not quite complete; it contains, however, full details as to the quantities of stamps of each value that were issued, details which were unknown, or which at least had not hitherto been published. It consists, for the most part, of copies of letters and reports from General Espejo\* and original official memoranda, all of which,

\* General Don Jeronimo Espejo, whose centenary was recently celebrated, was born at Mendoza on September 30th, 1801. In 1816, while still a boy, he joined the army which General San Martin organised in that city, and with it was in the campaigns in Chili and Peru, and went to Guayaquil, as a member of the staff of that general, when the famous conference with General Bolivar took place. When these campaigns were over he went through the war with Brazil. He took part later in some of our civil wars under Generals Lavalle, Paz, and La Madrid. He left the country during the Dictatorship of Rozas, but returned when that was over and held various public appointments, among them that of Head of the Statistical Board, which held office at the time when the stamps we are considering were printed.

He was not only a soldier and a public official, but was also a historian, having written some important works, such as *The Passage of the Andes, San Martin and Bolivar, The Conference at Guayaquil*, etc. He was one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Institute of Buenos Ayres.

\* This is the paper from *Le Timbre-Poste*, a translation of which has already appeared here.—Ed. M. J.

at the death of the General, were found among his papers, and which we obtained opportunities of studying through our ex-member, Senor Don Juan P. Borchers, to whom we must express our gratitude, both in our own name and in that of collectors in general.

The originals of the notes and tables addressed to the Minister by the then Colonel Espejo are presumably to be found in the National Archives, where are lodged, still unarranged, the Archives of the Government of the Confederation, among which, perhaps, there are some other documents which would help to complete the history of these stamps. We have, however, no intention of attempting to search there, considering the undertaking a very arduous one and the results extremely doubtful. When these archives have been put in order, it will be possible to study them with some profit; in the meantime the documents which we have at our disposal are sufficient to clear up the principal points.

The most important portion of these documents consists of a series of tables, and although the reproduction of all these may be regarded by some as both unnecessary and monotonous, we intend, nevertheless, to do so, since they deal with the first postage stamps issued by the Government of this country, and for this very reason it seems to us desirable to have them published, as well as because they explain all the doubtful points.

### I.

To those who are acquainted with the history of our country, it will not appear surprising that postage stamps were not issued here until a comparatively late date, in spite of the example set by the neighbouring Empire of Brazil, which was the second country in the world to put in practice the system adopted by Rowland Hill. For the information of those who do not know our history, we will only state that from before 1840, the year in which the first postage stamps were issued in England, down to 1852, the country was under the Dictatorship of General Rosas, which was opposed to all ideas of progress; and that, when that Dictatorship came to an end, the Civil War broke out, causing the separation of the province of Buenos Ayres from its thirteen fellows, a state of affairs by no means favourable to administrative reform. However, in the Regulations for the Post Office Department, decreed at Paraná on June 8th, 1854, the first step was taken towards the creation of postage stamps by establishing, under Article 13, the system of prepayment of letters; that is to say, the payment of the postage by the sender, the principle of which was also admitted in the treaty of peace which was made between the Government of the Confederation and the State of Buenos Ayres on February 8th, 1855. Nevertheless, down to the end of 1857, no serious steps were taken in the direction of issuing postage stamps in the Confederation.

We have not found it possible to discover with absolute certainty by whom the first suggestion of the issue was made. All that we learn officially is that Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co., lithographers, made

an offer to the Government to print the stamps; it does not, however, appear that this was on their own initiative, nor is there any evidence as to who suggested it, unless it was Colonel Espejo. Later on we publish a letter addressed to the latter, in which he is stated to be the author of the idea, a statement which he does not appear to have contradicted.

Messrs. C. Rivière and Co. were printers, lithographers, etc., in the city of Rosario, province of Santa Fe, at No. 127, Calle de Cordoba, their agents at Paraná being Messrs. Cabot and Son.

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies & Clubs.

### Birmingham Philatelic Society.

THE following is a rough draft of next season's programme, more details of which will be published shortly:—

1902.		PROGRAMME.
Oct. 2.	Annual Meeting.	
" 14.	Display.	Mr. W. B. AVERY.
Nov. 6.	N.S.W. Sydneys and Laureated.	Messrs. R. HOLLICK, W. PIMM, and others.
" 20.	North American Colonials.	Messrs. W. PIMM and C. A. STEPHENSON.
Dec. 4.	Auction.	
1903.		
Jan. 15.	N.S.W. 1854-83.	
Feb. 5.	Lantern Display.	Mr. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
" 26, 27.	Auction.	
Mar. 5.	Paper.	
" 19.	N.S.W. 1884-1903.	
April 2.	Paper.	
May 7.	"	

The stamps of New South Wales will be the special work for the session, and we shall welcome any assistance from our members who cannot attend the meetings.

G. JOHNSON, B.A., *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*  
208, BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

### Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Fourth Annual Dinner of the Society was held at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, May 6th, 1902.

Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Oldfield, Boddy, Boyes, Bradbury, Buhl, Bull, Cool, Field, Frentzel, Gaffe, Hall, A. Hayes, G. Haynes, H. Haynes, Jones, Lawrence, Lord, Mellor, Meyer, Neyroad, Reichenheim, Reid, Sidebotham, Simpson, Gordon Smith, Sutherland, Thompson, Wane, Wills, Wickhart, Baron A. de Worms, Slade, and seven visitors.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman, in proposing the "Herts Philatelic Society," expounded the doctrine of the three stages of Philately, and traced the development of the Society from its chrysalis state to the favourable position it now occupied. Speaking in congratulatory terms of the rapid increase in the number of members, of the well-attended meetings, of the instructive and interesting programme, and of the sound financial position of the Society, he added that the Herts Philatelic Society must be humble-minded indeed if it did not feel a little proud of its progress and success. Adverting to the

approaching Exhibition, the Chairman explained fully that the rules were specially drawn up to give as far as possible the specialist and the medium collector the same chance of success in competition. The Exhibition previously held on these lines was a great success, and in spite of certain Press criticisms, there was no reason to believe that this one would not be even more successful.

Mr. C. R. Sutherland, in responding, stated that the Society was fortunate in possessing an executive of great energy and capability. The committee meetings were always well attended and the business of the Society thoroughly well conducted. Members found the evenings so instructive and pleasant that they turned up as frequently as possible, and induced their friends to become members in addition. All the officials were worthy of praise, and Messrs. Bradbury, G. Haynes, and Reichenheim were specially deserving of mention for good work in their several departments. Last, but not least, the Chairman, although not a member of the Exhibition Committee, had identified himself with that body, and earned the gratitude of all by his invaluable help in organisation, etc. The muster of members would have been greater had not illness and prior engagements prevented the attendance of several. Letters of regret, with wishes for a pleasant evening, had been received from (among others) Messrs. H. G. White, Castle, Avery, Ehrenbach, Bacon, and Lieut. Napier, and he was sure those wishes were being fulfilled.

The Chairman rose again to speak in eulogistic terms of the services rendered to the Society by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. These remarks were received with approval.

Baron A. de Worms then gave a display of his collection of stamps of the West African Colonies. All the great rarities and varieties were shown in unused, mint condition, and so great a philatelic treat was duly appreciated by the members.

Mr. John K. Boddy favoured an appreciative audience with two recitations, delivered in his well-known style. Both were enthusiastically received, and, had time allowed, Mr. Boddy's courtesy and good nature would have been put to a further test.

Hearty votes of thanks to Mr. Oldfield for his services as Chairman and to Baron A. de Worms for his display brought a pleasant evening to a close at 10.20 p.m.

The Exhibition will take place at the Rooms of the Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, June 7th, 1902, from 12 noon to 6 p.m.

Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieutenant Napier have consented to act as judges.

A majority of the members have promised to send exhibits, and the hopes of the Committee that the Exhibition would prove a success are now assured.

Admission to the Exhibition will be free of charge, but only by printed tickets to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, or to any member of the Committee. Applications for tickets from anyone interested in Philately will gladly be responded to. Ladies specially welcomed.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

## The International Philatelic Union.

THE Annual General Meeting and election of officers and committee took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Wednesday evening, May 7th. The Hon. Sec. presented a satisfactory report, showing 126 members on the roll. The President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), the Vice-President, Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President, Hon. Sec., and other officers, were re-elected for the ensuing year, together with the following committee: C. N. Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.P., Dr. Marx, M.A., P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, A. Sonn, I. C. Sidebotham, and H. Thompson. The President gave an interesting display of the stamps of Bolivia, illustrating the third stage of collecting (limited specialism), which was much appreciated by those present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

T. H. HINTON, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

## Correspondence.

*The Editor of STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.*

Sir,—Having read Mr. Tamsen's article about the War Stamps of the Transvaal I beg to send you some more particulars about the Vryburg Provisionals (Boer Issue).

I was at the time of issue in Johannesburg and, being a Committee member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, I took much interest in the issue and details. I called several times at the G.P.O. and made enquiries which were always met with great politeness.

1. The remainders were not all sold. Mr. Van Alphen surprised some of his friends, who were philatelists, by sending them a letter and Vryburg Provisionals as a present.

2. The quantity of 2d. stamps was 480, the meaning of "6d. (altered to 2d.) for £12" was that £12 worth of 6d. stamps were altered. The quantity includes the remainders. Altogether there were 2,400 each of the lower values and 480 each of the higher values overprinted.

3. The forgeries did *not* come from Johannesburg, but were manufactured either in Lourenço Marques or Capetown. I believe myself that they were forged in Capetown, as by the end of May there were none to be found in Johannesburg. In June they were offered freely in London and on the Continent by people who "said" they had returned from Johannesburg.

4. Although the P.M.G. had sent the order that the use of the surcharges must be stopped, he explained to me that the stamps could still be used as well as Transvaal Stamps, as the money for the sale of the stamps had gone to the Transvaal Post Office. Many collectors in Johannesburg sent unused stamps to Vryburg to be used for franking letters to themselves so as to get used copies on letters. Many arrived safely without a fine, many found their way to Vryburg but not back because there were other stamp collectors besides those in Johannesburg who wanted Vryburgs.

I myself asked the P.M. if I could use the Vryburgs for franking letters in Johannesburg, and he replied that I could, because the stamps were stamps of the Transvaal for reasons stated above. To test the case I asked a friend to send me a letter with a Vryburg stamp from Johannesburg to my address in the same place. This letter arrived and I had no extra fee to pay. The stamp was cancelled "Johannesburg."—Yours truly, AD. SONN.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ANTIOQUIA.

1901. Type set provisionals. "Centavo" inside the frame of ornaments below figure of value. Perf. 12.

	s.	d.
1 c., blue	0	1
1 c., pale red	0	1

## BRITISH GUIANA.

*Change of colour.*

6 c., black and ultramarine	0	4
-----------------------------	---	---

## CARTAGENA.

1902. New designs, surcharged, with small star in red. Perf. 12.

5 c., violet	0	2
10 c., light brown	0	2

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

Owing to the great demand for this country from America we have had to revise many prices, and the following are current quotations:—

Cat. No.		Unused.		Used.
		s.	d.	
5	1872. 3 c., rose, perf. 12½	10	0	
8	1873. 1 c., red violet, thin paper	0	9	
9	" 3 c., carmine and grey blue, thin paper	3	0	0 3
13	" 10 c., brown and grey blue, thin paper	4	0	0 6
14	" 12 c., green and lilac, thin paper	3	6	
16	" 14 c., " " "	40	0	
17	" 50 c., deep mauve " "	5	0	
18	" 1 c., lilac-rose and green, thicker paper	0	5	0 6
19	" 3 c., rose and grey blue, thicker paper	2	0	0 3
20	" 3 c., carmine and blue, thicker paper	4	0	0 3
22	" 5 c., grey and green, thicker paper	3	0	2 0
23	" 10 c., brown and grey, thicker paper	4	0	
26	" 50 c., pale lilac, thicker paper	6	0	
27	May, 1887. 1 c. on 7 c., yellow and lilac	2	0	
27A	" 1 c. on 7 c., orange and lilac	2	6	
28A	1895. 10 c. on 50 c., mauve	2	0	2 0
28	" 10 c. on 50 c., pale lilac	1	3	2 0
29	1898. 1 c., mauve and green, perf. 13 × 12½	2	0	
30	" 3 c., carmine and blue, perf. 13 × 12½	2	6	
31	" 5 c., grey and green, perf. 13 × 12½	4	0	2 0
32	" 10 c., brown and grey, perf. 13 × 12½	0	9	0 9
33	1900. 1 c., green, perf. 13 × 12½	0	2	0 2
34	" 5 c., blue, " "	0	6	
	1902. 2 c. on 3 c.	1	0	
	" 8 c. on 10 c.	2	0	

## FRANCE.

1902. *New types (designs of 1900 slightly altered).*

20 c., marone	0	3
30 c., pale violet	0	4

## GAMBIA.

1902. *Type 2, with Head of King Edward VII.*

	s.	d.
½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2

## GOLD COAST.

*New Type, with King's Head.*

1d., lilac and carmine	0	2
2d., lilac and orange	0	3

## GREECE.

1901. *Types 14 and 17.*

40 lepta, dark brown	used	0	3
50 " lake	"	0	3
1 dr., black	"	0	4

## HOI-HAO.

1902. *Stamps of Indo-China, Type 4, surcharged as for Canton.*

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 green	0	1
10 c., black on lilac	0	2
15 c., grey	0	3
20 c., red on green	0	4
25 c., black on rose	0	5
30 c., cinnamon on drab	0	6
40 c., red on yellow	0	7
50 c., carmine on rose	0	8
75 c., black on orange	1	0

## LABUAN.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6c., and 8 c.	Set of six	1	0
---------------------------------------	------------	---	---

## LIBERIA.

*Current Official Stamps surcharged "Ordinary" in black.*

1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 50 c., and \$1	Set of ten	25	0
---	------------	----	---

## NORTH BORNEO.

1901. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6 c., 8 c., 12 c., 18 c., and 24 c.,	Set of eight	2	9
--	--------------	---	---

## PERSIA.

1902. Provisionals, *surcharged*, in violet. 5 *chahis*, on 10 *ch.*, ultramarine (No. 196) *Type set on white paper with yellow network surface, and surcharged with Lion in frame in red.*

1 <i>ch.</i> , grey	0	1
2 " brown	0	1
3 " green	0	2
5 " red brown	0	2
10 " yellow	0	6
12 " blue	0	6

## ST. HELENA.

*New Type, with King's Head.*

½d., green	0	1
1d., rosine	0	2

## URUGUAY.

1901. *Official.*

1 c., green	0	2
2 c., vermilion	0	2
5 c., blue	0	6
10 c., lilac	0	9
20 c., pale blue	1	6
25 c., brown	1	9



# CHEAP SETS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES, FOR 1902.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Unused. † Used. \* Used and Unused. ‡ All Guaranteed Genuine. No Reprints.  
In ordering it is only necessary to quote Name of Country, Number of Set, and the Price.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>ST. HELENA.</b>			
2,592†	1866-62, imperf., rd., 4d., and 6d.	3	.. 40 0
2,593†	1864-74, rd., 2d., 4d., and 5s., rare perfs.	5	.. 65 0
2,594†	.. later perfs., rd., rd., ad., and 1s.	4	.. 12 6
2,595†	1884-95, 1d., 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., & 1s.	9	.. 3 6
2,596†	1890-97, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 10d.	7	.. 2 6
<b>ST. LUCIA.</b>			
2,599†	1864-84, rd., rd., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	.. 20 0
2,600†	1883-87, 1d., rd., 3d., and 6d.	4	.. 6 0
2,601†	1891-96, 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 4d.	6	.. 1 6
2,602†	.. 6d., 1s., 5s., and 10s.	4	.. 20 0
2,603†	1883-98, including Provisionals and two dies.	6	.. 1 9
<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>			
2,608*	1880-91, including three Provisionals	7	.. 5 0
2,607†	1881-91, 1d., 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	7	.. 8 6
2,608†	1892-97, including rare 5l. on 4d.	6	.. 15 0
2,609†	1899, 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	7	.. 2 6
2,610†	.. 1s., and 5s.	2	.. 7 6
<b>SARAWAK.</b>			
2,615†	1871, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	.. 2 9
2,616†	1883-92, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 25 c.	8	.. 2 9
2,617†	1889-92, Provisionals	4	.. 1 0
2,618†	1895, 2, 4, and 6 c.	3	.. 1 0
2,619†	1897-98, 16, 32, 50 c., and \$1	4	.. 7 0
2,620†	1899, Provisionals	4	.. 4 6
2,621†	1899-1900, 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 16 c.	7	.. 1 9
2,622†	.. 20, 25, 50 c., and \$1	4	.. 6 6
<b>SEYCHELLES.</b>			
2,625†	1890, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 16 c.	6	.. 3 3
2,628*	.. 2, 4, 8, and 10 c.	4	.. 2 0
2,627†	1893-96, Provisionals, including 36 on 45 c.	4	.. 7 0
2,628*	1893, 3, 12, 15, 45, and 90 c.	5	.. 7 6
2,629†	1893-97, 2, 3, 12, 15, 18, and 36 c.	6	.. 2 6
2,630†	1901, Provisionals	3	.. 1 6
<b>SIERRA LEONE.</b>			
2,635†	1876-77, 1d., rd., 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	6	.. 16 0
2,636*	1d., rd., 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	8	.. 12 6
2,637†	1883-94, 1d., rd., 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 10d. on 1d.	10	.. 9 6
2,638*	1883-94, 1d., rd., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	8	.. 4 9
2,639†	1896-97, 1d., rd., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	9	.. 3 0
2,640†	1896-97, 1s., 2s., and 5s.	3	.. 10 0
2,641*	.. 1d., rd., and 2d.	4	.. 0 6
2,642†	Long Fiscals converted into Postage Stamps	4	.. 6 6
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>			
2,641a*	1859-69, 2d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., and 2s.	7	.. 27 6
2,642*	1868-77, including 3d. on 4d., 8d. on 9d., and 2s.	6	.. 7 6
2,643*	1876-86, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s.	7	.. 3 0
2,644†	1877-93, including two varieties 2d. on 4d.	7	.. 5 0
2,645*	1877-94 .. various perfs. and Provisionals	12	.. 4 0
2,646†	1895, perf. 13, 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	7	.. 2 6
2,647†	1899, 1d., rd., 2d., and 2d.	4	.. 0 8
2,648*	1895-99, including 2d., blue-lilac	11	.. 1 6
2,649*	Official thick "O.S." 1d., rd., 2d., 4d., 6d., 6d., and 6d.	7	.. 2 3
2,650*	Official thin "O.S." close, rd., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s.	6	.. 5 0
2,651*	Official thin "O.S." close perf. 15, rd., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	4	.. 1 9
2,652*	Official thin "O.S." close perf. 13, 1d., rd., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	.. 2 0
2,653*	Official thin "O.S." wide, 1d., rd., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	.. 1 3
<b>SOUTHERN NIGERIA.</b>			
2,658†	1901, 1d., rd., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6	.. 3 0
2,657†	.. 2/6, 5s., and 10s.	3	.. 21 6
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>			
2,660†	Including first issue and four rare Provisionals	7	.. 25 0
2,661*	1868-72, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 30, and 90 c.	8	.. 7 0
2,662†	1882-83, including 5 and 10 c., "CC"	5	.. 7 6
2,663†	1883-91, 2, 5, 24, 30, and 32 c.	5	.. 3 9
2,664†	1883-87, Provisionals, including 4 in red, on 5 c. blue	5	.. 10 6
2,665†	1891-94, later Provisionals	9	.. 4 0
2,666*	1879-94, including old issues and many Provs.	17	.. 5 3

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—cont'd.</b>			
2,667†	1892-99, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 8, 25 and 50 c.	8	.. 3 0
2,668†	1899, four varieties of 4 c. Provisionals	4	.. 2 0
2,669*	.. "	4	.. 2 0
2,670†	1892-99, 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 8, 25, and 50 c.	8	.. 1 3
<b>JOHOR.</b>			
2,673†	1884-86, 2 c., various surcharges	3	.. 0 8
2,674†	1892-94, 1, 2, 3, and 4 c., and \$1	5	.. 7 6
2,675†	1896, <i>Kekahkotaan</i> , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 c., & \$1	7	.. 5 6
2,676†	.. <i>Kekahkotaan</i> , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 c.	6	.. 0 0
2,677†	1896-99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, and 50 c.	10	.. 4 6
2,678†	.. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars	5	.. 52 6
<b>NEGRİ SEMBILAN.</b>			
2,680†	1891-92, 1, 2, 2, and 5 c.	4	.. 1 0
2,681†	1896-99, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10 c.	5	.. 1 8
2,682†	1899, Provisionals, including rare varieties	4	.. 2 6
<b>PAHANG.</b>			
2,684†	1890-94, 1, 2, 2, 5, and 10 c.	5	.. 4 6
2,685†	1895-98, 3, 4, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	7	.. 5 0
<b>PERAK.</b>			
2,687†	1880-82, including various types of surcharges	7	.. 5 0
2,688†	.. later varieties	6	.. 4 6
2,689†	1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3 on 5, 1 on 2, and 2 on 24 c.	7	.. 2 9
2,690*	1880-95, including old surcharges	8	.. 1 9
2,691†	1895-99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10 c.	7	.. 3 6
2,692†	.. 25, 50, and 50 c.	3	.. 2 6
2,693*	.. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 50 c.	7	.. 2 6
2,694†	1890, Provisionals, including rare varieties	7	.. 3 0
2,695†	Service, 2, 4, 6, and 8 c.	4	.. 6 6
<b>Selangor.</b>			
2,697†	1881-82, including old surcharges	6	.. 4 6
2,698†	1891-98, 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 8, and 10 c.	7	.. 1 9
2,699*	.. 10, 50 c., \$1, \$2, and \$3	4	.. 32 6
2,700*	Various issues, including Provisionals	10	.. 2 0
2,701†	1890, Provisional issues, including rare 1 c. on 5 c.	3	.. 3 0
<b>SUNGEI UJONG.</b>			
2,703†	1881-83, old Provisionals	8	.. 7 6
2,704†	1891-94, 1, 2, 2, 3, and 5 c.	5	.. 2 9
<b>FEDERATED MALAY STATES.</b>			
2,708†	1900, 1, 3, 5, 20, 25 c., and \$1	6	.. 10 0
2,707†	1900-1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, and 50 c.	8	.. 3 0
<b>SUDAN.</b>			
2,710†	1897, 1, 3, 5 mils. 1 and 2 piastres	5	.. 2 9
2,710a*	.. 2, 5, and 10 piastres	3	.. 8 0
2,711†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 5 mils., and 1 piastre	5	.. 0 8
2,712†	.. 2, 5, and 10 piastres	3	.. 6 6
2,713*	.. 1, 2, 3, and 5 mils.	4	.. 1 0
2,714†	Unpaid, 1897, 2 and 4 mils., and 1 piastre	3	.. 2 0
2,714a*	.. 2 and 4 mils., 1 and 2 piastres	4	.. 2 0
2,715†	.. 1901, 2, 4, 10, and 20 mils.	4	.. 1 0
2,716†	Military Telegraphs, 5 mils., 1, and 1 piastre	3	.. 0 8
<b>TASMANIA.</b>			
2,719†	1870-91, 1d., rd., 2d., 3d., 9d., and 10d.	6	.. 4 6
2,720†	1889-91, Provisionals	3	.. 2 6
2,721†	1870-91, 1d., rd., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 4d.	6	.. 2 9
2,722†	1892-99, 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 10d.	6	.. 3 3
2,723*	1892-1900, 1d., rd., 2d., and 2d.	4	.. 0 4
2,724†	1900, 1d., rd., 2d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	8	.. 2 8
2,725*	Postal Fiscals, rd., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	4	.. 1 6
2,726†	1902, "V and Crown," 1d. and 2d.	2	.. 0 4
<b>TOBAGO.</b>			
2,728†	1880-84, 1d., 2d., and 1s.	3	.. 7 0
2,729†	1885-94, 1d., rd., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	.. 3 3
2,730†	1883-92, Provisionals	5	.. 8 0
<b>TONGA.</b>			
2,732†	1887-99, 1d., rd., 2d., 6d., and 6d.	5	.. 3 9
2,733*	.. rd., 6d., and 1s.	3	.. 1 0
2,734†	1899, 1d., ad., 1d., 8d., and 1s.	5	.. 21 0
2,735†	1892-94, Provisional, including scarce	7	.. 7 6
2,736†	1895, rd., 1d., 2d., and 7d., all on ad., blue	4	.. 60 0
2,737†	.. rd., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., and 7d.	4	.. 8 6
2,738†	1897, 1d., rd., 2d., 2d., 5d., 5d., and 6d.	7	.. 2 6
2,739†	.. 7d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 2/6	5	.. 8 9
2,740†	Service, 1893, 1d., 2d., and 4d.	3	.. 8 0
2,741†	.. surcharged, in black, 1d., 2d., 5d., 7d., and 10d.	5	.. 25 0

# THE KING'S OWN

## Postage Stamp Album.

**T**HIS 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 *quadrille* background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page.

Exact size of Leaves from the outer edge,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; available for mounting Stamps,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Title Page is printed in the ROYAL COLOURS, with the KING'S CYPHER MONOGRAM AND CROWN.

### PRICES.

**K. O. I.**—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, gilt edges. Price 7/6; post free 8/-; abroad 8/8.

**K.O.II.**—Handsomely bound in three-quarter Levant morocco, art vellum sides, bevelled boards, with Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, extra gilt back and edges. Price 21/-; post free 21/8; abroad 22/6.

Either quality can be supplied in Royal Red or Royal Blue, and the colour desired should be stated when ordering.

“THE STANLEY GIBBONS' PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS.”

No. 7.

# “GRENADA.”

By **E. D. BACON** and **F. H. NAPIER.**

**T**HIS Work is the most important and interesting one that we have published up to date, as it comprises not only an exhaustive history of the stamps of Grenada, with their many intricate and minor varieties, but gives also a full and reliable history and list of all the stamps that have been perforated by MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & Co., clearing up many points that have hitherto been in dispute amongst Philatelists.

The Handbook is illustrated with nine full-sized autotype plates, viz. :—Two plates of the “A” and “B” perforating machine, two plates of “perforations,” three plates of the “Star” water-marked papers, and two plates of Grenada stamps; also a large number of illustrations throughout the text.

### PRICE :

7/6 in strong Paper Cover, or 9/6 bound in Cloth; Post Free, 5d. extra.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Established  
-1856.-

CAPITAL,  
£75,000.

VOL. XII.

**RARE  
STAMPS**

Bought, Sold,  
OR  
Exchanged.

Stamp  
**ALBUMS,**  
1/- to £5  
EACH.

**NEW  
PROSPECTUS**

OF  
Sets, Packets,  
Albums,  
and Catalogues.  
SENT POST-FREE  
ON APPLICATION

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	237
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	239
MANUFACTURE OF THE BORDEAUX ISSUE OF FRANCE . . . . .	244
THE PROVISIONALS OF RIO HACHA. By W. F. GREGORY . . . . .	247
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	248
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGEN- TINE CONFEDERATION. By DR. JOSE MARCO DEL PONT . . . . .	250
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By PHILOLOGOS . . . . .	254
HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY . . . . .	256
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	256
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	257
INDEX TO VOL. XII. . . . .	258

TELEPHONE: 3190. GERRARD.

Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free

**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND LONDON**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION**

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post free.

The Journal is published on the last day of every month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, que seront déjà parus, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

**BACK NUMBERS OF THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"**

Can be had at the following prices, post-free.

		s. d.
No. 1 .. .. .	each	1 6
No. 2 .. .. .	Out of print.	
No. 3 .. .. .	each	1 6
No. 4 .. .. .	"	1 6
No. 5 .. .. .	"	1 0
No. 6 .. .. .	"	2 6
Nos. 7 to 11 .. .. .	"	0 6
No. 12 .. .. .	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18 .. .. .	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20 .. .. .	"	1 0
No. 21 .. .. .	Out of print.	
Nos. 22 to 24 .. .. .	each	0 6
No. 25 .. .. .	"	1 0
No. 26 .. .. .	"	1 6
No. 31 .. .. .	"	2 0
No. 37 .. .. .	"	1 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41 .. .. .	Out of print.	
No. 82 .. .. .	Out of print.	
No. 84 .. .. .	each	1 6
No. 87 .. .. .	Out of print.	
No. 100 .. .. .	each	2 0
Nos. 101 and 102 .. .. .	"	1 6
No. 115 .. .. .	"	3 0
Nos. 120 and 128 .. .. .	"	2 0
All other Back Numbers (post-free) .. .. .	"	0 3

**BOUND YEARLY VOLUMES of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.**

Vol. I. Sold right out.

Vol. II. (July, 1891, to June, 1892.)

Nearly 400 pages.  
Price, 10/-; post-free, 10/6.

Vol. III. (July, 1892, to June, 1893.)

240 pages.  
Price, 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)

Price, 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)

Price, 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

Price, 7/-; post-free, 7/6.

Vol. VII. and Vol. VIII.

withdrawn from Sale for the present, pending settlement of a legal action.

Vol. IX. (July, 1898, to June, 1899.)

Price, 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)

Price, 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

Price, 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

**IVORY POCKET RULE.**

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.

One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

Price 3/6.

Post Free, 1d. extra.

SUPPLIED IN NEAT CASE FOR POCKET.

**TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.**

Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.		PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/4 by 1 1/2	...	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	...	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 1/8	...	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	...	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B.	1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.
C.	1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.
D.	2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, etc. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz., three boxes and 3000 Mounts, for 2/8; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XII.

JUNE 30, 1902.

No. 144.

## • • Editorial. • •



**Death of Sir Daniel Cooper.** It is with very great regret that we have to record the death of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., which took place on the 5th inst., at Kensington, in his eighty-first year. Sir Daniel was not only a most enthusiastic philatelist, in the very early days of our hobby, but was also a most distinguished Colonial statesman, who had gained well-deserved honours in comparatively early life, and had continued to serve his country from time to time down to a very recent date. According to an account of his early career that was published in *The Stamp Collector's Annual* for 1881, Sir Daniel Cooper was born in New South Wales, in 1821,\* and after being educated in England, returned to that colony in 1843. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and when two Houses were established in 1856 he became the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In the following year he received the

honour of knighthood; in 1863 he was made a baronet; in 1880 a K.C.M.G., and in 1888 a G.C.M.G. The last public office that he held was, we believe, that of Acting Agent General in London for the Colony of New South Wales, in 1897-99.

In 1861 Sir Daniel Cooper came to England for the benefit of his health and the education of his children, and he resided in this country from that date, making periodical visits to Australia. It was about the same year, 1861, that he commenced the study of postage stamps, and laid the foundation of the great collection—which was sold in 1878 for £3,000, at that time considered a fabulous sum to be paid for an accumulation of stamps! Always a persevering and discriminating collector, he was a prominent member in the sixties of the little band of philatelists, who, even at that period, looked upon stamp collecting as something more than a mere schoolboy's amusement, as something akin to a really scientific pursuit. The collectors, who for some months previously had been endeavouring to form a Philatelic Society, for conjoined study and mutual assistance, and whose efforts were crowned with success in April, 1869, found in Sir Daniel Cooper one both able and willing to place himself at

\* We find in the daily papers a statement to the effect that he was born at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, on July 1st, 1821, and afterwards accompanied his father to Sydney, but we should fancy that the account given twenty-one years ago (probably on the authority of the person principally concerned) is likely to be correct.

their head, and to promote the objects which they had in view. He took the chair at the meeting at which the Philatelic Society of London was formed, was elected its first President, and held that office for nearly ten years. It would have indeed been difficult to find a more suitable president for the young society. Highly distinguished already in far more important fields, he lent distinction to a humble hobby that was almost in danger of being laughed out of existence. Among the most interesting philatelic problems of that day, were those connected with some of the early issues of the Australian Colonies, and no one was in a better position than the president of the newly-formed society to obtain official information upon such subjects. Early students of these matters, the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton and others, owed much to the researches made by Sir Daniel Cooper in 1870. He paid a short visit to Australia in that year, leaving England in April and again returning some eight or nine months later, when he exhibited at a meeting of the Society some very interesting specimens of Sydney views, laureated New South Wales, essays, &c.

During subsequent years no one was more regular than the President in his attendance at the meetings of the Society, and the reports show that even when he was unable to be present in person he frequently sent portions of his collection, or notes on the subjects to be discussed. In fact, for the first nine years of the Society's existence Sir Daniel Cooper was one of its most active members, and those who were then brought into contact with him will never forget the enthusiasm with which he joined in their studies, and the courtesy and kindness with which he presided over their labours. In 1878 he was induced to part with his collection, as we stated above, and it passed into the hands of the great Parisian philatelist, of whose treasures its contents form no inconspicuous part. Sir Daniel then resigned the presidency of the Philatelic Society, and to a great extent severed his active connection with it, but his name still remains in the list of members, and its removal by death will be regretted by all.

\* \* \*

## Vol. XII.

THE present number completes our Twelfth volume, and in laying it before our readers we would tender them hearty thanks for all the kind assistance that we have received in the past, and express a hope that they will continue to afford us the same assistance and support in the future. This number and the previous one have been produced under circumstances of some little difficulty. Owing to the disastrous fire which took place on the 22nd of May, and which destroyed in great part the premises of Messrs. W. Brendon & Son, of Plymouth, it became necessary to have these two numbers of the *Monthly Journal* printed elsewhere. All who are acquainted with the publications of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., know well what excellent work the Plymouth firm have always turned out; every one who has ever had anything to do with philatelic editing

and publishing knows how extremely difficult that kind of work is for any printers who are unaccustomed to it. We therefore feel that we are most fortunate in having found in Messrs. Hudson & Son, of Birmingham, a firm who were willing, not only to undertake to produce these two numbers (at very short notice so far as the first of them was concerned), but also to take the vast amount of trouble that their production has involved. We are not drawing any odious comparisons between the work of the one firm and the other; both are equally capable of producing excellent work. The great difficulty was—as any printer knows well—to match, in these two numbers, the type and arrangement of the ten previous ones, so that in the bound volume all may present a uniform appearance; and this we are sure our readers will acknowledge has been most successfully carried out.

The period at which the fire occurred was most unfortunate for our Journal; a great part of the May number was in type, and we were hoping very shortly to complete it and get it printed off. Fortunately neither manuscript nor proofs were lost, but all had to be re-set, which caused a few days' delay in the publication. Dozens of constant readers wrote anxiously enquiring the cause, fearing lest a tidal wave had overwhelmed the Strand, or a volcano had broken out at the top of Ludgate Hill. Their anxiety was a compliment alike to editor and publisher, a testimony to the excellence of the contents of the *Monthly Journal*, and to the usual punctuality

of its appearance. In regard to the present number, we are doing our best to get it printed before the Coronation Holidays commence, but we cannot guarantee that it will be sent out before the end of the month. We do not indulge in any prophecies on the subject, and if we did they would not reach our subscribers in time to allay their fears. But they need not be afraid, Volume XII. shall be completed in due course, and a dozen more shall follow, if the science of philately and the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., flourish for another dozen years, though we do not promise to edit them all.

## New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged, if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—The following cutting, from *The Times* of May 24th, is of some interest to collectors of unused official stamps:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that the Army official postage stamps issued for use in the offices of the several military districts, are in some cases sold to stamp dealers at a profit by those in charge of them, who, it is presumed, then replace these stamps by ordinary ones. Earl Roberts regards this practice as wholly irregular and most objectionable, and has instructed the general officers commanding to take such steps as may appear most advisable for its prevention."

It also affords further proof, if such were required, of the fact that the issue of these surcharged stamps at the present day is an utter absurdity. The sole object is the prevention of theft by clerks and messengers, by rendering the stamps incapable of paying postage on private correspondence; the only result has been to make them more desirable, and therefore more likely to be stolen in offices where there is no further check, and also to render it profitable to exchange them for ordinary stamps without perpetrating any actual fraud on the public. The old system, with a register of letters sent and postage paid, is the only safe one.

In the course of some excavations that have been made recently in New York, where they seem to have the same pleasing habit of digging up the streets as that which affords so much satisfaction to the citizens of London, several interesting curiosities have been discovered. "A bronze water bottle with a silver stopper and a human skull" perhaps owes its principal

peculiarity to a lack of punctuation, but in addition to this there was "a small steel box containing \$350 in Confederate bills, besides \$15 worth of British one-penny postage stamps of George IV.'s reign." We much regret that no detailed description is given of this uncatalogued variety.

**British South Africa Company.**—A correspondent tells us he has found a copy of the 4d., *yellow-brown and black*, No. 26 in the Catalogue, with the last letter of "PENCK" damaged, so as to make a letter "F." We agree with him in thinking that "it is quite as much an error as some of the other varieties." Accidents will happen.

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent has shown us a fine strip of six of the 4 c., *rose*, with double surcharge "Two Cents" and bar, Type 31. One impression of the overprint is slanting: it starts from near the top of the left-hand stamp and partly covers the correctly-placed impression on the right-hand stamp. The strip is post-marked "COLOMBO SP. 5 90."

**Cook Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of the 6d. and 1s. stamps, on *cream* coloured paper, watermark "N.Z." and star.

6d., violet on *cream*; perf. 11.  
1s., carmine " "

**Fiji Islands.**—We copy from *Ewen's Weekly* the following details as to the sizes of the sheets of the current stamps, and the watermarks to be found in them:—"The panes each contain fifty stamps instead of the usual sixty. In the ½d., 1d., 2d. and 5d. values, there are two panes, each with 5 rows of 10 stamps, one above the other; in the 2½d., the sheets contain

100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, all close together; whilst in the 4d. and 6d. a sheet is divided into two panes, side by side, each containing 10 rows of 5.

"Although Fiji stamps are themselves unwatermarked, the sheets of paper on which they are printed bear various watermarks, which sometimes occur on the stamps and sometimes on the margins round the panes. The ½d., 2d. and 4d. sheets just received show a portion of an ornamental design watermarked at the edge of the paper, and extending over the stamps at the right lower corner of the upper pane and right upper corner of the lower pane. Probably corresponding sheets occur with this watermark at the left lower and right upper corners, the original sheets of paper having been twice the size of the plate from which the stamps are printed and requiring to be cut in half.

"The sheets of 2½d. have the name 'SANDESON' watermarked along the edge of the left side.

"The 1d. sheets (perf. 11½ × 11) are watermarked in tall capitals in two lines—'New South Wales Government' on the 5th, 6th and 7th horizontal rows. The old sheets of 1d. perf. 11 × 12 show no watermark whatever."

**Gambia.**—We give an illustration of the new design for this Colony. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds another value to the two already chronicled.

3d., mauve and blue.

**Grenada.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the new set of stamps with the King's head, which we gather is as follows:—

½d.,	lilac and green	(as Type 18).
1d.	"	carmine ( " 17).
2d.	"	brown ( " 17).
2½d.	"	on blue ( " 18).
3d.	"	and ochre ( " 18).
6d.	"	green ( " 17).
1s.,	green and ochre	( " 18).
2s.	"	blue ( " 18).
5s.	"	carmine ( " 17).
10s.	"	mauve ( " 18).

**Hong-kong.**—*The Ph. J. of I.* states that the 12 c. with "C A" watermark exists in *pale blue*, as well as in the deeper shade.

**India.** *Gwalior.* We gather from *The Ph. J. of I.* that some more varieties of surcharge have been found. The Hindi surcharge on the last stamp in the lower pane of the 3 pies is too much to the right, instead of being directly under "GWALIOR." There is a long "R" on the second stamp in the last row of the lower pane, of the ½ a. and ¾ a. The small "G" occurs on the 3 a. and 4 a., as well as on the lower values. The small "R" is found on the ½ a., 1 a., and 4a., on the third stamp in the last row but one of the top pane.

**Puttialla.**—*The Ph. J. of I.* states that the 1 a., *carmine*, has appeared with the "PATIALA" surcharge. 1 a., *carmine*.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhor.*—There has been some discussion in the magazines as to the possibility of there being any use for a State issue of postage stamps here, and we published in January some information which professed to show that there was still a State Post Office in Bhor, though it did not do much business. We are glad, however, to learn from

the following letter, received by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son, that such is not the case, and that the stamp of last year may be safely struck out of our lists.

"Office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India,  
Calcutta, 22nd April, 1902.

"Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter dated the 10th October, 1901, containing an enquiry relative to the stamps issued by the Bhor Native State, I have the honour to say that, as the postal arrangements within the State in question are managed by this Department, there is no scope for the use of the Bhor Native State stamps for the payment of postage within that State.

"I have, etc.,

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

"Asst. Director-General."

**Bussahir.**—We have the best authority for stating that native *postage stamps* are no longer used in this State, and have not been in use for more than a year past. The recent varieties are therefore, for the most part, at all events, of a purely fancy nature. Those with the "R. S." or "R. N. S." monogram may be remainders, those with "P. S." are fancy reprints, so far as the surcharge is concerned, and the recent ½ a. and ¾ a. on *laid* are altogether posthumous. We understand that the proper pronunciation of the name of this State is "Basher," or "Bosher."

**Las Bela.**—Mr. J. M. Minwala kindly sends us a sheet of the ½ a. on a *pale green* paper, which appears to be from a recent printing; there are sixteen stamps, in four rows of four. We have also seen a sheet on the *light grey-granite* paper, in the same size as before, but without the "B F L A" error, and plainly from a different stone to that of the sheet we described in January. The new sheet is from another stone again.

½ a., black on *pale green*.

**Sirmoor.**—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* states that the Post Office of Sirmoor was really taken over by the Imperial authorities from April 1st.

**New South Wales.**—*The Australian Ph.* states that the current 2d. stamp has been found imperforate; four sheets are said to have been purchased at a post office, one half of each sheet being perforated and the other imperforate.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 3d. and 6d., local print, imperf. vertically. It appears to be quite true that some of the stamps of this colony have been overprinted for use in two islands which have recently been adopted. We therefore copy the following from the same journal:—

1d. *carmine*, *wmk.* N. Z. and *Star, Basted Mills paper.*

(a) With "NEUE" and value, in *blue*: perf. 11 × 14.  
(b) With "PENRHYN ISLAND" and value, in *black*: perf. 11.

We learn from other sources that ½d. and 2½d. stamps have been similarly treated, but no details are given as to paper, perforation, &c.

A correspondent at Dunedin assures us that the stamps surcharged "O.P.S.O.", the authenticity of which has been denied, are quite genuine, and that they are used at the G.P.O. on official correspondence between that department and places abroad. He has seen the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. thus surcharged in sheets.





Messrs. Wilcox, Smith and Co., our publishers agents in New Zealand, send us sheets of the ½d. and 1d. on what they tell us is the "Permanent" New Zealand paper, and we sincerely trust that the list of varieties of *paper* at all events may be closed for the present. The watermark in this paper is the single-line "N.Z." and Star, with the letters above; and the arrangement, marginal inscriptions, &c., are the same as those described in February for the double-line watermark. The sheets issued, so far as our correspondents are aware, are all perf. 14, and they send us the following list of the varieties of the current type ½d. and 1d. that they have met with down to the present date:—

*London Print on unwatermarked paper.*  
1d.; perf. Waterlow.

*Colonial print, double-line watermark.*  
½d. and 1d.; perf. 11, 14, and compound.

*Colonial print, unwatermarked paper.*  
½d. and 1d.; perf. 14, and compound.

*Colonial Print, single-line watermark.*  
½d., green; perf. 14.  
1d., carmine "

All the stamps are in future to be printed on the "Permanent" paper.

**South Australia.**—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the sheets of the 9d. watermarked Crown and "S.A." (and probably those of the 1s. and 2s. on the same paper) contain certain varieties which our readers frequently ask us questions about, in connection with other stamps. The watermarks are in four panes of 60, with a narrow space down the centre of the sheet, and a wider one across it, the latter equal to the height of a stamp and watermarked with the words "SOUTH AUSTRALIA," in large capitals. The plate has the stamps all in one pane, 20 horizontal rows of 12; consequently the watermarks are seldom well-centred, and one row of each sheet of stamps is watermarked with large letters.

**Straits Settlements.**—We are indebted to Mr. L. Andæe, of Singapore, for two of the values of the new stamps, which were issued in April. The King's head is in the frame of the current Gold Coast, &c., with "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the sides. Watermark and perforation as usual.

3 c., lilac and orange; value on lined ground.  
8 c. " on blue " plain "

**Tasmania.**—*Ewen's Weekly* publishes a warning on the subject of certain stamps surcharged "Revenue" and, nevertheless, to be found post-marked. These are the 1d., 6d. and 1s. "Platypus" type and the 5s. "St. George and the Dragon," and are stated never to have been available for postage, either in November, 1900, when they were first overprinted, or later. The 3d. "Platypus," 2s. 6d. and 10s. "St. George and the Dragon," and 20s. Queen's Head, could be used with the surcharge up to November 30th, 1900.

**Transvaal.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the "Half-penny" on 2d. in which the letter "y" is like the fox in the fable, having lost

its tail. There should be an end to these war curios now, thank goodness! And philatelists may enjoy the blessings of peace, like other people.

**Zululand.**—A correspondent in South Africa warns us against stamps of this territory with fraudulent postmarks, which he says have been obliterated recently at one of the small offices in Zululand, with a date stamp set back to "1897." The office in question was not in existence at that date, and the present date stamp reads "MAHLABATINI-NATAL," which, if the last word is left visible, will rather give the things away.

## PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—Only last month we made some remarks upon certain supposed forgeries of the circular stamps of 1881, &c., which, as far as we could gather, were specimens of the 1889 variety of the same design. We now learn, from the May number of *The Ph. J. of I.*, that Mr. Masson has obtained a lot of forgeries, which are possibly some of the same sort as those described by Herr Friedl. The illustrations given by the latter were not very clear, and the doubtful copies were compared with specimens of the 1881 stamps, from which they differ in many particulars, being in fact rather good imitations of the 1889 type. *The Ph. J. of I.* gives good illustrations of the genuine and the forgery; they require careful comparison, but may be seen to differ in the dots of the outer circle.

Mr. Masson has also discovered what appears to be a 1 rupee Registration stamp, of oblong shape, similar to Type 44, but without the long character across the centre. It has the date "1311" and "register," in Afghan characters in the right upper corner, and "dak Khana" (post office) at the left. Thin wove paper.

*Registration Stamp? 1 rupee, black on green.*

**Austria.**—We are glad to learn from the *M. C.* that the shiny bars, which are now to be found upon almost all the current stamps, are termed in German "Celluloidlackstreifen." It is a fine word, entirely; we wonder what the things are for. They exist on the following values:—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 60 heller.

**Bosnia.**—It appears that certain values of the current stamps are to be altered by having the numerals printed in *black*, as in the case of the 35 heller. We have received the 20 h.

20 h., rose; value in black; perf. 12½.

**Bolivia.**—We have at last received three of the values of the series which was chronicled twelve months ago, and to which we have alluded occasionally since. They are as follows:—

1 c., brown-lilac; perf. 12.  
2 c., deep green "  
5 c., vermilion "

**Chili.**—We have received a 2 c. stamp, in the same type as the 5 c. of last year.

2 c., carmine; *new design.*

**Colombia.**—A correspondent at Houda tells us that he has found, amongst a large quantity of used stamps, a single copy of the 5 c. of 1895, Type 58, printed in *vermilion on rose*, perf. 13 (13½) × 12, and used apparently at Bogota, but the postmark is not legible. This might possibly be an error in the colour of the 2 c., unless it is a proof or essay which has been passed through the post.

We are shown a 2 c. stamp, of the same design as that chronicled in *purple*, in January last, but printed in quite a different colour. It has the same chain-pattern surcharge and is pin-perf.

2 c., bronze-brown.

**Antioquia.**—We have received a new set of stamps for this Province, in various designs, of which we hope to give illustrations in a future number. They are lithographed by L. Arango, Medellin, and perf. 12.

1 c., rose.	20 c., pale green.
2 c., blue	30 c., rose.
2½ c., mauve.	40 c., pale blue.
3 c., pale green.	50 c., brown on <i>yellow</i> .
4 c., purple.	1 p., black and mauve.
5 c., red.	2 p., black and rose.
10 c., lilac-rose.	5 p., black and dull blue.

*Return Receipt Stamp.* 5 c., black on *rose*.

*Registration Stamp.* 10 c., mauve on *grey-blue*.

**Cartagena.**—We give illustrations of the stamps chronicled under this head in April.



**Panama.**—Various of our contemporaries describe a 20 c. Registration Stamp, formed from the 10 c. label (Type 52), by printing figures "20" in *blue*, over the figures "10." *Le C. de T.-P.* says that it is the 10 c., *black on blue*, of 1900 that has been thus treated; *Le T. Belge* says the 10 c., *red on white*, of last year, which seems more likely. Perhaps both have been served alike.

**Rio Hacha.**—We publish on another page an interesting note, by Mr. W. F. Gregory, on the subject of the provisionals of last year, and the fresh varieties alluded to in April, from which we gather that the former owed their particular form to the exertions of an enthusiastic philatelist, and that the latter are of the nature of fancy reprints.

**Crete.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 50 lepta, with the *prosorinon* surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp. Is the overprint in the new type, or is the old stock still on hand?

50 l., dull violet; black surcharge inverted.

**Denmark.**—*Danish West Indies.*—A sheet of the 2 c. on 3 c., described in *Ewen's Weekly*, is evidently from the second printing alluded to in Mr. Phillips' paper last month. It contains the following varieties:—

a, Figure "2" in date with straight foot, Nos. 6, 33, 47, 58, 74, 94, 95, 98.

b, Figure "2" in date broken, No. 81.

c, Two types of figure "9," wide and narrow. About equal numbers of each.

d, Small "N" in "CENTS" (broken?), No. 88.

**French Colonies.**—*Djibouti.*—We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Hayman, for the sight of two of the varieties chronicled in March, and for two others that are new to us. The former are the "0, 05" on 75 c., and the "0, 10" on 1 fr., which have the surcharge in *blue*, not in *black* as then stated, but of course both may exist. The others are the 25 and 50 francs, labels of Obock, surcharged "5" or "10" at top, and "CENTIMES" below, in *black*. "How are the mighty fallen" in value! *Ewen's Weekly* adds a third provisional somewhat differently disfigured.

5 c. on 25 fr., brown and blue, of Obock.

10 c. on 50 fr., lake and green "

"10-CENTIMES-DJIBOUTI" on 10 fr., red and mauve, of Obock.

*L'Annonce Timbriologique* states that there were 13,000 each of the 25 and 50 francs surcharged, and that the stamp in the right upper corner of each sheet of the higher value had "01" for "10." The sheets contain 36 stamps, thus giving 361 or more copies of this error.

**Martinique.**—The recent calamities in this unfortunate island have caused a great run upon its stamps and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon have also been in active demand, under the idea that the latter had some connection with the buried city in Martinique. Philatelists need be in no special hurry; the early issues of Martinique are safe in the hands of collectors and dealers, and there will be no scarcity of the current stamps until the Government Printing Office in Paris is overwhelmed.

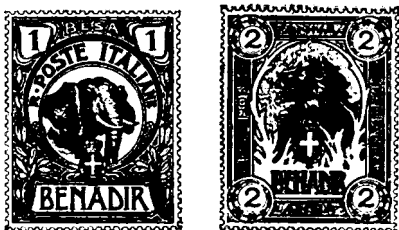
**Reunion.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 5 c. on 50 c., of last year, without the bar below the surcharged value.

**German Colonies.**—*German New Guinea.* We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 25 pf. of the 1897 issue has been found with the surcharge inverted. This, and similar varieties of the stamps overprinted for other Colonies, we believe to be from printers' waste sheets that have leaked out.

**Greece.**—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps, which we listed in April. In reference to the statement made last month as to the circulation of the surcharged Olympic Games stamps, our publishers have shown us specimens of several values, bearing different postmarks, and used at different dates, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that they were regularly employed, though probably a considerable proportion of the issue went into the hands of philatelists.



**Italy.**—*Benadir.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps recently chronicled, though we



cannot give them our benediction at present. They are a little too previous, but a time *may* come!

**Mexico.**—In reference to the note in our last number of some uncatalogued varieties, Mr. Frentzel has kindly informed us that there was a misprint in the description of a variety in the watermark given in *The L. P.* Mr. Frentzel has not got a strip of stamps in which one stamp has the watermark placed differently from that on the others, the words "on the third stamp" should have been "on the entire strip." It is a vertical strip of 5 c., and instead of all the stamps being watermarked with the same letter, as would usually be the case in such a strip, the watermark reads along the strip from top to bottom, and the letters are sideways in the stamps.

**Nicaragua.**—We have received sheets of the Unpaid Letter stamps of 1899, and find that they contain 300 stamps, in fifteen vertical rows of ten. All six values are on the sheet arranged in vertical rows of columns. Counting from the right side of the sheet, there are five vertical rows of each value, namely, 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20 and 30c.

**Persia.**—We give an illustration of the overprint which distinguishes the 5 krans stamp of the type-set series chronicled last month. The device in *rose*, which is impressed upon the other values, is circular in shape, with a frame composed of eight semi-circles, six of which contain the letters "POSTES." This device, according to *Le C. de T.-P.*, is found only upon the stamps employed at Teheran; it washes off with the greatest ease, so that "Varieties, without the surcharge," can be produced by anyone who desires them. In Tauris the same stamps are used, it is said, with the "PROVISoire—1319" surcharge, and with this latter disfigurement M. Maury reports the 5 and 10 krans values of the second series of 1899.

5 kr., dull brown; with "PROVISoire—1319" in black.  
10 kr., deep blue " " " "

*Le T. Belge* lists the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 12 chahis of the type-set series with this overprint; other values we will note as we see or hear of them.

A correspondent shows us a pair of curious stamps, also probably provisional, which we gather from her letter have been in use at Meched for some two months past. In the centre are the letters "V.C.," in script type, and as the stamps are stated to be all initialled by the Belgian Vice-Consul, we should suppose this to be a Vice-Consular issue. The letters are on solid ground within a broad, white oval band; there is a Persian inscription on an arched label above, and 'POSTES 19 5/8 02 PERSANES' (the letter "N" drawn the wrong way) on a corresponding label below; value in circles in the lower corners, numerals at left and "CH." at right, and the corresponding Persian characters in the upper corners. Lithographed on white wove paper, imperf. Our informant has 2 and 5 chahi in *black*, and 12 chahi in *blue*. The other items in our list are copied from the *I. B. J.*

1 ch., black; initials in red.  
2 ch. " " ?  
5 ch. " " red.  
5 ch., violet " "  
12 ch., dull blue " "

We are told that these were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters at the Post Office.

**Peru.**—Mr. Hayman kindly sends us the provisional Unpaid Letter stamp to which we alluded last month, with the information that 6,000 are said to have been overprinted. The surcharge is in two lines, "DEFICIT—CINCO CENTAVOS," in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*.

Unpaid Letter stamp, 5 c. on 10 soles, blue-green.

It seems to be the custom just now to sell off stocks of high values at a "great sacrifice."

**Portuguese Colonies.**—We learn from various sources that a terrible eruption may be expected at Lisbon shortly, all kinds of obsolete colonial stamps being surcharged in all possible ways and put upon the market. No less than 293 fresh varieties are stated to be authorised by an official notice, and the number may be greatly increased by minor variations. We suppose that we shall have to list these things, but it is well that collectors should understand that they are issued solely for the purpose of unloading stock that would be equally suitable for postal purposes without any of the alterations that are being made to it.

**Servia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 15 paras, *mauve*, on ordinary paper, with a very complex perforation; it is perf. 13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ at foot.

**United States.**—Our publishers have shown us a copy of the 8 c. on Revenue paper, the existence of which we noted some time back. The specimen before us is watermarked with a large "R," which is very plain and distinct.

8 c., brown-purple; *wmk.*, "R."



# Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

(Continued from page 147.)



[NOTE.—The plates issued with our January number should have been marked to "Face page 146," not "147," as they cannot well be inserted in their proper order facing the latter page.—ED. M. J.]

*Unofficial Perforations.*—The stamps of Bordeaux, including the Unpaid Letter stamps, were always issued from the Mint at that place in sheets, unperforated. For convenience in retail or in use, some of the vendors of stamps and also some of the managers of business firms, etc., had the stamps perforated during the war, but a far greater number have been thus treated since, for collectors!

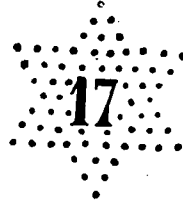
Perforated Bordeaux stamps may therefore be found upon letters and newspapers of that period, and one may also find, in collections, complete sets *unused*. It is hardly necessary to state that these fancy perforations exist in all possible forms. We find specimens perf. 13 or 14, rouletted, percés en arc, and, commonest of all, pin-perf. with the spur-wheel used by draughtsmen, a little operation which we can any of us perform! It is plainly superfluous to attempt to draw up a list of such varieties.

*Half Stamps that did Postal Duty.*—These were very rarely employed, and we have never been able to find any official notification permitting the cutting of stamps. We have, however, seen a 10 c. stamp of the Bordeaux issue cut in half, and the halves used as 5 c., at the period when the letter rate was raised from 20 c. to 25 c.

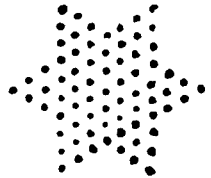
*Obliterations.*—The stamps of Bordeaux were obliterated, like the Imperial Stamps which preceded them, with the diamond-shaped mark formed of dots, with large figures in the centre (No. 1), struck in *black*. This is the most usual obliteration; it is also found in

*in blue*. The Anchor obliteration (No. 3), though much less common than the preceding, is known on all the values, except the 2 c. and Type I. of the 20 c. It has been found in *blue* on the 20, 30, 40, and 80 centimes.

The special marks used in Paris:—The diamond with a letter indicating the office (No. 4), the star with numerals (No. 5) and the similar mark without numerals (No. 6), are not frequently found upon the Bordeaux stamps, as the latter could only have been used in Paris after the siege was raised.



No. 5.



No. 6.

To the number of obliterating marks we must further add the ordinary date stamps (Nos. 7, 8),



No. 7.



No. 8.

and the date stamp without inner circle (No. 9). That used in the distributing offices (No. 10) and the Paris date stamps are much more uncommon.



No. 9.

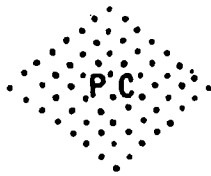


No. 10.

The lower values, the 2 c. especially, are to be found obliterated with the impression of the newspapers which they franked.

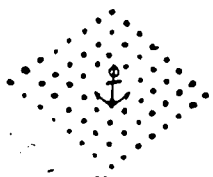


No. 1.

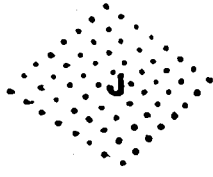


No. 2.

*blue*, on stamps used in the French Post Offices abroad, at Alexandria, Tunis, etc. The dotted diamond with small figures was very much] less



No. 3.



No. 4.

commonly employed. The obliterating mark of the travelling post offices (No. 2) is also to be found on almost all the values; this was very rarely struck



No. 11.



No. 12.

The rarest obliterations of all are undoubtedly those of the military post offices (Nos. 11, 12). We have

met with several varieties, all on the 20 c. They are usually struck in *blue*.

To complete our list we should mention the marks of the letter-boxes, or the letter-carriers (No. 13) the



No. 13.

“Port Payé” stamps (Nos. 14, 15), and the mark “O R,” *origine rurale* (No. 16), which we have found on the values from 1 c. to 20 c., and which were used,



No. 14.

No. 15.

No. 16.

for want of the normal obliterating marks, without reference to their special purposes. As for the few specimens that may be found obliterated with pen-and-ink, they further illustrate the difficulties of the Post Office clerks, who, under canvas or sometimes in places of concealment, endeavoured to carry on the postal service, surrounded by the enemy, and with life and liberty in danger.

We should add that, as the Bordeaux stamps have never been demonetized, they might be found with all the more recent obliterations.

*Number of Stamps Manufactured.*—The total number of the stamps printed at Bordeaux was over a hundred and twenty-five millions and a quarter, as follows:—

	<i>Postage Stamps.*</i>
1 c. . . . .	24,471,375
2 c. . . . .	8,882,475
4 c. . . . .	4,233,975
5 c. . . . .	6,393,825
10 c. . . . .	17,801,075
20 c. . . . .	52,445,175
30 c. . . . .	2,935,875
40 c. . . . .	3,296,025
80 c. . . . .	2,338,575
	<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>
15 c. . . . .	2,588,700
	125,387,075

The total face value of these stamps was nearly fifteen million eight hundred thousand francs.

*Cost Price of the Stamps.*—The price, fixed by contract and paid monthly, was 1 franc per thousand stamps (or 30 centimes per sheet of 300) gummed; all expenses were defrayed by the manufacturer.

*Forgeries.*—The 20 c., *blue*, of the Bordeaux issue was counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office. We have had in our hands one of these imitations, which franked a letter bearing the date mark of Marseilles, March 7, 1871; the obliteration is the diamond of dots, with the number “2240.” This forgery can be easily recognised by a collector; the

\*We have corresponded with M. Maury on the subject of these figures, and he tells us that they came originally from an official source, and that, if correct, they must indicate that broken sheets were taken into stock, with the imperfect portions removed.—Ed. M. J.

design, which is even more defective than that of the genuine stamps, resembles Types II. and III., but the lines of shading on the neck are heavier and more shaky. It is lithographed in *deep blue*, and is believed to be of Italian origin.

*Destruction of the Dies and Plates.*—When the order to discontinue the manufacture of the stamps was forwarded to Bordeaux on the 18th March, 1871, M. Lapouyade at once reported to the Director-General of the Post Office that the “essential parts” of the printing materials had been placed under double seals. Five months later instructions were issued to the Director of Posts of the Gironde to destroy these articles.

The following is a copy of the Official Report rendered:—

“GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

“POST OFFICE OF THE PROVINCE OF THE GIRONDE.

“On the twelfth August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, we, the undersigned, acting under the authority of article 3 of the agreement of 31st October, 1870, relating to the manufacture of Postage Stamps at Bordeaux, and the instructions given, on the 3rd inst., by the Director-General of Posts, proceeded to destroy the ‘essential parts’ of the printing materials, the description of which, as inserted in the report of 18th March, 1871, is reproduced as follows:—

- “1. Nine dies engraved on stone.
- “2. One die for a 20 c. stamp, engraved on wood.
- “3. Ten matrix transfers,\* which were employed in the manufacture of the plates of 300 impressions.
- “4. One die for an Unpaid Letter stamp, engraved on wood.

“We would draw attention to the fact, previously reported, that the plates of 300 impressions were destroyed in our presence on the day that the work ceased.

“We have the honour to transmit the present report.

“LAPOUYADE,

“Director of Posts in the Gironde.

“DELEBECQUE,

“Director of the Mint at Bordeaux.”

*Destruction of the Stock of the Stamps.*—Finally, a few years later, the whole stock of the Bordeaux stamps, stored at Paris, was burnt, in spite of the offers amounting to several thousand francs made by stamp dealers and collectors.

*The Bordeaux Stamps have never been Demonetized.*

—It was generally supposed that, after the burning of the remainders of these stamps, those that still remained in the hands of the public would be considered by the Department to be no longer current. We made enquiry of the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, who replied, on the 2nd May, 1900, by a letter which we published in *Le Collectionneur*, “that no special instructions have been given with reference to the Postage Stamps issued at Bordeaux, and that these labels still retain their franking power.”

NOTES.

Add to the paragraph on page 146, relating to the varieties resulting from Touching-up of the Intermediate Stones:—

*Touching-up of the Shading of the Eye.*—M. Teisseire has shown us some essays of the 1 c., 5 c.,

\*These are what we termed “intermediate stones.”—Ed. M. J.

10 c., and 40 c., which are undoubtedly proofs of the original engravings of M. Yon. We may perceive from these that the shading under the eye was originally formed of unbroken lines, whilst on the stamps, both those of 1849 and those of Bordeaux, these lines consist either of dots or of short dashes.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

We may thus conclude that M. Yon engraved certain values with these lines unbroken (Fig. 1), and that the fifteen impressions on the intermediate stones were afterwards touched up by scraping, so as to produce either dots (Fig. 2) or broken lines (Fig. 4).

M. Teisseire also possesses a proof of the 80 c., from the original die of M. Yon, but in this case the continuous lines under the eye are replaced by broken lines, engraved on the stone (Fig. 3), and consequently no touching up was required in this part of the design.

Add on page 147, at the end of the paragraph (which commences on page 146) relating to *Blotches and other Defects*, etc.—Another example: The pupil of the eye, on the original dies, is clearly marked by a white space left between the curved outline in front and a more or less oblong dot behind (see Fig. 3); this may be seen also on some of the transfers, as in the 40 c. [on Plate III. in the number of the *Monthly Journal* for January] and also on some of the stamps themselves, especially the 40 c. and 80 c. But in most cases, both in the impressions of the blocks of fifteen and in the stamps as issued, the dot and the curved line are more or less completely merged in one, by blotching of the impression.

The NOTE at the bottom of the second column of page 147 should be struck out. We have since obtained impressions from other plates of certain values, showing different peculiarities from those of

the blocks previously examined. We have also found other varieties in the collection of Count Durrieu and in that of M. Teisseire. It is therefore certain that, on account of wear or injury, some of the intermediate stones of fifteen impressions were replaced by others showing variations in the transfers.

We have noted the following variations in the intermediate stones, variations which may be recognised, so far as the defective nature of the printing will permit, in the stamps as issued:—

*Plates of the 1 centime*:—1. Without the white outline at the back of the head, a very clear proof impression (in the Teisseire collection).

2. With the white line very plain at the back of the head, a heavier proof (in the Teisseire and Maury collections).

M. Teisseire has identified four different intermediate stones of the 1 centime.

*Plates of the 4 centimes*:—Same varieties as above.

1. Without the white line at the back of the head;

2. With the white line (in the Durrieu and Maury collections).

Also an intermediate stone which shows this little defect, repeated on all the fifteen impressions—the

# 4

figure "4" at the right of the stamp has, at its left lower angle, a notch or malformation which may be seen in the enlargement given here. [This must have been due to some speck that had stuck to the original die, when the transfers for this stone were being taken.—ED. M. J.]

*For the Lovers of Microscopical Research*:—Besides the details noted above, it may be said that, in some of the values, certain traces of touching-up, especially about the shading of the eye (see above), are different in each of the fifteen impressions on one of the intermediate stones, and vary also in the different plates. For instance, the 1 c. stamps as issued have sometimes broken lines, sometimes lines of dots more or less widely spaced, and this independently of the blurring in the printing.

The remark on page 70, relating to the initials "A" and "D" on the first Essay, should be corrected as follows:—There is very little doubt that the letters are the initials of the engraver, M. Augé-Delile. It has been suggested that they are those of M. Delebecque, but it is hardly possible that the latter would have thought it right to put his mint-mark as well as his initials on the same stamp; besides, his Christian names were "Henri Archange," and it is the first only that we have seen in his signature and on his visiting cards.

On page 147, in the description of Type III. of the 20 c., it was stated that M. Yon drew a new frame for Type III., but not a new head, the latter being taken from Type II.

In reference to this M. Yon tells us that he has no recollection of having engraved a frame without a head; in that case we must suppose that the head of liberty, Type III., was not found satisfactory, and that it was removed from the transfers and replaced by that of Type II. That the head was transferred separately is evident, from the fact that it is not always in the same position in the frame.

*Add on page 116, to the paragraph on Marginal Numbers:*—M. Massé has shown us a 10 c. stamp of Bordeaux, which has in the margin at left a small figure 6; we have also seen the 5 c. stamp with small figures 8 and 13.

*On the same page, add to the paragraph on Paper:*—M. Mahé, in arranging the stamps of Bordeaux in the collection of M. La Renotière, has made a distinction between the paper of ordinary thickness and one that is distinctly thinner. In all paper-making, however carefully it may be carried out, it is found impossible to produce sheets that are all of exactly the same weight, they are therefore generally picked over with a view to rejecting those that are too thin or too thick.

[This hardly seems to account for the fact that the paper varies distinctly in thickness, it would rather go to prove that such should not be the case. What, we believe, more often happens is this: the paper is ordered to be within certain limits of weight per ream, and if a particular ream happens to be a little over the weight or a little under, the defect is made good by putting in a few thin sheets or a few thick ones, as the case may be.—ED. M. J.]

## The Provisionals of Rio Hacha.

By W. F. GREGORY.

Some of my customers have sent me for examination new provisional stamps of Rio Hacha, and asked me to gather and publish such information as I may have or secure in reference to them, so I think that a brief history of the issues made in this town may be of general interest, though much of it has been already published.

In February, 1901, the supply of regular postage stamps of Colombia was exhausted at Rio Hacha. A new supply could be obtained only from Bogota, the capital, several hundred miles distant. Communication the greater part of the way is by mule train; considerable time was required to make this journey, and return under favourable conditions. At this time, a year ago, the interior of Colombia was overrun by the insurgents, and communication between any of the towns was difficult. It became necessary for the postal official at Rio Hacha to provide some method of indicating the prepayment of postage.

The laws of Colombia permit the Postmaster to write "No hay estampillas" on the letter, attest this with his signature, and stamp the letter "Franca." An easier way, however, is to have these words printed on a paper, which is then signed and pasted on the letter. Thus is made a provisional stamp, and this is what the postmaster of Rio Hacha did.

There was at Rio Hacha at this time an American gentleman who was diligently looking for old stamps,

and he made the acquaintance of the postal official. Foreseeing a possible advantage to himself, perhaps he advised that the provisional stamp be printed on coloured as well as white paper. But coloured paper was not at hand; the American gentleman skilled in the arts undertook to provide coloured papers, and he changed the white paper to yellow, blue, and green.

The entire issue of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps consisted of 800. The American gentleman, with modesty and good judgment, bought only about 500 of these, leaving enough to supply postal demands, until a new supply should be received from the capital, thus avoiding the necessity of re-issuing this or another provisional.

In due time these stamps were received in the mails in New York, and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. found a copy among some mixed stamps bought from business houses. An electrotype was made from this, but nothing was learned of its history until I had shown them the different varieties which the American gentleman had placed in my hands to be sold. I sold many in Europe, but withheld them from sale here until the new catalogue should appear, and collectors should have some knowledge of them.

Recently a neighbouring dealer informed me that he had secured a small quantity of these provisionals; but I soon learned that they were printed on a different paper.

A few days after a customer sent me for inspection a sheet of yellow stamps very similar to the ones I had, and my first impression was that some one had made a very crude imitation. Closer inspection showed that they were a re-issue.

Evidently an attempt had been made to follow the original setting, but not a stamp in the sheet was nearly like the originals. The paper, also, though of similar colour, was ordinary coloured paper, much thinner than that in the originals. The setting of the frame is very poorly done; the stamps are nearly 1 mm. higher. In not one does the setting of the letters correspond with the originals, in which the arrangement is alike in all. These later provisionals are cancelled with the receiving stamp of the office, which is circular. The oval stamp containing the word "Franca" is essential to the validity of the provisional. In fact, it is said that the stamp uncanceled is incomplete, the overprint or cancellation "Franca" being quite as essential as the signature of the postmaster.

Positive information of the quantity of the re-issue is not at hand, but we understand it is not large. They were first advertised in such a manner as to lead the would-be purchaser to believe that a flood of the original provisionals had been placed on the market. Hence this scrap of history. The purchase of all the impressions of this second issue by a party knowing their value, and able to sustain it, rendered its publication unnecessary until the note in the April *M. J.* indicated that the poison had not been eradicated from the philatelic system.

[We do not quite understand the concluding words of Mr. Gregory's paper, and we cannot agree with what he says in the last paragraph. According to his account, this so-called "second issue" consists of official imitations, the true character of which should have been stated as soon as ever it was known. The circular cancellation alluded to is applied to these labels in sheets.—ED. M. J.]

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



**Herts Philatelic Society's Exhibition** was held at the rooms of the London Society on Saturday, June 7th, from 12 noon to 6 p.m.

The attendance at first was very small, partly owing no doubt to the wet weather, but it improved later on in the afternoon. Amongst others present I noticed Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. White, Yardley, Vernon Roberts, Bacon, Hayman, Hausburg, Maycock, Basset-Hull, Frentzel, Reichenheim, Chew, &c., &c., &c.

The exhibits were divided into four classes, as follows:—

**CLASS I.**—Stamps of Great Britain, or any of the following Colonies:—Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Griqualand, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Victoria, Western Australia.

**CLASS II.**—Stamps of any of the remaining Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

**CLASS III.**—Stamps of any European Country not comprised in Classes I. or II.

**CLASS IV.**—Stamps of any other country not comprised in Classes I., II., or III.

No Exhibit to exceed 50 stamps. Pairs to count as 1; strips of 3 as 2, blocks or strips of 4 as 3 stamps; larger blocks or strips to count in the same proportion, subject to the condition that unsevered varieties count as many stamps as there are distinct varieties. Essays, Proofs and Reprints to count as actual stamps.

The Committee placed a number of Medals—Gold, Silver, and Bronze—at the disposal of the Judges. No Exhibitor could take more than one Medal in each Class, or two Medals in all. Mr Franz Reichenheim also kindly presented two Silver Medals for the best Exhibits shown by Lady Members who has not been awarded one of the Society's Gold or Silver Medals.

The Judges were Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, F. H. Napier, Gordon Smith.

### CLASS I.

**GOLD MEDAL.**—L. L. R. Hausburg, for Victoria 1850 issue. A choice lot of stamps, being picked gems from the exhibitor's fine Australian collection. Amongst those shown I noted a strip of three unused 3d., fine print, die 1., two fine used shades of the 2d. fine border and background and two very distinct shades of that rare variety, the 2d. without value.

**GOLD MEDAL.**—Baron A. de Worms, for Ceylon 1857-62. Here was another selection matchless in condition and variety, from this fine specialized collection that has already won so many well-deserved awards. The imperforate stamps were all shown unused in mint condition, and many in pairs and shades.

**SILVER MEDAL.**—J. E. Heginbottom, for used Ceylon pence issue—a nice lot of stamps in fine condition.

**SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL.**—Mrs. Hugh Rose, for Queensland, 1860-74.

**BRONZE MEDAL.**—Rev. G. H. Raynor, for used Great Britain.

The other Exhibitors in this class were:—

Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Chetwynd—(1) Great Britain: 1840-70, ½d., 1d., and 2d.; (2) Great Britain: 1862-1874; (3) Great Britain: 1875 and 1881, 2½d. lilac and 2½d. blue, showing plate Nos. and shades. Cooper, Burton, F. J.—(4) Queensland: 1862-1874. Cooper, T. S.—(5) Western Australia: 1854-1878. Field, Mrs.—(6) Transvaal: 1893-1900. Fyffe, Rev. E. T.—(7) New South Wales: 1850-1853. Gaffe, Geo.—(8) Great Britain: Franks and envelopes. Hausburg, L. L. R.—(9) New South Wales: Sydney views; (10) South Australia: Imperf. and rouletted issues. Hayman, H. L.—(12) New Zealand: Blocks of four; (13) New Zealand: 1863-1872; (14) New Zealand: 1863-1866. Haynes, Herbert—(15) Ceylon: Pence issues. Heginbottom, J. E.—(16) Barbados: 1850-1878 (star wmk. only); (18) Victoria: 1863. Lintelo, Eugene—(19) Griqualand, West. Neyroud, J. B.—(20) Great Britain: High values, varieties of paper, shades, and obliterations; (21) Great Britain: Postmarks on various stamps; (22) Great Britain: Shades of various values. Prodders, Mrs.—(23) Great Britain: Various and Mulreadys. Rose, Mrs. Hugh—(25) Tasmania: 1853-1870. Sidebotham, J. C.—(27) Great Britain: Used abroad. Thomson, D.—(28) Great Britain and Tasmania: Various; (29) Queensland: Various. Wickhart, Fredk. A.—(30) Turks Islands: Unused; (31) Ceylon: C.C. Pence issues, and 1883 CA.; Unused; (32) British Guiana: 1876 to 1889; Unused. Worms, Baron A. de—(34) Ceylon: 1864-1868; (35) St. Helena: 1862-1894.

### CLASS II.

**GOLD MEDAL.**—T. W. Hall for Fiji, including partly reconstructed sheets of the "Times Express" on quadrille and on "laid batonne" paper, and a fine lot of the rare Gothic and Roman V.R. varieties.

**SILVER MEDAL.**—L. L. R. Hausburg for India, 1854-56, including the celebrated entire sheet of 4 annas red and blue with the blue dividing lines.

**SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL FOR LADIES.**—Mrs. Field for triangular Cape of Good Hope, including a superb and apparently unused 4d. in dark blue.

**BRONZE MEDALS.**—Rev. Dr. C. Atkinson for Gibraltar, L. E. Bradbury for Nevis, R. Meyer for Lagos, V. Roberts for St. Lucia, W. Simpson for Gambia.

The other Exhibits in this class were as follows:—

Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Chetwynd—(37) British East Africa: 1895 and 1896; (38) Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat. Boyes, W. Archibald—(39) Orange River



Colony : War Stamps, 1st printing ; (40) Orange River Colony : War Stamps, 2nd printing ; (41) Orange River Colony : War Stamps, 3rd printing. Cooper, T. S.—(44) Labuan : 1879-1893. Field, Mrs.—(46) Gibraltar : 1886-1898 ; (47) Zanzibar : Showing Varieties. Gatt, Lieut. W., R.N.—(48) Malta. Haynes, George—(51) St. Vincent : 1861-1892. Haynes, Herbert—(52) Bahamas : 1859-1898 ; (53) Falkland Islands ; (54) St. Lucia : 1860-1892. Heginbottom, J. E.—(56) St. Lucia to 1886 ; Nevis ; (57) British Honduras to 1888 ; Virgin Islands ; (58) St. Vincent to 1892. Jacoby, W.—(59) Labuan : 1879-1893. Morley, Walter—(61) Cook Islands : 1893-1902. Oldfield, Herbert R.—(62) Fiji : 1870-1893. Richardson, E. P.—(63) St. Vincent : 1861-1899. Roskilly, J. H.—(65) Gibraltar ; Morocco. Simpson, W.—(66) British South Africa ; (68) Gold Coast. Thomson D.—(69) Hong Kong, Grenada, St. Lucia, Malta. Wane, Alfred G.—(70) Niger Coast Protectorate, Northern Nigeria, British South Africa. Watkin, Mrs. E.—(71) Niger Coast Protectorate : 1893-1900. Wickhart, Fredk. A.—(72) Gibraltar : Unused ; (73) British East Africa ; (74) Lagos : Unused. Worms, Baron A. de—(75) Labuan : 1879-1892 ; (76) British Honduras : 1866-1891.

CLASS III.

**GOLD MEDAL.**—R. Ehrenbach for Portugal, 1870-1887—a very fine lot of stamps ; the first exhibit I have seen with the different dies and varieties well classified. Mr. Ehrenbach has spent a great amount of time in working up the many varieties in the stamps of this country, and this exhibit shows very clearly what can be done with hitherto despised stamps when properly studied. The result of Mr. Ehrenbach's studies has been embodied in a paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, and which will appear in due course in *The London Philatelist*.

**SILVER MEDALS.**—T. S. Cooper for Spain, and H. R. Oldfield for Servia.

**BRONZE MEDAL.**—F. Reichenheim for France, 1870-75.

The other Exhibitors in this class were :—

Boyes, W. Archibald—(77) Norway : 1855-1890. Jones, J. W.—(81) Roumania : 1869-1872, Local print. Meyer, Rudolph—(82) Hamburg : Unused and used ; (83) Holland : 1852-1898, unused ; (84) Holland : 1881-1887, Unpaid, showing four types, and others. Morley, Walter—(85) Crete : Provisional issues of 1898 and 1899, and others. Prodgers, Mrs.—(87) San Marino ; (88) Monaco. Sisley, Chas. P.—(92) France : Various ; (93) France : Unpaid and Newspaper Stamps. Slade, H. A.—(94) Bulgaria ; (95) Roumania. Tait, C. C.—(96) Portugal : 1st issue ; (97) Portugal : 2nd and 3rd issues. Thomson, D.—(98) France, Russia : Various. Watkin, Mrs. E.—(99) Naples ; Sicily.

CLASS IV.

**GOLD MEDAL.**—T. W. Hall for Chili. A fine lot of stamps, including most of the real varieties in unused condition.

**SILVER MEDAL.**—R. Ehrenbach for Dominican Republic, 1865, the four plates reconstructed, only one stamp being missing.

**SILVER MEDAL.**—H. R. Oldfield for Bolivia. A selection of picked specimens, showing representatives of the different plates, in superb condition.

**BRONZE MEDAL.**—R. Frentzel for Mexico, 1866-67.

The other Exhibitors in this class were :—

Boddy, J. K.—(100) Uruguay : 1859-1894 ; (101) Uruguay : 1897. Boyes, W. Archibald—(102) Cuba : 1868-1879. Chapman, S.—(103) Mexico : 1864, Eagle Series. Cooper, T. S.—(104) Antioquia : 1868-1883. Davidson, E. G.—(105) Cuba : 1855-1857. Firth, O.—(107) Japan : 1872 and 1874, Varieties, plate Nos Hall, Thos. W.—(111) Peru : P.S.N.C. and other issues ; (113) Uruguay : Early issues. Jacoby, W.—(114) Shanghai : 1865-1888. Melville, Fred. J.—(115) Hayti : 1881-1886 ; (116) Hayti : 1891-1898 ; (117) Hayti : 1898-1900, 1887-1890. Meyer, Rudolph—(118) Chili : Unused and used, early issues. Morley, Walter—(119) New S.A. Republic : 1817. Oldfield, Herbert R.—(121) Egypt : 1866, 1867, 1872-1875. Prodgers, Mrs.—(122) U.S. America. Wane, Alfred G.—(123) Persia : 1875-1879 ; (124) Persia : 1879-1891 ; (125) Persia : 1883-1899.

\* \*

New Stock Books.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all caees the books are arranged after our Catalogues for 1902, but many prices have had to be altered, the death of the Queen having caused an abnormal demand for "Queen's Heads," and in many cases we have had to replace stock that had been sold out, at *previous catalogue prices and over*. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books.

	VALUE.
Greece (2 vols.) ... ..	£787
Columbia, &c (Vol. I.) ... ..	496
" (Vol. II. and III.) ... ..	—
Argentine, &c. ... ..	427
Bundi to Hyderabad ... ..	—
Jhalawar to Scind ... ..	133
Sirmoor to Wahdwan ... ..	—
Belgium and Congo ... ..	—



# The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*.

(Continued from page 234).



The first notice we can find on the subject of the issue of the stamps is in a long article published in *El Nacional Argentino*, of Paraná, of December 12th, 1857, an article written or inspired by Colonel Espejo, in which is announced the intention of the Government to issue stamps, or labels, for the prepayment of postage and in which are explained the nature of these labels, the manner in which they are to be used, and their great convenience.

A few days after, on the 18th of the same month, the Minister of the Treasury, Don Eliás Bedoya, intrusted the aforesaid Colonel Espejo with the supervision of the printing of the stamps, for which the Government had made a contract with the lithographers we have mentioned, in accordance with the following official letter :—

“Treasury No. 420.

“PARANA, December 18th, 1857.

“To Colonel Don Jerónimo Espejo, Head of the Central Statistical Board.

“Having accepted the proposals of the lithographers, C. Rivière and Co., for the printing of the stamps for prepaying postage on letters, and that firm being ready to commence operations, His Excellency the Vice-President has given orders, by Decree of this date, that the superintendence of the printing of the said stamps shall be committed to you, in conjunction with Don Luis Calderon, the officer of the Accountant-General's Department.

“In intrusting you with this duty, His Excellency has held in view the fact that, it being necessary that the work should be carried out in such a manner that the revenue might be protected against all possible loss, it must be intrusted to persons in whose responsibility the fullest confidence could be placed. You will, therefore, arrange with these lithographers the hours of the day at which the work is to be carried out, so that either yourself or the officer above mentioned may be present and take all the precautions necessary to avoid any kind of fraud.

“Each day, when the work is suspended, you will have to take possession of the keys of the building in which the printing press is kept, and to see that the plates and the die are safely locked up. You will demand from this Department the sheets of the special paper intended for this purpose as you think necessary, and you will deliver daily to the lithographers the number of sheets that are to be printed, taking a receipt for them.

“You will remit daily to this Department, to be forwarded to that of the Accountant-General, the sheets that are printed and accepted, accompanied by a statement showing the number and nature of the stamps which they contain. For the present one hundred thousand stamps only have been contracted for, to agree with the three specimens attached.

“His Excellency the Vice-President trusts that you will accept this commission, and will undertake to carry it out with all expedition and zeal.

“(Signed) ELIAS BEDOYA.”

[This office was accepted by Colonel Espejo, in a letter which it is unnecessary to reproduce here.—*Ed. M. J.*]

The appointment was the official confirmation of the commission which had already been given to Col. Espejo, and which he had been engaged in executing as may be seen by the following report, dated the 14th of the same month of December :—

“Account of the sheets of stamps for the franking of letters, which the lithographers are going to print.

Sheets.	Impression and Value.	Stamps.
365	Colour, red . . . 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	70,080
104	„ yellow . . . 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	19,968
52	„ blue . . . 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	9,984
521	Total . . .	100,032

“The lithographer prints the stamps in half sheets, which are thus of the following values :—

½ sheet of 5 c., red, holds 96 stamps	= \$ 4.80
„ 10 c., yellow „ 96 „	= 9.60
„ 15 c., blue „ 96 „	= 14.40

“PARANA, Dec. 14th, 1857.

“Total amount produced.

“First Contract :—

“100,032 stamps of 3 values \$6,998.40

“Second Contract :—

“1,293,336 stamps of 3 values \$90,586.80

“1,393,368 „ Total \$97,585.20”

As has been seen by the letter of the Minister, the contract entered into was for the printing of 100,000 stamps only ; arrangements had, however, been made for another contract for a very much larger quantity, which according to the table we have given above amounted to 1,293,336 stamps, although in the contract the number is stated as a million only.

Not only had Colonel Espejo received his instructions prior to the date of his official commission, but the stamps which formed the subject of the first contract must have been printed before that commission reached him.

This authority was despatched to him on December 18th, so that it would have come into his hands on the 19th ; and on the 21st of the same month he reported the completion of the work, at the same time despatching the whole of the stamps. Now the 18th December, 1857, fell on a Friday ; it was therefore on Saturday that Colonel Espejo received his authority, and on the Monday, that is to say on the first possible day, he sent off the stamps, showing that they must have been printed in the course of the previous week, for the printing and gumming could not have been done in one day, the Saturday ; there can, therefore, be no doubt upon this point.

It seems evident that on the 14th December the printing had not yet taken place, because in the table of that date quoted above, the colour of the 10 c. stamps is given as *yellow*, whereas we know that that

value was printed in *green*; unless there is a mistake in the report, which we have no reason to suppose, it must have been originally intended that the former colour should be used, and the latter must have been adopted at the last moment.

With this consignment of stamps Colonel Espejo transmitted the following report and account :—

“ No. 1.

“ Parana, December 21st, 1857.

“ From the Colonel appointed to superintend the printing of the stamps for the franking of letters.

“ To H. E. the Minister of State for the Treasury Department.

“ In fulfilment of the commission with which your Excellency was pleased to intrust me, by your esteemed letter of the 18th inst., I have the honour to forward to you a packet of the stamps for letters, which Messrs. C. Rivière & Co. printed last week in accordance with the first contract made with them by the Government. This packet is accompanied by the account prescribed by instructions received from you, showing the number of leaves of each of the three colours and values, which were ordered by the Decree, and the contents are as follows :—

“ One thousand and forty-two leaves of half a sheet each, containing one hundred thousand and thirty-two stamps, of the total value of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight pesos, forty centavos (\$6,998.40), to be disposed of as your Excellency thinks fit.

“ (Signed) JERONIMO ESPEJO.”

“ Account of the leaves of stamps for letters, which the lithographers, C. Rivière & Co., have printed in accordance with their contract, and which are transmitted to the Treasury Department.

Leaves.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each leaf.	Whole Number of Stamps.	Value of each Stamp.	Total Value.
104	Blue - - 96	9,984	18	\$ ct.
208	Green - - 96	19,968	18	1,497.60
730	Red - - 96	70,080	18	1,996.80
			18	3,504 —
1,042	Total .	100,032		6 998.40

521 entire sheets.

“ By which it is shown that there are one thousand and forty-two leaves of half a sheet each, with one hundred thousand and thirty-two stamps, the value of which amounts to six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight pesos, forty centavos.

“ PARANA, December 21st, 1857.

“ (Signed) JERONIMO ESPEJO.”

A careful study of these documents will be a revelation to collectors; it will give them nothing less than the long-looked-for explanation of the origin and nature of the stamps with large figures, and the date of their manufacture, that is to say the great mysteries of the stamps of the Argentine Confederation. Many collectors have succeeded in obtaining, or at least have had opportunities of seeing, panes or entire sheets of all the stamps issued by the Confederation; they have thus been able to ascertain that *all* the 5, 10, and 15 centavo stamps with *large figures* were printed in panes or half sheets of ninety-six stamps, whereas all those with *small figures* were in entire sheets of two hundred and sixteen.

A fact which is well known to collectors in this country, and which should be recorded here, serves further to confirm what we have stated.

In one of the stores of the Custom House,\* adjoining the Government Buildings, there were found, together with a hundred cases full of old papers, two others containing postage stamps of the Confederation and other documents. These cases remained there entirely forgotten, and the store was only opened when someone employed at the Treasury required to search for some old document. At what date the existence of these stamps was discovered, and by whom they were abstracted, we have not been able to ascertain. The fact remains that they disappeared from there some ten years ago, and that those who took them sold them to some of the stamp dealers in this city [Buenos Ayres].

Together with these stamps there were found various printed papers and a certain number of paid Treasury Bills, some of those that were issued in 1860 and 1861 by the Government of Paraná, which had also been carried off, so as to leave no trace either of the cases or of their contents. The great quantity of the stamps that were thus found, as well as the documents that were with them, show that these were the remainders of the stamps that were left in the office at Paraná.

This great stock, which is now scattered all over the world, consisted of stamps of all three values, both with large numerals and with small, and all were arranged in the forms described above. Never, either before or after this find, have we seen sheets of the stamps with large figures showing the same arrangement as those with the small, or the latter in sheets of the same size as those of the former.

This is a fresh demonstration of the great importance of entire sheets in connection with the study of postage stamps. The entire sheets of the issue of 1862 enabled us to explain almost all the difficulties presented by those stamps; and now it is these entire sheets that provide us with proof of the nature of the stamps of the Confederation with large figures; without these sheets the documents that we have reproduced would have told us nothing. Now, perhaps, the mystery may be cleared up.

These stamps, then, are not mere fancy impressions, they are real postage stamps, officially printed; neither were they printed at Rosario, for want of the 5 c. with small figures; they are simply the stamps that were printed in accordance with the first contract entered into with Messrs. Rivière and Co.

The fact that the 10 c. and 15 c. were not put in use must be due entirely to accident; being the first printed, they were naturally placed in the store underneath those that were printed later, and there being a considerable supply on hand when the stamps were withdrawn from circulation, these sheets were never reached. The 5 c. stamps, of which much larger quantities were printed, and that on two occasions, as we shall see later, came into circulation probably without the Department attaching the slightest importance to the difference in design between these and the others of the same value, since, so far as the

\* M. Jaquier was misinformed when he stated [see M. J. vol. x. page 230] that these stamps were found in the Post Office at Buenos Ayres, and the observations he made upon this point are therefore incorrect.

Department was concerned, both lots of stamps were equally authentic.

From the documents we have quoted it may clearly be gathered that the lithographer composed two designs, and that the printing of which we have been speaking was done with the first that came to hand. Before, however, the commission with which Colonel Espejo had been charged was officially confirmed, he had already been thinking of adopting the other for the stamps that were to be printed under the second contract, since on the 19th December, the day on which he received his formal appointment, he worked out a calculation, shown in two tables, of the comparative results that would be produced by printing the stamps in panes of 96 or in entire sheets of 216 (panes of 108), a question which he had studied after the report of 14th September.

We give both his tables here :—

*“Calculation of the stamps to be produced by 12 reams of paper, under the contract made by the Minister of the Treasury with the lithographers, Carlos Rivière and Co., for the printing of stamps for letters, in the three colours and the nominal values decided upon by the Government, in the proportion of 10% blue, 15 c., 20% green, 10 c., and 70% red, 5 c.*

*“The following is the result :—*

*“12 reams of paper, at 480 sheets each, give 5,760 sheets, or 11,520 half-sheets.*

PRODUCING						
Sheets.	Leaves.	Stamps at 96 to each Leaf.	Colour.	Value of each Stamp.	Total Value.	
550	1,100	105,600	blue	15 c.	15,840	\$
1,150	2,300	220,800	green	10 c.	22,080	
4,060	8,120	779,520	red	5 c.	38,976	
5,760	11,520	1,105,920	—	—	76,896	

TOTAL OF THE TWO CONTRACTS.

1st	2nd	521	1,042	100,032	Same three colours and values.	\$ ct.
	5,760	11,520	1,105,920		6,998.40	76,896.00
	6,281	12,562	1,205,952			83,894.40

*“Calculation of twelve reams of paper to be lithographed, under the contract made by the Minister of the Treasury with Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co., with stamps for letters, of the three kinds decided upon by the Government, in the following proportions: 10% blue, 15 c., 20% green, 10 c., and 20% red, 5 c.*

*“The following is the result :—*

*“12 reams of paper, at 500 sheets each, give 6,000 sheets, or 12,000 half-sheets.*

Sheets.	Leaves.	Stamps at 108 to each Leaf.	Colour.	Value of each Stamp.	Total Value.	
600	1,200	129,600	blue	15 c.	19,440	\$
1,200	2,400	259,200	green	10 c.	25,920	
4,200	8,400	907,200	red	5 c.	45,360	
6,000	12,000	1,296,000	—	—	90,720	

TOTAL OF THE TWO CONTRACTS.

521	1,042	100,032	Same three colours and values.	\$ ct.
6,000	12,000	1,296,000		6,998.40
6,521	13,042	1,396,032		90,720.00
				97,718.40

“Paraná, Dec. 19, 1857.”

[It would seem from the above that, after making his first calculation, Colonel Espejo discovered two things, probably from consultation with the printers. First, that a printer's ream of paper consisted of 500 sheets instead of 480; and second, that it was quite possible to print 108 stamps on each leaf, or half sheet, instead of 96. He then made his calculation afresh, and probably submitted both in order to show that the first idea was half sheets of 96, and that the first contract had already been carried out on that footing.—Ed. M. J.]

In the commission alluded to above, which was issued for the supervision of the carrying out of the first contract, but which certainly had in view to an even greater extent the execution of the second, the Minister ordered that the printing of the stamps should be in accordance with the three designs attached to the document. Now, to which of the two types did these belong? The only essays which we know to have been found among the papers of Colonel Espejo correspond exactly with the second type, that is to say, with the small numeral type; and undoubtedly this was the one referred to by the Minister, because as Colonel Espejo had already proved, this was more convenient than the other, and it was in this type that almost the whole of the stamps under the second contract were printed. When Colonel Espejo received this official commission, the stamps ordered under the first contract had, as we have seen, already been printed, and it was therefore impossible, as far as they were concerned, to comply with the decision of the Minister.

These proofs, printed in *black*, on the same half sheet of thick white paper, consist of three horizontal rows of nine stamps each, with a space of 29 mm. between the rows; each row is of one of the three values, 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., and the last of the three is in the centre. The nine stamps of each value correspond exactly with the nine varieties of which we shall speak later.

Before receiving the stamps, which were sent to him by Colonel Espejo on the 21st December, the Minister had signed the new contract for the printing of a million more, as shown by the following communication :—

“No. 422.

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY,  
“Paraná, December 21st, 1857.

“To Colonel Don Jeronimo Espejo, Head of the Statistical Board.

“Under this date have been approved the fresh proposals made by the lithographers, Carlos Rivière and Co., for the printing of a million stamps, and I send notice of this to Your Excellency, in order that you may take the necessary steps for the work to be commenced under your inspection, in accordance with my letter of yesterday.\*

“(Signed) ELIAS BEDOVA.”

As may be seen, the Minister confined himself to giving the Colonel notice of the proposals having been approved, without saying a word about the type in which the printing was to be done, and there would have been no object in this, as that information had already been given. He acknowledged the receipt of the stamps sent to him upon the same date, by a letter No. 428.

\*This must have been a mistake; the 20th of December was Sunday. The letter referred to by the Minister must have been that of the 18th, the one appointing Colonel Espejo to superintend the printing.

The Minister of the Treasury was very anxious to have the stamps put in circulation as early as possible, because he hoped that their issue would produce a great increase in the revenue of the Post Office. In the Report which he laid before the Legislative Chambers on the 2nd of June, 1858, he stated, in the part referring to the Post Office—

"The revenue produced by the Post Office has been hitherto so scanty that it could not cover the sixth part of the expense required by that department. This bad result has arisen from the laws relating to this matter not having been strictly applied. It is to be hoped, however, that under the provisions of the Decree which orders the use of stamps, and by other steps which experience has shown to be necessary in order to bring all correspondence into the national mails, not only may this evil be remedied, but the department may even become one of those which bring in a considerable profit to the State."

As soon, therefore, as he received the first stamps, he communicated with his colleague, the Minister of the Interior, requesting him to issue regulations for their use:—

"No. 198.

TREASURY,

"Paraná, December 27th 1857.

"To His Excellency the Minister of State for the Department of the Interior.

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency, that having made a contract for the printing of the stamps for the postage of correspondence, under the instructions of His Excellency the Vice-President, who accepted the proposals made by the lithographers, Rivière and Co., there have already been printed 100,032 stamps of the values of 5 c., 10 c. and 15 c. respectively, and that I have forwarded them to the Accountant-General, in order that they may be distributed for circulation as soon as the regulations for their use shall have been issued by your Department.

"The lithographers mentioned above are now engaged in printing 1,152,000 more stamps, and I am only waiting for you to communicate to me the regulations referred to before introducing a Decree to prescribe the manner in which this new branch of the Stamp Department shall be dealt with.

"(Signed) ELIAS BEDOYA."

Whether it was that the Minister of the Interior did not share the illusions of his colleague, or that his own work occupied the whole of his time, the fact remains that silence was his only reply!

In the meantime, the new form of the printing having been arranged with the lithographer, he proceeded to carry it out, and as the printing went on, Colonel Espejo, in compliance with the orders given to him, forwarded to the Minister the quantities printed, together with accounts relating thereto.

We give in full the figures contained in these accounts, omitting the letters which accompanied them and the replies of the Minister, neither of which contain anything of importance.

"No. 1.

"Detail of the stamps for letters, transmitted to the Treasury for account of the Contract for 6,000 sheets of paper, which are being printed by the lithographers, Carlos Rivière and Co.

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each Sheet.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
75	Blue . 216	16,200	15 c.	2,430	
1,173	Red . 216	253,368	5 c.	12,668	40
111	" . 192	21,312	5 c.	1,065	60
1,359	Sheets with	290,880	Total	16,164	00

"There are thus one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine printed sheets, with two hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and eighty stamps of two types, the value of which amounts to the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four pesos.

"Paraná, January 11th, 1858.

"(Signed) JERONIMO ESPEJO,  
LUIS CALDERON."

As may be seen from the above description, 111 sheets of the 5 c. were printed in the earlier form, that is to say, with large figure; it would have been more correct to describe them as 222 half sheets of 96 stamps, because these were not printed in entire sheets. We have, therefore, to add these 21,312 copies to those produced under the former contract, and, as we shall see later, there is reason to believe that these were the only copies of that type which were put in circulation.

Colonel Espejo says in this first report "stamps of two types," and such was the case, but did he say it with that meaning, or did he only intend to point out that there were two distinct values? In the other reports, even when they also dealt with more than one value, there is no mention of *types*. As, however, in later documents he employed this word as synonymous with *value*, we cannot be certain whether he used it here intentionally, or whether it was simply a coincidence that he employed this term in the only report which really referred to stamps of two types.

[We would venture to suggest that in this case Colonel Espejo did intend to refer to the two types of 5 c. and not to the two values 5 c. and 15 c. The actual varieties of *type* were probably not of any special importance in his eyes, but he would have to account for the fact that the sheets were not all the same size, and his "two types" probably rather meant two different arrangements of the sheets.—ED., M. J.]

No. 2.

"Detail of the stamps for letters transmitted to the Treasury for account of the contract for 6,000 sheets of paper, which are being printed by the Lithographers, Carlos Rivière and Co.

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
1,000	Red . 216	216,000	5 c.	10,800	
66	" . 216	14,256	5 c.	712	80
1,066	Sheets with	230,256	Total	11,512	80

"As shewn above, the packet herewith contains 1,066 sheets of paper printed with 230,256 stamps at 5 c. each, the total value of which amounts to 11,512 pesos, 80 centavos.

"Paraná, January 21, 1858.

"(Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO,  
FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ."

No. 3.

"Detail of the stamps, etc. [as before].

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each Sheet.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
1,150	Red . 216	248,400	5 c.	12,420	00
125	Blue . 216	27,000	15 c.	4,050	00
1,275	Sheets with	275,400	Total	16,470	00

"As shown above, the packet herewith contains 1,275 sheets (1,150 red with 248,400 stamps of 5 c., and 125 blue with 27,000 stamps of 15 c.) with a total of 275,400 stamps, the value of which amounts to 16,470 pesos.

"Paraná, January 27, 1858.

"Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.  
FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ."

"No. 4.

"Detail of the stamps, etc. [as before].

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
500	Red . 216	108,000	5 c.	5,400	00
200	Blue . 216	43,200	15 c.	6,480	00
700	Sheets with	151,200	Total	11,880	00

"As shown above, the packet herewith contains 700 sheets printed in the colours red and blue, with a total of 151,200 stamps, as follows: 500 sheets with 108,000 stamps at 5 c., and 200 sheets with 43,200 stamps at 15 c., which amount to a value of 11,880 pesos.

"Paraná, January 28, 1858.

"(Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.  
FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ."

"No. 5.

"Detail of the stamps, etc. [as before].

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
100	Green . 216	21,600	10 c.	2,160	00
200	Blue . 216	43,200	15 c.	6,480	00
300	Sheets with	64,800	Total	8,640	00

"As shown above, the packet which accompanies this contains 300 printed sheets of stamps for letters, 64,800 labels, as follows: 100 sheets in green, with 21,600 stamps at 10 c., and 200 sheets in blue, with 43,200 stamps at 15 c., giving a total of 8,640 pesos.

"Paraná, January 29, 1858.

"(Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.  
FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ."

"No. 6.

"Detail of the stamps for letters transmitted to the Treasury in completion of the contract for 6,000 sheets which have been printed at the lithographic press of Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co.

Entire Sheets.	Colour and Number of Stamps on each.	Total Number of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
				Pesos.	Cts.
200	Red . 216	43,200	5 c.	2,160	00
1,100	Green . 216	237,600	10 c.	23,760	00
1,300	Sheets with	280,800	Total	25,920	00

"As shown above, the packet which is transmitted herewith contains 1,300 lithographed sheets of stamps, with 280,800 labels, as follows:—200 sheets in red with 43,200 stamps at 5 c., and 1,100 sheets in green, with 237,600 stamps at 10 c., the total value of which amounts to the sum of 25,920 pesos.

"Paraná, February 5, 1858.

"(Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.  
FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ."

[It is interesting to notice that Colonel Espejo, or his clerk, succeeded in varying in every case the wording of the note that followed the table of the contents of his parcels of stamps. We have endeavoured to preserve these variations in our translation.—ED. M. J.]

(To be continued.)

## The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.



The annual meeting of the Fédération des Philatélistes Belges is announced to be held at Bruges, on June 29th.



The next issue of stamps of the United States, the 13 cents, will bear the portrait of President Harrison, and the stamp of one dollar will bear that of Admiral Farragut in place of that of Commodore Perry.



The German Press is responsible for the rumour that the Russian authorities will issue a special series of postage stamps during the present year to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the

foundation of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great. As Russia has been extremely temperate in the matter of stamp issuing, the issue in question will be beyond the blame attaching to the ordinary uncalled-for "Jubilee" issues. The beauty and neatness of Russia's stamps have been, and are, conspicuous, and the projected issue will no doubt be a worthy follower of the present issue. Some beginners may not know why the thunderbolts were added to the posthorn below the Imperial eagle in the oval frame. The posthorn signifies the use of the stamp for postal purposes; but when the stamps could be used to pay for telegrams, then this fact was indicated by engraving crossed thunderbolts behind the posthorn to signify the electric current.

Any suggestion made with a view to lightening the labours of the postal officials generally ought to be welcomed and entertained. Bad, careless, and wilfully illegible handwriting will continue to resemble the poor—it will be with us always. It has occurred to me often that a man's name is really the last item of the address that ought to catch the eye of the sorter in the early stages of a letter's journey. The main item must be the town, and, as such, ought to stand first; in fact, the address ought to be written exactly contrary to the method observed generally. There is a movement now on foot in France to address envelopes in this way—town, street, and number, and then the receiver's name. Rather topsy-turvy at first; but, then, what innovation is not?



The very semblance of being able to get something for nothing, or for next to nothing, has been for long a strong incentive to people of a certain temperament to throw away their money on schemes and offers of the most wild cat character. Thus last autumn there appeared in a Caen journal the following advertisement:—

“For a 2s. postal order I will send 12 stamps of 2 and 5 francs, 1900, used.—Aubois, Employé at the Crédit Lyonnais, rue Boileau 335, Lyon.”

As such an advertisement bore the taint of respectability, the collector on the look out for a manifest bargain jumped at it, and letters poured in from all parts of France, and even from abroad. Of course, no reply, and still less stamps, were forthcoming. On asking the cause of the delay, the anxious collectors received a post card to say that so great was the number of orders that they could not be executed at once. Monsieur Aubois then became the subject of complaints to the Lyons police, who found that he did not live at the address mentioned, but that he had there only a letter box, which contained fifty orders, accompanied by postal orders for 2s. Luckily the rogue has been run to earth. He is a certain Theodore Bouhey, aged 21 years, and lives in the Avenue de Saxe. For the present he is enjoying the hospitality of the Republic in the State domicile known as Saint Paul, in which both his diet and peregrinations are limited, pending investigations as to his previous career. In this affair there is one person who deserves certainly to be pitied. It appears that one of the clerks at the Crédit Lyonnais bears the name of Dubois, and the similarity of name has caused him to receive a great number of angry letters from the duped collectors.



The German postage stamps withdrawn from circulation were “incinerated” recently in a special furnace at the Central Bureau in Berlin. It took a whole day to feed the furnace with the bundles of stamps, which weighed altogether 11,000 kilogrammes, and of which the face value amounted to £184,000.



The dove is the accepted symbol in Europe of the messenger. The corresponding symbol among the Chinese is a bird of a very different nature, for it is the wild goose. In his very interesting notes, entitled “What We See on Stamps,” M. Arthur Maury

explains the presence of the wild goose upon the one dollar stamp of China's Imperial Post. According to a Chinese legend, dating from 140 years B.C., the Chinese Empire was not then so vast as it is to-day. The reigning Emperor sent once an ambassador to the sovereign of a country on the northern frontier. Nothing more was heard of this ambassador, who having been treated in a treacherous manner, was reduced to serve as a shepherd or herdsman. One day he caught a wild goose, and remembering that those birds migrate from the north to the south, he set it free, after having tied under its wing a letter addressed to the Emperor of China. Probably he caught other birds and sent them off bearing his message to the monarch. Once when out shooting, the Emperor killed one of these wild geese, and the letter was found under its wing. The ambassador was set free, and the disloyal ruler was punished. The bat with extended wings figures on the Chinese stamps, although it takes some finding. For instance, on the 1 candarin, orange-vermilion, 1895, the “five good things of life,” according to the Chinese aspect, are represented by five bats, whose extended wings line the circular band which is in the centre of the stamp and just above the word “CHINA.”

By the aid of a magnifying glass the bats can be seen although their wings have received fancy treatment. The five “good things” thus symbolised by the bats are happiness, riches, long life, health, and serenity. The existence of this symbol is explained by the fact that the Chinese words denoting “good thing” and “bat” are pronounced in the same way. This comes from being blessed by a “tonic language.” I find so much that is interesting in the symbolism set forth on the stamps of China that I may be inclined to treat of it more fully some day.



The following paragraph, clipped from a transatlantic weekly, puzzles us considerably:—

“After 12 years the Hong Kong 12c. blue, watermarked CC, now comes watermarked CA, with a slight difference in shade.”

What twelve years is our contemporary after, we wonder? The 12 c. watermarked CC was issued in 1865, thirty-seven years ago; and it is not the 12 c. watermarked CC that now comes watermarked CA. The watermark of a stamp is as unchangeable as the spots of the leopard, when a change takes place it is because the stamp is printed on a fresh paper; same as the leopard, when he wants a change, goes to a fresh spot.



Another clipping, also from the other side of the pond, seems to show that, although George Washington differed greatly from the other boys in that he “could not tell a lie,” his wife was not so particularly different from other women. A correspondent of *Meekel's Weekly* writes:—

“I noticed recently a suggestion that the postal authorities at Washington were entertaining had for its end the introduction of the portrait of some noted American woman on one of our postal issues; and also that the honour may fall to Martha Washington. I would like to call attention to the propriety of using the return postal card for this innovation—George Washington to be depicted on the ‘message’ and Martha Washington on the ‘reply.’”

We gather that Martha always answered back!

## Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, June 10, 1902, at 6-30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim (chair), W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, S. Chapman, D. Field, R. Frenzel, G. Gaffe, L. Magnee, R. Meyer, E. P. Robertson, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, H. Thompson, W. Thomson, A. G. Wane, and H. A. Slade.

The date of meetings was altered to the second Tuesday in each month, from October to May inclusive.

Reports were read by the hon. secretary and the hon. treasurer showing a very successful season as regards the working of the society, the financial position, and the increase in membership. The balance in hand amounted to upwards of £12, and the number of members to 136.

The election of officers for the season of 1902-1903 resulted as follows:—

Hon. President: H. Jennings-White.

Hon. Vice-President: Herbert R. Oldfield.

Vice-Presidents: W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, M.A.

Committee: L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane.

Counterfeit Expert, Rev. R. B. Earée.

Librarian: George Haynes.

Hon. Auditors: W. A. Boyes, George Gaffe.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

The Exhibition Committee presented their report as far as it was possible to do so. It was decided that the surplus from the exhibition fund be banked as a trust fund in the names of W. A. Boyes, Franz Reichenheim, and H. A. Slade, as a reserve towards the next function of a similar nature.

Special votes of thanks were passed to the London Society for the use of their rooms and cases at Effingham House, to Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., for their courtesy in acting as judges, and to Mr. H. R. Oldfield for his valuable assistance and advice.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting at 8-40 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

## Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. B.—We described in October, 1900, a stamp which we received on a letter from Northern Nigeria, obliterated in a similar manner to those you mention.

C. Q.—Most of the "specimen" copies of recently issued stamps come, we believe, from the sets that are distributed to post offices, where they are not always retained. "Specimen" sets have been also given away sometimes to collectors, and in certain cases (notably in some of the Australian colonies) they have been sold considerably under face value. There is a prejudice against these copies, as being in a condition in which no stamps were ever issued for use, but we should say that they are at least on a par with stamps that have been postmarked to order.

F. E. W.—*Hong-kong*: The letters "D. P." stand for *Daily Press*, a local paper; we have answered this question more than once. *Falkland Islands*: We believe all the early stamps exist perf. 14½. *Portugal*: The stamp probably always has the surcharge in red, we will look it up. *British Guiana*: The dimensions of the word "SPECIMEN" are about 26 x 5 mm. *Orange River Colony*: No, we do not think the broken "V" worthy of note, but it is a matter of opinion.

C. O'F.—(1) A line-engraved stamp is one printed from a plate in which the lines that appear in colour are cut into the metal; the lines on the stamp are thus in slight relief, the thicker ones can be plainly seen to be raised on the paper. All the current U.S. postage stamps are line-engraved. (2) *France*, current issue: In the 10 c. with the figures printed separately the foot of the figure "1" is flat at the bottom, in the other variety the sole of the foot is arched. The 25 c. double print can, we believe, only be recognized with certainty when the figures are more or less out of position and overlap the frame. The 20 c. and 30 c. have not apparently been printed except by the double process, and as they have now appeared in the new type it is not likely that Nos. 273 and 275 will come into existence. (3) The best method for bringing out watermarks is to lay the stamps face downwards on a dark surface and apply benzine with a brush; this should not be done near a fire or light, as the vapour of benzine is highly inflammable.





# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ANTIOQUIA.

1902.	New Types.	s.	d.
1 c., lake		0	1
2 c., ultramarine		0	2
3 c., green		0	2
4 c., mauve		0	2
5 c., red		0	3
10 c., lilac		0	6
20 c., green		1	0
30 c., carmine		1	3
40 c., indigo		1	6
50 c., brown on yellow		2	3
2½ c., mauve, Too Late		0	2
5 c., black en rose. A.R.		0	3
10 c., mauve on bluish, Registration		0	6

## BOLIVIA.

1901-2.	New Types.	s.	d.
1 c., lilac		0	1
2 c., green		0	2
5 c., red		0	4

## BOSNIA.

1902.	New Value.	s.	d.
20 heller, carmine and black		0	4

## BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1901.	Centre in black.	s.	d.
½d., yellow-green		0	1
1d., lake		0	2
2d., violet		0	3
2½d., ultramarine		0	4
4d., sepia		0	6
6d., myrtle green		0	8
1s., orange		1	4
set of seven		3	0

## CHAMBA.

1902.	Surcharged on Indian.	s.	d.
½ a., yellow-green		0	1
1 a., rosine		0	2

1902.	Service.	s.	d.
½ a., yellow-green		0	1
1 a., rosine		0	2

## DENMARK.

1902.	Official Stamp.	Perf. 12½.	s.	d.
3 öre, reddish lilac			0	1

## KISHENGARH.

1900.	Imperf.	s.	d.
1 a., purple, used		0	6

## NICARAGUA.

1899.	Type 14.	s.	d.
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of eleven	1	9

1899.	Official.	s.	d.
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of eleven	1	9

1899.	Unpaid.	s.	d.
1 c. to 50 c.	Set of six	1	9

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1902.	With head of King Edward VII.	s.	d.
3 c., lilac and orange		0	2
8 c., lilac on bluish		0	3

# CHEAP SETS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1902.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS' LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the LOW PRICES at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Unused. † Used. \* Used and Unused. ‡ All Guaranteed Genuine. No Reprints.  
In ordering it is only necessary to quote Name of Country, Number of Set, and the Price.

No. of Set.	TRANSVAAL.	No. in Set.	s.	d.	No. of Set.	SWAZILAND.	No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,744†	1878-79, ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d.	4	31	0	2,768†	½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	6	5	0
2,745*	" 3d., 4d., and 6d.	3	6	0	2,767†	2/6 and 5s.	2	24	0
2,746†	1882-83, 1d. on 4d., 1d., 3d., and 3d.	4	12	6					
2,747*	1883, 1d., 3d., and 1s.	3	2	9					
2,748†	1885, including three Provisionals	5	4	6					
2,749*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	5	1	3					
2,750†	1887-90, including four Provisionals	7	5	6					
2,751*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	1	6	2,770†	1864-82, including surcharged and "C.C."	4	10	0
2,752*	" 2/6, 5s., 10s., and 25	4	22	6	2,771*	" 1d., 1d., 1d., 4d., 4d., 6d., 6d., and 1s.	9	15	0
2,753†	1894-95, Shafts, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d.	4	5	0	2,772†	1883-84, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6	6	0
2,754*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d.	3	0	6	2,773*	" ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., and 1s.	5	3	0
2,755†	1895, Pole, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	6	0	2,774†	1896-98, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	3	3
2,756*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and 10s.	8	12	6	2,775*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 1s.	5	0	8
2,757†	1896-97, including Provisionals and Commemoration	7	2	6	2,776†	Unpaid, ½d., 1d., and 2d.	3	3	6
2,758*	1896-97, ½d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2/6	11	6	6	2,777*	" 1d., 2d., and 5d.	3	0	9
2,759†	1890, "V.R.I." ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	7	2	6					
2,760†	1920, "V.R.I." 1s., 2/6, 5s., and 10s.	4	32	6					
2,761*	" ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	3	0					
2,762†	1901, "E.R.I." ½d., 1d. on 2d., 1d.	3	0	8					
2,763†	1902, King's Head, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s.	6	2	6					
2,764†	1902, King's Head, 2s., 2/6, 5s., and 10s.	4	24	0					

No. of Set.	TURKS ISLANDS.	No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,780†	1881, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	4	65	0
2,781†	1882-89, ½d., 1d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s.	7	7	6
2,782†	1889-94, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., and 5d.	5	3	3

No. of Set.	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.	No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,783†	1900, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	1	9
2,784†	" 1s., 2s., and 3s.	3	7	6

No. of Set.	UGANDA.	No. in Set.	s.	d.
2,788†	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 annas	5	2	0

Continued on Third Page of Cover.



## INDEX.

- Abyssinia, 143, 219, 224.  
Addressing of Letters, The, 255.  
Afghanistan, 20, 41, 143, 224, 241.  
African Exhibition, 82, 94.  
Album, an Australian, 15.  
— The "King's Own," 213.  
— The New Imperial, 74, 97.  
Albums, Destruction of by the Fire, 230.  
Alsace and Lorraine, 226.  
Alterations in the Priced Catalogue, 149, 166.  
Alwur, 63.  
Amalgamation in the American Trade, 11.  
Amazonia, 65, 160.  
American Edition of the Priced Catalogue, 58, 74.  
Angola, 86, 183.  
Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society, 93.  
— Meeting of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 73.  
Antioquia, 65, 109, 144, 160, 181, 225, 242.  
Appendix to *The Stamps of Tasmania*, 71, 97.  
Argentina, 32, 56, 65, 99, 143, 153, 170, 180, 191, 206, 214, 222, 233, 250.  
Argentine Confederation, The Stamps of the, 222, 233, 250.  
— Republic, The Stamps of the, 32, 56, 99, 153, 170, 191, 214.  
Arms of Savoy, 133.  
Astruc, Decoration of M. Dorsan, 217.  
Auction Prices, 10.  
Australia, Chatty Notes from, 14, 34, 77, 231.  
Australian Album, An, 15.  
— Federation, 15, 34, 77.  
— Stamps, The Demand for, 31.  
Austria, 20, 85, 108, 143, 155, 160, 180, 194, 241.  
Azores, 44.  
Bahamas, 39, 63, 83, 107.  
Bangkok, 27.  
Barbados, 39, 140, 158.  
Bauche, H., 218.  
Bavaria, 133.  
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 3, 96.  
Belgium, 41, 65, 108.  
Benadir, 208, 243.  
Berlin Post Office, 196.  
Bhopal, 40, 84, 205.  
Bhor, 40, 108, 141, 240.  
Birmingham Philatelic Society, 78, 174, 234.  
Blackheath S amp Exchange Club, 174.  
Bolivia, 4, 42, 108, 160, 180, 241.  
Bosnia, 4, 85, 241.  
Boston Philatelic Society, 198.  
Boyaca, 206.  
Brattleboro', 202.  
Brazil, 4, 20, 42, 85, 143, 155, 180, 206.  
Brendon & Sons' Printing Works, Destruction of Messrs., 229.  
Bright & Son's, Fire at Messrs., 11.  
British Bechuanaland, 96.  
— Central Africa, 63, 155.  
— East Africa, 140.  
— Guiana, 10, 19, 39, 59, 63, 140, 166, 179, 204, 223, 256.  
— Forgery sold at Auction, 10.  
— Honduras, 63, 83, 158.  
— Museum, 107, 148.  
— New Guinea, 39, 63, 77.  
— South Africa, 3, 19, 39, 96, 107, 140, 155, 239.  
Bulgaria, 65, 143, 160, 180, 206.  
Bussahir, 141, 179, 205, 223, 240.  
Canada, 3, 39, 63.  
Cape of Good Hope, 3, 19, 39, 75, 83, 94, 96, 107, 189, 204, 223, 235.  
— Triangular Stamps Demonetized, 75.  
Cape Verde, 183.  
Cartagena, 42, 109, 144, 206, 225, 242.  
Catalogue, 1902, 58, 73, 97, 149, 166.  
— Corrections, &c., 73, 149, 166.  
Cayman Islands, 179, 204.  
Ceylon, 19, 40, 63, 83, 107, 141, 158, 162, 198, 204, 239.  
— Notes on the 5 c., 162.  
Chamba, 205, 223.  
Champion of Geneva, A, 190.  
Chatty Notes from Australia, 14, 34, 77, 231.  
Cheap Postage in France, 217.  
— to Australia, 218.  
Chemical Changes, 219.  
Chili, 5, 20, 65, 108, 143, 160, 206, 242.  
China, 5, 21, 42, 109, 172, 180, 225, 255.  
Chinese Imperial Customs Post, Notes on the, 172.  
— Symbols, 255.  
Christmas Greeting, A, 105.  
Classification, 106, 221.  
Cochin, 84.  
Colombia, 5, 21, 42, 65, 85, 103, 109, 144, 160, 181, 206, 225, 242.  
Colour Question, The, 1.  
Congo State, 65, 108.  
Cook Islands, 23, 77, 141, 204, 239.  
— Stamps of the, 23.  
— Troubles in the, 77.  
Cooper, Death of Sir Daniel, 237.  
Corea, 21, 43.  
Cork Philatelic Society, 197.  
Coronation Holidays, 230.  
Corrientes, 76.  
Costa Rica, 5, 66.  
Crete, 5, 109, 144, 160, 206, 225, 242.  
Cuba (U. S.), 7, 110, 146.  
Curaçao, 44, 226.  
Dahomey, 85.  
Danish West Indies, 160, 181, 207, 228, 242.  
— Minor Varieties of, 228.  
Death of Sir Daniel Cooper, 237.  
— Colonel Du Moulin, 158.  
— M. E. Fremy, 195.  
— Dr. E. Holub, 217.  
— M. Paltzer, 218.  
— Mrs. Tebay, 138.  
Decoration of M. Dorsan Astruc, 217.  
Demand for Australian Stamps, The, 31.  
Denmark, 160, 181, 207, 225, 242.  
Dhar, 141.  
Disappearing Stamps, The, 118.  
Djibouti, 85, 182, 207, 226, 242.  
Dominican Republic, 66, 85, 109, 144, 181, 207, 225.  
Don Carlos, 1 r1., blue, 51, 173.  
— Reprints, 173.  
Dresden International Philatelic Society, 166.  
Duke of Cornwall and York, Tour of the, 11, 14, 32.  
Dulwich Philatelic Society, 174.  
Du Moulin, Death of Col., 158.  
Durrieu, The French Collection of Count Paul, 167.  
Dutch Indies, 22, 44, 79, 144, 161, 182.  
Duttia, 84.  
Ecuador, 21, 66, 109, 144, 166, 225.  
Egypt, 15.  
Embossed Stamps, 37.  
Equipped at All Points, 213.

- Eritrea, 182.  
 Erratum, 166.  
 Exchange Circular, 74.  
 Exhibition at the Hague, 28.  
 — at Malta, 32.  
 — by the Herts Philatelic Society, 178, 197, 248.  
 — by the Junior London Philatelic Society, 106.  
 — of South African Stamps, 82, 94.
- Falkland Islands, 223, 256.  
 Faridkot, 175.  
 Fashionable Philately, 105.  
 Federal Duties in New South Wales, 148.  
 Feminine Stamp, A, 133.  
 Fernando Poo, 67, 145, 227.  
 Fiji Islands, 3, 141, 205, 223, 239.  
 Financial Difficulties in the Stamp Trade, 165.  
 Finland, 183, 209.  
 Fire at Messrs. Brendon and Sons', 229.  
 — Bright and Son's, 11.  
 Fiscal Postals, 35, 59.  
 Forgeries, 10, 12, 15, 83, 122, 177, 190.  
 Forgery-mongers in France, 12.  
 — of Bolivia, 1899, 12.  
 — of British Guiana sold at Auction to.  
 — of Mafeking Siege Stamps, 83, 122.  
 — Question, The, 177.  
 France, 21, 43, 66, 68, 85, 90, 109, 116, 133, 144, 146, 160, 167, 182, 207, 217, 226, 244, 256.  
 — Cheap Postage in, 217.  
 — Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of, 68, 90, 116, 146, 244.  
 Fraud, A Common, 255.  
 Frémy, Death of M. E., 195.  
 French Collection of Count Paul Durrieu, 167.  
 "From the War," 214.  
 Frontispiece, Our, 201.
- Gambia, 179, 223, 240.  
 Geneva, 59.  
 German Empire, 5, 66, 86, 103, 109, 133, 144, 182, 196, 208, 218, 226, 255.  
 — Colonies, 242.  
 — Stamps, Destruction of Obsolete, 255.  
 Gibraltar, 84.  
 Gold Coast, 84, 107, 141, 159, 223.  
 Great Britain, 1, 3, 19, 30, 63, 83, 106, 139, 155, 158, 165, 178, 203, 219, 223, 239.  
 Greece, 5, 44, 66, 86, 161, 182, 208, 226, 242.  
 Grenada, 159, 165, 240.  
 Griqualand, 95.  
 Guadeloupe, 85.  
 Guatemala, 5, 22, 35, 109, 155, 161.  
 Guinea, 7, 227.  
 Gwalior, 40, 240.
- Hague, Exhibition at the, 28.  
 Hamburg, a Stamp Story from, 218.  
 Handbook, A New, 165.  
 Harrison Collections, The, 73.  
 Hawaiian Islands, 30, 66, 157, 196, 203.  
 Heligoland, 79.  
 Herts Philatelic Society, 35, 78, 102, 135, 155, 174, 178, 197, 219, 234, 248, 256.  
 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 201.
- History of Railway Letter Stamps*, A, 62.  
 Holland, 22, 44, 66, 144, 161, 182, 198, 226.  
 Holub, Death of Dr. E., 217.  
 Hong Kong, 84, 179, 240, 255, 256.  
 Hungary, 85.  
 Hyderabad, 8, 40, 84, 87.
- Imperial Album, The New, 74, 97.  
 India, 3, 40, 108, 128, 141, 175, 205, 219, 223, 240.  
 — Philatelic Society of, 155, 219.  
 Indian Native States, 3, 8, 19, 40, 63, 84, 87, 108, 110, 141, 159, 163, 179, 205, 210, 223, 240.  
 — Notes on the Stamps of, 8, 87, 110, 163, 210.  
 International Philatelic Society of Dresden, 166.  
 — Union, 135, 235.  
 Inverted Centres, 81.  
 — Watermarks, 198, 219.  
 Italy, 6, 22, 44, 66, 86, 133, 145, 182, 208, 243.
- Jamaica, 64.  
 Jammu and Kashmir, 19, 110, 163, 210.  
 Japan, 6, 22, 67, 109, 195.  
 Jhind, 108.  
 Journalistic Amenities, 2.  
 Junior London Philatelic Society, 79, 106, 137.
- King Edward's Stamps, 1.  
 "King's Own" Album, The, 213.  
 Kishengarh, 3, 84, 141, 159, 179.  
 Kuruman Besieged, 39, 204.
- Labuan, 19, 141, 205.  
 Language of Philately, 213.  
 Las Bela, 19, 63, 84, 141, 179, 240.  
 Last Stamps of the South African Republic, The, 45.  
 Lawful Theft, A, 38.  
 Letters, The Addressing of, 255.  
 Liberia, 86, 109, 145, 208.  
 Line-engraved Stamps, 256.  
 London Philatelic Society, 93, 135.  
 — Annual Dinner of the, 93.  
 Lydenburg, 65, 96, 187.
- Macao, 67, 86.  
 Mafeking, 15, 74, 83, 96, 122, 133.  
 — A Romance of, 133.  
 Malta, 32, 40.  
 — Exhibition at, 32.  
 Manchester Philatelic Society, 59.  
 Manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France, 68, 90, 116, 146, 244.  
 Marriage and Philately, 134.  
 Martinique, 242.  
 Mauritius, 20, 84, 179, 205, 219, 223.  
 Mexico, 6, 22, 155, 182, 226, 243.  
 Monaco, 6.  
 Montenegro, 161.  
 More Pacific Islanders, 231.  
 Morocco Agencies, 84.  
 Mozambique, 209.  
 — Company, 209, 213.
- Naples, 58.  
 Natal, 94.  
 Negri Sembilan, 84.  
 Nevis, 30.  
 New Caledonia, 226.  
 New Collection Packets, 149.  
 New Editions of Albums, &c., 230.  
 Newfoundland, 64, 84, 205.  
 New Handbook, A, 165.  
 New South African Republic, 67, 208.
- New South Wales, 30, 64, 84, 103, 108, 141, 148, 159, 179, 205, 219, 223, 232, 240.  
 — Federal Duties in, 148.  
 — Laured Reprints, 232.  
 New Stock Books, 12, 31, 58, 73, 96, 121, 148, 165, 191, 213, 230, 249.  
 New York Philatelic Society, 174.  
 New Zealand, 20, 40, 64, 108, 142, 159, 179, 205, 224, 231, 240.  
 Nicaragua, 6, 22, 44, 67, 145, 161, 182, 209, 243.  
 Niue, 231, 240.  
 North Borneo, 64, 84, 108, 142, 159, 205.  
 Northern Nigeria, 64, 256.  
 Notes and News, 10, 30, 58, 73, 93, 121, 148, 165, 190, 213, 229, 248.  
 — on Some Austrian Issues, 194.  
 — on the 5c. Ceylon, 162.  
 — on the Chinese Imperial Customs Post, 172.  
 Notice to the Trade, 230.  
 Nyassa, 22.
- Obock, 144, 161.  
 Orange Free State, 94.  
 — River Colony, 3, 20, 40, 64, 79, 95, 96, 134, 142, 159, 180, 206, 256.  
 Origin (?) of Perforations, 195.  
 Our Frontispiece, 201.  
 Our Publishers' Loss by the Fire, 229.  
 Over-production of Stamps, 18.
- Paltzer, Death of M., 218.  
 Panama, 65, 225, 242.  
 Paraguay, 7, 110, 145, 209.  
 Parma, 44, 59.  
 — The 80 c. of the Provisional Government of, 59.  
 Penrhyn, 231, 240.  
 Perak, 64, 84.  
 Perforations of New South Wales, The, 103.  
 — Origin (?) of, 195.  
 Persia, 145, 161, 182, 209, 227, 243.  
 Peru, 7, 67, 110, 161, 227, 243.  
 Philatelic Congress of 1900, The, 18.  
 — Exhibition at the Hague, 28.  
 — at Malta, 32.  
 — by the Herts Philatelic Society, 178, 197, 248.  
 — by the Junior London Philatelic Society, 106.  
 — of South African Stamps, 82, 94.  
 — Knowledge, 81.  
 — Morality, 137.  
 — Societies:—  
*Birmingham*, 78, 174, 234.  
*Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club*, 174.  
*Boston*, 198.  
*Cork*, 197.  
*Dresden*, 166.  
*Herts*, 35, 78, 102, 135, 155, 174, 178, 197, 219, 234, 248, 256.  
*India*, 155, 219.  
*International Philatelic Union*, 135, 235.  
*Junior London*, 79, 106.  
*London*, 93, 135.  
*Manchester*, 59.  
*New York*, 174.  
*Sheffield*, 102, 175.  
*Stamp Trade Protection Association*, 121, 178.  
*Suburban Stamp Exchange Club*, 35, 78.  
*Surrey*, 103.  
*Tasmania*, 103.

- Victoria*, 103.  
*Warrington*, 103.  
 Philately and Marriage, 134.  
 — The Language of, 213.  
 Philippine Islands (Spain), 30, 121.  
 — — — Reminders of, 121.  
 — — — (U.S.), 67, 183, 209.  
 Picture Post Card Collecting, 196.  
 Pietersburg Issue, The, 45, 96, 189.  
 Portugal, 37, 110.  
 — — — Early Issues of, 37.  
 Portuguese Colonies, 7, 44, 86, 145, 161, 183, 209, 213, 227, 243.  
 — — — India, 86.  
*Postage Stamps of the United States, The*, 202.  
 Postmistress-General, A, 133.  
 Provisionals of Rio Hacha, The, 247.  
 Purchase of the Tiffany Library, 11.  
 Puttialla, 205, 240.  
 Queensland, 59, 64, 155, 224.  
*Railway Letter Stamps, A History of*, 62.  
 Raj Nandgaon, 108.  
 Recent Purchases, 30, 58, 73.  
 Removal of Stamps from Letters, 38.  
 Reunion, 85, 102, 144, 208, 242.  
 Rio Hacha, 21, 43, 206, 242, 247.  
 — — — The Provisionals of, 247.  
 Romance of Mafeking, A, 133.  
 Roulettes, 15.  
 Roumania, 86, 110, 145, 183, 209, 227.  
 Russia, 79, 135, 183, 195, 209, 218, 254.  
 Rustenburg, 96, 186.  
 St. Helena, 206, 224.  
 St. Lucia, 84.  
 St. Pierre and Miquelon, 13, 86.  
 — — — Issues of 1885-86, 13.  
 St. Vincent, 4, 40, 142, 155.  
 Salvador, 7, 15, 44, 86, 110, 145, 183.  
 Sarawak, 64, 180.  
 Schweizer Renecke, 187.  
 Scott's Catalogue, 138.  
 Selangor, 4, 155, 224.  
 Servia, 22, 44, 67, 86, 145, 195, 243.  
 Seychelles, 20, 40, 84, 108, 142, 159.  
 Shanghai, 86.  
 Sheffield Philatelic Society, 102, 175.  
 Siam, 145, 209.  
 Silk Threads, 175.  
 Sirmoor, 3, 108, 159, 240.  
 Société Française, La, 18.  
 Societies and their Work, 17.  
 South African Exhibition, 82, 94.  
 — — — Republic, The Last Stamps of the, 45.  
 — — — Australia, 4, 64, 84, 155, 159, 180, 206, 224, 241.  
 Spain, 51, 135, 161, 173, 196, 209, 227.  
 — — — Don Carlos, 1rl., blue, 51, 173.  
 Specialism, 61, 221.  
 "Specimen" Stamps, 256.  
 Speculative and Unnecessary Stamps, 149.  
 Stamp Collecting as an Investment, 166.  
*Stamp Collector, The*, 12.  
 Stamp Colours, 1, 59.  
 Stampology, 81.  
 Stamps of the Argentine Confederation, 222, 233, 250.  
 — — — Republic, 32, 56, 99, 153, 170, 191, 214.  
 — — — of the Cook Islands, 23.  
 — — — of the Hawaiian Islands, 157, 203.  
 — — — of the Indian Native States, 8, 87, 110, 163, 210.  
 — — — of the Straits Settlements, 27.  
 Stamp Story from Hamburg, A, 218.  
 — — — Trade, Financial Difficulties in, 165.  
 — — — Protection Association, 121, 178.  
 Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Annual Meeting of, 73.  
 Statistics, 196.  
 Straits Settlements, 4, 15, 20, 27, 64, 76, 79, 84, 224, 241.  
 — — — Provisionals of 1892, 76.  
 — — — Stamps of the, 27.  
 Strand Stamp Exchange, The, 166.  
 Suburban Stamp Exchange Club, 35, 78.  
 Sudan, 65, 142, 206.  
 Surinam, 44, 144, 161, 226.  
 Surrey Philatelic Society, 103.  
 Sweden, 146.  
 Switzerland, 44, 59, 110, 146, 219.  
 Tapling Collection (India), 128.  
 Tasmania, 20, 65, 71, 97, 108, 180, 224, 241.  
 — — — Appendix to *The Stamps of*, 71, 97.  
 — — — Philatelic Society of, 103.  
 Tebay, Death of Mrs., 138.  
 Thurn u. Taxis, 133.  
 Tiffany Library, Purchase of the 11.  
 Timor, 145, 181.  
 Tolima, 85, 225.  
 Tonga, 4, 231.  
 "To Publishers," 121.  
 Trans-Siberian Mails, 218.  
 Transvaal, 4, 21, 41, 45, 59, 65, 85, 94, 96, 108, 142, 159, 183, 206, 224, 232, 235, 241.  
 — — — War Stamps of the, 183.  
 Trinidad, 65, 108, 142, 159, 224.  
 Tumaco, 5, 20.  
 Tunis, 161.  
 Tuscany, 58.  
 Turkey, 195.  
 Turks Islands, 65.  
 Uganda, 206, 224.  
 United States, 2, 7, 22, 31, 35, 81, 86, 110, 146, 183, 196, 202, 209, 227, 243, 254, 255.  
 — — — Stamps stolen at the Pan-American Exhibition, 31.  
 — — — *The Postage Stamps of the*, 202.  
 Uruguay, 7, 67.  
 Used English Wanted, 165.  
 Vaud, 59.  
 Venezuela, 23.  
 Victoria, 4, 20, 38, 41, 85, 143, 219.  
 — — — Philatelic Society of, 103.  
 Volume XII., 238.  
 Vryburg, 96, 107, 189, 204, 235.  
 Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, 201.  
 Warrington Philatelic Society, 103.  
 War Stamps of the Transvaal, 183.  
 Washington, George and Martha, 255.  
 Watermarks, How to detect, 256.  
 — — — Inverted, 198.  
 Western Australia,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on 3d. of 1895, 79.  
 Wide. Wide World, 133, 195, 217, 254.  
 Winterthur, 59.  
 Wolmaransiad, 65, 96, 188, 232.  
 Wurtemberg, 133.  
 Young Collector, The, 106.  
 Zanzibar, 4, 41, 143, 230.  
 Zululand, 96, 241.  
 Zurich, 59.



CHEAP SETS OF POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>VICTORIA.</b>			
2,790*	1850, 1d., 2d., 3d.	3	21 0
2,791*	1852-59, including ad. engraved and 2s.	6	14 0
2,792*	1857-61 "scarce" Emblems	6	21 0
2,793*	1863-64 "errors of wmk.	7	10 0
2,794*	1867-82, 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., 9d., and 10d.	7	10 0
2,795*	1865-85, including old 1s. and 2s.	16	6 6
2,796†	1873-85, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 2d., and 4d.	6	7 6
2,797†	1886-97, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 9d.	10	4 9
2,798†	1886-97, 9d., green, 1/6, and 2s.	4	12 0
2,799*	"including 5d., 9d., and 1s.	12	3 0
2,800†	1898-1901, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 1d., 2d., 4d.	7	1 3
2,801†	1901, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 9d.	7	2 10
2,802†	"1s., 2s., and 5s.	3	10 0
2,803*	1898-1901, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.	9	3 0
2,804†	Postage Due, including three issues	4	1 0
<b>VIRGIN ISLES.</b>			
2,810†	1866-68, 4d., 6d., and 1s.	3	35 0
2,811†	1883-89, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	6	22 6
2,812†	1899, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 7d.	6	2 4
2,813†	"1s. and 5s.	2	7 6
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>			
2,820†	1864-89, including no wmk. and Provisionals	8	16 0
2,821*	1864-65, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s.	5	6 0
2,822*	1872-90, including 3d. and 6d.	7	2 0
2,823†	1885-93, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.	8	4 0
2,824*	"1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.	8	1 6
2,825†	1893-1901, including two Provisionals	5	3 0
2,826†	Fiscal Postals, Telegraph, etc.	7	1 3
<b>ZANZIBAR.</b>			
2,830†	1885, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, and 6 annas	8	10 0
2,831*	"1, 2, and 2 1/2 annas.	4	1 6
2,832†	1896, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, and 8 annas.	10	9 0
2,833†	1899 (Feb.), 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, and 5 annas.	8	4 6
2,834†	"(Sept.), 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, and 7 1/2 annas	9	3 6
<b>ZULULAND.</b>			
2,837†	1888-94, 1d., 1d., 2d., and 4d.	5	4 0
2,838†	1894-96, 1d., 1d., 2d., and 3d.	4	2 0
2,839*	Including first issues and 3d.	6	4 6

FOREIGN COUNTRIES' POSTAGE STAMPS.

<b>ABYSSINIA.</b>				
1,000†	1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 gerche	7	1 6	
1,002†	"Unpaid, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 gerche	7	1 6	
<b>AFGHANISTAN.</b>				
1,010*	1870-71, shahi and sunar, dated 1288	5	30 0	
1,011†	1873-74, including rare sunar, purple	3	40 0	
1,012*	1875-76, shahi and sunar, in different colours	6	27 6	
1,013†	"shahi, sunar, abassi, 1/2 and 1 rupee	5	60 0	
1,014*	1876-77, the small circular, dated 1294	4	14 0	
1,015*	1878 (April) " " " " 1295	5	10 0	
1,018†	" " " " " " " "	7	25 0	
1,017†	1878 (June), the "skeleton" type	4	8 6	
1,018†	1880-86, various papers and values	6	25 0	
1,019*	" " " " " " " "	3	5 0	
1,020†	1884-90 " " " " " " " "	6	25 0	
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>				
1,025†	1858, 5 small, 5 large, 10, and 15	4	2 0	
1,026†	1864-73, 5, 5, 4, 60, and 90 c.	5	2 3	
1,027†	" " " " " " " "	5	6 0	
1,028†	" " " " " " " "	4	5 6	
1,029*	" " " " " " " "	4	1 6	
1,030†	1877-84, including three scarce Provisionals	8	3 3	
1,031†	1877-90 " " " " " " " "	10	3 0	
1,032†	1888-90, 1/2, 1, 15, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 6	
1,033†	" " " " " " " "	8	1 9	
1,034*	" " " " " " " "	10	1 3	
1,035†	1890-91 " " " " " " " "	5	1 0	
1,036*	" " " " " " " "	4	0 9	
1,037†	1892, 1/2, 3, 5, 10, 24, and 50 c.	6	3 9	
1,038*	" " " " " " " "	10	1 3	
1,039*	" " " " " " " "	4	5 0	
1,040†	1896, large wmk., 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 16 c.	7	2 3	
1,041†	" " " " " " " "	24, 30, 80c., 1.20 peso, and Columbus 5c.	5	9 6
1,042*	1896, large wmk., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 30 c.	7	0 8	
1,043*	" " " " " " " "	50c., 80c., 1 p., and Columbus 2c. and 5c.	5	4 0
1,044†	1899, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 c.	6	1 0	
1,045†	" " " " " " " "	16, 20, 30, and 50 c., and 1 peso	5	0 0
1,046†	Official, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 c.	5	3 0	
1,047†	" " " " " " " "	1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 30, and 50 c.	6	3 6
<b>AUSTRIA.</b>				
1,060*	1850, thin paper, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	5	1 0	
1,061*	" " " " " " " "	4	0 6	
1,062*	1858, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	3	0 6	

<b>AUSTRIAN ITALY.</b>				
1,063*	1861, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	5	0 8	
1,064*	1863-65, including small and large perf.	8	1 0	
1,065*	1867 " " " " " " " "	7	0 6	
1,066*	1883, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	5	0 3	
1,067*	1890-91, large perf., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, and 30 kr.	10	0 10	
1,068†	" " " " " " " "	7	1 6	
1,069†	" " " " " " " "	30, and 50 kr.	11	6 0
1,070*	" " " " " " " "	15, 20, and 30 kr.	11	0 10
1,071*	1890-96, including 1 and 2 gulden in both colours	7	2 0	
1,072†	1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 30 heller	7	0 8	
1,073†	" " " " " " " "	25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 heller	5	2 3
1,074†	Newspaper Stamps, 1863-80, including perf.	5	0 10	
1,075†	" " " " " " " "	1900, 2, 6, 10, and 20 heller	4	0 6
1,076†	Journal, including 25 kr.	4	3 0	
1,077†	Unpaid, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 kr.	6	1 3	
1,078†	" " " " " " " "	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 50 kr.	6	2 3
1,079†	" " " " " " " "	1900 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12 heller	7	0 9
1,080†	" " " " " " " "	imperf., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 heller	5	0 9
1,081†	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	5	1 9
<b>AUSTRIAN LEVANT.</b>				
1,100†	1867, 2, 3, 5, and 10 soldi	4	0 6	
1,101†	1888-90, 8, 10, and 10 para, 2 and 5 piastres	5	2 6	
1,102*	" " " " " " " "	5	0 6	
1,103†	1890-92, 10, 20, and 20 para, 1 p., and 1 piastre	6	1 3	
1,104†	" " " " " " " "	2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres	4	7 6
1,105†	1902, Unpaid, 10 and 20 para, 1, 2, and 5 piastres	5	2 0	
<b>HUNGARY.</b>				
1,110†	1871, Engraved, 2, 3, and 5 kr.	3	3 0	
1,111†	" " " " " " " "	25 Litho; 5, 10, 15, and 25 kr., Engraved	5	2 6
1,112†	1874-76, no wmk., 2, 3, and 5 kr.	3	6 0	
1,113*	" " " " " " " "	2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	5	0 5
1,115*	1881, wmk. Kr., 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	6	2 3	
1,116†	" " " " " " " "	2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	7	0 6
1,117†	1887-98, " " " " " " " "	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 15 kr.	8	2 0
1,118*	" " " " " " " "	30 and 50 kr. and 1 florin	3	4 6
1,119*	" " " " " " " "	including 30, 50 and 1 florin	10	0 8
1,120*	1898, wmk. Crown, 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 15, and 20 kr.	7	2 0	
1,121*	" " " " " " " "	1 to 50 kr.	12	0 8
1,122†	1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 filler	7	0 6	
1,122nt	" " " " " " " "	25, 30, 50, and 60 filler	4	1 9
1,123*	1900-02, 6, 20, and 35 filler	3	0 9	
1,123a	1900, 1 to 60 filler	11	0 6	
1,124†	" " " " " " " "	1 and 3 korona	2	1 0
1,124†	Newspaper and Journal Stamps	5	0 6	
<b>BOSNIA.</b>				
1,130†	1879-91, old perfs. and colours	5	0 8	
1,131*	" " " " " " " "	11	1 3	
1,132†	1900, perf. 1 1/2, 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 40, and 50 h.	7	1 6	
1,133†	" " " " " " " "	perf. 10 1/2, 2, 6, 20, and 30 h.	4	0 10
<b>BELGIUM.</b>				
1,140*	1840-63, including first issue	7	2 0	
1,141†	1863-80 " " " " " " " "	6	3 0	
1,142*	1865-83 " " " " " " " "	10	2 6	
1,143†	1884-91 " " " " " " " "	7	1 3	
1,144*	" " " " " " " "	50 c.	8	0 6
1,145*	" " " " " " " "	all different from last, including 2 frs.	11	1 0
1,146†	1893-1900, with Sunday label, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 25, and 50 c.	8	1 6	
1,147*	1893-1900, ditto, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	0 4	
1,148†	1894-96, Exhibition Stamps	5	0 9	
1,149*	" " " " " " " "	3	0 4	
1,150†	Unpaid, 1870, 10 and 20 c.	2	0 10	
<b>CONGO.</b>				
1,160†	1885, 5, 10, and 50 c.	3	1 9	
1,161†	1887-92, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	4	2 9	
1,162†	1894, 5 and 10 c.	2	0 0	
1,163†	1894-98, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1 9	
1,164†	1901, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	4	1 0	
1,165†	Parcel Post, frs. 3, 50 and frs. 10	2	13 0	
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>				
1,170†	1866, 5, 5, 50, and 100 c.	4	4 0	
1,171†	1867, 50 and 100 c.	2	4 0	
1,172†	1871, 5, 50, and 100 c.	3	4 0	
1,173†	1878, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	6 0	
1,174*	" " " " " " " "	5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	2 0
1,175†	1887, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 3	
1,176†	1890, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 9	
1,177*	1887-90, perf. and roul.	5	0 6	
1,178†	1893, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c.	5	3 0	
1,179†	1894, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 9	
1,180†	" " " " " " " "	20, 50, and 100 c.	3	6 6
1,181†	" " " " " " " "	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	1 0
1,182†	" " " " " " " "	thick paper, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	3 0
1,183†	1897, 2, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	3 6	
1,184†	1899, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 10	

# THE KING'S OWN

## Postage Stamp Album.

**T**HIS 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,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; available for mounting Stamps,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Title Page is printed in the ROYAL COLOURS, with the KING'S CYPHER MONOGRAM AND CROWN.

### PRICES.

**K. O. I.**—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, gilt edges. **Price 7/6; post free 8/-; abroad 8/9.**

**K.O.II.**—Handsomely bound in three-quarter Levant morocco, art vellum sides, bevelled boards, with Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover, extra gilt back and edges. **Price 21/-; post free 21/8; abroad 22/6.**

Either quality can be supplied in Royal Red or Royal Blue, and the colour desired should be stated when ordering.

“THE STANLEY GIBBONS' PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS.”

## No. 7. “GRENADA.”

By **E. D. BACON** and **F. H. NAPIER.**

**T**HIS Work is the most important and interesting one that we have published up to date, as it comprises not only an exhaustive history of the stamps of Grenada, with their many intricate and minor varieties, but gives also a full and reliable history and list of all the stamps that have been perforated by MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & Co., clearing up many points that have hitherto been in dispute amongst Philatelists.

The Handbook is illustrated with nine full-sized autotype plates, viz. :—Two plates of the “A” and “B” perforating machine, two plates of “perforations,” three plates of the “Star” water-marked papers, and two plates of Grenada stamps; also a large number of illustrations throughout the text.

### PRICE :

**7/6 in strong Paper Cover, or 9/6 bound in Cloth; Post Free, 5d. extra.**

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Opposite Hotel Cecil).  
AND 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.