



Bibliotheca Cindesiana

PHILATELIC SECTION.

Crayford 2197

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. XIII.

JULY, 1902. TO JUNE, 1903.

London:

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, STRAND.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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	I
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	3
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	9
ZANZIBAR: A REFERENCE LIST. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	12
CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	17
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	18
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	19
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	20

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. 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
No. 7 to 11	"	0 6
No. 12	Out of print.	
No. 13 to 18	each	0 6
No. 19 and 20	"	1 0
No. 21	Out of print.	
No. 22 to 24	each	0 6
No. 25	"	1 0
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	1 0
No. 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
No. 101 and 102	"	1 6
No. 115	"	3 0
No. 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.

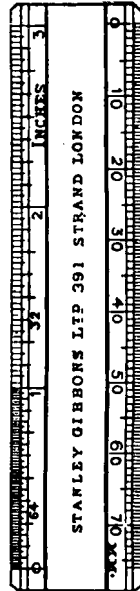
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

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

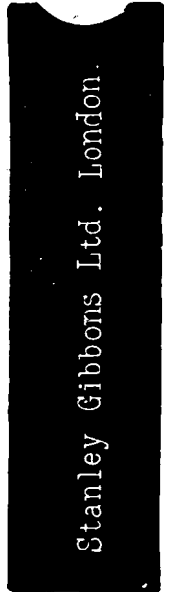
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

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 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.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XIII.

JULY 31, 1902.

No. 145.

Editorial.

* * *



MONTH ago, when we were preparing our last number, somewhat earlier than usual in view of the holidays to take place at the end of that month, all the people of Great and

Greater Britain were looking forward with the happiest anticipations to the solemn ceremony of the Coronation and to the gorgeous pageant that was to pass through the principal streets of London on the following day. A

month has passed away—a month of pain and weakness for our King, a month of grave anxiety for his people, borne with the greatest fortitude and patience on the one hand, and accompanied by the warmest sympathy on the other. Once again we are looking forward to the Coronation of our King and his Consort; in a somewhat different spirit perhaps, with deep thankfulness for the King's speedy recovery, with the highest admiration for the courage with which he bore up to the last in the hope of not being compelled to disappoint so many expectations, and with an earnest hope that he may long be spared to reign over the people to whose hearts he has been brought very near in the last few weeks.

According to an idea at one time popular, the true Philatelist cares for none of these things; wars and revolutions, the passing away of monarchs and monarchies, are supposed to be regarded by him solely as opportunities for speculating in stamps that become obsolete, and adding more pages to his albums to accommodate the new issues

that take the place of the old. This is not quite the case, of course; whatever may have been our views thirty or forty years ago, we no longer yearn for constant new issues and ever-bulging albums. The most enthusiastic of twentieth-century specialists will be content with the contributions of Great Britain and her colonies, as far as numbers are concerned at all events. Whether he has equal reason for satisfaction with the quality of the output we are not quite sure. The mother country is provided for in most cases by inserting the King's Head in similar frames to those employed for the various values of the previous issue; in the case of the larger-sized stamps the details have been considerably modified, and we think improved. In the lower values there is still, in our humble opinion, a great deal too much of finicking detail; the larger designs are very much simpler, and therefore far more effective than the smaller ones. The absence of any indication of the name of the country is still conspicuous.

For the Crown Colonies two types (we can hardly call them two distinct designs) have been adopted, as shown in the accompanying illustrations; one for stamps that



are intended for *postal* purposes only, and the other for those that can be put to both *postal* and *fiscal* uses. These again are not

new, but are old types not improved by the insertion of a microscopic Crown over the head of the King. Each of these may be found in two varieties, according as the tablet at foot has the value in white on a lined ground or in colour on a blank ground. The idea of uniform series is sound and business-like; it might well have been extended to our own country; but the main design is poor, and the ornamentation in the humblest style of printed calico pattern.

About the King's Head we speak with great diffidence; the portrait is said to have been approved by the King himself, and if His Majesty is satisfied, no one else has a right to grumble. But has it been quite well reproduced? We feel that there is something wanting, but having neither artistic talent nor anatomical knowledge, we hardly know what it is. We have an idea, however, that it might be greatly improved by throwing the head back a little more and by shortening the unnaturally long, straight point of the neck in front. We would also suggest that it should always be placed upon a flat ground of solid colour, lined, or colourless, instead of giving it the dark shadow in front, which by no means enhances the effect.

Finally, while we have the satisfaction of expressing our opinion freely upon the King's stamps, we have the equal satisfaction of feeling assured that our remarks can do no harm, for neither His Most Gracious Majesty nor Messrs. De la Rue and Co. are ever likely to read them or to pay the slightest attention to them.

LONG LIVE THE KING!

* * *

Now that the war is really at an end and the ordinary conditions of civil life are being rapidly resumed in South Africa, it may be well to note some of the effects that the long struggle has had upon our hobby. Stamp collecting is such an essentially peaceful pursuit that war might be expected to have none but a disastrous effect upon it, and wars in the past have undoubtedly checked the progress of Philately, in the countries immediately concerned at all events. But the late war has been as great a surprise in this respect as in many others. Philately (if such it can be termed) has been a prominent feature, and

has been recognised as such, not only in our own special periodicals, but even in the daily Press. All ranks are said to have been bitten by the mania, from general to private; and in the intervals of some of the hardest fighting that our soldiers have ever gone through, post offices have been besieged in the hunt for the harmless (if not altogether necessary) postage stamp with a misplaced dot, a plethoric "V," or a damaged "I." Whether Lord Kitchener has accumulated a little collection of stamp treasures or not we have not yet heard, but we should fancy that he was one of the last persons in the world to be likely to succumb to dottiness of any sort or kind. "B. P.," as we all know, was responsible for a good deal of fancy Philately, which was perhaps more profitable to others than to himself, and his example was followed by less distinguished officers with less philatelic success.

The collection of Philatelic War Curios having once been started, it is easy enough to understand the enthusiasm with which it has been carried on. Letters from the front were valued for their own sake; everything connected with or attached to them was of interest, and thus numbers of people, who had never collected stamps before, were led to collect these stamps, and became specialists in war stamps without knowing it. We have already alluded to what was happening in South Africa in the same direction; there was some little spice of speculation in it out there, of course, but we cannot doubt that stamp hunting was to our officers and men what it has been, and still is, to collectors at home—a genuine relaxation and recreation, something in which they could forget the terrible scenes that so many of them had gone through, and amidst the horrors of war enjoy some of the pleasures of peace. Be this as it may, we hope that a good proportion of these irregular forces, that have temporarily strengthened our numbers, may have come to stay, and will develop into regular Philatelists.

We would venture, however, to address a little warning to these enthusiastic recruits, lest they be led astray by the peculiar nature of the special phase of Philately which has attracted them to our ranks. The peculiarities of these war curios are formed for the most part by vagaries of surcharge, irregu-

larities inseparable from more or less hasty or careless setting up of type, or from lack of sufficient supplies of certain letters or stops of the same fount. Varieties of this nature are, and rightly so, not generally regarded by Philatelists as possessing exceptional interest; they are varieties that have sometimes (such is human nature) even been made on purpose, and, in more numerous cases still, have been at once recognised and removed from the sheets—not always to be destroyed. We do not say that either of these things has happened in South Africa, but those who have, in their new-born zeal for Philately, gone wildly into dot and no dot, raised stops and dropped letters, should be warned that these things owe their interest rather to the circumstances under which they have come into being than to their intrinsic philatelic merits. We do not say that they are likely, in the course of a short time, to lose all their interest and drop out of sight; they have been studied and recognised, and are likely to retain the position they have won, for the present at all events, though we

think it is a little beyond their deserts; but it must not be forgotten that Philately is not all like this, and that the same sort of treatment cannot be extended to all the surcharged stamps that afflict collectors. Philatelists in future generations may be tempted to ask why so many pages of the catalogues are devoted to minor varieties in certain places, whilst similar varieties in other places are left unnoticed. Our enthusiasm for consistency cannot be expected to lead us to such microscopical research in all directions, even though it may not induce us to rigidly cut down the lists that have already been drawn up. We are by no means of those who deprecate the close study of minutiae or the actual collection of minor varieties; if we were we should not have selected for our speciality the stamps of the Native States of India. Somebody must study and collect all these things, but it is not necessary for everybody to do it, and (a fact that seems to be so often forgotten at the present day) a collector may be a good Philatelist without necessarily becoming a Specialist.

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.—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 1d. "I. R. OFFICIAL" of 1882, with the surcharge in unusually thick letters, almost as thick as those of the overprint used for the high values. The dimensions of the surcharge are, however, identical with those of the ordinary type, and we fancy that the specimen in question only bears a very heavy impression of the surcharge, possibly from a worn plate in which the letters have become thickened.



We give illustrations of the new 5d., 9d., and £1 stamps, also of the 10d., which has just been issued, completing the series.

10d., purple and carmine; *King's Head*.

We gather from *The L. P.* and *Ewen's Weekly* that the following official stamps have been or shortly will be issued:—

Inland Revenue.

1s., 5s., 10s., and £1; *King's Head*.

Office of Works.

5d. and 10d.; Queen's Head.
2d. and 2½d.; King's Head.

Royal Household.

½d.; King's Head.

Government Parcels.

2d.; King's Head.

Of the "o. w." surcharge *Ewen's Weekly* describes three varieties: (a) With two tall thin stops (the normal type); (b) with two thick square stops (found on the 1d., *lilac*); (c) with thick stop after "o" and thin after "w" (found on ½d., *vermilion*, and 1d., *lilac*).

The same journal notes a copy of the current 1d., Army Official, on which the first letter of the second word is so broken as to form a letter "C." Also that the 1d. stamp is found overprinted with large letters "C.A.", in *black*, and is used in this condition by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. We wonder whether an overprint of "S. G." or "M. J." would be allowed to pass!

Mr. Ewen has also met with the ½d., *green*, Queen's Head, surcharged "ARMY TELEGRAPHS." The overprint, we gather, is not quite the same as that upon the ½d., *vermilion*: "ARMY" measures 8½ mm. instead of 7 mm.; "TELEGRAPHS," 16 mm. instead of 17 mm.; and the total height of the overprint is 3½ mm. instead of 4 mm. Is it genuine?

British Somaliland.—According to the *D. B. Z.* almost all the values of the current Indian stamps have been surcharged "BRITISH—SOMALILAND," in two lines of *sans-serif* capitals, 1½ mm. apart, in *black*; and some of the "On H.M.S." stamps have been similarly overprinted, but with the words further apart.

½ a., pale green.	8 a., dull mauve.
1 a., carmine.	12 a., brown on <i>red</i> .
2 a., violet.	1 r., carmine and green.
2½ a., blue.	2 r., yellow-brown and carmine.
3 a., brown-orange.	3 r., green and brown.
4 a., slate-green.	5 r., violet and ultramarine.
6 a., pale brown.	

<i>Official Stamps.</i>	½ a., pale green.
	1 a., carmine.
	2 a., violet.
	8 a., dull mauve.
	1 r., carmine and green.

Cape of Good Hope.—Having a sheet of the 1d. stamps, Type 14, before us, it may be well to note that it is in the usual four panes of sixty, watermarked "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" across the centre of the sheet, and with no inscriptions watermarked in the margins. There is a "Jubilee" line round each pane, and a figure "2" on solid ground, in a circle, above or below the second stamp from right and left in the upper and lower margins. This is no doubt the "Plate" number, and apparently these plates do not bear a "Current" number.

Cook Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three more values on *cream* coloured paper, like the 6d. and 1s. noted last month.

1d., brown on <i>cream</i> ; <i>perf.</i> 11.
2d. " " " "
2½d., pale rose " "

It seems probable that the colour of the paper is due to the gum or the climate. Query: Would "cooking" do it?

Gambia.—We have received a set of the King's Head stamps for this Colony, all of which are of the type illustrated in our last number, except the 2s., which has the value on a plain ground. The colour of the 3d. is not *mauve*, as stated last month; we think *magenta* is nearer. The name and value are in the second colour given in the list.

2d., orange and mauve.	6d., olive-green and carmine.
2½d., blue.	1s., mauve and green.
3d., magenta and blue.	2s., grey and orange.
4d., brown " "	

Grenada.—We have received a set of the stamps chronicled last month, and find that there are certain corrections to be made in the descriptions then given. The 2½d. is not *on blue*, but has the name and value in *blue* and the tablet as in Type 17; and the name and value in the 3d. and 1s. are in *orange* rather than *ochre*. The 2s. and 5s. have the name in slightly larger type than on the lower values, and on the 10s. it is also in the larger type, but with a wider letter "N."

India.—Our publishers have met with a horizontal pair of the ½ a., *blue*, of 1856, no watermark, with the small type of "Service" surcharge *inverted* at the top of each stamp. The overprint appears to be undoubtedly genuine. The stamps are on a letter, with postmark dated "Bangalore, Aug. 4, 1866."

Puttialla.—We have received the current 1 a. of India with the Service surcharge.

Service Stamp. 1 a., carmine.

Indian Native States.—*Sirmoor.*—We are shown specimens of the 1 a., *Service Stamp*, with the surcharge Type 12, in *red*, upside down; the copies are used and the overprint appears to be genuine.

Wadhwan.—We have seen a vertical pair of the ½ pice, No. 2 in the Catalogue, *imperf.* horizontally between the two stamps. It is from the right lower corner of the sheet, and as the outside edges were not perforated, the lower stamp is perforated at the left side only! We believe that this stamp does not exist with a real *pin* perforation, and that No. 1 may be struck out.

Malta.—A provisional 1d. stamp has been issued here, formed by overprinting the 2½d. with the words "One Penny," in two lines of heavy type, in *black*. The surcharge appears to have been set up for a pane of sixty, as the second stamp in the last row but one of each pane has "Pnney" for "Penny."

"One Penny" on 2½d., ultramarine.
"One Pnney" on 2½d. " (error).

Mr. Ewen sends us specimens of the three shades noted in the Catalogue, Nos. 14, 14a, and 15, all overprinted as above, and we suppose they all exist also with the error.

Mauritius.—The *M. C.* gives a list of several new stamps of the Arms type, which have been or are about to be issued. The values of 1 rupee and upwards are of larger size than the others and have a more elaborate frame. Presumably they are also

wmkd. Crown and CC, like the other colonial stamps of the same size.

5 c., lilac on buff;	value in violet.
8 c., green "	" black.
12 c., grey-black "	" carmine.
25 c., green on pale green "	" "
50 c., " yellow "	" green.
1 r., grey-black "	" carmine.
2½ r., green on pale blue "	" black.
5 r., lilac on red "	" carmine.

New Zealand.—Mr. A. E. Moore shows us the 5d. of the 1882-97 issue perf. 10 × 12½, a variety not in the Catalogue, and the specimen has also a vertical row of perforations, gauging 10, within the outer line of the stamp at the left-hand side.

5d., olive-black; perf. 10 × 12½, double perf. 12½ and 10 at left.

The list of combinations of papers and perforations still grows, month by month, and will continue, we suppose, to do so until matters finally settle down. A correspondent on the spot sends us a list which includes a "Waterlow" paper with the double-line watermark, but does not tell us how this differs from the "Basted Mills" paper with the same watermark; he gives the ½d. and 1d. perf. 14, and the ¼d. also perf. compound on this "Waterlow" paper. We believe that we were mistaken in April in describing this paper as unwatermarked; it seems to be a thick, opaque paper with the watermark not sufficiently visible. The same correspondent adds the 1d. on the new paper, with single-line watermark, perf. 14 × 11.

Of the "NIUE" overprint (which our printers changed to "NEUE" last month, in spite of all our efforts to the contrary), there are, we understand, two varieties of type, the first of which was only applied to five sheets of the 1d. on "Waterlow" paper, perf. 11; whilst the second type is found so far only on the 1d. stamps on "Basted Mills" paper, perf. 11 × 14, as already chronicled. We have not yet seen the first type, but we gather that it was printed in blue, like the second, and also consisted of the name and the words "TAMA PENI." The type employed for the first printing is stated to have been "pica sans-serif black," whilst that for the second is "brevier sans-serif black." We have also the other values, on which the surcharge is in red, the name and "½ PENI," or "2½ PENI."

The stamps for "PENRHYN ISLAND" are similarly overprinted, but with the name in smaller type, and the surcharge on the 1d. is in black, with the value expressed as "TAI PENI."

There are a few varieties, of course; we glean from *Ewen's Weekly* some of the particulars of the following long list:—

FOR NIUE.

1. First type of surcharge, in blue. 1d., carmine; *Waterlow paper*, perf. 11.
2. Second type of surcharge, in blue on the 1d., in red on the ½d. and 2½d. ½d., green; *Basted Mills paper*, perf. 14. 1d., carmine " " 11 × 14. 2½d., blue; *no wmk.*, perf. 11.
- (a) *Wide space between "U" and "E" of "NIUE."* ½d. and 1d. (one in each block of fifteen).
 - (b) *Surcharge inverted.* ½d. (two panes of sixty have been found).

(c) *Surcharge inverted and variety (a).* ½d. (as described above).

(d) *No stop after "PENI."*

1d. (two copies in each pane of sixty, one of them being variety (a) also).

2½d. (one in each sheet of 120).

(e) *As varieties (d) and (a).*

1d. (one in each pane of sixty).

(f) *With broken "E" in "NIUE," almost like an "F."* 1d. (one in each pane of sixty).

The surcharge for the ½d. and 1d. appears to have been originally set up in a block of fifteen, five horizontal rows of three, with the wide space in the third stamp of the third row; this was then stereotyped for each value, and four stereotypes formed a block for surcharging a quarter-sheet of sixty stamps. The other varieties seem to be due to damaged stereotypes.

FOR PENRHYN ISLAND.

In black on the 1d., in red on the ½d. and 2½d.

½d., green; *Basted Mills paper*, perf. 14.

1d., carmine " "

2½d., blue; *no wmk.*, perf. 11.

(a) *With wide space (2½ mm. instead of 1½ mm.) between "2½" and "PENI."*

2½d. (twelve in each sheet of 120).

The entire sheet of 2½d. seems to have been surcharged in one process, and the twelve stamps in the eighth vertical row have the wide spacing.

Northern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the King's Head stamps arrived in this Colony on the 28th May, but that it was not known when they were likely to be issued. The colours and values are stated to be the same as those of the previous issue, but we will chronicle them when they actually appear.

Orange River Colony.—The permanent set for this territory seems to be long in coming. We have received the 1d. Cape of Good Hope, with standing figure, surcharged in black, like the ½d. of the same design. One stamp on each sheet, No. 12 in the fourth pane, has no stop after "COLONY."

1d., carmine; black surcharge.

Messrs. Sallo, Epstein, and Co. send us a copy of the 1s., brown, from the bottom row of a sheet on which the surcharge "V. R. I.—1s." was evidently struck too high, so that the last row bore "1s." only.

Ewen's Weekly states that the so-called inverted figure "1," or letter "1," for "1," is now found on the 3d. stamps. The same journal tells us that the thick "V" occurs in various positions in different printings. Thus on Nos. 2, 14, 20, 40, 43, 46 in one case; on Nos. 5, 17, 23, 39, 45, 48 in another; and on Nos. 12, 30, 37, 43, 53, 58 in the latest printing.

Queensland.—In October last we noted, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*, that the current 1d. stamp was known perf. 12 × 9½. That journal has now been informed that the 9½ perforation is unofficial. The story goes that "the 9½ machine was sent to New Guinea for commercial purposes," and that someone who had access to it passed some of the 1d. stamps of 1882, perf. 12, through this machine. It is said that the original perforation can be traced along the edges perf. 9½. But when did this happen? Is there any confusion with the 1d. of 1882 perf. 9 × 12, or is that the variety the ingenious faker was trying to make?

The *Australian Ph.* publishes some statistics which may be of interest to our readers. The following are stated to be the numbers of sheets (each containing 120 stamps) of certain varieties:—

½d., with <i>burled</i> band	1,495 sheets.
½d., thick paper, large wmk.	950 "
1d.	4,000 "
2d.	6,875 "
1s.	276 "
½d., Crown and "Q" impressed	1,000 "
1d.	1,300 "
5d., two figures	1,500 "
2½d., four "	1,000 "
½d. "	17,000 "
2s., greenish blue	500 "

The 2d. with impressed Crown and "Q" is stated to have been printed in February, 1899, but not issued till later; number of sheets not known.

Seychelles.—There seems to have been a fresh outbreak here, with a view perhaps to clearing out old stock before the new issue is ready. We have the following, surcharged in *black*, like Type 5:—

2 c. on 4 c., carmine and green.
30 c. on 75 c., yellow and violet.
30 c. on 1 r., mauve and deep red.
45 c. on 1 r. "
46 c. on 2 r. 25 c., mauve and green.

The surcharges, so far as we have seen, were set up in blocks of thirty (five rows of six); in the 30 c. Nos. 18, 26, 27, and 28 of each block have a tall narrow figure "0," in the surcharge. In the 45 c. on 2 r. 25 c. No. 19 in each block has a narrow figure "5"; this does not occur in the 45 c. on 1 r., but in other respects the setting is the same for both, and it is possible that if the lower value was overprinted first one figure "5" may have been damaged and therefore replaced by one of another fount. We are informed that 18,000 of the 2 c., 9,000 of each kind of the 30 c., and 6,000 each of the 45 c. were issued.

Tasmania.—We are shown a copy of the 1d., Platypus type, in *blue*, surcharged "REVENUE," which purports to be postally used, but part of its obliteration consists of a date stamp which, though not very clear, certainly contains the figures "1901," with, we think, "JE 24" above them, an impossible date for postal use. We have also seen a block of the 2s. 6d., St. George and the Dragon type, with the surcharge upside down, and a pair of the same value imperforate, with surcharge correctly placed. These were possible postals in November, 1900. There was also, we are told, an error on the 2s. 6d., with the surcharge spelt "REVFNUE."

The *M. C.* now tells us that the information given in May, as to the ½d., 2½d., and 3d. stamps having been printed on V and Crown paper, is probably incorrect.

Transvaal.—There being no 3d. or 4d. stamps in the new issue, those values of the 1896 series have now been surcharged "E. R. I." like the ½d. and 1d.

3d., reddish purple; surcharged "E. R. I."
4d., olive-green

We noted in June, 1901, specimens of the 1d., *blue*, fiscal stamp, surcharged "V. R. I.," which had apparently done postal duty at Rustenburg in June, 1900, and we noted others in May last. We are now shown

a specimen of the same stamp which came on a soldier's letter to Oldham a few months ago. It seems a question what is the position of stamps like these. The copy before us is postmarked "Newcastle, Natal," with date "Fe. 28, 1902." It seems evident that a Transvaal stamp could not *pay postage* in Natal, and the question is, whether the stamp denoted anything at all, or whether the letter would not have been allowed to pass without any stamp. If it had been a postage stamp of some kind it might be treated (philatelically) as a curiosity, but can we, under the circumstances, call it a "Postal Fiscal"?

Trinidad.—We are told that a pane of sixty of what should have been 1d. stamps, in the current colour, was sent out with the value omitted from the lower label. Nine copies are stated to have been sold, four of which went to Barbados (on letters?). The other fifty-one were returned to London.

No value, black on red.

Victoria.—We have at last received the £2 postage stamp. The design is of similar style to that of the £1, but has "POSTAGE" in the lower part of the circular band, and value in words on a straight label at foot. Numerals at upper right and left, and letters "E." "R." in circles in the lower spandrels. Watermark V and Crown sideways; perf. 12½.

£2, dark blue.

PART II.

Austria.—A correspondent has shown us the 30 kreuzer of the 1891 issue perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, like the 20 kr., No. 292 in the Catalogue; we are also told of the 1 krpn. of 1899, perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, to be added to the list we published in March, and of the 6, 10, and 30 heller with the shiny bars and the same perforation.

The 2 (h.) Newspaper stamp of 1900 is chronicled by *Le T. Belge* with the shiny bars.

Bolivia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the three stamps noted last month.



Bulgaria.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the frame of the 2 leva is now printed in *carmine*, instead of *red*, to distinguish it more clearly from the 1 leva.

2 leva, carmine and black.

Chili.—The new issue is gradually being completed. We have the 1 c. to add this month.

1 c., green; new design.

Colombia.—Our publishers have received, among a lot of common stamps at wholesale rates, some curiosities, which at first sight are rather plausible and puzzling. They are a 5 c. of Type 55, printed in *red* on pale *azure laid*, and in *black* on *blue wove*

papers, and a 10 c. of Type 53, in black on yellow, all rather roughly perforated. The fact that the lines in the laid paper run diagonally at last gave us a clue to the origin of these things; we have no doubt that they have been cut from the envelopes issued some years back for the Railway and River Postal Services, and they have perhaps been perforated by some enthusiastic Philatelist, more ingenious than ingenious. *Makael's Weekly* states that these envelopes are all obsolete, so that the stamps may have been cut out and issued as adhesives, but it seems hardly necessary to perforate them.

11. *Antioquia*.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps chronicled last month. We have seen



1 c. 10 4 c.



5 c.

sheets of some of the values, and find that the 1 c. and 2 c. (and we believe most of the others) are in sheets of fifty, five horizontal rows, but the curious 5 c. *Return Receipt* stamp is in sheets of forty-five,

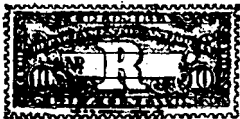


10 c. 10 50 c.



1 p. 10 5 p.

five rows of nine only. We made a mistake in reference to the 2½ c. stamp, which, as may be seen by the illustration, is for *Too Late* letters.



In each of the earlier sheets of the 2 c. there was an error, the tenth stamp in the fourth row being a 3 c. stamp; we have therefore to add:—

- 1 3 c., blue; error.

We omitted to note that the *peso* values are on laid paper.

Panama.—In reference to the statement we pub-

lished in May (under *Cartagena*), on the subject of the stamps supposed to be "surcharged" for use as Registration stamps, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son tell us that their opinion of these is hardly so favourable as our account would make it. They would not consider "the overprint plainly a surcharge" upon a used copy, unless the stamp was further obliterated, and in this we fully agree with them. They add that they received the 10 c. stamp, obliterated with the "A. R." in an oval, on the cover of a letter which contained the very same stamps similarly disfigured in sheets! This really seems conclusive; officials at Panama (as elsewhere) no doubt regard Philatelists as amiable lunatics, whose eccentricities should be humoured.

Rio Hacha.—Mr. Gregory has kindly shown us some sheets of the labels referred to in his article which we published last month. All are printed in black, and we find the 5 c. on yellow and 10 c. on white and on blue, produced from the same setting of sixteen varieties, similar to those of last year, but spaced more widely on the sheets. Nos. 1, 2, 10, and 13 have the frame of Type 1 in the Catalogue, the others have the frame of Types 2 and 3. No. 1 has the letter "o" of "Centavos" too large (apparently a small capital "O" instead of a small "o"). No. 2 has an italic "l" in "Agente"; No. 7 a similar letter in "Estampillas"; and No. 9 an italic initial capital to "Postal." There is also a 5 c., in black on white, printed in blocks of four, all with frame of the second type. No. 3 has "Estampillas" with italic "l." We mention all these details in order to enable our readers to recognise these things in case they are offered as originals. We should add that all the copies we have seen bore a cancellation mark, with blank centre, and "AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL.—RIO HACHA" round the circular band, struck upon each vertical pair.

Tolima.—The 10 c., green, type of 1888, is chronicled in *The A. J. of Ph.* as existing perf. 12, like the other values of the same type issued in 1895 and 1900.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies*.—Mr. F. P. Brown, of Boston, kindly shows us a sheet of the second printing of the 2 c. on 3 c., the principal peculiarities of which we noted last month. He also shows us copies of the 3 c., rose and grey-blue, perf. 14 × 13½ (No. 19 in the Catalogue), with the same setting of the surcharge, and tells us that three, or possibly four, sheets of this stamp were found in stock and overprinted in March, when a second supply of 2 c. stamps was required. He also states that when the first overprinting took place, in December, 1901, the printer set up the date as "1901" instead of "1902," and a couple of sheets were thus surcharged and submitted to the authorities. An order was at once given to change the date, as the 2 c. rate did not come into force until January 1st, but as these sheets were on charge in the accounts, they were sold and the stamps used. We have therefore to add to the list:—

- 2 c. on 3 c., rose and grey-blue; perf. 14 × 13½
- 2 c. on 3 c., carmine and indigo; ,, 12½; error "1901."

Iceland.—We learn from the *M. C.* that another value of the Official series has appeared perf. 12½.

Official Stamp. 10 öre, bright ultramarine; perf. 12½.

France.—We have received the 10 c. stamp in the new type, of which we now give an illustration.

10 c., carmine.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the 50 c., *carmine*, type of 1876 variety (a), has been surcharged "2 PIASTRES."



French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—A variety of the 5 c. on 40 c. provisional is described in *L'Echo de la T.*; it bears two impressions of the overprint, one diagonal and the other straight. The same journal states that there were 50,000 of the 5 c. on 40 c., and 15,000 of the 10 c. on 10 francs.

La R. Ph. Belge reports that the 0.05 on 75 c. and 0.10 on 1 fr. exist in the following varieties:—

"0.05" and "0.10" with full stop.
"0.05" and "0.10" with comma.
"0.10" without any stop.
"0.05" in italic figures.

A lot of trouble must have been taken over this, or some of the italic figures would have got mixed with the upright ones.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—A correspondent kindly shows us the following, surcharged in figures, in *black*, on the stamps of 1896-99:—

"05" on 50 c., *carmine on rose*.
"10" on 5 fr., *lilac on lilac*.
"15" on 1 fr., *olive-green on toned* (No. 13).

There is a bar below the figures, in each case, cancelling the original value.

German Empire.—We give illustrations of the two types of the 2 mark stamp, alluded to in May.



Greece.—A correspondent in the Mediterranean confirms what we said last month as to the stamps surcharged "A. M." having been officially issued and used, but he adds that they were certainly manufactured solely in order to make money out of collectors.

Guatemala.—*L'Echo de la T.* states that the overprint "Servicio Interno," struck in 1899 upon the 1 c., *lilac-grey*, of 1897, is a fraudulent addition, made by some enthusiast who produced 1,000 of these curiosities for the special benefit of European collectors. It is said to be quite unknown in official

circles in Guatemala, but we await further information, as it is now some three years since the stamp is supposed to have been issued.

Hayti.—The recent troubles in Hayti have produced the usual result. There is apparently a Provisional Government, which advertises itself to stamp collectors in the usual way. We have received the following values of the issues of 1898 and 1900 surcharged, in *black*, "MAI—G' Pre" (Gouvernement Provisoire)—"1902," in an oblong frame with rounded corners:—

1 c., yellow-green; Type 9.
2 c., carmine "
4 c., red "
5 c., light blue "
7 c., violet-grey; Type 8,
20 c., black "

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that two provisionals have been issued here, formed by surcharging the stamps of the 1883-90 issue with large figures. Changes in the tariff for printed matter are given as the reason.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ " in *black*, on 2 c., brown.
"2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 c., lilac.

Surinam.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that a copy of the 10 c. on 30 c., of 1898, has been found with double surcharge.

Persia.—We have received some further information as to the Meched stamps from the correspondent who so kindly showed us specimens of them last month. It appears that they were printed at Meched for use in Khorassan, the supply of ordinary stamps being exhausted; they were not a Vice-Consular issue, but the initials "V. C." are those of M. Victor Castaigne, the Director of Posts and Customs in Khorassan, and the manuscript initials are also his. The central portion, with the letters "V. C.," is stated to have been added by a second printing, but it seems to have been, as a rule, very accurately placed in the blank space left for it. The initials on the 2 chahi are in *red*, and our correspondent possesses the following, in addition to those noted last month:—

3 chahi, *black*; initials in *red*.
1 kran, *rose* " *violet*.

The highest value is of similar design to the others, but differs in various details.

We have also seen the 12 chahi of the type-set issue, with the "PROVISOIRE—1319" surcharge, as noted last month. It franked a letter to London.

12 ch., *ultramarine*; surcharged in *black*.

The 1 ch. of this type, with the same surcharge, has also been found *pin-perforated*.

Le T. Belge gives a list of the numbers of the recent provisionals, stated to be obtained from an official source:—

Stamps of 1899, surcharged "PROVISOIRE 1319."

1 ch., 5,000.	12 ch., 500.	4 kr., 150.
2 ch., 5,000.	16 ch., 500.	5 kr., 200.
5 ch., 10,000.	1 kr., 100,000.	10 kr., 100.
10 ch., 50,000.	2 kr., 50,000.	50 kr., 1,000.
	3 kr., 150.	

The same surcharge was also applied to 1,000 copies

of the 3 ch. of 1898, which already bore a control mark (Type 23 apparently).

5,000 copies of the 10 ch. were surcharged "5 CHAHIS."
5,000 " 1 kr. " "12 CH."
2,500 " 50 kr. " "5 K."

These three overprints are all described as in *violet*, but the "5 K." on 50 kr. exists also with the overprint in *blue*, in conjunction with "PROVISOIRE 1319," in *black*.

Type-set stamps with red surcharge.

1 ch., 100,000.	5 ch., 500,000.	2 kr., 250,000.
2 ch., 100,000.	10 ch., 200,000.	10 kr., 10,000.
3 ch., 100,000.	12 ch., 100,000.	50 kr., 1,000.
	1 kr., 250,000.	

Of the 5 kr., with value surcharged, 20,000.

Of the similar stamps with "PROVISOIRE 1319," instead of the *red* surcharge:—

1, 2, 3, 5, 12 chahis; 2,500 of each.

Salvador.—We regret to learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that there is still a small set to be added to the list of surcharged Official stamps. These are the Unpaid Letter stamps, surcharged with Type 201 and

the Wheel, and punched with twelve holes; they should come after No. 707:—

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., orange.

Nos. 704 to 707 are without the Wheel.

Servia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 10 p., *fale rose*, with the complex perforation noted last month for the 15 p.—13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ below.

Turkey.—A correspondent at Constantinople tells us that the 20 para Unpaid Letter stamp, of the 1888 issue, No. 340 in the Catalogue, is found perf. 11½ as well as 13½.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 par., black; perf. 11½.

United States.—*Cuba.*—The second stamp from the left in the bottom row of the sheet, of the Special Delivery stamp of 1899, has no stop after the word "CUBA" in the surcharge. We are shown this on the left-hand half of a sheet from Plate 492.


Uruguay.—The *M. C.* reports that there have been three printings of the current 2 c. stamps in as many distinct shades—*orange-red*, *brick-red*, and *brownish red*.

The Stamps of Tonga.*

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

* * * *

 N the 19th May, 1900, the proclamation of a British protectorate was read in the public square, Nukualofa, Tonga. Six weeks had been spent by the king and his chiefs in discussing the matter of the protectorate as submitted to them by Mr. Basil Thomson, the British Commissioner, who went out in H.M.S. *Porpoise*; and on the 17th May a meeting was commenced at the palace, where the native House of Lords was assembled in council. For two days the friendly contest lasted, and after nightfall on the second day of debate all the main difficulties had been overcome. The king and Mr. Thomson then set to work drafting the treaty, and at half-past two a.m., "the oil of the last lamp having given out, the treaty was signed by the light of a guttering candle."†

The treaty and the protectorate were the outcome of the Samoa Agreement of 1899, whereby Germany relinquished any claim she might have had over

* Four years ago I wrote a series of articles on the Stamps of Tonga for *The Philatelic Record*, but since then I have had access to copies of all the available official records regarding these stamps. The following papers have been entirely rewritten, and contain a mass of information not hitherto published.

† I have taken these particulars from Mr. Basil Thomson's book *Savage Island*, and the author has also kindly given me several interesting particulars regarding the postal history of Tonga.

Tonga and certain other islands, in consideration of Great Britain withdrawing from the joint control of Samoa. Prior to that agreement the kingdom of Tonga was the last remaining independent State in the Pacific. Hawaii had been annexed by the United States, and the British flag had been hoisted on Santa Cruz and a host of other small groups and islands. It is true that the cession of a coaling station in Neiafu Harboir to Germany had been a guarantee against seizure by another Power; and Tonga had also made treaties with Great Britain, Germany, and America, ceding jurisdiction over the subjects of the Powers concerned to their respective consuls; but as England alone had a resident representative in the group, the Deputy Commissioner, the independence of Tonga as a native State was not affected.

This political history I deem necessary, inasmuch as the postal issues of Tonga have for some time been catalogued with the stamps of the British Empire. In actual fact they had no more title to such inclusion than the stamps of the kingdom of Hawaii.‡

‡ The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6th, 1886. British interests, however, have long been predominant, and the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific has for years exercised jurisdiction within the islands. Treaties of friendship existed between Tonga and Germany (1876), Great Britain (1879), and the United States (1888). Germany had the right to establish a

The Tonga or Friendly Islands extend from 173° 52' to 176° 10' west longitude, and from 18° to 22° south latitude. They consist of three groups—Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau—the most northerly being Tongatabu, and the others stretching north-east in the order named. The Tongan archipelago contains about one hundred islands, but many are mere coral banks clothed with a few palms. The capital is Nukualofa, in the island of Tongatabu, where are situated the king's palace, king's church, and the public buildings. The mission returns put the total population at 19,968, and it is either stationary or increasing at an insignificant rate. The present king is George Tubou II., who is assisted in his administration by a council of native chiefs. The national accounts are kept in dollars (at 4s.), shillings, and pence.

For such a small kingdom the postal issues of Tonga have been many and various, and there can be no doubt whatever that the demon of "philatelic unrest" has had much to do with their emission. It must be borne in mind, however, that the disturbing cause of this "unrest" is found in the lower ranks of the very class which complains of the disturbance. If Philatelists and the dealers who minister (at times too energetically) to their wants had made no demand for abnormal varieties of surcharge or quantities of stamps cancelled to order, the supply of such articles would not have been created; and it seems rather unfair to force a certain condition of affairs and then to reproach those who yielded to pressure for their compliance. It is too much to expect that officials, inexperienced in matters purely philatelic, should be able to discriminate at once between the desires of *bonâ fide* collectors and the self-seeking demands of speculators. Further, we should consider the rudimentary state of administration, the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, and finally the comparatively isolated position of the kingdom and the absence of facilities for the local production of stamps.

There were also two very legitimate causes which resulted in additions to the list of issues—the death of King George I., in 1893, and the assimilation of the postal tariff to that of the Postal Union.

There was a good deal of change in the personnel of the Post Office staff, and in order that readers may gain some insight into causes which undoubtedly affected the postal issues, it is necessary to give a sketch of such changes.

Early in 1886 the Hon. Shirley Waldemar Baker, the then Premier of Tonga, paid a visit to Fiji, ostensibly to negotiate a reciprocal tariff, but in reality to cultivate more friendly personal relations with the High Commissioner for the Pacific, Sir John Thurston.

While in Suva Mr. Baker obtained the services of Mr. Smart, the Collector of Customs in Fiji, to naval station and a coaling station in the archipelago, but by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14th, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, these rights, and also the claim of extra-territoriality in the islands were withdrawn in favour of Great Britain, and the Tonga Islands and Savage Island were thus left practically under the protectorate of Great Britain. A protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19th, and over Savage Island on April 20th, 1900 (*Statesman's Year Book*, 1902).

start a Customs Office in Tonga. With Mr. Smart's assistance, a Post Office was also established. The first Chief Postmaster and Collector of Customs was Mr. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. H. Smart was counter clerk in the Post and Customs Offices. These gentlemen held office from the establishment of the Post Office in 1886 to the 24th November, 1893.

In view of the sudden termination of service of the several Tongan postmasters, and lest any undeserved slight should be cast upon those gentlemen, I quote a graphic pen-picture of the state of affairs, given me by Mr. Basil Thomson. He says:—

"The Tongans' belief in the honesty of Europeans has been so rudely shaken by the slanders levelled by Europeans against each other that they are ready to believe any calumnious story that they are told. Peculation in the revenue departments by native employes is so common that dishonesty in revenue matters is not regarded by natives in a very serious light. When a European is appointed to the Customs and Post Office (the two go together), all the Europeans who are jealous of him have taken to attacking him on the stamp question, which the natives do not understand, and their stories are greedily swallowed. No less than three postmasters have been dismissed for this cause, one of them under the most dramatic circumstances, with sentries posted at his office door."

On the 28th November, 1893, an inquiry was made into the accounts of the Post Office by Mr. C. D. Whitcombe, who was entitled "Foreign Secretary," acting under the Premier's instructions. On the 15th December Mr. Whitcombe furnished an "Interim Report on the Accounts of the Post Office, Nukualofa, for the period July, 1886, to December, 1893." I have a copy of this Interim Report, and during the course of these papers will make extracts of matters dealing with the postal issues.

Under date January 6th, 1894, the Tonga correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* wrote:—

"The audit of the Customs and Post Office accounts has been concluded, but it cannot be said to be satisfactory. Mr. Whitcombe, who is called the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. A. G. Hamilton were appointed, and duly commenced the work; but Mr. Hamilton being taken ill, Mr. Whitcombe completed the task alone; and acting upon his advice, the Government took proceedings in the British Consular Court against Mr. A. M. Campbell, the late Collector of Customs. The case was heard on the 29th ultimo, and consisted of two charges. The first was on account of some registered envelopes supposed to have been received in 1891, and the second charge was on account of stamps received last October, and apparently not accounted for. Mr. Whitcombe prosecuted on behalf of the Government. The Vice-Consul (Mr. R. B. Leefe), who presided, stated that there was no evidence to support the charges, and gave it as his opinion that the Tongan Government had been badly advised in the matter, and dismissed the case."

Mr. Campbell subsequently brought an action for libel against Mr. Whitcombe, but on the third day of the trial he withdrew from the case, judgment being entered for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. William Campbell, sub-collector at Vavau, succeeded Mr. A. M. Campbell as Chief Postmaster. Although bearing the same surname, he was not in any way related to his predecessor.

Mr. William Campbell held office until early in 1900, when he retired; Mr. de Lambert, Assistant Postmaster, being promoted to the position of Chief Postmaster. He only held office until November, 1900, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Lee.

For convenience of reference, the Annex B to the Interim Report, which will be frequently referred to in these papers, is here given in full:—

ANNEX B.

STAMPS ACCOUNTED FOR, AND STAMPS ACTUALLY RECEIVED, POST OFFICE, NUKUALOFA, 1886-93.

A.			B.			C.		
Stamps entered as received on books of office, and debited by Chief Postmaster.			Stamps actually received in office from Wellington and elsewhere, showing the true amount which Chief Postmaster should have debited.			Deficit.		
	\$	s. d.		\$	s. d.		\$	s. d.
1886.			1886.					
July 27. To Stamps, Fiji, 2d. & 6d.	157	2 0	July. Stamps	157	2 0			
Aug. 27. G.P.O., Wellington, 1d.	256	2 0	Invoices not found.					
Oct. 9. " " " 2d.	515	0 0	1887.					
" " " 6d.	105	0 0	Invoices not found.					
1887.			July 5. 251 sheets Stamps at 2d.	2,510	0 0			
April 15. " " " 1s.	3,600	0 0	202 " " " 1d.	1,010	0 0			
" " " 1s.	120	0 0	1888.					
" " " 6d.	1,455	0 0	Sept. 11. 25,000 Stamps at 1d.	520	3 4	520	3 4	
July 15. " " " 2d.	2,510	0 0	" 25,000 " " 2d.	1,041	2 8	1,041	2 8	
1888.			" 25,000 " " 6d.	3,125	0 0	3,125	0 0	
Invoice noted as received on 15/10/88.			" 25,000 " " 1s.	6,250	0 0	6,250	0 0	
1891.			1891.					
Oct. 1. Reg. Env., large, 6d.	100	0 0	Aug. 30. 2,000 Reg. Env., large.	250	0 0	150	0 0	
Nov. 10. 106 sheets 1d. Stamps, surcharged 4d., increased value £1 (30s.?) per sheet	750	0 0	" 1,000 " " small.	125	0 0	125	0 0	
28 sheets 2d. Stamps, surcharged 8d., increased value £3 per sheet	420	0 0	No invoices found. N.B.—As these stamps are, so far as appears to the contrary, now entered for the first time, the matter of increased value may be fictitious, and stamps may represent full value of 4d. and 8d.					
1892.			Dec. 18. 26,160 Stamps at 1d.	545	0 0	545	0 0	
Jan. 1. 1,000 Reg. Env., small, 6d.	125	0 0	" 26,280 " " 2d.	1,095	0 0	1,095	0 0	
810 Env. letters 1d.	16	3 6	" 26,400 " " 6d.	3,300	0 0	3,300	0 0	
1,000 Reg. Env., large, 6d.	125	0 0	" 26,160 " " 1s.	6,540	0 0	6,540	0 0	
Sept. 9. 1,000 " " small, 4d.	83	1 4	1892.					
Aug. 15. 10,100 orange Stamps, 6d.	510	0 0	Invoices not found.					
Nov. 10. 25,920 Stamps, new 1s., 1d.	540	0 0	July 19. 10,080 Stamps at 6d.	1,260	0 0	720	0 0	
25,680 " " 2d.	1,070	0 0	Oct. 13. 25,920 " " 1d.	540	0 0			
25,680 " " 4d.	2,140	0 0	" 25,680 " " 2d.	1,070	0 0			
25,560 " " 8d.	4,260	0 0	" 25,680 " " 4d.	2,140	0 0			
25,680 " " 1s.	6,420	0 0	" 25,560 " " 8d.	4,260	0 0			
1893.			" 25,680 " " 1s.	6,540	0 0			
Jan. (?) 1,000 Reg. Env., small, 4d.	83	1 4	1893.					
Invoice noted as received on 11th February, 1893.			Jan. 18. 2,000 Reg. Env., 4d.	166	2 8	83	1 4	
April (?). 720 Reg. Env., small, 4d.	60	0 0	" 27. 6,000 Stamps at 1d.	125	0 0	125	0 0	
1,938 " " large, 4d.	161	2 0	" 5,880 " " 2d.	245	0 0	245	0 0	
Aug. 21. 15 sheets surcharged 7½d.	562	2 0	" 6,000 " " 4d.	500	0 0	500	0 0	
39½ " " "	937	2 0	" 6,000 " " 8d.	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	
39½ " " "	493	3 0	" 5,640 " " 1s.	1,410	0 0	1,410	0 0	
29½ " " "	63	3 0	Invoice 17th April, 1893, noted as received 30th May, 1893; numbers given are 1,000 small, and large numbers unspecified.					
			July 12. 15 sheets Stamps at 7½d.	562	2 0			
			39½ " " " 5d.	987	2 0			
			39½ " " " 2½d.	493	3 0			
			29½ " " " 4d.	73	3 0			
						26,775	3 4	

ANNEX C.

"VALUE OF STAMPS ON HAND" AT END OF EACH YEAR, AS RECORDED IN BOOKS OF MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, LATE CHIEF POSTMASTER, TONGA.

31st December, 1887	88,008	0 3	31st December, 1890	5,757	0 3
" " 1888	7,421	3 8	" " 1891	5,735	2 2
" " 1889	6,698	1 8	" " 1892	19,368	1 3

(To be continued.)

Zanzibar.

A REFERENCE LIST, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINOR VARIETIES.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

HAVING been occupied during the past two or three years in getting together a collection of the stamps of this district, I have found so many varieties that do not appear to have been listed that I have attempted to draw up a reference list of these stamps, which may perhaps be of some little use to those who follow after me, and who, with more time and material at their command, may eventually be enabled to evolve order out of chaos.

The greatest difficulty in studying the early surcharges on the Indian stamps is that I have not been able to find anyone who has saved sheets or panes even of the lowest values, and large blocks, especially in the higher values of the earlier printings, are really very scarce.

In the Report of the Director-General of the Post Office of India for 1895-6, I find it stated that—

"The Indian Post Office at Zanzibar has been closed after an existence of just twenty years, and the British Protectorates of Zanzibar and British East Africa entered the Postal Union. The management of the posts of the island was taken over by the Postal Administrator of British East Africa."

I find that the actual transfer took place on November 10th, 1895, when the Indian stamps then in stock in Zanzibar were ordered to be overprinted with the word "Zanzibar," this work being done at the office of the *Zanzibar Gazette*.

The Indian stamps in stock at the Consulate were divided between British East Africa and Zanzibar, and in the present article I have only to deal with the latter, the total number being as under, all of which were apparently overprinted on two occasions, November 10th and December 14th, 1895, at the office of the *Zanzibar Gazette*.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	. . . . .	18,417	6 annas	. . . . .	3,961
1 "	. . . . .	17,734	8 "	. . . . .	3,786
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	. . . . .	13,650	12 "	. . . . .	2,073
2 "	. . . . .	13,085	1 rupee	. . . . .	2,697
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	. . . . .	20,154	2 rupees	. . . . .	742
3 "	. . . . .	5,336	3 "	. . . . .	740
4 "	. . . . .	6,381	5 "	. . . . .	745

The 1 rupee stamps must have been the 1 r., grey, not the green and carmine, which were a later printing, and the 8 a. was the dull mauve.

We have here two printings of the surcharge, but from various sources I find that at least three other printings must have taken place at the *Gazette* office, viz. :—

Third printing—June, 1896, on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 annas.

Fourth printing—July, 1896, on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8 (aniline mauve), 12 annas, and 1 rupee, green and carmine.

Fifth printing—August 26th, 1896. I do not know

* *London Philatelist*, vol. vi. p. 257.

what values were used in this printing, as I have not been able to find any records.

Mr. Wm. Brpwn, in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, gives many interesting notes on the early varieties, and I think I cannot do better than quote the following extract from his paper of December 10th, 1896, p. 215 :—

"Zanzibar.—We have received some more of the Indian stamps surcharged, and these show a fresh setting. There appear to be a number of settings-up of the surcharge, especially on the low value stamps, each supply having a fresh setting-up apparently. We can mention the following :—

"(1) With many small 'z,' and inverted 'q' for 'b.' The error 'Zanzidar' occurs in this setting-up. Most, if not all, the values appear with this.

"(2) A setting-up of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 a. with error 'Zanibar,' about June last.

"(3) With few inverted 'q' for 'b,' but with error no dot to 'i,' and on most sheets 'Zanz ibar.'

"(4) Without any inverted 'q,' and without any errors.

"It is very probable that other settings also exist.

"The setting on the B.E.A. stamps is similar to (3), with some inverted 'q,' and without dot to 'i' of 'Zanzibar.'"

SIZE OF SHEETS.

It might be as well to mention the number of stamps on each sheet of Indian stamps that were utilised in Zanzibar.

The $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, were in panes 12 x 10, two panes to sheet; the 6 a. were in panes 8 x 10, four panes to sheet; the large 2, 3, and 5 r. stamps were in panes 4 x 5 = 20 stamps, four panes to each sheet.

(a) Blue surcharge.

The blue surcharge, which is only found on two values, has hitherto been chronicled as issued in March, 1896, but this is incorrect, and I am inclined to think that the blue was actually the first printing, possibly of only a few sheets, and that afterwards this colour for the overprinting was confined to the entire.

The first actual record of the blue surcharge that I have found is in *The Indian Philatelist* for January, 1896, where the 1 anna is noted.

The *M. J.* for July, 1896, says, "It is stated that the blue surcharge was used before the black."

The colour of the surcharge is a full bright blue, and is exactly the colour used on the first envelope and cards.

The setting-up of this surcharge was apparently that used in printings 1 and 2 of the black surcharge.

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1895.

(a) *Blue surcharge*.

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

1 " plum.

Errors and Minor Varieties.

Middle "z" large	. . . . .	½ a., 1 a.
Inverted "q" for "b"	. . . . .	½ a., 1 a.
Small "z" up	. . . . .	1 a.
" " down	. . . . .	1 a.
No serif to "b"	. . . . .	½ a., 1 a.
No dot to "i"	. . . . .	½ a.

The other minor varieties which I give later on in the first printing of the black surcharge no doubt exist in the blue surcharge, but owing to the scarcity of the blue surcharges have not yet come under my notice.

Forgeries of the blue surcharge are very common, especially of the ½ a., which is offered from India generally on portions of letters, and dated "February, 1897." The forgeries are printed in a thin ink, colour not nearly so bright and solid as in the originals, which are really rare.

(b) Black surcharge.

In the stock of Indian stamps on hand at the Consulate in 1895 there were no doubt small numbers of early shades and colours which differed materially from those sent from India in 1896. We therefore find several values in two marked shades, the earlier one as a rule being somewhat scarce.

I give the following as a reference list of those varieties I have met with :—

Zanzibar

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1895, TO AUGUST 26TH, 1896.

Wmk. small five-pointed blunt Star, except for the 6 a., which is wmkd. with Elephant's Head; perf. 14.

- ½ anna, deep green.
- ½ " green.
- 1 " plum.
- 1 anna 6-pies, scpia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 " bright ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 3 " brown-orange.
- 4 " olive-green.
- 4 " slate-green.
- 6 " brown.
- 6 " pale brown.
- 8 " dull mauve.
- 8 " aniline mauve (August, 1896).*
- 12 " brown on red.
- 1 rupee, slate.
- 1 " carmine and green (June, 1896).†
- 2 " yellow-brown and carmine.
- 3 " green and brown.
- 5 " violet and ultramarine.

Errors and Varieties.

Mr. C. H. Bowden, in some interesting notes in *The London Philatelist*,‡ writes:—

"Owing to the insufficiency of the requisite type, and to the employment of more or less ignorant native workmen, several small errors resulted during the process. These mistakes have been regarded in some quarters as deliberately intentional, or at least avoidable, whereas the reverse was the case. To the simple and but partially educated African, there appears little difference between a small 'b' and an inverted 'q,' and it is not surprising that he

* *Le T. P.*, November, 1896.
 † *Ibid.*, October, 1896, p. 119.
 ‡ *L. P.*, vol. vi. p. 256.

should regard the substitution of the one letter for the other as a stroke of ingenuity, in the event of the supply of type representing either character failing. That 'd' should in a few instances have been substituted for 'b' appears somewhat less pardonable."

Mr. Bowden shows clearly the cause of these errors, but I think that neither he nor anyone else had any idea of the number of interesting varieties that may be found by a careful and extended search.

I propose to divide this group into three sub-groups, as follows :—

- (1) *Normal surcharges either misplaced or doubled.*
- (2) *Errors, such as one letter inserted for another, a letter omitted, or letters misplaced.*
- (3) *Minor varieties, such as dot of "i" omitted, the use of defective or broken letters, and bad spacing.*

SECTION (1).

(a) **Vertical surcharge.**
 1 rupee, carmine and green.

There was probably only one sheet (or pane) of this variety, as I have seen a few specimens always with the surcharge in the same position.

(b) **Double surcharge.**
 2 annas, ultramarine.
 6 " pale brown (?).

The surcharges of the 2 a. are printed one on the other, but the lower one about half the depth of a letter below the upper, and are quite clear and distinct. I have a block of four, all double, and presume one sheet was treated in this way.

M. la Renotière tells me that he has the 6 annas with a double surcharge, the one normal and the other very faint.

reqizuvz

Zanzibar

(c) **Double surcharge, one normal, one inverted.**
 5 rupees, violet and ultramarine.

The inverted surcharge on all the copies I have seen is rubbed and blurred, as though it was noticed while the ink was wet, and some attempts were made to rub it out. The correct surcharge was no doubt applied after the other, and is as clear and sharp as usual. The inverted is sometimes above and sometimes below the correct surcharge.

SECTION (2). ERRORS.

Zanzibar

Error, "d" in place of "b," "Zanzibar" reading "Zanzidar."

This is noted in *Le Timbre-Poste*, May, 1896, where it is stated that it occurred in the first printing, and was corrected in the second printing; it is also said to be the sixth stamp in the fourth row on the sheet.

I do not know if M. Moens had the sheets very carefully examined, but I have taken a great deal of interest in these errors, and have luckily been enabled to get a fair number of them together, and I am indebted to several collectors who have allowed me to inspect their specimens. I have come to the conclusion that at least four different varieties in

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1895.

"r" omitted.

- 1 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
- 2 " green and brown.
- 3 " violet and ultramarine.

Zanzibar

"r" inverted.

The T.P. for March, 1896, first notes this error, and states that it is the third stamp (from left) on the last row but one. The earliest dated copy I have is a 2 r., dated "10 JA. 96."

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1895.

"r" inverted.

- 2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
- 3 " green and brown.
- 5 " violet and ultramarine.

Zanzibar Zanzibar Zanzibar

(k) Inverted "q" for "b."

This is one of the commonest errors, and is found on all the stamps except the large 2, 3, and 5 rupees. The error is one that it is quite easy to understand a native compositor would often make, and there are no doubt a number of them on each sheet of the printings of November 10th, 1895, and December 14th, 1895, but two only in each pane of the later printing of July, 1896. A proof that some exist in this printing is that I have one on the 1 rupee, green and carmine, which was not surcharged until June, 1896.

The inverted "q" can be easily distinguished from the "b," as in the "q" the serif goes right across the top of the letter, and shows equally on both sides; in the "b" the serif is only on the left-hand side of the letter.

The inverted "q" may be found with the following combinations, some of which I illustrate above:—

- (1) Inverted "q" for "b," other letters normal.
- (2) " middle "z" small and level.
- (3) " " up.
- (4) " " with bottom limb broken, as in middle illustration above.

REFERENCE LIST.

Nov. 10TH, 1895, TO JULY, 1896.

"Inverted "q" for "b."

SUB-VARIETIES.

	1	2	3	4
½ anna, green	•	•	•	•
1 " plum	•	•	•	•
1 anna 6 pies, sepia	•	•	•	•
2 annas, ultramarine	•	•	•	•
2 annas 6 pies, green	•	•	•	•
3 annas, orange	•	•	•	•
4 " olive-green	•	•	•	•
6 " pale brown	•	•	•	•
8 " dull mauve	•	•	•	•
8 " aniline mauve	•	•	•	•
12 " brown on red	•	•	•	•
1 rupee, slate	•	•	•	•
1 " carmine and green	•	•	•	•

I have those marked with a star (*), but no doubt all the others exist, except perhaps, the 8 a., aniline mauve, and 1 rupee, carmine and green, which, being later printings, may not exist in all varieties.

Zanzibar

(l) Broken "p" used for "n" in Zanzibar.

This variety was first noted by Mr. E. B. Power in an interesting article he wrote in *The Post Office* for May, 1898. It is quite distinct, the lower curve of the "p" shows clearly and is joined on to the down-stroke on the left of that letter. It probably exists in all values except, perhaps, the 1 rupee, carmine and green.

As I have seen this variety in the 8 a., aniline mauve, and not in the older colour, I think it may not have occurred until the fifth printing; so for want of better information I adopt the date of that printing.

REFERENCE LIST.

AUG. 26TH, 1896 (?).

Broken "p" for "n."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 " plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 annas, olive-green.
- 6 " pale brown.
- 8 " aniline mauve.
- 12 " brown on red.
- 1 rupee, slate (?).

I have seen all the above except the 1 r., slate, which probably exists.

(l) Error, unbroken "p" used for "n."

2 annas 6 pies, green.

This "Zanzibar" error is rare, and I have it only on the 2½ annas in a pair. The "p" is perfect; it was apparently quickly noted, and partially corrected by knocking off the lower part of the letter, forming the variety I list under (l).

(l) Error, "p" used for "b"—Zanzibar.

2 annas 6 pies, green.

This error I have not seen, but M. la Renotière informs me that he possesses an authentic copy on the 2½ a.

SECTION (g). MINOR VARIETIES.

Zanzibar

(m) Space between second "z" and "i."

From *The P. J. of G. B.*, September 10th, 1896, I find that this variety is stated to be the last stamp on the top row in the *new setting*. From this I am able to fix the printing in which this variety occurs as that of July, 1896 (my fourth printing). Another fact confirming this as the correct date is that I have this variety on the 1 rupee, green and carmine, which was certainly not used before June, 1896.

In this variety the second "z" is always of a smaller fount than the other letters. It is generally fairly level, but I have a few copies with the small "z" either too high or too low.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1896.

Space between second "z" and "i."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, aniline mauve.
- 12 ,, brown on red.
- 1 rupee, green and carmine.

I do not expect to find this variety on the 8 a. old colour or 1 r., grey. Mr. W. Brown tells me he has seen a 2 anna with space between the "i" and "b," thus: "Zanzi bar."

Zanzibar*(n) No dot to the "i."*

According to *The P. J. of G. B.*, vol. vi. p. 161, this variety occurred in the printing of July, 1896, in which it is the first stamp in the second row; but a second similar error must have been made, as I possess horizontal pairs of the 8 and 12 annas in which the *right*-hand stamp is the no dot variety, its mate on the left having the dot correct, proving that the variety could not be the first stamp in a row.

This variety is nearly always found in combination with second "z" smaller and generally raised up, and with the "b" without the serif.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1896.

No dot to "i."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, aniline rose.
- 12 ,, brown on red.
- 1 rupee, green and carmine.

Zanzibar*(o) Middle "z" taller.*

This variety is due to the use of a "z" of a size too large, and I think it occurs in the same printing as the no dot to "i" variety. I do not know the position on the sheet.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1896.

Middle "z" taller.

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, aniline rose.
- 12 ,, brown on red.
- 1 rupee, green and carmine.

Zanzibar*(p) Defective "r."*

This is quite a minor variety, but is noticed at once. In a correct "r" the thin stroke connecting the dot to the body of the letter is clear, and joins on in a well-defined curve, but in the variety the curve seems to have been squeezed into the body of the "r," and the dot is generally attached to the top, making the letter in some cases look like an inverted small capital "L."

This variety is the tenth stamp in the seventh row, and is first noted in *Le T.-P.* for March, 1896. It must, therefore, have occurred in the first or second printing, and may not exist on the later-issued 1 r., green and carmine.

It probably occurs more than once on the sheets, as I find it generally in combination with a small "z" below the line and occasionally with small "z" on and above the line.

I have also the ¼ a. with defective "r," and inverted "q" for "b."

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 10TH OR DECEMBER, 1895.

Defective "r."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, aniline mauve.
- 2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
- 3 ,, green and brown.
- 5 ,, violet and ultramarine.

Zanzibar**Zanzibar***(r) Second "z" small.*

This is quite the commonest minor variety, and probably occurred on all or nearly all the printings, as I have it on both the 8 annas and both the rupees, and know it in the *blue* surcharge on the ½ and 1 anna. Sets may be made with the small "z" on the line, above the line, and below the line, and in some cases in combinations referred to in other sections.

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1895, to AUGUST 26TH 1896.

Second "z" small.

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, dull mauve.
- 8 ,, aniline mauve.
- 12 ,, brown on red.
- 1 rupee, green.
- 1 ,, carmine and green.

Zanzibar*(s) No serif to "b."*

I find this variety on a "b" of normal size, and also, but not so frequently, on a "b" of a smaller size,

the curved body being very much narrower than usual. I also find it on some values without the dot to "i."

The position on the sheets I am able to fix as the last stamp but one on the top row, as I have it in several pairs with the space between the "z" and "i," whose position is known, and the date is of course the same as of that variety.

REFERENCE LIST.

JULY, 1896.

No serif to "b."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 ,, plum.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 3 annas, orange.
- 4 ,, olive-green.
- 6 ,, pale brown.
- 8 ,, aniline mauve.
- 12 ,, brown on red.
- 1 ,, green and carmine.

Zanzibär

(r) Two dots over the "a."

This is a curious variety which I have only got on a few values, and of which I can find no record. It is caused apparently by the use of the German modified "ä" in a few cases in place of the normal letter.

I do not know the position on the sheets or dates of printing.

REFERENCE LIST.

BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1895, AND AUGUST, 1896 (?).

Two dots over the second "a."

- ½ anna, green.
- 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.
- 2 annas, ultramarine.
- 2 annas 6 pies, green.
- 4 annas, olive-green.

Probably other values exist.

(u) Capital "Z" low down.

I have only noticed this on the three high values. The "Z" is about one-third the height of the letter lower than it should be.

(v) Final "r" low.

This also I only find on the three higher values of 2, 3, and 5 rupees as last.

M. la Renotière tells me that he possesses several values of Indian stamps with the word "India" struck out and "Zanzibar" written in with pen and ink, but he considers such varieties rubbish.

FORGERIES.

For years prior to November, 1895, the stamps of India were used in Zanzibar, and there was apparently a large correspondence between that district and India, especially to Bombay. This fact has been taken advantage of by the forgery-mongers of that city, who have collected genuine Indian stamps with Zanzibar postmarks, and generally illegible dates, and forged the word "Zanzibar" upon them.

The fact that the black ink of the surcharge is over the black ink of the postmark is extremely difficult to decide, but luckily the forged surcharges have been clumsily made, and can easily be detected.

In the forgeries, as a rule, the word does not measure correct length, the letters are thick and heavy, the letter "r" especially is never well made, and the surcharge is often on a slant, instead of correctly horizontal, as in the originals.

M. la Renotière tells me he has the 1 a. with forged inverted surcharge

(To be continued.)

Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

1874 Issue of New Zealand. MR. JOHN N. LUFF has kindly written to me from New York, forwarding what he believes to be the identical "specimen" set of colour proofs of the 1874 issue of New Zealand, referred to in my notes in the May number of this journal. Mr. Luff also sent for my inspection imperforate copies of the 2d., blue, and 6d., brown.

A glance at these stamps was sufficient to assure me that they had been printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. The superior style of the printing and the highly surfaced appearance, due to the sheets having been "hot-pressed," convinced me that they had not been printed in the colony. The gauge of the perforation, which Mr. Maney-Lake had informed me was 12, had puzzled me; but Mr. E. D. Bacon reminded me that this gauge is by no means unknown on stamps which have issued from Messrs. De la Rue's establishment—Antigua, 1d. (1884), Bahamas, 1d. and 4d. (1882), and a series of Great Britain (1884), generally surcharged "specimen," being found perforated by a 12 machine. On carefully gauging these proofs, I find that they would be more correctly described as perf. 11½, 12, as the former gauge occurs at least twice in the series.

We can now fairly conclude that some of these 1874 New Zealanders, as issued, were printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. The proofs referred to surcharged "specimen" included the 1s., in the exact shade of green in which it was issued, on the NZ and Star watermarked paper. It will, at least, be worth while to keep a sharp look-out for nicely printed copies of this issue on surfaced paper, for there cannot have been very many of the English printing.

* * *

Niué and Penrhyn.

MR. BASIL THOMSON informs me that about six months ago the New Zealand Government sent a resident to report on the postal arrangements, and he started a post office to take the place of the former haphazard method of entrusting letters to ship captains, to be stamped and posted at the port of arrival.

Mr. Thomson does not think that the stamps were issued to raise revenue, as any revenue resulting from the sale of stamps would go to New Zealand in reduction of the cost of administration. Just so! and therefore if the islands' service is merely a branch of the New Zealand postal department, where is the necessity for surcharging the stamps at all? If New South Wales can administer the postal service of Norfolk Island (a service probably twenty times greater than that of Niué and Penrhyn combined) without overprinting the stamps used by the islanders, why cannot New Zealand do the same in the case of her "annexes"? If this sort of thing is to continue,

"the Islands of the Sea
To the last least lump of coral"

will all have their surcharged stamps!

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The Stamps of the Transvaal. MR. E. J. NANKIVELL has favoured me with a copy of his work on the stamps of the Transvaal. So much interest is being taken in the early stamps of this our newest Colony that collectors will welcome anything calculated to throw additional light on a complicated study.

Mr. Nankivell has gathered together in a convenient form the numbers of each stamp printed, chiefly compiled from the tables furnished some years ago by Mr. Emil Tamsen, and in many cases these tables are of use in fixing the date, etc., of specific issues.

In a sub-title Mr. Nankivell calls his *brochure* "A Reference List and Guide to Values," and coming from such a high authority on Transvaal stamps, one would naturally expect completeness and accuracy, but from only a preliminary examination I note so many errors that I am greatly disappointed.

The following are varieties I have had during the past two years, none of them mentioned in this book, although I have shown several of them to Mr. Nankivell on different occasions:—

- PAGE.
- 11. April 26, 1870. *Tête-bêche*. Fine roulette. 6d., ultramarine.
 - 12. December, 1872. Wide roulette. 1d., red. 3d., mauve.
 - 13. 1875. *Pelure* paper. Imperf. 1s., green.
 - 14. 1875. *Pelure* paper. Fine roulette. 1s., green.
 - 14. 1875. Hard-surfaced paper. Imperf. 1s., yellow-green. Fine roulette. 1s., yellow-green.
 - 15. 1877. Red surcharge. *Pelure* paper. Imperf. 3d., mauve.
 - 17. 1877. Black surcharge. The 1d. of this issue on hard-surfaced paper is mixed in with the set on the coarse soft paper. They should be in separate sets as in the unsurcharged. The hard papers are bright red, and the others a totally different colour—dull red. The hard-surfaced papers come imperf., fine roulette, and wide roulette.
 - 17. Add to list on the coarse soft paper. Double surcharge. 1d., dull red.
 - 17. Mr. Nankivell only lists the surcharge inverted on the imperf. stamps. I have had—
Inverted, with fine roulette. 6d., blue. 1s., green.
Inverted, with wide roulette. 1s., green.
 - 19. Add to list at bottom of page—
Double surcharge. 1d., red on blue. 6d., blue on blue.

- PAGE.
- 20. Add to surcharge inverted, fine roulette— 3d., mauve on buff.
 - 20. Bottom of page, add surcharge omitted— Fine roulette. 6d., blue on blue.
 - 21. Middle of page, add wide roulette— 6d., blue on blue.
 - 22. Top of page, add variety surcharge omitted— 3d., mauve on green.
 - 22. August, 1879. Wide roulette, add— 3d., mauve on green. 3d. " blue.
 - 22. Small "r." Fine roulette, add— 3d., mauve on green.

So much for omissions from the early part of the work. I have not had time to examine more. Now just a word as to the second sub-title, "Guide to Values."

In this portion Mr. Nankivell has apparently taken our Catalogue as his basis, but with curious variations, such as in the 1869 issue. Fine roulette, 6d., light blue, he values at 50s., unused. We sell at 15s., and find the stamp plentiful.

On the other hand, some stamps I consider very rare are priced absurdly low. Can Mr. Nankivell, or anyone else, supply us with a few copies of each of the following stamps at *three times* the price he puts upon them?

	£	s.	d.
April 26th, 1870. Fine roulette, unused, 1d.	3	10	0
1871-76. Borrius or Stamp Commission, imperf. or fine roulette, 6d., unused	1	0	0
1875. <i>Pelure</i> , fine roulette, 1d., unused	3	0	0
" " " 6d. "	3	10	0
" " wide roulettes	5	10	0

The book is well printed and illustrated, but I am sorry to say is not so complete or accurate as I should have expected from such an old student of Transvaal stamps as Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

* * *

Death of Mr. H. G. Mandel. It is with extreme regret that I have just heard of the sudden death, on May 29th, of this gentleman, who was very well known as one of the finest experts in the United States in all appertaining to U.S. stamps or the printings of the American Bank Note Co. Mr. Mandel held an important position in the American Bank Note Co., and had been sent by that Company to visit many countries on questions connected with paper, printing, etc., of a highly technical nature.

When in New York on different occasions I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mandel, and seeing portions of his magnificent collection of U.S. proofs and essays, undoubtedly the finest and most complete that has ever been got together in this line. By the aid of this collection one has been able to trace the history of the U.S. postal and fiscal issues; every

stage of manufacture is shown, from the first sketches to the finished product. The collection contains proofs in every stage of the work, trials of colour and paper, devices to prevent cleaning of stamps, etc. etc. Many of Mr. Mandel's specimens were absolutely unique. At the time of his death Mr. Mandel was engaged in making some researches for us in connection with articles it was hoped would appear in the columns of this paper later on. From his official position he was enabled to obtain much valuable information, very much of which has been employed in the monumental work on U.S. stamps recently published by Mr. J. N. Luff.

* * *

Egypt.

THE General Post Office at Alexandria issued the following notice, dated June 23rd last:—

"The Post Office Administration offers for sale, on behalf of the Postal Mutual Help Society, 280,700 foreign and Egyptian obliterated stamps, which have been detached from undelivered correspondence and parcel despatch notes destroyed at the expiration of the regulation periods.

"Tenders may be made for the whole lot or for a portion thereof; but in the latter case the price offered per 1,000 stamps of each value should be mentioned.

"Intending purchasers should understand that the stamps will be delivered at Alexandria to buyers in their present states, packing and postage being at buyer's cost. Terms cash on delivery of stamps.

"Tenders should be addressed to the General Post Office (Postal Mutual Help Society), Alexandria, and will be received up to the 31st July, 1902, inclusive, and should be enclosed in double envelope, the inner one bearing the words 'Tender for purchase of old stamps.'

"The Postmaster-General reserves the right of accepting any offer or refusing all if considered unacceptable; he also declines all responsibility for stamps that may be torn or overobliterated.

"Persons wishing to tender will, on application to the Secretary's Office, General Post Office, Alexandria, be shown the detailed statement giving the quantity of stamps of each different value offered for sale."

The stamps referred to in the enclosed schedule represent about 209,000 Egyptian postal stamps of recent issues, 36,000 Unpaid Letter stamps of Egypt, 4,700 Sudan stamps, and a few thousand German, Austrian, Swiss, etc. etc., but as far as we can see no important stamps, and the remainder is not likely to affect in any little degree the catalogue value of any stamps.

* * *

New Priced Catalogue.

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that our new Catalogue for 1902-3 is well forward, and we hope to be able to deliver Part I. the last week of August. Part II. is being pushed on with, and we hope that it will be ready next November. Prepaid orders for the English edition only should be sent here, and such orders will be executed in rotation as they are received. The following extract from the Introduction sets forth some of the alterations that we have made:—

"The countries which have received particular

attention are Grenada, St. Vincent, South Australia, Tasmania, and Zanzibar, which have all been rewritten; while the Indian Native States have all been revised carefully by Major Evans, and some of them, e.g. Būndī, Jammu, and Kishengarh, have been rewritten.

25. "Advanced collectors, who are interested in the various perforations effected by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., will find that the lists of Grenada, St. Helena, St. Vincent, and Western Australia have been divided in accordance with the information supplied in the handbook on Grenada.

"The stamps of Stellaland and of New South African Republic are now placed in Part I., as the territories now form part of the British dominions in South Africa."

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1902-3, 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.
Bosnia	£43
Griguland	364
Zanzibar and British East Africa	750
Tasmania	1182
South Australia	1075
Hawaiian Islands	—
Dominican Republic	—

Answers to Correspondents.

M. M. R.—We were not aware that the present French stamps were engraved either on boxwood or on copper. Please tell us where you find a statement to that effect in the *Monthly Journal*.

A. MCF.—We can only suppose that the clerk at Cologne did not notice the difference between the English 2d. and German 10 pf., as they were of similar colour. You have got a curiosity.

F. W. H.—1. The small oblong ½d. stamps were in sheets of 480, in twenty horizontal rows of 24. 2 The 1d. stamps of Great Britain have always been in sheets of 240, twenty rows of 12, but the old red 1d. had no division across the centre of the sheet. 3. The present ½d. and 1d. are in sheets of 240 (twenty rows of 12), divided into panes of 120 by a division across the centre. 4. The 2s. 6d. and 5s. are in sheets of 112, as described in the *Monthly Journal* for May.

F. R. M.—The stamp was probably on a letter sent from Victoria to Tasmania, and the clerk in the Victoria office omitted to cancel it, which was therefore done at Hobart. Or the letter may have been posted on board a mail boat between Victoria and Tasmania, and the stamp thus cancelled in the latter colony.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1902. Type 14.		s.	d.
3d., magenta		0	5

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1902. With head of King Edward VII.		s.	d.
6d., brown		0	8
1s., orange		1	4

CHILI.

1902. New type.		s.	d.
1 c., green		0	1
2 c., carmine		0	1

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1898-1901. Perf. 13×12½. Thick paper.		s.	d.
1 c., mauve and green	reduced to	1	6
4 c., bright blue and bistre		0	5
5 c., grey and green	reduced to	3	0
1902. Provisionals.		s.	d.
2 c. on 3 c.	reduced to	0	9
8 c. on 10 c.	"	1	6

FRANCE.

1902. New type, with value on shield.		s.	d.
10 c., carmine		0	2
25 c., ultramarine		0	4

GAMBIA.

1902. With head of King Edward VII.		s.	d.
½d., green		0	1
1d., rosine		0	2
2d., orange and mauve		0	3

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. Inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH."		s.	d.
2 marks, indigo, Gothic lettering below		3	0
2 " " Roman " "		2	6

GRENADA.

1902. With head of King Edward VII.		s.	d.
½d., lilac and green		0	1
1d., " carmine		0	2
2d., " brown		0	3
2½d., " ultramarine		0	4
3d., " orange		0	4
6d., " green		0	8
1s., green and orange		1	4

MALTA.

1902. Provisional.		s.	d.
1d. on 2½d., ultramarine		0	2
1d., " " error, "Pnney"		5	0

NIUE.

1902. New Zealand Stamps, surcharged.		s.	d.
½d., green (perf. 14)		0	2
1d., carmine (" ")		1	0
1d., " (" 11×14)		0	4
2½d., ultramarine (" 11)		0	9
<i>Variety. Wider space between "U" and "E" of "NIUE."</i>			
½d., green (perf. 14)		1	0
1d., carmine (" 11×14)		2	0

NYASSA.

1901. With Giraffe or Camels.		s.	d.
2½ r. to 50 r., set of seven.	used	0	9
2½ r. to 300 r. " thirteen	"	3	0

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1902. Cape Stamp, surcharged.		s.	d.
1d., carmine		0	2

PENRHYN ISLAND.

1902. New Zealand Stamps, surcharged.		s.	d.
½d., green (perf. 14)		0	2
1d., carmine (" ")		0	4
1d., " (" 11)		1	6
2½d., ultramarine (" ")		0	9
<i>Variety. Wider space between "½" and "P."</i>			
2½d., ultramarine		2	0

PUTTIALLA.

1902. Current Indian Stamps surcharged "PATIALA."		s.	d.
½ a., yellow-green		0	1
1 a., rosine		0	2

SEYCHELLES.

1902. Provisionals.		s.	d.
2 c. on 4 c., carmine and green		0	2
30 c. on 75 c., yellow and mauve		1	0
30 c. on R 1, mauve and carmine		1	0
45 c. on R 1 " "		1	6
45 c. on R 2.25, " green		1	6
Set of five, 4/6.			

TRINIDAD.

1902. Type 11.		s.	d.
5s., lilac and mauve		6	6

TRANSVAAL.

1902. Surcharged "E. R. I."		s.	d.
3d., reddish purple and green		0	6
4d., olive-green and green		0	8

UNITED STATES.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1899-1901. United States Stamps, surcharged.		s.	d.
4 c., brown		0	3
6 c., red-brown		0	5
8 c., brown-purple		0	6
\$1, black		6	0
\$2, blue		12	0
\$5, green		30	0
1899. Unpaid Letter Stamps.		s.	d.
3 c., lake		0	2
5 c., " "		0	4
10 c., " "		0	7
1902. Special Delivery.		s.	d.
10 c., indigo		0	8

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN 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 what 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.	No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
BRAZIL.				CHINA—continued.			
1,188*	1844-50, including sloping and upright figures	6	4 0	1,266†	1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	8	3 0
1,189*	1850, 10, 30, 60, and 90 reis	4	1 0	1,267†	" 1, 2, and 5 dollars	3	23 6
1,190*	" 180, 300, and 600 reis	3	10 6	1,268*	" 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c.	10	1 6
1,191†	1866, 10, 20, 50, 80, and 100 reis	5	3 0				
1,192*	" 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, and 200 reis	6	1 0	COLOMBIA.			
1,193*	" 1876, 50, 80, 100, and 200 reis	4	1 3	1,271†	1859-65, 1, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5	10 0
1,194†	1878-80, 10, 20, and 50 reis	3	0 6	1,272*	1864-67, including three 1 peso	8	7 6
1,195*	" 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, and 300 reis	6	1 0	1,273†	1868-74, 1/2, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	8	5 0
1,196†	1881-85, 10, 10, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	3 6	1,274*	" including large 5 pesos, black on green	8	7 0
1,197†	1884-88, 20, 50, 100, 300, and 500 reis	5	4 9	1,275†	1876-81, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	7	4 6
1,198*	" including 200, 300, and 500 reis	9	2 0	1,276*	1876-1901, including many issues with some scarce values	21	3 6
1,199†	1890, 20, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	6 0	1,277†	1881-83, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, and 10 c.	6	2 3
1,200†	" 300, 500, 700, and 1,000 reis	4	3 0	1,278†	1883-89, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 10 c.	8	3 0
1,201*	" including 500, 700, and 1,000 reis	9	1 3	1,279†	1890-91, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 10, and 20 c.	7	3 9
1,202†	1891-94, 10, 20, 50, 100, 100, 100, and 200 reis	7	7 0	1,280†	1892-1901, including 20 and 50 c., and 1 peso	14	5 0
1,203†	1894, 300, 500, 700, 1,000, and 2,000 reis	7	1 0	1,281*	Unpaid, Too Late, and Registered	6	2 9
1,204*	" including 700 reis	7	1 0	1,282*	Registration Labels, 1865-70, 20, 50, 50, and 50 c.	4	25 0
1,205†	1899, large perf., 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis	5	4 6	1,283*	" 1883-88, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 90 c., and 1 peso	8	25 0
1,206†	1898, Provisionals on Newspaper Stamps, 300, 500, 700, and 1,000 reis	4	4 0	1,284†	" 1900, 40, 60, 70, 80, and 90 c., and 1 peso	6	25 0
1,207†	" " " " " 1,000, 1,000, 2,000, and 2,000 reis	4	10 0	1,285*	1870-92, including Official, etc.	4	10 6
1,208†	1898, Provisionals on Newspaper Stamps, 20, 20, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	1 3	ANTIOQUIA.			
1,209†	1899, Provisionals, 50, 100, 300, 500, 700, 1,000, and 2,000 reis	7	7 0	1,287†	1869-73, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., and 2 pesos	6	15 0
1,210†	1900, 50, 100, and 200 reis	3	0 5	1,288†	1875-83, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, and 2 c.	6	4 6
1,211†	" Commemoration, 100, 500, and 700 reis	3	1 6	1,289†	1882-85, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	7 6
1,212†	Newspaper Stamps, 1889 (Feb.), 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, and 500 reis	7	6 6	1,290†	1883-85, 1, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	7	6 0
1,213†	" " " (May), 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	1 0	1,291†	1886-87, 1, 10, 20, 50 c., and 2 pesos	6	10 0
1,214*	" " " including 200 and 300 reis	7	2 0	1,292†	1888, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 6
1,215*	Newspaper and Unpaid Stamps 1890-94, including 1000 reis	7	1 3	1,293†	1889, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 0
1,217†	Unpaid, 1889, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis	6	3 6	1,294†	1892-93, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, and 10 c.	7	2 0
1,218†	" 1890, 10, 20, 50, 200, and 300 reis	5	1 2	1,295†	1896, 2, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	2 6
1,219†	" 1895-1901, 10, 20, 50, 200, and 200 reis	5	1 6	1,296†	" colours changed	6	2 6
				1,297†	1899, 1/2, 1, 2, 2, 5, and 10 c.	6	1 0
				1,298†	Registration and Provisional stamps	4	0 4
BULGARIA.				BOLIVAR.			
1,225†	1879-81, 5, 25, 50 c., and 1 fr.	4	10 0	1,300†	1863-72, 5, 10, 10 c., and 1 peso	4	5 0
1,226†	1881-82, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 50 stotinki	13	3 9	1,301†	1879-80, including 80 c. and 1 peso	7	12 0
1,227*	" including 15, 25, and 30 stotinki	10	1 6	1,302*	" including 1 peso	6	5 0
1,228†	1889-90, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 30, 50 stotinki, and 1 leva	9	2 9	1,303†	1880, on blue, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	10 0
1,229*	" 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50 stotinki, and 1 leva	7	0 9	1,304*	1882, 5 and 10 pesos	2	10 0
1,230†	1892-95, Provisionals	4	0 8	1,305†	1882-85, including several issues	9	5 0
1,231†	1901, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 stotinki	6	0 7	1,306*	" " " " " " " "	9	6 0
1,232†	" 25, 30, 50 stotinki, and 1 and 1 lei	5	5 0	1,307†	1891, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 peso	6	8 0
1,233†	Unpaid, 1884-87, 5, 25, 50, and 50 stotinki	4	5 0	CARTAGENA.			
1,234†	" 1895, Provisionals	3	2 3	1,309†	1899-1900, Civil War stamps, first issue	4	6 0
1,235†	" 1896, 5, 10, and 30 stotinki	3	0 8	1,310†	" " " second issue	4	2 6
1,236†	" 1901, 5, 10, 30, and 50 stotinki	4	1 3	1,311†	" " " third issue	4	0 4
SOUTH BULGARIA.				QUINDINAMARCA.			
1,239†	1885, 5, 10, and 20 paras	3	2 0	1,314†	1870-85, 5, 5, 10, 10, 10, and 50 c.	6	10 6
CHILI.				PANAMA.			
1,241*	1853-57, including 5 c. on blue paper	3	1 0	1,315†	1878, 5, 20, and 50 c.	3	12 6
1,242†	1867, 1, 2, 5 c.	3	1 0	1,316†	1877-88, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	7	5 0
1,243*	" 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	0 4	1,317*	" 1, 1, 5, 5, 10, and 10 c.	6	0 9
1,244†	1877-78, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	5 0	1,318†	1892-94, including three Provisionals	5	2 6
1,245*	" 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	1 0	SANTANDER.			
1,246†	1881-86, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	2 9	1,320†	1884-86, 1, 1, 5, 5, 10, and 10 c.	6	2 6
1,247*	" 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 c.	8	1 0	1,321*	" 5, 5, 10, and 10 c.	4	2 0
1,248†	1894-1900, including obsolete	4	0 4	1,322†	1887, 1, 1, and 5 c.	3	0 9
1,249*	" 1895, 2, 6, 8, 10, and 20 c.	5	3 0	1,323†	1890-96, 1, 5, 5, 5, 5, and 10 c.	6	2 0
1,250*	Unpaid, 1895, 2, 6, 8, 10, and 20 c.	5	3 0	1,324†	1899, 1, 5, and 10 c.	3	1 0
1,251†	" 1898, 1, 2, 4, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0	TOLIMA.			
1,252*	Including Postal Fiscals and Unpaid	5	0 4	1,325†	1871-80, including 50 c. and 1 peso	7	5 0
CHINA.				1,326†	1883, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	1 0
1,255*	1878-95, including first issues and high value	6	5 0	1,327†	1884, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 50 c.	6	3 6
1,256†	1886-95, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, and 6 cand.	7	2 6	1,328*	" 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	4	57 8
1,257†	1897, small figures, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 8, 10, 10, and 10 c.	10	10 0	1,329†	Registered Labels, 1883-96, 10, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90 c., and 1 peso	7	20 0
1,258*	" small and large figures, 1/2, 2, 4, 5, 8, 8, and 10 c.	8	4 0	COREA.			
1,259†	" large figures, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 10 c.	6	2 6	1,401†	1885, 5 and 10 mon	2	2 0
1,260*	" 1/2, 1, 2, 2, 2, and 5 c.	7	1 9	1,402†	Essays, 25, 50, and 100 mon	3	0 4
1,261*	" including surcharged on Revenue	4	1 0	1,403†	1895, 5, 10, 25, and 50 mon	4	1 4
1,262†	" on Revenue, 1, 2, 2, and 4 c.	7	1 9	1,404*	" 5, 10, 25, and 50 "	4	1 0
1,263†	" (Oct.), 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	7	1 9	1,405†	1900-1, including obsolete values	10	1 9
1,264†	" " 20, 30, 50 c., and 1 dollar	4	13 6	1,406†	" 20 and 50 cheun, 1 and 2 woon	4	12 0
1,265*	" " 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20 c.	7	2 0				

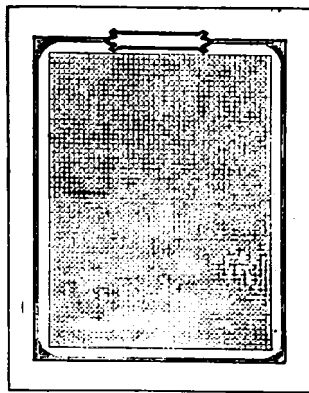
BLANK ALBUM

No. 31, For Postage Stamps.

THIS Album is a companion to the KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, and is specially designed for those collectors who desire a Blank Album, without going to the expense of the movable leaved Albums such as the Oriel or Philatelic.

The BLANK ALBUM No. 31 contains one hundred pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with a *quadrillé* background inside the grey border, and name space at top of each page as illustrated.

Lettered on back
"POSTAGE STAMPS,"
with Blank Pane
above and below
for contents.



Exact size of Leaves
from outside edge,
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$;
available for mounting
Stamps $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.

PRICE.

B. A. No. 31.—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, countersunk gold lines on cover, gilt edges.

Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

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.

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 187, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

RARE STAMPS

Bought, Sold,
OR
Exchanged.

Stamp
ALBUMS,
1/- to £5
EACH.

NEW PROSPECTUS

OF
Sols. Packets,
Albums,
and Catalogues,
SENT POST-FREE
ON APPLICATION.

CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	21
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	22
ZANZIBAR: A REFERENCE LIST. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	27
<i>(Continued from page 17.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR	33
<i>(Continued from page 212, vol. xii.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	35
<i>(Continued from page 11.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	38
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	39
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	39
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	40

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

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	1 6	each
No. 2	1 6	Out of print.
No. 3	1 6	each
No. 4	1 6	"
No. 5	1 6	"
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	" 3 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	
No. 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.

with-rawn 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.

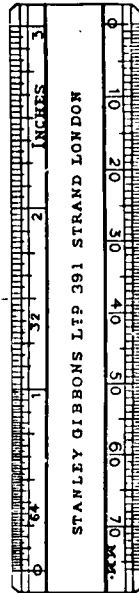
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

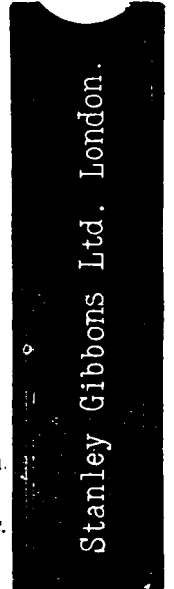
* *
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

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	... 5d.	... 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.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

AUGUST 30, 1902.

No. 146.

Editorial.

* * *



THE term Stamp Collecting and, more especially, the word Philately, were used for so many years to denote the collecting and study of Postage Stamps alone, that we are apt

to forget that there are other branches of the pursuit equally worthy of attention, though not possessing any actual claims

Other upon *our* attention. We remember once reading in an esteemed contemporary (since deceased) a

Branches. statement to the effect that the collecting of Fiscal Stamps was not *Philately*, but this is a *dictum* with which we can by no means agree.

We do not recommend the aboriginal method of mixing fiscal and postal stamps together, as practised in the early days, when some of us did not know one kind from the other, and many of us did not care, so long as we could increase our collections of *Stamps*; still, we fully sympathise with our philatelic cousins who devote themselves to the study of fiscal stamps, and we acknowledge the attraction which those stamps must have for the student, owing to the fact that there is so much more to be discovered about them and their early history than is now the case with the great majority of postage stamps.

The foregoing remarks have been evoked by the receipt of a very well got-up and fully illustrated book, entitled *Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies*, compiled by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and published by Mr. Walter Morley, which has been sent to us by the latter for review. We know very little about fiscal stamps beyond the fact that there used to be (are still, perhaps) misguided

collectors of postage stamps who delighted in getting postmarks applied to them; but we congratulate the compiler and the publisher, as well as the collectors of Revenue Stamps, upon the appearance of this book, which we do not doubt is more complete and accurate than any of the lists of Spanish Fiscals hitherto published, and which, we are sure, represents a large amount of careful work. The only fault we have to find is with the numbering of the lists, which is consecutive throughout Spain and each of the Colonies (except for Fernando Poo, which for some reason is tacked on at the end of Philippine Islands). It is thus impossible to number, in their proper order, supplementary lists of the stamps of various natures, which are extremely numerous, as all fiscalists know. Spain is likely to continue to issue revenue stamps of different classes for many years to come, and, owing to the system of numbering adopted, it will be difficult to use this catalogue as a basis for future lists, which will have to be numbered afresh in order to include new issues. The grand total at present is, we gather, well over four thousand, so that the specialist in the Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies has even greater scope for his energies than the specialist in the Postage Stamps of the same countries.

Another and more distant branch, though a genuine offshoot of Postage Stamp collecting, is very much in evidence at this season of the year, when Paterfamilias is away from home on a so-called holiday! We mean the collecting of Picture Post Cards. Postal stationery has always greatly interested us, but we are quite unable to sympathise with this mania

for the accumulation of bits of cardboard with a picture printed on one side and an address written on the other, which have been more or less damaged by transmission through the post. We have never been able to take an absorbing interest in views of places that we have never visited and do not expect to visit, any more than in photographs of people we do not know and do not want to know; and in collecting views of places that we are acquainted with, we have always had a prejudice in favour of undamaged copies on a larger scale than a post card can accommodate. But tastes differ, and if people enjoy buying halfpenny pictures and spending another halfpenny or penny in getting them knocked about in the mail bags, it is no business of ours. It may also be considered a form of the collecting of stamps "on the entire original," and it may lead some of its followers to the pursuit of Philately. We are led to hope this by the fact that *The Picture Post Card*, a magazine devoted principally to the interests of the branch of collecting alluded to above, has recently taken a step in the desired direction by admitting a Philatelic Department, conducted by a well-known Philatelist, whose enthusiasm for the study of postal stationery renders him specially suitable for leading accumulators of posted pictures to the collection of the stamps which frank them.

Mr. B. W. Warhurst, the Philatelist to whom we allude, was for some time the editor of *Stamps*, which, under his guidance, had become very successful from a philatelic, but possibly not from a financial, point of view, and which died a somewhat sudden death a few months ago, and was absorbed by *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*. It is curious that these absorptions, which are very common on the other side of the Atlantic, where this kind of literary cannibalism has long been in fashion, seem seldom to produce the physical effect that might be expected. The result generally reminds one of the story of Pharaoh's dream, in which the fat kine were absorbed by the lean without any apparent advantage to the latter. The explanation, of course, is that one journal does not actually absorb the other; it only absorbs the other's subscription list. Something of the same sort possibly occurred in the cow case. Perhaps the lean kine did not actually swallow their better-fed companions, but the owner of the former absorbed the customers of his neighbour, and the cows grew thinner from having to furnish an extra supply of milk, with the aid of one of the iron-tailed breed. But this is a digression. *The Picture Post Card* has done a wise thing in absorbing Mr. Warhurst, or some portion of his energies, and we hope he may convert many a Cartophilist into a true Philatelist!

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.—Our publishers have had an opportunity of examining an entire sheet of the old id., blue, receipt stamp, No. 401 in the Catalogue, and have sent us a note of the marginal watermarks, which it may be interesting to record. At each corner is a Foul Anchor, placed diagonally; up the left side, in script letters, "*Commercial Stamps—Penny Duties—John Wood—Commercial Stamps—Penny Duties*," with intervals as marked; along the top "*Commercial Duties*"; at right the same words as at left, but reading downwards; and at bottom the same as at top,

but upside down. The sheet of paper thus had no distinct top and bottom, and it is easy to understand why the anchors are sometimes one way up in the stamps and sometimes the other.

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the new 10d. stamps are in sheets of ninety-six, formed of two panes of forty-eight one above the other; each pane is in four horizontal rows, surrounded by a red and a purple line, the former continuous and the latter broken between the fourth and fifth and the eighth and ninth stamps in the top and bottom rows, as if for a guide to dividing the panes into blocks of sixteen.

Between the panes is a space equivalent to two horizontal rows of stamps, which is filled in with coloured blocks, *red* and *purple*; there are two continuous horizontal blocks below the upper pane and two similar ones above the lower pane, the *red* block next to the pane in each case; between these is a row of vertical blocks, alternately *red* and *purple*. Thus the sheet fills the space of one of the panes of the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., etc., and covers 120 watermarks. The previous 10d. stamps were in sheets of eighty, four panes of twenty, covering, we believe, the same amount of paper, and having a vertical space filled with coloured blocks, as well as a horizontal; the present arrangement, therefore, prints sixteen more stamps on the same paper.

Cook Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in a new colour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., dark blue; *no wmk.*; *perf.* 11.

Fiji Islands.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the following varieties:—

2d., green; *perf.* 11 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1s., yellow-brown "

We are informed that this Colony has decided to issue stamps bearing the King's Head.

India.—Major Cookson, R.A., has shown our publishers a copy of the 1 a., *plum*, with the "On H.M.S." surcharge inverted. The stamp is used, and the overprint appears to be quite right; it was found among a quantity of used stamps.

We have received a copy of an Official Notice to the effect that $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 1 a. stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelopes, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. cards (single and double), with the King's Head, were to be issued throughout India on Coronation Day, August 9th; but that the stocks of the old stamps, etc., were also to be on sale until exhausted.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—The death of the Begam, Shahi Jahan, which we recorded last year, has naturally caused a new issue of stamps, which has been sent us by Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. We are sorry to see that it includes a high value, 1 rupee, quite unnecessary for postal purposes. There is a uniform design for the whole set, consisting of Persian (?) characters in the centre as upon the rectangular stamps of the previous issues, surrounded by an oval band containing the inscription in English letters "H.H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAM," but commencing at the upper right, instead of the lower left, and continuous as upon the 8 a. stamps. This is enclosed in a fancy rectangular frame, with the letters "B—L—C—I" in circles at the corners, and completed by narrow labels with a scroll pattern, broken in the centre at top and bottom by native characters, of which those below denote the value. The design is lithographed on thin, yellowish white wove paper, imperforate. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. value is in sheets of sixteen, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. in sheets of eight, and the higher values are probably also in sheets of that size, but we have only seen single copies at present. In each case there are, as before, as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet, but we have not found any actual errors, though the "G" of "BEGAM" usually resembles a "C."

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., red.	|	2 a., blue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.	|	4 a., orange.
1 a., brown.	|	8 a., mauve.

1 rupee, rose.

Jamaica.—While other colonies are adopting the King's Head designs for their new issues, we hear that Jamaica proposes to employ the Arms of the island for some of the values of a forthcoming series. Is this preparatory to carrying into effect the scheme of annexation to the United States, of which we occasionally hear rumours?

Malta.—The sheets of 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are now sent out with a block of six stamps carefully removed from the lower part of each pane. Does this indicate that the errors are being destroyed, or that there is an enthusiastic Philatelist in the Post Office?

Mauritius.—We have received the following stamps surcharged vertically, in *black*, "Postage &" at left, and "Revenue" at right. The excuse is said to be that all these stamps are to serve for both postal and fiscal purposes in future, but two of them would have served equally well without this disfigurement, as there is no inscription upon Type 36 denoting either use.

4 c., lilac and carmine on <i>yellow</i> ;	No. 140.
6 c., green "	No. 131a.
25 c., olive-yellow "	103.
50 c., green "	99.
2 r. 50 c., brown-purple "	100.

As if to show the futility of the overprint, we receive at the same time the 8 c. and 12 c. listed last month, in Type 36 without any additional inscriptions; the 8 c. is on *pale buff* paper. And the following Official Notice, sent us by a correspondent, confirms our opinion:—

"The Public is hereby informed that stamps heretofore used as Postage stamps only, as well as further issues, whether surcharged or not with the words 'Postage and Revenue,' may be used for Postage and Revenue purposes.

"26th June, 1902.

"(S) L. S. R. DU VERGE,
"Acting Receiver General."

Natal.—We have received some new stamps, of rather pretty design. In the centre is the King's Head on what looks like a coloured wafer; the frame is in the second colour given below, with the name over a crown at the top, the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" at the sides, value in words on a straight label at foot, and in numerals in each of the lower corners. The usual watermark and perforation.

3d., purple and grey.
6d., dull green and chocolate.
1s., carmine and pale blue.

The *D. B. Z.* states that there is a whole new series, including 5s. and 10s., of similar design but larger size.

New Zealand.—It seems to be necessary to give a fresh list every month of the varieties of the more or less current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps. We now quote the last—or rather the *latest*—which we have received from Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co.

1. *Waterlow* paper; thick, soft, and with double-line watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., *perf.* 11; four shades—green, yellow-green, bronze-green, dark green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., *perf.* 14, 14 × 11, 11 × 14.

1d. " 11; two shades, light and dark.

1d. " 14.

2. *Basted Mills* paper; thin, hard; same watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., *perf.* 14, 14 × 11, 11 × 14.

1d. " " "

3. *Cowan* paper; no watermark.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perf. 14.
 id. ,, 14, 14 x 11 (very rare!).
4. *Cowan* paper; single-line watermark.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perf. 14.
 id. ,, 14, 14 x 11 (very rare!).

The trouble is said to be the result of the introduction of Imperial id. postage, which caused an abnormal demand for id. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps.

A correspondent of *The Australian Ph.* has compiled a list of *twenty* varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and *thirty-six* of the id., formed by combinations and permutations of the various papers and perforations (including some few with double perms. on one or more sides), and *The A. P.* says that even this is not complete, as there is a thick, *ribbed*, unwmkd. paper to be added. We can only recommend a return to the good old methods of cutting off the perforations and gluing down the stamps.

Ewen's Weekly reports the issue of new Unpaid Letter stamps, of which the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. only has been seen at present. The value is in white on a ground of *red* lines, in a circle, enclosed in a *green* frame, bearing "POSTAGE DUE" on an arched label above, and the name on a straight label at foot. No watermark; perf. 11.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red and green; *new type.*

Nid.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the id. on Basted Mills paper, perf. 14 (instead of 14 x 11), exists surcharged for this island, with the varieties noted last month.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—Mr. A. G. Griffith kindly tells us that both Nos. 37 and 38 exist divided in half and surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$," in *red*, as catalogued under No. 44. He adds that 10,000 of each shade were originally printed—*dark blue*, which he believes to be our *bright blue*, first, and *pale blue*, our *dull blue*, later. One sheet of the *dark blue* was overprinted and divided in May, 1894, and one sheet of the other shade was similarly treated in August, 1894. Unfortunately the information has reached us too late for the new edition of the Catalogue, which is already in the press.

North Borneo.—We have received the new 10 c. and 16 c. labels surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," like the other values, the first in *red* and the second in *black*. It is unfortunate that the Court of Directors did not discover the *necessity* for this overprint before these stamps were first issued!

Orange River Colony.—We have received the 6d., *blue*, surcharged "E. R. I.—6d.," in the usual form. The stops after the initials are all on the right level on a block of four that has been shown us, and there is no stop after the letter "d."

6d., *blue*; *surcharged in black.*

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new set for this island, with the King's Head in the usual "POSTAGE & REVENUE" frame. Wmk. and perf. as before.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and green.	3d., lilac and olive.
id. ,, carmine.	6d. ,, brown.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, blue.	1s., green and carmine.

These are stated to have been issued at 1 p.m. on June 25th; 2d., 2s., and 5s. values are to follow.

South Australia.—Mr. G. Blockey kindly sends us specimens of Unpaid Letter stamps, which have just been issued here. They are evidently printed from the plates (or stones?) of the similar stamps of New South Wales, with the letters "N.S.W." at foot erased. We gather from the copies before us that this erasure has been made on the plate (not on the die), and it may therefore be possible to *plate* the varieties thus produced. Mr. Blockey at first supposed that these were the commencement of a Federal issue, for use throughout Australia, but it appears that they are for South Australia only, and are perhaps a provisional series, as they are printed on New South Wales paper. Five values were issued on July 5th.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., id., 2d., 4d., 6d., emerald-green; *wmk. Crown and NSW*; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Straits Settlements.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles a whole set of stamps in the design of the 3 c. and 8 c. already noted. We gather that the 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., 1 and 5 dollars have the value on plain ground, and that the others have the lined label.

1 c., dull green.	30 c., dark grey and rose.
4 c., lilac on red.	50 c., dull green
5 c. ,, white.	\$1 ,, black.
10 c. ,, yellow.	\$2, lilac and black.
25 c. ,, and green.	\$5, dull green and orange.

Tonga.—According to *The Australian Ph.* the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Service stamp has been found without the letter "D" after "7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the surcharge. But if the overprint is genuine it should be upon the 8d., not the 2d., as stated by our contemporary.

Victoria.—We are glad to learn, from *The Australian Ph.*, that the sale of sets of stamps of this Colony postmarked to order ceased from July 1st. But we gather that there are other Australian colonies in which similar practices are still in vogue. We give an illustration of the design of the £2 stamp.



PART II.

Austria.—Our Dutch contemporary, the *N.T.V.P.*, gives a long list of varieties of perforation, etc., of the current stamps, from which we copy the following that are not in the Catalogue, though some of them have been noted here:—

Without the shiny bars.

10 heller; perf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 h., 1, 2, 4 kr.; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 h.; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 All the values in *heller* (except the 35 h.); perf. 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

With the shiny bars.

2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 60 h.; perf. 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 60 h.; perf. 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The same authority gives a list of the stamps surcharged for use in the Turkish empire, from which we quote those that exist *with the shiny bars*:—

10, 20 pa., 1, 2 pi.; perf. 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 1 pi.; perf. 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is said to be the current gauge, but would not 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ be sufficiently accurate and include 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$?

Chili.—A correspondent shows us the 50 c., Type 16, in two very distinct shades; one is in the usual warm brown tint, which might be termed *chestnut-brown*, while the other is in a much duller hue. The latter is also printed from a worn plate, probably also lightly inked, which shows very plainly why it was necessary to deepen some of the lines of the shading above and behind the head, as that portion is very bare in the copy shown us.

Colombia.—*Mekel's Weekly* describes two values in new designs, with Arms in the centre and a fluted pillar at each side, but whether they are provisionals or something of a more lasting nature we do not know. They are presumably imperforate.

10 c., black on pink.
20 c. ,, amber.

Antioquia.—Through an unfortunate misprint, which was doubtless recognised at a glance by everyone except the Editor and the printers, the first two illustrations in our last number were transposed. The second shows the design for the 1 c. to 4 c. values, and the first is that of the 5 c.

Cartagena.—We give illustrations of the designs of the two provisionals, which we chronicled under Colombia in January last, but which we believe belong to this province.



The Ph. R. chronicles the 10 c. provisional, which we described in April and illustrated last month, "rouletted as well as perforated 11½." From the same source we hear of the 5 c. without the control mark.

5 c., violet; perf. 11½; no control mark.
10 c., brown; rouletted.

Mekel's Weekly tells us of three more provisionals of a similar class to the above, and probably hailing from this province, though they do not bear its name. We gather that they all bear the Arms of the Republic, with the usual inscriptions, and a control mark consisting of seven wavy lines, in red. The 5 c. and 10 c. are said to be upright rectangular, and the 20 c. oblong. They are very roughly printed, and we suppose imperforate.

5 c., brown.
10 c., black to grey.
20 c., violet.

Rio Hacha.—Commenting upon Mr. Gregory's article, published in our June number, *The A. J. of Ph.* states that the two lots of provisional labels alluded to were distinct and separate issues, one quite as legitimate (and we do not doubt quite as necessary) as the other. Both bore "control marks," overprints which the unlearned must be careful not to confound (in any sense of the word) with *postmarks struck to order*. We are now told that "the first issue consisted of 800 stamps, of which 300 were disposed of to the public and 500 sold to Mr. N.," the latter being, we presume, the enthusiastic Philatelist who suggested

the issue. The second edition was a larger one; 4,000 copies are said to have been printed, of which 2,300 were secured for Philately, while the remaining 1,700 were lavished upon a more or less unappreciative public. Mr. Gregory also writes to us to the same effect, and adds that a Mr. Cormack took 3,000 of the second issue, leaving only 1,000 for the public.

Corea.—*Le C. de T. P.* describes a new set of stamps made in Paris for this kingdom, and stated to be on their way out. We will describe them fully when they have been put in circulation, and only now give warning to our readers to have their cash ready, for the list is a long one, and the values range from 2 rin to 2 dollars.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps.

The Metropolitan Ph. tells us that fresh 2 c. and 8 c. stamps have arrived, still of a provisional nature, but sent out surcharged from Denmark. The word "Cents" is now in small letters, with an initial capital, and the stamps are perf. 12½ all round (13 × 12½?). We are informed that 325 sheets (32,500 stamps) of the lower value have already been sent out, and that one investor secured 100 sheets.

2 Cents on 3 c., lake and blue.
8 ,, 10 c., brown and grey.



The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. has discovered a sheet of the locally surcharged 2 c. on 3 c., the overprint on which is in green instead of black.

Egypt.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three of the current stamps upon chalk-surfaced paper similar to that used in New South Wales. Wmk. and perf. as before.

2 mill., green.
1 piast., blue.
2 ,, orange-brown.

France.—*The S. C. F.* reports the 25 c. in the new type.

25 c., blue.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We have received the 25 c., 2 fr., and 10 fr. of Obock surcharged, in three lines, "10—CENTIMES—DJIBOUTI." The third line is in small block capitals, and the figures "10" are much smaller on the 2 fr. than upon the other two stamps; the 10 c. on 10 fr. seems to be the stamp we noted in June, but the colour of the centre is certainly not *mauve*, but *rose*. The *M. C.* states that the 50 fr. has also been treated with this three-line surcharge, and *L'Echo de la T.* adds that the 10 c. on 25 c. exists with the overprint upside down.

10 c., in red, on 25 c., black and blue.
10 c. ,, 25 c. ,, surcharge inverted.
10 c., in black, on 2 fr., lilac and orange.
10 c. ,, 10 fr., red and rose.
10 c. ,, 50 fr., lake and green.

Le T. Belge adds another error of surcharge on the 75 c., "05" for "0,05."

Madagascar.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that one sheet of 150 of each of the provisional stamps chronicled last month was impressed (probably on purpose) with the surcharge upside down.

Reunion.—We find noted in *Mekeel's Weekly* a 5 c. on 50 c., and a 15 c. on 1 fr., which are stated to be "hitherto unchronicled." They do not, however, appear to differ, so far as we gather, from the provisionals chronicled by us last November, and described more fully in subsequent numbers.

Tunis.—We have received the 15 c., blue, surcharged "25," in red. This has been done, we understand, to avoid confusion with the 25 c., blue; 30,000 copies are stated to have been thus treated, and, curiously enough, the whole stock was sold out in one day!

"25," in red, on 15 c., blue.

The original value is cancelled with three red bars.

German Empire.—We give an illustration of the design of the lower values of the current issue, with the inscription "DEUTSCHES REICH."



Greece.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the existence of a horizontal pair of the 10 drachmai imperforate between the two stamps.

Guatemala.—We have a couple of provisionals from this Republic, which show us that the local printer has not been entirely forgotten. The 1 c. fiscal stamp, shown in Type 27 in the Catalogue, is surcharged, in red, "1902" in the centre, "CORREOS NACIONALES" in an arch above, and value, "UN 1 CTV." or "DOS 2 CTS.," below, and small numerals in the upper corners.

Le C. de T.-P. adds a 6 c. to the list, and states that 5,000 each of the 1 c. and 2 c., and 10,000 of the highest value, were printed.

1 c., in red, on 1 c., indigo.
2 c. " on 1 c. "
6 c. " on 1 c. "

Hayti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* adds the following to the list of stamps adorned with the surcharge, of which we now give an illustration.

3 c., green; Type 8.
8 c., carmine " 9.
10 c., orange-red " 9.
15 c., olive " 8.
50 c., brown-lake " 9.
1 g., reddish purple " 9.
8 c., carmine; *variety with double surcharge.*



Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We have received the set of low-value stamps chronicled in January, and we now give an illustration of the design. We have also the ½ c. on 2 c. which we noted last month. All are perf. 12½. Our second illustration shows the surcharge "2½" applied to the 3 c. stamp.



2½

Italy.—We are shown an unused pair of the 2 c. on the 50 c. Parcel Post stamp (1890-91 issue), the left-hand one of which shows no trace of the letters "Cmi" in the left lower corner, or the bar over the numerals "50" at that side. We gather from the appearance of this portion of the stamp that there was something adhering to its surface at the time when the surcharge was printed, a theory which is

confirmed by a slight embossing on the back showing traces of the letters and bar.

Japan.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the ½ sen stamp of last year has been surcharged for use in the Japanese offices in China. The colour of the overprint is not stated, but we presume it is red.

½ sen, slate; surcharged for use in China.

We are shown a specimen of the 5 c., brown, Type 21, perf. 12½, 13, on thin paper. This would become No. 131a in the Catalogue.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles an error of the 2 c. of the 1895 type, printed in green on unwater-marked paper, perf. 12. One sheet is said to have been sent by accident to a post office, and most of the stamps were sold before the error was discovered. "Only a few escaped destruction." The story has a familiar ring about it, but it may be founded on fact.
2 c., green, Type 17; error of colour.

Montenegro.—There is an entire new series for this Principality, with values in heller and kruna. It is curious that the perforations should vary as they do; the "13" is a little larger than it should be, but it is much nearer 13 than 12½. We have seen all the following except the Registration (or Return Receipt?) stamp, which we copy from the *D. B. Z.* The latter confirms our finding as to the vagaries in the perforations.

1 heller, light blue; perf. 12½.
2 " rose-lilac " 13 × 12½.
5 " green " 13 × 13½.
10 " rose " "
25 " dark blue " "
50 " grey-blue " "
1 kruna, brown-lilac " "
2 " light brown " 13 × 12½.
5 " yellow-brown " "

Registration Stamp.

25 heller, orange, with carmine corners; perf. 12½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 heller, orange; perf. 12½.
10 " olive-green " "
25 " lilac " "
50 " emerald-green " "
1 kruna, greenish grey " "

The ordinary stamps bear a very unhappy-looking portrait of the Prince in an oval; the Registration stamp shows a smaller copy of it in the frame of Type 61, and the Unpaid stamps are in the same design as before.

Paraguay.—*The D. B. Z.* chronicles a new value, 28 c., in what we gather is the lithographed design of last year; also a 40 c. of the same design, but with slight modifications: the numerals and the head of the Lion are stated to be larger, and the Star smaller, and all the details redrawn to some extent. We have also an 8 c. of the lithographed type.

8 c., brown; perf. 11½.
28 c., orange " "
40 c., blue; redrawn type, perf. 11½.

Persia.—The deluge of surcharges still continues. The 1 kran stamp, Type 22, is converted into three different Official labels, in order to supply a long-felt want, by means of an overprint of the word "Service"

Service

10 CHANIS

5 CHANIS

12 CHANIS

at top, and a new value below, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. These surcharges are in *black*.

Official Stamps. 5 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red.
10 ch. on 1 kr. "
12 ch. on 1 kr. "

We also give illustrations of the two types of the Meched provisionals.



Le T. Belge now states that of the type-set labels surcharged "PROVISOIRE 1319" there were only 2,500 to 3,000 in all, not 2,500 of each value.

Peru.—We give an illustration of the surcharge which converts the surplus of 10 soles into a deficit of 5 centavos.

**DEFICIT
CINCO CENTAVOS**

Zanzibar.

A REFERENCE LIST, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINOR VARIETIES.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 17.)

* * * *

THE PROVISIONALS.

I NOW come to the most difficult portion of a reference list of stamps of Zanzibar, and that is the section dealing with the 2½ anna provisionals, of which there are a large number of varieties, many of them of great rarity, and amongst them quite a number that I think were more of the nature of samples printed for Berne under the Postal Union Convention than stamps actually issued for postal use.

I think I cannot do better than reprint from the *Monthly Journal* of October 30th, 1897, the following extract:—

"BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND ZANZIBAR.

"During the past twelve months or so the number of provisionals issued in this district has been so large as to cause much comment in stamp circles as to the *bond fides* of the postmaster who authorises their emission, and under the circumstances we thought it best to bring the matter under the notice of the Foreign Office, so that an inquiry might be held, not only in the interests of the stamp trade, but also in the interests of the postal officials themselves, as we believe that the issue of these provisionals makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the officials to tell what stamps bear a genuine surcharge and what bears a forged surcharge. The inquiry was accordingly made through Sir A. Hardinge, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, and we are very pleased to state that we are directly

Roumania.—*Le Moniteur du C.* chronicles a 10 bani Unpaid Letter stamp, on thin paper, without watermark, issued at the end of June, and adds that the other values are to be printed on the same paper. Our contemporary says nothing about the perforation.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 b., green; thin paper, unwmkd.

Servia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 10 para stamp of the same type as the 5 p. of last year, and adds that the 5 p. has appeared in a much *yellowish* shade of *green* than before, and on toned paper.

5 p., yellow-green on cream.
10 p., carmine.

Uruguay.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the current 5 c., blue, has been seen with the "OFICIAL" surcharge. We listed this with a "(?)" in the Addenda to the Catalogue in March last.

Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes a variety of the 10 c. of 1899 with the "RESELLADA Castro" surcharge inverted, and the date "1900," which is struck separately, the right way up.

authorised by the Marquis of Salisbury, under date October 19th last, to publish the following extract received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Remington:—

"According to your instructions I have the honour to submit the following explanation with regard to the overprinting and surcharging the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates' stamps.

"When it was known that the Imperial Government had decided to take over the Territory of the late British East Africa Company, I thought it quite possible that the question of supplying stamps might be overlooked, and in order to avoid, as far as possible, any inconvenience to the public this would result in, I wrote to the late Company asking for a large supply of stamps. The reply I received was to the effect that the stock in Mombasa was sufficient for the remainder of the time the Company would hold the territory, and that they declined to send me any more.

"My surmise proved to be correct, and I had only the small supply of stamps on hand on the 1st of July, 1895, the date of the transfer of the Territory, as shown on inclosed list, to carry on with, and out of this supply I had to forward 736 of each value to the General Post Office, London, as specimens. This supply was not sufficient for one month's requirements, and when it is remembered it was not until the 19th May, 1896, ten months after the date of transfer, that the first supply of the present permanent issue of the Protectorate's stamps was received, some idea may be formed as to the very great difficulty and inconvenience I was put to in endeavouring to meet the public requirements.

"On the 10th November, 1895, the Zanzibar Government took over the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar, and with it the stock of Indian stamps on hand. By this time the East Africa Protectorate's stamps were naturally all but ex-

hausted, and when I pointed out to the Acting Consul-General (Mr. Cave) the absolute necessity of supplying stamps to the East Africa Protectorate until the arrival of the permanent issue, it was decided to request permission of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office to use part of the Indian stamps on hand in Zanzibar, and overprint them "British East Africa." This permission was kindly granted, and so the difficulty of supplying the East Africa Protectorate with stamps was, for the time, overcome.

"Unfortunately, however, the late Postmaster of the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar had run short of 2½ annas stamps; 2,354 was the exact number handed over, and this ridiculously small quantity had to be shared between Zanzibar and the East Africa Protectorate. This quantity not being sufficient for even a week's supply, it therefore follows that it was absolutely necessary to issue a provisional 2½ anna stamp for both territories, and the 1½ anna stamps, being the largest number of any value taken over, were surcharged.

"During this time the Zanzibar Government, not previously having made any provision for its permanent issue of stamps, was in correspondence with the stamp contractors as to design, price, etc. On the 10th April, 1896, the contractors wrote stating my instructions were perfectly clear, and that it would be fully three months before the stamps could be shipped. This letter I acknowledged, and requested to be supplied with the stamps as soon as possible. On 28th August the contractors, notwithstanding the letters referred to above, wrote regretting the death of His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and asked for further instructions. On receipt of their letter I immediately telegraphed them to send stamps immediately, but the failure on the part of the contractors to supply the stamps at the time stated again caused me considerable difficulty in meeting the demand, and I was compelled, after consulting Sir Lloyd Mathews, to issue provisional stamps.

"As neither the East Africa Protectorate nor the Zanzibar Government had made any provision whatever to supply any postage stamps on the date of the transfer of the respective Post Offices, I was placed in the very awkward position of having to manage as best I could with one month's supply of stamps taken over from the late Company for nine months and a half for the East Africa Protectorate, and a totally inadequate supply of stamps taken over from the Indian Post Office to be shared between the two Protectorates for twelve months pending the supply of the permanent issue for each Protectorate.

"It is entirely owing to this that it has been absolutely necessary to issue provisional stamps, and to my endeavours to eke out my stocks in the face of an exceptionally heavy demand for stamps from dealers and collectors, pending the arrival of the permanent issues.

"In addition to this, I would also beg to state that one consignment of stamps lay at Aden more than a month, it having missed the steamer from Aden to Zanzibar; also that another case of stamps was over-carried by the Messageries Maritimes Company to Madagascar, which also involved a month's delay in receipt at Zanzibar.

"Had it not been for the kindness of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office in allowing the Protectorates to overprint and use Indian stamps as well as supplying them, I should not have been able to meet the difficulty as successfully as I think I have done. Had the Director-General declined to supply the Protectorates with Indian stamps, there would not have been a single stamp of the East Africa Protectorate to be obtained from October, 1895, to May, 1896, or one Zanzibar stamp in existence until twelve months after the transfer of the Indian Post Office to the Zanzibar Government.

"Now the permanent issue of stamps both for the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates can be obtained, I am glad to say that no further need of issuing provisional stamps will occur.

"I quite readily admit that had I had the knowledge a year ago that I now have of the enormous demand for stamps by dealers and collectors, over and above those required for purely postal purposes, the necessity for one or two provisional issues might have been avoided, but, as I have already stated, I had no means of knowing this beforehand.

"In proof of this, in my estimate of stamp sales for 1896-7 for British East Africa, I estimated Rs. 25,777,

whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 62,800, and my estimate for Zanzibar was for Rs. 36,000, whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 70,547."

"Mr. Remington certainly makes out a good case for the necessity of these surcharges, and for the real need of utilising the stamps of Zanzibar in British East Africa and *vice versa*."

An interesting letter bearing on these provisionals appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for November 26th, 1896, from Mr. Julio Ribeiro, from which I quote the following:—

"The stock of Indian stamps had to be divided between two places, and had besides to provide for purchases which were not strictly for postal purposes. This resulted in a rapid depletion of the stock, and the total disappearance of the 2½ a. values. This led to the surcharge on the 1 anna 6 pies stamp. There is not much demand for this value in India itself, as it does not correspond to any particular tariff, and was the value of which larger quantities existed and could be more easily spared. This was a very necessary surcharge, and if not issued would have led to the exhaustion of the ½, 1, 1½, and 2 a. values, thereby perhaps demanding the issue of perhaps four or five provisionals on high values, instead of one.

"New stamps with the Sultan's head were ordered, and a fresh supply was ordered from India. This again gave out in April, and the postmaster was compelled to issue the 2½ on 1 a. for Zanzibar, which lasted for two mails. The Sultan's head had not yet come, and the British East Africa Protectorate stamps arrived on May 26th. There were no Indian low values in stock, and the high values were also few. The postmaster could not exhaust the 2½ a. of the Protectorate, surcharging them for Zanzibar, but had three low values (½, 1, and 2½ a.) thus treated. These again lasted two mails, until the Indian stamps which had been indented for came to hand. In July again there were no 2½ a. stamps, and the ½ a. and 2½ a. of the Protectorate were also out. The postmaster did his best to prevent a provisional issue. He used up the stamps preserved for the Postal Union Bureau at Berne for the mail of August 11th, until on the 15th he had to overprint the 2 a. There were no ½ a. stamps to complete the 2½ a. rate for letters. As the stock of the 2½ a. on 2 a. was small and there were still no signs of the permanent issue, and the stamps applied for from India might take time in arriving, the 4½, 5, and 7½ a. of the British East Africa were also surcharged 'Zanzibar.' These are the most useful values, and do not occur in the Indian set. Their issue prevented the complete exhaustion of the 2½ a. and almost insuperable embarrassments in consequence. The supply from India arrived on August 26th, a fresh supply of the Protectorate stamps came on September 10th from London, and the Sultan's head ten days later. If these stamps had not come, there would have been even other provisionals. The postmaster did his best to prevent any speculation with these various provisionals, selling only a few at a time over the counter, and, the demand increasing, refusing to sell them at all, ordering them to be placed on letters by the postal clerks. He sold them at face value, and refused to sell them to dealers, who failed to get a supply. *Hinc illa lacrima*, I am afraid. The *bona fides* of these issues is further demonstrated by the fact that dealers and others got a scent of their issue through Bombay from people who saw the stamps on the letters themselves, and that after the lapse of months.

"Yours faithfully,

"JULIO RIBEIRO."

I find no difficulty in classing the provisionals of 1895 and 1896, but it is quite a different matter as regards the *different* types of provisionals that appeared in 1898, to which I shall refer later on in detail.

These later printings are all scarce, and *never* to my knowledge found in greater quantities than a strip of three, and seldom in more than odd specimens.

My own opinion is that the surcharges of 1898 were primarily made for either the G.P.O., London, or Berne, to be distributed as samples to the countries in the Postal Union, and this is rather impressed upon me by the fact that I have seen a number of copies of the stamps in question that have come from such official sources.

I consider it probable that a larger number of such stamps was made than was actually called for, and it is quite likely that the balance may have been used for postal purposes, or for filling orders from abroad. Mr. H. L. Hayman tells me that he himself received direct some of the *red* surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 1 a., plum, in a lot of the ordinary surcharges imported some years ago.

For the present I propose to divide these stamps into two classes:—

- Section A. 1895–1896. Issued for postal purposes.
- „ B. 1898. Printed for official purposes, but doubtful if issued to the public for postal purposes.

SECTION A.

Provisionals issued for postal requirements.

DECEMBER, 1895.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” in red, on 1 anna 6 pies, sepia.

The first stamp that was utilised as a provisional was the 1 anna 6 pies, of which there was a good supply on hand, and for which there was not much demand.

I have been unable to find the exact date of issue, but I have a specimen dated “De. 28. 1895.”

The surcharge was in a rather bright red, but is often seen in a brownish red, due to sulphuretting or climatic causes.

There is only one general type of the “ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” but it is sometimes heavily impressed, causing the figures to appear thicker than usual.

This surcharge was on the first printing of the 1 a. 6 p., made in November, 1895, and therefore all the errors and varieties that I give on the first printing of the 1 a. 6 p. occur also on this provisional.

I do not know how many of this provisional were issued, but probably several thousand, as it is not at all scarce in a used state; there were 13,650 of the 1 a. 6 p. in stock in November, 1895, and this was a value but little used for postal purposes.

The fraction bar is usually very thin, sometimes straight, but more often curved down on the right side. A few varieties on the sheet have a thick bar, and I possess one without any trace of a bar at all.

$2\frac{1}{2}$

1

REFERENCE LIST.

DECEMBER, 1895.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” in red, on 1 a. 6 p., printing of November 10th, 1895.
 “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” on 1 a. 6 p., sepia.

Errors and varieties.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” on 1 a. 6 p. “Zanizbar.”
 „ „ “Zanzidar.”
 „ „ Inverted “q” used for “b.”
 „ „ Small “z” (either up, down, or level).
 „ „ Defective “r.”
 „ „ Broken “p” used as “n.”
 „ „ No bar in fraction.
 „ „ Inverted “1” in fraction.

MAY 11TH, 1896.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” in black, on 1 a., plum.

The next stamp that was called upon to be converted into $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas was the 1 a., plum, of which, in November, 1896, there were 17,734 in stock.

The surcharge was in three different kinds of figures, as shown below. The sheets consisted of 120 stamps, of which

48 were of Type 2.

24 „ „ 3.

48 „ „ 4.

The fraction bar is, in most cases, short and thick, but I have all three types with very thin fraction bars.

In *The P. J. of G. B.* it is stated that this surcharge was on the second printing of the 1 anna, which would be that of December 14th, 1895, after the “dar” error had been found out and corrected.

I can find no record of the number printed of this provisional, but it must have been quite small, as the stamp is scarce, either unused or used.

$2\frac{1}{2}$

2

$2\frac{1}{2}$

3

$2\frac{1}{2}$

4

REFERENCE LIST.

MAY 11TH, 1896.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” in black, on 1 a., plum, printing of Dec. 14. 1895.
 “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” on 1 a., plum; Type 2.
 „ „ „ 3.
 „ „ „ 4.

Errors and Minor Varieties.

I have the following:—

Inverted “q” for “b” on Types 2 and 4.
 Small “z” on Types 2, 3, and 4.
 Defective “z” on Type 4.

Forgeries.

This surcharge has been extensively forged, and forged surcharges are often found in auction lots and in the stocks of dealers who have not studied the types.

I possess four different forgeries. In some cases the “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” only is bad; in other cases both the “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” and “Zanzibar” are bad, but in all cases the work is rough, and wrong in some essential particular.

AUGUST 15TH, 1896.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” in red, on 2 a., ultramarine.

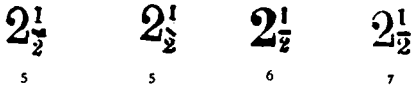
In August the authorities were again short of $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps and turned to the 2 a., of which they had

a stock of 13,085 in November, 1895, and from the number of varieties I have found in combination with this provisional, I conclude some of the stamps of the first two printings were used.

The total number of this stamp surcharged was sixteen sheets of 120 stamps each, in all 1,920 stamps, of which (Mr. William Brown informs me) in each sheet of 120 there were ninety-six with small "2" and twenty-four with large "2." Amongst the former is, however, a third variety, having the small "2" in the fraction with a curved foot instead of straight, as usual.

The fraction bar is short and thick, and is often badly formed, and sometimes slopes down very much to right. I illustrate below two prominent varieties in Type 5.

This "2½" surcharge must have been set up very carelessly, as there are a number of errors in it—such as "1" in fraction inverted; Roman "I" in fraction; "2" in fraction omitted; fraction reading "¾" for "½"; and I list below those I possess or have seen.



REFERENCE LIST.

AUGUST 15TH TO 26TH, 1896.

- "2½," in red, on 2½ a., ultramarine.
 "2½," on 2½ a., ultramarine; Type 5. 6.
 "2½," " " " " 6.
 "2½," " " " " 7.

Errors and Minor Varieties.



- Inverted "1." Roman "I."
 "1" in fraction inverted in Type 5.
 Roman "I" in fraction in " 5, 6.
 "2" in fraction omitted in " 6.
 "1" " " " 6.
 Fraction reading "¾" in " 6.
 Space between "z" and "i" and " 5.
 Small "z" and " 5, 6, 7.
 Inverted "q" for "b" and " 5, 7.
 Defective "z" and " 7.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1896.

- "2½," in red, on 1 a. 6 p.

The 2½ a. again being exhausted, the 1 a. 6 p. of India was utilised, and the exact setting of the surcharge used on the 2 a. in the previous August was adopted for this value (*P. J. of G. B.*, January 15th, 1897).

This surcharge was apparently only wanted for one mail, and was used up in three days. Eight sheets of 120 stamps were printed—in all 960 stamps.

In the *M. J.* for February, 1897, it is stated that in each sheet of 120 there were two rows (24 stamps) with large "2" (Type 6 *ante*).

The rare variety is, as in the 2 a., the Type 7, the "2" in the fraction being larger and with curved in place of straight foot.

The colour of the surcharge is a dull red, occasionally changed to a deep brown.

REFERENCE LIST.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1896.

- "2½," in red, on 1 a. 6 p., sepia.
 "2½," on 1 a. 6 p., sepia; Type 5.
 "2½," " " " 6.
 "2½," " " " 7.

Errors and Minor Varieties.

- "1" in fraction inverted in Type 5.
 Roman "I" in fraction in " 5 (and 6?).
 Inverted "q" for "b" and " 5.
 Defective small "z" and " 5.

The varieties with "2" in fraction omitted and fraction reading "¾" I have not yet seen in this printing, and it is quite possible that they were corrected before this surcharge on the 1 a. 6 p. was made.

I have a *forgery* of the "2½" very carelessly made, the large "2" having a curved foot.

SECTION B.

Printed officially, probably for the Postal Union, but doubtful if issued to the public for postal purposes.

The first reference I find to the varieties I am including in this section is in *The P. J. of G. B.* for November 15th, 1898, wherein there are listed:—

- "2½," in red, on 1 a., plum; three new types.
 "2½," " 1½ a., brown " "
 "2½," " 2 a., blue " "

and this is just the list of stamps about which I am quite without information.

Mr. J. N. Luff, in *The A. J. of P.*, October, 1900, published a most interesting article on the stamps of British East Africa and Zanzibar, and agrees with me in saying that the stamps now under consideration were probably made for the Postal Union. He even goes further, and includes in his doubtfully issued stamps the three types of "2½" on 2 a. of August 15th, 1896, and the three types of "2½" on 1 a. 6 p. of November 15th, 1896. In this respect I do not agree with Mr. Luff, as I have several of both varieties undoubtedly used for postal purposes in 1896.

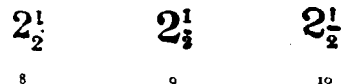
Mr. Luff very pertinently asks:—

"What is the status of stamps supplied to the Postal Union and not sold to the public, but which probably would be accepted for postage if placed upon letters?"

I have never seen *any* of the stamps I am including in this section with a proper postmark such as one finds on the common stamps of this period.

I certainly have some values "obliterated" with a clear-cut circle and inscription reading "ZANZIBAR. REG. 10. JA. 98." This date is exactly the same on all the stamps of these issues that I possess or have seen, and I believe it to be absolutely a postmark "*pur complaisance*," and as affording no proof of actual use.

All these stamps under discussion are really rare, and are seldom in the market.



REFERENCE LIST.

ABOUT JANUARY, 1898.

Surcharged "2½," in red.

"2½" on 1 anna, plum;	Type 8.
"2½" " " "	" 9.
"2½" " " "	" 10.
"2½" on 1 a. 6 p., sepia	" 8.
"2½" " " "	" 9.
"2½" " " "	" 10.
"2½" on 2 a., ultramarine	" 8.
"2½" " " "	" 9.
"2½" " " "	" 10.



11

STAMPS OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA SURCHARGED "Zanzibar."

These stamps were issued *between* some of the provisional 2½ a., but for reference purposes I thought it best to keep the provisional 2½ annas on Indian stamps together in one list.

From Mr. J. Ribeiro's letter, published before, we see that on June 1st, 1896, there were no Indian low values in stock; a good supply of B.E.A. Queen's Heads had arrived on May 29th, and Mr. Remington therefore ordered 1,800 each of ½ a. and 1 a. and 1,200 2½ a. B.E.A. stamps to be overprinted "Zanzibar." These lasted two mails, until a fresh supply of Indian stamps came to hand.

On August 12th, as the permanent issue had not arrived, it was decided to utilise some more of the B.E.A. stamps, and 2,460* 4½ a. and 1,800 each of 5 a. and 7½ a. were overprinted "Zanzibar."

Mr. J. N. Luff states in his article that a new setting of the word "Zanzibar" was employed with the second "z" too large and too small, *but with no other varieties or errors*. This is incorrect, as I have quite a number of varieties, and it looks to me as if one of the early settings used on the Indian stamps had also been used for these six values of B.E.A.

REFERENCE LIST.

Stamps of British East Africa (Type 11) surcharged "Zanzibar" in reddish brown to carmine on the 2½ a.; in black on the other values.

(a) JUNE 1ST, 1896.

½ anna, yellow-green.
1 " , carmine-rose.
2½ annas, deep blue.

(b) AUGUST 12TH, 1896.

4½ annas, orange-yellow.
5 " , bistre.
7½ " , lilac.

Errors and Minor Varieties.

Double surcharge	.	—	1	—	—	—
Inverted "q" for "b"	.	½	1	2½	4½	7½
Small "z"	.	½	—	2½	4½	7½
Large "z"	.	½	1	—	—	—
Small defective "z"	.	1	—	—	4½	5
No dot to "i"	.	½	1	2½	4½	7½
Broken "p" used for "n"	.	—	—	—	4½	5
No serif to "b"	.	—	—	1	—	—
No final "r"	.	—	—	—	—	5
Spaced "Zan zibar"	.	½	—	—	—	—

* Z. P., December, 1897, p. 346.

Probably all six values exist with all the above varieties, except the double surcharge and that with the final "r" omitted.



12



13



14

REGULAR ISSUES.

New types (Nos. 12 and 13) were issued on September 20th, 1896, with head of Sultan Hamed Bin Thwain, who died on August 25th, 1896, about a month before the stamps with his portrait were issued.

Wmk. Type 14—a lotus flower once in the centre of each stamp.

Engraved, in *taille-douce*, and printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.; perforated 14.

The small values, ½ a. to 8 a., were printed in sheets of sixty, arranged 6 x 10.

I do not know the number in each sheet of the higher values.

The flags on each stamp are in red, varying between bright red, red-brown, and carmine-red.

REFERENCE LIST.

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1896.

Type 12, ½ a. to 8 a.; Type 13, 1 r. to 5 r. Wmk.

Type 14. Perf. 14.

½ anna, yellow-green.
1 " , indigo.
1 " , deep slate-blue.
2 annas, red-brown.
2½ " , ultramarine.
2½ " , pale ultramarine.
3 " , grey.
3 " , slate-grey.
4 " , myrtle-green.
4½ " , orange.
5 " , bistre.
7½ " , mauve.
8 " , grey-green.
8 " , olive-green.
1 rupee, ultramarine.
1 " , pale ultramarine.
2 rupees, bright green.
3 " , purple.
4 " , lake.
5 " , brown.

Varieties.

The *M. J.* for February, 1899, states that the top row on the ½, 2, and 2½ annas has no watermark. Mr. Luff gives the 1 anna also, and I can add the 8 annas to the list; but other values may exist with this quite unimportant variation.

No wmk. Perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow-green.

1 a., indigo.

2 a., red-brown.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.

8 a., grey-green.

JANUARY 5TH, 1897.

The 4 a. of the last issue surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$," in red, in three types.

I have seen no reason given for the issue of this provisional, and can only presume that there was again a shortage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps, and the 4 a., as being a value but little used, was utilised for this purpose.

The *L. P.* for December, 1897, p. 346, publishes a note from Mr. C. H. Bowden stating that the issue took place on January 5th, and that 4,200 were issued. That is seventy panes of sixty stamps each.

I do not know in what proportion the various types exist on the sheet, as the largest block I have contains only twenty-four stamps.

Judging from those I have seen, I suggest that in sixty stamps the proportion is about

26 of Type 15.

24 " 16.

10 " 18.

$2\frac{1}{2}$
15

$2\frac{1}{2}$
16

$2\frac{1}{2}$
17

REFERENCE LIST.

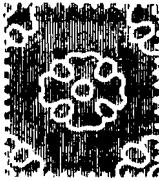
JANUARY 5TH, 1897.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$," in red, on 4 a., green.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " on 4 a., myrtle-green; Type 15.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 16.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 17.



18

In February, 1899, a set of stamps from $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 8 a. of the same type as the issue of September, 1896, was issued with a similar watermark, but the flowers placed closer together on the sheet.

In this new set the watermarks are placed only 4 mm. apart, so that parts of several flowers appear on each stamp, except in the case of some stamps on the edge of the sheet, which only show one full watermark with occasional traces of others in the corners of the stamps.

REFERENCE LIST.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

Type 12. Wmk. Type 18. Perf. 14.

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

1 " slate-blue.

2 annas, red-brown.

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

4 " myrtle-green.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ " orange.

5 " bistre.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ " mauve.

8 " grey-green.



19



20

In September, 1899, the design of all the values was altered to show the effigy of the Sultan, Hamoud Bin Mahomed Bin Saïd.

The watermark on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 8 a. is the multiple watermark of the last issue (Type 18), and that of the larger stamps of 1 r. to 5 r. the single watermark Type 14.

REFERENCE LIST.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Perf. 14. Flags in red.

(a) Type 19. Wmk. Type 18.

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

1 " slate-blue.

2 annas, red-brown.

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

3 " grey.

4 " myrtle-green.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ " orange.

5 " bistre.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ " mauve.

8 " grey-green.

(b) Type 20. Wmk. Type 14.

1 rupee, ultramarine.

2 rupees, green.

3 " purple.

4 " lake.

5 " sepia.

Single copies of the 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 annas stamps have been found without watermark, probably from corners or margins of sheets.

In 1901 the 1 a. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ a. were changed in colour to agree with the rules of the Postal Union.

SEPTEMBER (?), 1901.

Type, watermark, and perforation as last.

1 a., lake.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-blue.

The Sultan Hamoud died on July 17th, 1902, and has been succeeded by his son Ali, who was recently a visitor to London to see the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. Probably a new set of stamps will appear next year.

In the next number of the *M. J.* I propose to publish a list of the various consignments of stamps sent by the Indian Post Office to Zanzibar to be overprinted.

(To be continued.)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 212, vol. xii.)

* * *

THE KASHMIR RECTANGULAR STAMPS.

THESE stamps do not present quite so many difficulties as those that we have already considered; at a very early date different colours were adopted for the different values, and these were adhered to (in spite of all philatelic temptations) down to the time when the issue went out of use. The history as given in the magazines is in singular agreement with that compiled by Mr. Masson, but there were certain little points in which we were subsequently led astray, and there are certain varieties which are not yet accounted for.

The theory that there were separate sets of stamps for Jammu and Kashmir was not unknown in the early days, but it does not seem to have been fully accepted by Philatelists; M. Moens, however, arranged the stamps on that system in his catalogue for 1877, and in all the later editions. Others, including the present writer, followed Dr. Legrand's arrangement of 1875, placing the circular stamps first, with subsequent reissues of doubtful standing; taking the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the Jammu types, with the other values of the Kashmir set, as the first series of rectangulars, issued in 1866; and placing last the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the Kashmir set, as being issued in 1867 to replace or supplement the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the previous year.

The reason for this was as follows:—All the rectangular stamps have, approximately, the same inscriptions, including a date in Dogra characters, as the bottom row in the central oval. On all, except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps of the Kashmir province, the last figure of that date resembles a very roughly formed figure "3," in some cases showing a short foot, like that of a figure "2," joined to the lower curve; there was no doubt that this date was "1923," corresponding with 1866, and it was reasonable to suppose that the stamps with that date formed one series. The last figure on the Kashmir $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps is of a quite different shape—it is like a badly formed letter "n"; no one knew what it was meant for, but it was naturally supposed not to be a figure "3," and it was Dr. Legrand, I think, who first suggested that it might be a very imperfect rendering of the figure which is found on the 4 a. stamps of Soruth, with its top branches extended and curved, and the loop below closed up. No better interpretation was forthcoming, and these stamps were described as dated "1924," and issued in 1867.

Now we are told that this is also a figure "3," and indeed we find a similar character on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (3 pies)

of the first issue of Bamra, but no reason has been given for the employment of two distinct forms of the figure on stamps which Mr. Masson tells us were all engraved by the same hand.

What we have said accounts, at the same time, for the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the Kashmir series were supposed to be of later date than the other values, and for the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of Jammu were supposed by Dr. Legrand and others to form part of a complete set of rectangular stamps, all with the date expressed in the same characters.

The first rectangular stamp issued in this province was not, however, one of the ordinary set, but was perhaps intended as a provisional issue, being a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp printed from a single die, in *black*, and only known in that colour. This was first chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1866, with a more or less fancy illustration, which we reproduce here.



1.



2.

Another specimen was alluded to in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* of the same date, and the same illustration (No. 1 of the two given above) accompanied an account of the stamp, in which it was stated: "The paper is thin, and of a yellowish tinge, unwatermarked of course, and the postmark is light red and circular." The characters in the upper part of the specimen from which this illustration was copied were no doubt clear and distinct, and thus are represented with a fair amount of accuracy; those in the lower half are entirely fancy, and we may suppose that this portion of the stamp was indistinct or covered by the postmark. It shows, however, some of the leading characteristics of this variety of type—the small Star at the top and the plain frame without dots along the coloured lines. Side by side with this I give an impression (No. 2) of an improved edition of this illustration, with the lower portion of the central oval re-engraved, and some of the more glaring inaccuracies corrected; the oval band is unaltered, and still shows the same fancy Persian characters. I have made special allusion to these illustrations, because forgeries are to be met with copied from one or both of them. Genuine specimens are of considerable rarity.

We next learn, from *The Philatelist* for October,

1867 (already referred to in connection with the Jammu rectangular stamps), that there were two values of rectangular stamps in use at Srinagar (province of Kashmir), $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a., both printed in *black*; this is the first we hear of a 1 a. rectangular stamp, and there is nothing to show whether the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. now alluded to was the one described above, or whether (as is more probable) it was the one printed from the same plate as the ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue*, on which, as we shall find, there were also 1 a. stamps.

In September, 1867, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, publishers of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, wrote a letter to the British Resident in Kashmir, asking certain questions with a view to obtaining official information as to the real nature of the stamps of that State; and I think it is worth while to reproduce here in full both the questions asked and the replies received to them, as, although the Resident's letter refers solely to the set of stamps of the Kashmir province, it shows that the whole set was in use at that date in the colours commonly known, and it revealed to collectors the fact of the existence of such a set.

Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co.'s letter enclosed illustrations of one of the round stamps and of the rectangular (or as it was then termed "square") $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp of 1866. The questions were as follows:—

- "Are the stamps (the square and the round) actually used in Cashmere?
 "Do they prepay to the frontier of the State?
 "Is there any regular communication between the Post Office of Cashmere and that of India?
 "Upon what system is the former managed?
 "Who is at the head of it?
 "How long has it been organised?
 "When and by what instrument were the stamps authorised to be emitted?"

The following was the reply:—

"RAWUL PINDEE, PUNJAB,
 "10th November, 1867.

"SIRS,—In reply to your letter, dated 4th September last, I have the pleasure to send you samples of the Post Office stamps used by the Cashmere Government, and to reply to your queries as follows:—

- "1. These stamps are actually used in Cashmere.
- "2. They prepay to the frontier of the State only.
- "3. There is regular communication between the Post Office of Cashmere and that of India throughout the year; that is to say, during the cold season (from 15th October to 15th April) *via* Syaikote to Lahore only, and during the hot season (15th April to 15th October), when the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab resides at Murree, both *via* Syaikote and Murree.
- "4. The system on which the Cashmere Post Office is managed is very simple. A writer, called a *moonshee*, is appointed by the Cashmere Government, to whom letters are sent, and these are forwarded by means of runners posted two miles apart on the postal lines. It has been organised as long as the State has existed. I am not aware of any particular instruments having been issued, calling it into existence.

"During the summer months the British Government deposes a postmaster, on a salary of about 60 rupees (£6) *per mensem*, who carries on the duties under the supervision of the Resident, or representative of the British Government, in respect of all letters to and from European residents, travellers, and their dependents.

"The amount of postage charged by the Cashmere Government to and from the frontiers of the State is, by agreement with the British Government, one-half the inland Indian postage charged in British India; and in the case of letters to and from Europe, the Cashmere Government is allowed to charge a uniform rate of one anna ($\frac{1}{8}$ shilling) irrespective of weight.

"The Cashmere stamps are current only in Cashmere. Hence it follows that letters received from British India are not stamped for Cashmere, and are paid for by cash to the British postmaster, who, through the Resident, hands over the proceeds to the Cashmere Government.

"Having, I trust, supplied the information you require,

"I remain, sirs,

"Your most obedient servant,

"J. E. CRACROFT, Major,

"Late Resident in Cashmere."

The stamps which accompanied this letter were described as follows by the Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*:—

3 pie,	dull black.
6 "	bright blue.
1 anna,	orange-red.
2 "	light yellow.
4 "	green.
8 "	deep vermilion.

It may be noticed that Major Cracroft does not attempt to answer the question as to the date at which the issue of the stamps was authorised or took place; he speaks of them almost as if they had been in existence as long as the system that he describes. It is quite possible that he had never heard of them until he was asked these questions about them. There can be no doubt that the complete series only came into use in the course of 1867, and I think we may infer that the earlier stamps were intended principally for local use, as there was no $\frac{1}{2}$ anna among them for paying the regular single rate upon letters to British India. We have also to suppose that letters from Jammu were not included in the arrangement described by Major Cracroft, but always required a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp.

We find, however, that the first rectangular stamp that reached Europe was a $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in *black*, and that the next stamps heard of were $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a., also in *black*, for use at Srinagar. We know, from specimens discovered by Mr. Masson and others, that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the Kashmir types were printed in *black* at an early date, and also in *blue*, at about the same period. Mr. Masson terms these experimental printings, but why were experiments made with these two values alone? I should be more inclined to suggest that they were a local issue for Srinagar, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of Jammu and in the same colours, and that they were within a very few months merged in the regular set, sent over by Major Cracroft, with different colours for the different values. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of these types in *black* are of considerable rarity; the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in *blue* is the same as that value of the regular series, while the 1 a. in *blue* is so rare that I think it even possible that it may have been an error of impression, on the part of the printer, as both values (as in the Jammu case) were on the same plate.

We next come to Dr. Legrand's paper of December, 1875, in which the only additions to the lists are a 2 a. on European *laid* paper, and a 1 a. in various colours, printed from a single die and supposed to be a companion of the first rectangular $\frac{1}{2}$ a. This 1 a. stamp is now believed, and probably with good reason, to have been really a companion of the fraudulent circular stamps known as Types I. Dr. Legrand also believed that the first $\frac{1}{2}$ a. existed in

more than one type, but this mistake was due either to the roughness of the impressions of that stamp, or to the difficulty of identifying the single copies of the second $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in *black* by comparison with the sheets of the same stamp in *blue*.

The 2 a. on European laid paper must, I think, be the variety that was noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1874; the paper is described there as *soft, laid* ("mou vergé"), and the impression as *very pale*

yellow. I find this in a kind of *buff-yellow*, or *ochre-yellow*, water-colour, on a common *laid* paper that is certainly *soft* in comparison with the native paper, and also upon a very thin, semi-transparent *laid* paper. These are not known *used*, but they are of early date and they are scarce—sufficiently so to render it quite possible that a small supply was printed for use, used up, and the used copies lost to us.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Tonga.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.


ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 11.)

* * * *

I.

Fijian Stamps used in Tonga.

N column A of the Annex to the Interim Report the first entry, dated July 27th, 1886, is "To stamps, Fiji, 2d. and 6d., \$157:2s." Column B contains the entry as "1886. July—Stamps, \$157:2s."

The Postmaster having debited himself with the value of these stamps and duly accounted for their sale, there appears to be reasonable ground for the supposition that they were obtained from the neighbouring Fiji Islands for temporary use pending the receipt of the definitive stamps which had been ordered from New Zealand early in the year. Such stamps did not arrive until exactly one month later, and the Fijian stamps would probably suffice for one month. The number of each value is not given in the statement, but assuming that an equal number was obtained, there would be 948 of each value. I have not seen any Fijian stamps bearing an obliteration that could with any definiteness be assigned to Tonga, but perhaps a search amongst any large stock of the 1883 issue might reveal some. The stamps of the two values mentioned then current in Fiji were of the type with "v.r." engraved, wove paper, perf. 10 or 10 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2d., pale green, and 6d., carmine-rose.

Mr. Basil Thomson informs me that these stamps were obtained by Mr. Shirley Baker on the occasion of his visit to Fiji, before referred to, and were either charged for at the cost of printing (about 1s. per 1,000) or supplied gratis. They were undoubtedly used provisionally as Tongan stamps, for there never has been any political, financial, or postal administrative connection between Fiji and Tonga; although Sir John Thurston, the High Commissioner for the Pacific, was always ready to oblige or assist the Tongan Government in any way.

II.

The First Issue of Tongan Stamps.

The thirty-fifth chapter of the *Statutes and Laws of the Kingdom of Tonga* is entitled "An Act pro-

viding for the Establishment and Regulation of Post Offices and the Conveyance of Mails." Its short title is "The Postal Act." Section 13 provides—

"The Premier may authorise postage stamps indicating such amounts as may from time to time be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Act to be made and sold to any person applying for the same."

It is probable that some other official notifications regarding the Post Office may have been made in the Tongan *Government Gazette*; but that official organ was at best but a loosely conducted affair that came out at irregular intervals, and no file appears to be extant, even that great repository of scarce documents, the British Museum, being unable to produce a single copy.

By the courtesy of Mr. de Lambert, late Chief Postmaster, I obtained official permission to procure from the New Zealand Postal Department, and publish, any existing records relative to Tongan postage stamps. I therefore communicated with Mr. Gray, Secretary to the General Post Office, Wellington, who kindly furnished me with a copy of all the correspondence available. Unfortunately, however, the papers relating to the 1886-7 issues were destroyed in the General Post Office fire of 1887; but the stamp printer, whose office was in another building, was able to furnish a list showing the dates of printing and numbers of stamps printed from 1886 to 1893. In this office also was found the following letter:—

"POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
"WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND,
"August 3rd, 1886.

"To the Secretary for Stamps.

"Memorandum from—
"The Secretary, Wellington.

"Stamps for Tonga.

"The Postmaster-General has agreed to print a series of postage stamps for the Government of Tonga. The plate for the penny stamp is now ready; and Sir Julius Vogel would be obliged if the necessary instructions be given to the Stamp Printer to print 12,000 of the penny stamps. The cost of paper, printing, gumming, and perforating will be recouped to your department. The stamps are required immediately, and should be delivered to me. May I ask

you to be so good as to retain custody of the die and plate until instructions received from the Government of Tonga as to their disposal?

"(Sgd.) W. GRAY, *Secretary.*"

Mr. de Lambert informed me that he had made careful search in Tonga for correspondence, invoices, etc., but had failed to find any trace of such records, which had evidently been mislaid.

From information supplied to me by Mr. Cousins, who engraved the stamps, and from contemporary notices in the philatelic journals, I can supply the want of records to a great extent, so far as the production of the stamps is concerned.

The dies were engraved by Mr. A. E. Cousins, of the firm of Bock and Cousins, Wellington, New Zealand. Each die, when completed, was delivered at the General Post Office, and the electro-plates were made therefrom at the stamp-printing office. Four dies—1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.—were engraved in the order named within two months of the receipt of instructions. Each plate was constructed of 120 multiples in two panes of sixty, each in ten horizontal rows of six stamps. A space of 10 mm. separated the panes. Four plate marks, consisting of a "dot" enclosed in two concentric circles, the inner one broader than the outer, were placed in the margin in the following positions: (1) above the second stamp in the first pane, (2) above the fifth stamp in the second pane, (3) below the fifty-sixth stamp in the first pane, and (4) below the fifty-ninth stamp in the second pane.

The stamps were printed at the stamp-printing office, Wellington, New Zealand, on similar paper to that used for the New Zealand stamps, watermarked with a five-pointed star above the letters N.Z. The first supply sent out to the kingdom was perforated 12½.

In his list of stamps printed for Tonga, Mr. Costall, stamp printer, assigns the following dates to the first printings:—

1d., August 6th, 1886.
2d. " 13th "
6d., September 20th, 1886.
1s. " 24th "

These dates coincide with Mr. Cousins' statement that he delivered the dies within two months. In the Interim Report Annex Mr. Campbell's entries are dated:—

1886, August 27th, 1d., 2d.
" October 9th, 6d.
1887, April 15th, 1s.

The two statements (those of Mr. A. M. Campbell and Mr. S. Costall) are here compared:—

MR. COSTALL.

Tongan stamps printed.

August 6th, 1886, 1d., crimson,	12,480.
" 13th " 2d., mauve	12,480.
September 20th " 6d., blue	12,480.
" 24th " 1s., green	14,880.

MR. CAMPBELL.

Stamps received from Wellington.

August 27th, 1886, 1d.	\$256 2s. (12,312).
" " 2d.	515 os. (12,360).
October 9th " 6d.	105 os. (840).
April 15th, 1887, 1s.	3603 os. (14,400).
	1s. 120 os. (480).
	6d. 1455 os. (11,640).

It will thus be seen that Mr. Campbell entered as received the full number of 6d. and 1s. stamps stated to have been printed, but the 1d. and 2d. showed respectively 168 and 120 less than the numbers printed.

It is remarkable that Mr. Campbell, while entering supplies of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. within a reasonable time after the stated dates of printing, should have made no entry regarding the 1s until nearly seven months after they were printed. In this connection it may be worthy of remark that the *New Zealand Times* of September 29th, 1886, stated that "a set of stamps for the Government of Tonga, South Seas, are being printed by the New Zealand Government. . . . The stamps are being beautifully printed." This paragraph was reprinted in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1886, and the whole series, including the 6d. and 1s. values, was described.

As communication between Auckland and Tonga was fairly frequent, steamers visiting the islands at intervals of about a month, there is no reason to suppose that the despatch of the 1s. stamps was delayed for so long a time after the printing, as would appear from the date of Mr. Campbell's first entry relative to that value. The three lower values reached Tonga in two batches within a few weeks of printing, and I can only surmise that the stamps entered under date of April 15th, 1887, were merely the balance of a supply previously received but not entered.

I will therefore assign the dates of issue to the public as 27th August, 1886, for the 1d. and 2d., and 9th October, 1886, for the 6d. and 1s. values.

The next supply was printed by Mr. Costall on the 16th June, 1887, and consisted of 48,480 1d., and 60,240 2d. This supply was entered by Mr. Campbell as received on the 15th July, 1887. These stamps, I think, were perforated 12 x 11½.

The subsequent supplies of these stamps printed were evidently not intended for postal use, but for sale in a "cancelled-to-order" condition. Mr. Costall gives the dates of printing and numbers printed as follows:—

	1d., crimson.	2d., mauve.	6d., blue.	1s., green.
Sept. 8th, 1888 .	25,440	25,440	25,440	25,440
Dec. 18th, 1891 .	26,160	26,280	26,400	26,160
Totals .	51,600	51,720	51,840	51,600

Mr. Campbell did not enter any of these supplies in his books, but the Commission of Inquiry found the invoices, and made a debit entry of the face value against Mr. Campbell. There is, however, a slight discrepancy in the numbers of the first supply, 25,000 of each value only being entered as received.

The Interim Report gives copies of two receipts found in the post office, from which it appears that during 1890-1 15½ sheets of each value of the then current stamps were sold to two separate buyers as "specimens" at 5s. per sheet, irrespective of face value. The Commissioners comment on one of these transactions as follows:—

"Thus stamps to the face value of £68 5s. were sold in sheets of 120 stamps to the sheet for the sum of £6 10s. Though nominally sold as 'specimens,' no stamps have ever been issued as such in Tonga, *i.e.* with the word 'specimen' printed on the face of each, and there is nothing to prevent these undistinguished stamps, though called 'specimens' in the above receipt and in the postmaster's books, from being

used for ordinary postal purposes, thus causing a loss to the revenue of the difference between the amount received for them (£6 10s.)—supposing such an amount to have been paid into revenue—and their face value (£68 5s.), i.e. a loss of £61 15s."

The Commissioners were evidently unaware of the system of cancelling these "specimen" stamps by means of the ordinary postal obliterator!

In the course of the libel action, *Campbell v. Whitcombe*, previously referred to, Mr. Campbell stated in the witness-box that with reference to the stamps and envelopes making up the sum of \$26,775 3s. 4d. referred to in the Interim Report as being unaccounted for, the greater portion was obtained to fill orders received from a foreign dealer. *They were never intended to be used as ordinary postage stamps*, but were all obliterated before leaving the post office. For this reason, and because of their having been sold at prices far below their face value, they were not entered up in the ordinary way. On one occasion 105,000 stamps were *specially printed* for a German dealer, for which a sum amounting to £200 was paid.

There can be no doubt that the supply printed in December, 1891, was the lot "made for Germany," as the total number was exactly 105,000.

In his evidence Mr. Campbell also stated that 100,000 stamps were sold at one time to a New South Wales dealer. If this were the case, the supply of September, 1888 (25,000 of each value) is also accounted for, but this leaves none of the specially procured stamps for the other persons who participated in the distribution of cancelled-to-order "specimens." We have seen that during 1890-1, the actual dates being 14th November, 1890, and 3rd August, 1891, 7,440 stamps were sold as "specimens" to two gentlemen whose receipts were found in the post office. The Interim Report, though afflicted with a little studied obscurity, may throw some light on this point. It says:—

"With reference to C. C.'s receipt, on turning to Stamp Account Book we found the following entry:—

"1891, Aug. 3, stamps exchanged \$308 3s. od."

But the value of the 'specimens' sold to C. C. was \$341 1s. Deducting from the face value of the stamps the sum of \$32 2s. paid to Mr. Campbell by C. C., a balance remains of \$308 3s., the amount which appears in the Stamp Account Book, under date of the transaction, as value of 'specimens exchanged.'"

I think that we can make a deduction from this transaction that the Commissioners failed to draw. The specially printed stamps having been sold, and a demand for more having arisen in a quarter which it was desirable to gratify (one of the buyers being a Minister of the Crown), there was no alternative but to take stamps from the ordinary stock which Mr. Campbell had entered as such in his books. As he sold these at a fraction of their face value, obviously he must adjust the account in his own protection, and he therefore adopted the simple expedient of crediting himself with the difference between face value and the amount received, under the head of "specimens exchanged." He thus effected a balance, the Crown

received the proceeds of the "specimens," and the wishes of the persons in authority were satisfied!

There were two postmarks in use during the period 1886-91. One was for obliterating the stamps, and consisted of the name "TONGA" in large block letters, preceded and followed by a short bar, and with five bars of gradually decreasing length above and below the name respectively. The other was a single-line circle containing the name of the town (Nukualofa, Haapai, etc.) above, "TONGA" below, and the date in the centre. Both were stamped in black. I believe that the first-described obliterator was used to cancel all the "postmarked-to-order" stamps, but as it was also occasionally used on stamps employed in the ordinary course of post, it would be unwise to consider all "specimens" so cancelled as having been done to order. Very many, however, of the legitimately used stamps, if not the great majority, were cancelled by means of the dated postmark. The perforation is not a trustworthy guide. All the first supply were perf. 12½. All the *specially printed* stamps were perf. 12 × 11½. There was, however, an intermediate supply of the two lower values, which, I believe, bore the latter perforation, and, as I have endeavoured to show, Mr. Campbell apparently took some of the early supplies of 6d. and 1s. stamps from stock "to oblige Benson." These, of course, would be perf. 12½. I therefore think it is impossible, in the case of the 1d. and 2d. stamps cancelled by means of the first-described obliterator, to distinguish between those genuinely used and those cancelled to order, unless they were actually adhering to the original envelope. All the 6d. (blue) and 1s. stamps, perf. 12 × 11½, I believe to belong to the "specially printed" category. The whole supply so printed, however, cannot have been obliterated, as unused copies are more frequent than those perf. 12½.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue I. 1886-7. Head of King George I. to left in oval. "TONGA POSTAGE & REVENUE" above, value in words below; figures of value in lower angles. Wmk. N Z and Star.

(a) Perf. 12½.

1d., rose-carmine,	27th August, 1886.
2d., mauve	" "
6d., blue	9th October, 1886.
1s., green	" "

(b) Perf. 12 × 11½.

1d., rose-carmine, pale rose,	15th July, 1887.
2d., mauve	" "
6d., blue	15th October, 1888.
1s., green	" "

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Catalogue Part I.

Is being bound and will be ready in a few days, when all prepaid orders will be executed.

* * *

"Stamp Collecting as a Pastime" Is the title of a small handbook that has been written for us by
MR. E. J. NANKIVELL.

The contents are as follows:—

- Chapter I. Stamp Collecting as a Pastime.
- II. The Charm of Stamp Collecting.
- III. Its Permanence.
- IV. Its Internationality.
- V. Its Geographical Interest.
- VI. Its Historical Finger-Posts.
- VII. Stamps with a History.
- VIII. Great Rarities.
- IX. The Romance of Stamp Collecting.
- X. Philatelic Societies and their Work.
- XI. The Literature of Stamps.
- XII. Stamps as Works of Art.
- XIII. Stamp Collecting as an Investment.
- XIV. What to Collect and How to Collect.
- XV. Great Collections.

The book contains sixty-eight pages and is printed on a very superior glazed paper, profusely illustrated, and bound in art cloth, price 1s., post free 1s. 3d.

* * *

Sydney Agency.

MESSRS. Smyth and Nicolle have had our sole agency for publications for Australia for some years, and have, we are pleased to say, increased the sales some six-fold.

From July 14th, 1902, the partnership between these gentlemen has been dissolved by mutual consent and our agency has been transferred to

Messrs. J. H. SMYTH AND CO.
88, King Street,
Sydney, New South Wales.

To whom all orders for albums, catalogues, etc., from clients in Australia should now be sent.

Our agents will be able to supply all our publications at the same price as they could be *delivered* by us in Australia, and naturally much more promptly than if ordered direct from London.

Some few of our Australian clients may have experienced a little delay in obtaining supplies during the time occupied in taking stock preparatory to the dissolution of partnership, but such delay is not likely to occur in future.

Our *New Zealand Agency*, as heretofore, remains in the hands of our friends Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co., Dunedin, N.Z., to whom all orders from that country should be sent.

* * *

Old Letters. HAVING recently come across an old letter book of Mr. E. S. Gibbons commencing on March 16th, 1864, I think some extracts may be of interest to my readers, so I append a few without comments; they speak for themselves!!

It is quite within the range of possibility that forty years hence my successor may extract from our present-day accounts just as much amusement as I have got by reading these letters of nearly forty years ago.

"ALEX. ROSENBERG. 16/3/64

"... I can supply you in *any quantity* 1d., 4d., and 6d., Cape of Good Hope, 10d. a dozen; genuine old wood-block 1d. and 4d. Cape, 3/- doz."

"J. PAUWELS. 24/3/64

"... If I send you any more *1d. blue* and *4d. red* woodblocks, they will be 4/- each, as I am offered that by several *dealers*. I enclose half doz. 1/- Capes at 1/6 per doz. (I have no light green)."

"M. BROWN. Mch. 24/64

"... Have much pleasure in acceding to your wishes by enclosing the 3 doz. Blocks at 10/- per doz."

"S. S. S. (STAFFORD SMITH AND SMITH?) 28/3/64

"Enclosed I beg to send you as requested three gross common Capes at 8/- per gross, and 6 doz. Woodblocks at 10/- per doz."

"HAMILTON ROSS AND CO., Cape Town. 6/4/64

"... Will you kindly purchase 20 doz. *unused 1d. square* Cape of Good Hope stamps? ... Please not to send me 1d. triangular unused, *as they are no good to me.*"

"J. J. SMITH, ESQ. April 16/64

"Please purchase, if possible, as follows: ... £3 worth of 2 real plata stamps with V $\frac{1}{4}$ impressed on portrait for insular use only."

"J. LANE. 30/4/64

"Many dealers ask 25/- or 30/- for sets unused *Komagnas*; the lowest I can say is 8/6 per set of 9, or 1/- each for all except $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, which are 1/6 each."

"H. EBERHARD. 18/4/64

"... Have you any more of the *Livonia*? ... But do not send me any imitations, as I have made up my mind to sell none but genuine stamps."

"MISS SNOW. 2/6/64

"E. S. G. has credited Miss Snow 4d. for the 10d. Canada"

"E. H. C. HARLEY. 23/6/64

"... With reference to the O'Connell Essay, if you will send it to me I shall no doubt find a purchaser amongst my large connection, including as it does some of the wealthiest collectors of England. One collector alone, residing at Plymouth, has a collection of 1,600. ...

"Corrientes stamps, according to *Pemberton's Magazine*, are worth a guinea apiece."

"W. H. HUGHES, ESQ. 26/7/64

"Enclosed Capes:—
4d., rose, 30/-
1d., blue, 30/-."

* * *

A Pat on the Back.

WE do not often publish testimonials, or anything of that sort, but make an exception for an extract from the letter of an esteemed client, which we have just received, and which shows how much our friends in America appreciate our endeavours to complete their want lists as far as lies in our power. Under date August 11th Mr. "G.," of Chicago, writes:—

"I feel highly gratified at the prompt and wonderful manner in which you fill want lists. I have sent you large and difficult lists which have been practically filled, beautiful copies too, and returned within three weeks. All the dealers in this country could not have duplicated these lists. It is not to you alone that I express my gratification, for I frequently mention the matter to my friends as well as at the Society meetings, and you are at perfect liberty in quoting my words in so far as they express my gratification."

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1902-3, 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
E. Roumelia and Montenegro	£134
Peru (2 vols.)	322
Chili (rearranged, following Mr. Bacon's article in <i>The L. P.</i>)	149
Portugal (2 vols.)	470
Azores, Angola, etc.	366
Cape Verde, Guinea, and L. Marques	191
Macau, Madeira, etc.	398
Mozambique, P. Congo, etc.	186
St. Thomas and Timor	117
Egypt and Sudan	203
Transvaal (2 vols.), an extra fine lot	2,992
Great Britain, used (this book is not sent on approval)	287
Honduras	88
Paraguay	102

* * *

Special Collections.

IN addition to our regular stock books we are enabled to offer two fine special collections we have just purchased:—

1st.—A collection of *unused* Holland, formed by a well-known English collector.

2nd.—A collection of *unused* Sweden, made in Stockholm, and very strong in blocks of four, rare shades, etc., etc.

Want lists in either country will receive special attention.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.**Casmanian Philatelic Society.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the Tasmanian Philatelic Society was held at the residence of the Secretary (Castray Esplanade, Hobart) on the 9th July, when a good number of members were present, with Mr. Morgan (President) in the chair.

Minutes of last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed, and reports were submitted, read, and accepted from the Exchange Superintendent, Treasurer, and Secretary.

The balance sheet was also presented and accepted.

Mr. W. N. Atkins (Exchange Superintendent) tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

After some routine business the election of officers for the year 1902-3 took place.

The following is a list of the officers for the next year:—

President, Captain Rich; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. R. Morgan and W. G. Davis; *Committee*, Messrs. C. M. Maxwell and W. J. Hooper; *Exchange Superintendent and Treasurer*, Mr. R. H. Plunkett; *Secretary*, Mr. Milford McArthur (re-elected).

A vote of thanks was accorded retiring officers.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. D'Emden, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the late President, which was carried by acclamation.

MILFORD H. MCARTHUR, *Hon. Secretary*.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. A. G.—We fear that no remonstrances of ours would be likely to have any effect upon the postal authorities. You must remember that their one object is to render the stamps incapable of passing for postage a second time; and in the case of the specimens you show us this has been done most effectually. It is also whispered that in some instances there is a desire to compel collectors, if possible, to purchase either unused stamps or sets neatly obliterated to order.

F. W. H.—1. The gum absorbs some of the *blue* colour and conveys it to the paper below, but the fact that the gum does not cause the colour in any way is proved by the fact that sheets at Somerset House, which had never been gummed, are as deeply *blued* as those that were gummed and issued. 2. Specimens of the *id.*, 1841, are found on paper that shows no sign of *bluing*, but the paper is usually slightly greyish or yellowish, from age or the gum. 3. We cannot answer your questions about the sheets till we get back to our books next month. 4. *India*.—The current postage stamps are not, we believe, available for revenue purposes, but they are commonly written across by the senders of letters to prevent native servants from stealing them. 5. *New Zealand*.—As far as we know the Life Insurance stamps are only used by that Department.

M. M. R.—We will answer your question next month, when we can look the matter up.

F. J. M. W.—The "Mourning Stamp" of Finland has no value, except as a curiosity. It is not a postage stamp, but a private label, used by the people to show their indignation at the suppression of the stamps with the national Arms.

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN 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 what 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.	No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
COSTA RICA.				ECUADOR—continued.			
1,409†	1853-64, 1/2, 2, 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	5 0	1,486†	1887, 1, 2, 5, and 80 c.	4	0 9
1,410†	1881-82, Provisionals, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	1 6	1,487†	1892, 1, 2, 5, 20, 50 c., 1 and 5 sucres	7	1 6
1,411†	1883, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 40 c.	5	2 3	1,488†	1893-94, Provisional, including -carce	5	3 0
1,412†	1887, 5 and 10 c.	2	1 3	1,489†	"	5	2 9
1,413†	1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	0 4	1,490†	1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., 1 and 5 sucres	8	2 0
1,414†	" 50 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	5	12 0	1,491†	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sucre	7	2 3
1,415†	1892, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 8	1,492†	1905, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., 1 and 5 sucres	8	2 0
1,416†	" 20 and 50 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	6	7 6	1,493†	1895 Jubilee, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sucre	7	1 6
1,417†	1893-92, including first issue and scarce values	11	—	1,494†	1897, surcharged "1897-1898"	6	4 6
1,418†	1892, 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	4	7 6	1,495†	"	6	4 0
1,419†	1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	3 0	1,496†	" (smaller date)	5	10 0
1,420†	Fiscal Postals, 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	4	55 0	1,497†	"	7	3 0
1,421†	" 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	4	2 6	1,498†	" Jubilee issue surcharged with date	7	10 0
1,422†	" 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	1 9	1,499†	" Arms	4	4 0
1,423†	Official, including various types	8	4 6	1,500†	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1 and 5 sucres	8	15 0
1,424†	1889, Official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	0 9	1,501†	1899, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 c., and two Provisionals	7	2 3
1,425†	1902 " 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 0	1,502†	" 50 c., 1 and 5 sucres	3	17 6
GUANACASTE.				EGYPT.			
1,427†	Early surcharges	5	3 9	1,503†	1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	2 9
1,428†	Later surcharges, including four vertical	8	12 0	1,504†	Postal Fiscals, including several issues	9	4 0
1,429†	1889, 20, 50 c., 1, 2, and 5 pesos	5	10 0	1,505†	"	13	6 0
1,430†	" 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 6	1,506†	" 1896, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c., Provisionals	4	3 9
CRETE.				FRANCE.			
1,432†	1898-99, 10, 20, and 30 paras	4	1 0	1,531†	1849-60, including first issue and high values	10	1 9
1,433†	Russian issue	3	10 0	1,532†	1866-70, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	5	2 3
1,434†	" 1, 1, and a metallik	3	2 0	1,533†	1862-70, including 80 c.	14	1 3
1,435†	1900, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 lepta	6	1 9	1,534†	1870, Bordeaux issue, 1, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 80 c.	5	7 6
1,436†	" 1, 2, and 5 drachmai	3	9 0	1,535†	" 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	5	3 6
1,437†	" red surcharge, 25 and 50 lepta, 1, 2, and 5 drachmai	3	9 0	1,536†	1870-75, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 40 c.	11	12 6
1,438†	" black surcharge, 25 and 50 lepta, 1, 2, and 5 drachmai	5	25 0	1,537†	" including 30, 40, and 80 c.	13	1 3
1,439†	1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 lepta	3	1 0	1,538†	1876, 2, 4, 5, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 c., and 1 franc	9	7 6
1,440†	Unpaid, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 50 lepta	6	1 4	1,539†	" including two 75 c.	13	1 3
1,441†	" 1 and a drachmai, and 1 drachma on 1 drachma	3	4 6	1,540†	1877-1900, including two 50 c., 75 c., and 2 francs	10	12 0
DENMARK.				FRANCE.			
1,444†	1851-58, the old square stamps	7	1 6	1,541†	1877-1901 " 35 c., 75 c., and 5 francs	19	1 9
1,445†	1853-79, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 25 ore	6	5 0	1,542†	1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c.	10	1 9
1,446†	1864-79, including several issues	15	2 0	1,543†	" 1, 2, and 5 francs	3	7 6
1,447†	" thicker papers	9	0 6	1,544†	1900-2, 20, 25, 30, and 30 c.	4	1 3
1,448†	1866-99, 3, 4, 8, 12, 15, 25, 50, and 100 ore	8	3 0	1,545†	" including 50 c.	6	0 4
1,449†	" 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 25, and 100 ore	7	0 6	1,546†	Unpaid, 1859-78, 10, 15, and 60 c.	3	1 6
1,450†	1882-1902, 5, 5, 10, 20, 20, and 24 ore	7	2 3	1,547†	" 10, 15, and 25 c.	3	0 9
1,451†	" including 24 ore	7	0 6	1,548†	" 1881-90, 1, 2, and 5 c., 1, 2, and 5 francs	6	10 6
1,452†	Official, including first issues	7	4 6	1,549†	" 30 c. and 40 c., 1, 1, 2, and 5 francs	6	10 0
1,453†	"	10	3 9	1,550†	" 1894, 5, 10, 30, 30, and 50 c.	5	1 3
DANISH WEST INDIES.				BURCHARGED FOR FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.			
1,455†	1873-79, 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, and 12 c.	6	8 0	1,551†	China, 5, 5, 5, 10, 10, 25, 20 c.	7	1 6
1,456†	Thicker papers, and two Provisionals	6	6 0	1,552†	25, 30, 40, 50 c., and 1 franc	5	3 6
1,457†	" 1, 1, 3, 3, and 20 c.	5	1 3	1,553†	Unpaid, 5, 10, 25, 30, and 50 c.	5	1 9
ICELAND.				BURCHARGED FOR FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.			
1,459†	1873, 3, 4, and 16 sk.	3	5 0	1,554†	Canton, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 25, and 30 c.	10	2 0
1,460†	1875-92, 3, 5, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, and 40 aur	8	5 9	1,555†	Hoi Hao, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, & 75 c.	12	3 9
1,461†	" 3, 3, 5, 5, 10, 20, 20, 20 aur	7	0 8	1,556†	Alexandria, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 c.	13	2 9
1,462†	1808-1901, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, and 25 aur	8	1 6	1,557†	" 1, 2, and 5 francs	3	9 0
1,463†	Official, including first issue and 16, 20, and 50 aur	8	2 6	1,558†	Port Said, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, & 50 c.	13	2 6
1,464†	" 3, 5, 10, and 20 aur	4	0 9	1,559†	" 1, 2, and 5 francs	3	9 0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.				MADAGASCAR.			
1,465†	1879, 1/2, 1, and 1 real	4	2 6	1,560†	5, 15, 25, and 50 c.	4	2 6
1,466†	1880, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	4 0	MOROCCO.			
1,467†	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	4 0	1,572†	5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., and 1 piastre	10	4 6
1,468†	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 c.	6	2 0	1,573†	Unpaid, 5, 10, 30, and 50 c.	4	1 3
1,469†	1883, Provisionals	4	2 0	STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited (opposite Hotel Cecil), 391, Strand, LONDON, W.C.			
1,470†	1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	2 3				
1,471†	1895, 2, 5, and 10 c.	3	0 9				
1,472†	1899, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	5 6				
1,473†	1900, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	7	1 6				
1,474†	" 20 and 50 c. and 1 peso	3	11 0				
1,475†	1901, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	7	4 6				
1,476†	1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	7	6 0				
1,477†	1902, Unpaid, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 9				
1,478†	1902, Official, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	2 6				
ECUADOR.							
1,482†	1865, 1/2, 1, and 1 real	4	1 0				
1,483†	1872, 1/2 and 1 real	2	0 9				
1,484†	1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	0 6				
1,485†	1881-92, including 50 c., 80 c., and 1 sucre	12	2 0				

BLANK ALBUM

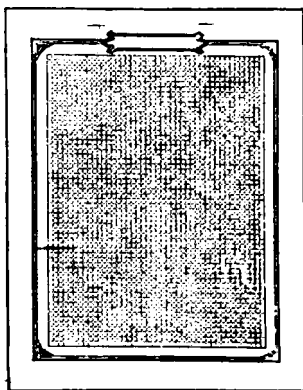
No. 31,

For Postage Stamps.

THIS Album is a companion to the KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, and is specially designed for those collectors who desire a Blank Album, without going to the expense of the movable leaved Albums such as the Oriel or Philatelic.

The BLANK ALBUM No. 31 contains one hundred pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with a *quadrillé* background inside the grey border, and name space at top of each page as illustrated.

Lettered on back
"POSTAGE STAMPS,"
with Blank Pane
above and below
for contents.



Exact size of Leaves
from outside edge,
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$;
available for mounting
Stamps $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.

PRICE.

B. A. No. 31.—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, countersunk gold lines on cover, gilt edges.
Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

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.

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. XIII.

**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	41
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	43
ZANZIBAR: A REFERENCE LIST. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	49
<i>(Continued from page 32.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	51
<i>(Continued from page 37.)</i>	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By PHILOLOGOS	55
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	57
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	58
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA	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.

(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:

		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	Out of print.		
No. 35	each	2	0
Nos. 36 and 37	"	1	6
No. 38	"	3	0
Nos. 39 and 40	"	2	0
No. 41	"	3	0
No. 42	"	2	0
No. 43	"	2	0
No. 44	"	3	0
No. 45	"	2	0
No. 46	"	2	0
No. 47	"	2	0
No. 48	"	2	0
No. 49	"	2	0
No. 50	"	2	0
No. 51	"	2	0
No. 52	"	2	0
No. 53	"	2	0
No. 54	"	2	0
No. 55	"	2	0
No. 56	"	2	0
No. 57	"	2	0
No. 58	"	2	0
No. 59	"	2	0
No. 60	"	2	0
No. 61	"	2	0
No. 62	"	2	0
No. 63	"	2	0
No. 64	"	2	0
No. 65	"	2	0
No. 66	"	2	0
No. 67	"	2	0
No. 68	"	2	0
No. 69	"	2	0
No. 70	"	2	0
No. 71	"	2	0
No. 72	"	2	0
No. 73	"	2	0
No. 74	"	2	0
No. 75	"	2	0
No. 76	"	2	0
No. 77	"	2	0
No. 78	"	2	0
No. 79	"	2	0
No. 80	"	2	0
No. 81	"	2	0
No. 82	"	2	0
No. 83	"	2	0
No. 84	"	2	0
No. 85	"	2	0
No. 86	"	2	0
No. 87	"	2	0
No. 88	"	2	0
No. 89	"	2	0
No. 90	"	2	0
No. 91	"	2	0
No. 92	"	2	0
No. 93	"	2	0
No. 94	"	2	0
No. 95	"	2	0
No. 96	"	2	0
No. 97	"	2	0
No. 98	"	2	0
No. 99	"	2	0
No. 100	"	2	0
No. 101	"	2	0
No. 102	"	2	0
No. 103	"	2	0
No. 104	"	2	0
No. 105	"	2	0
No. 106	"	2	0
No. 107	"	2	0
No. 108	"	2	0
No. 109	"	2	0
No. 110	"	2	0
No. 111	"	2	0
No. 112	"	2	0
No. 113	"	2	0
No. 114	"	2	0
No. 115	"	2	0
No. 116	"	2	0
No. 117	"	2	0
No. 118	"	2	0
No. 119	"	2	0
No. 120	"	2	0
No. 121	"	2	0
No. 122	"	2	0
No. 123	"	2	0
No. 124	"	2	0
No. 125	"	2	0
No. 126	"	2	0
No. 127	"	2	0
No. 128	"	2	0
No. 129	"	2	0
No. 130	"	2	0
No. 131	"	2	0
No. 132	"	2	0
No. 133	"	2	0
No. 134	"	2	0
No. 135	"	2	0
No. 136	"	2	0
No. 137	"	2	0
No. 138	"	2	0
No. 139	"	2	0
No. 140	"	2	0
No. 141	"	2	0
No. 142	"	2	0
No. 143	"	2	0
No. 144	"	2	0
No. 145	"	2	0
No. 146	"	2	0
No. 147	"	2	0
No. 148	"	2	0
No. 149	"	2	0
No. 150	"	2	0
No. 151	"	2	0
No. 152	"	2	0
No. 153	"	2	0
No. 154	"	2	0
No. 155	"	2	0
No. 156	"	2	0
No. 157	"	2	0
No. 158	"	2	0
No. 159	"	2	0
No. 160	"	2	0
No. 161	"	2	0
No. 162	"	2	0
No. 163	"	2	0
No. 164	"	2	0
No. 165	"	2	0
No. 166	"	2	0
No. 167	"	2	0
No. 168	"	2	0
No. 169	"	2	0
No. 170	"	2	0
No. 171	"	2	0
No. 172	"	2	0
No. 173	"	2	0
No. 174	"	2	0
No. 175	"	2	0
No. 176	"	2	0
No. 177	"	2	0
No. 178	"	2	0
No. 179	"	2	0
No. 180	"	2	0
No. 181	"	2	0
No. 182	"	2	0
No. 183	"	2	0
No. 184	"	2	0
No. 185	"	2	0
No. 186	"	2	0
No. 187	"	2	0
No. 188	"	2	0
No. 189	"	2	0
No. 190	"	2	0
No. 191	"	2	0
No. 192	"	2	0
No. 193	"	2	0
No. 194	"	2	0
No. 195	"	2	0
No. 196	"	2	0
No. 197	"	2	0
No. 198	"	2	0
No. 199	"	2	0
No. 200	"	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, 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.

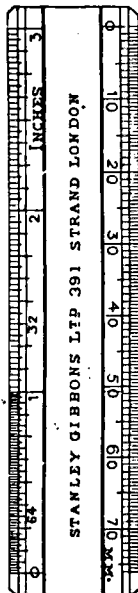
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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.

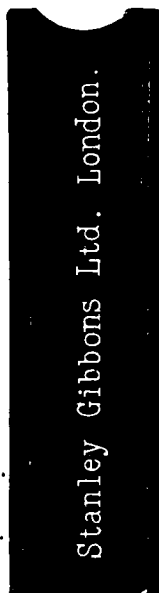
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

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 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, 2/6 per set.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

No. 147.

Editorial.

* * *



Stamps of Chili.

ABSENCE from home during the last few weeks must be our excuse for not having alluded earlier to a most valuable paper, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, on the early issues of Chili; instalments of which have appeared in recent numbers of *The London Philatelist*. The stamps dealt with are those of the issues commencing in 1853 and ending in 1867, all of one general design, which was engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., of London, who printed considerable supplies of the stamps, and who furnished the plates from which other supplies were printed in Chili itself. These issues occupy but little space in a catalogue or in a general collection, but they possess a very great amount of interest, both as the first stamps of a country whose philatelic history is singularly straightforward and honest, and as presenting numerous peculiarities which have only now been properly accounted for.

The divisions into London and local printings, with watermarks of various sizes and shapes, have been known to philatelists for some time past, and these varieties have been classified more or less correctly. But in addition to completing our knowledge by means of a mass of the valuable statistics which Mr. Bacon is always so successful in unearthing, the present paper reveals to us the existence of certain varieties which had never been correctly described, and which are due to a hitherto unknown edition of locally printed stamps, produced by *lithography*.

A few years ago a very curious specimen of the 5 c. stamp was discovered, which was described in an American journal as printed from a plate which had been broken, and so clumsily mended that the border of the piece broken off was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. higher than the rest. This description was copied into the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1898, and the curiosity in question was pronounced an "impossible" one, an expression of opinion which perhaps was a little rash. The word impossible, however, referred rather to the cause which was supposed to have produced this variety than to the variety itself, which we took to be a specimen with a fold in the paper, and which when flattened out had the appearance of being printed from a plate with an actual crack in it. The copy in question fell into the hands of Mr. J. N. Luff, who at once perceived that it was such an impression as could not possibly have been produced from an engraved plate, inasmuch as, although there was no blank space in the design, certain portions of it had entirely disappeared. Mr. Luff, in sending this copy (one of a used pair) to Mr. T. W. Hall, pointed out the peculiarities of it and suggested that it might (indeed, could only) have been produced by lithography, the irregularities in the impression being due to small folds occurring in the transfer paper when it was laid on the stone. Examination by practical printers confirmed this theory, and diligent search by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hall resulted in the discovery of similar impressions, showing other defects, no less than ten distinct varieties being described, and nine of them illustrated in Mr. Bacon's paper.

An illustration will give our readers a far clearer idea of the nature of these curious varieties than any amount of description would do, so we append an enlarged reproduction of an eleventh type, which has been very kindly lent to us for that purpose by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, who has been fortunate enough to discover it since Mr. Bacon's paper appeared. Examination shows that there were considerable folds or rucks in the transfer paper here, especially in the lower part of



the stamp. One of these extends from the right-hand edge across to the "E" of "CHILE", the whole of the lower part of that letter being overlapped; the same fold crumpled up the letters "IL", and passing downwards damaged the "E" and completely distorted the "C" of the word "CENTAVOS". Another fold shows lower down at the right side; it just clears the base of the "S" of "CENTAVOS" and cuts off the bottom of the "O" of that word, and it seems then to have expended itself in three or four fine rucks at right angles to its original direction. Similar lines can be traced in the left upper spandrel, due to similar rucks in the transfer.

We should suppose that these defects were caused in an attempt to take a transfer of the whole plate of 240 stamps, or of a large portion of it, at one operation, instead of transferring it stamp by stamp, or in small blocks, as we believe is more usually done. It is probable that the greater part of the stamps on the sheet showed distinguishing marks of one kind or another, and it might be possible to reconstruct the sheet if a sufficient number of blocks and pairs could be obtained. We fear, however, that this is very unlikely to be the case; the lithographed stamps are, we gather, by no means common, and, except when they exhibit manifest flaws, they are not very easy to

distinguish from some of the local impressions from the plates. Mr. Bacon believes that the lithographing took place about June or July, 1854, this process being tried very soon after the first attempts were made to print the stamps locally; and that it was almost immediately abandoned, probably because the results were not found satisfactory. Printings in August and October in that year included a supply of 10 c. stamps, and not a single lithographed copy of that value has yet been found. It seems therefore likely that the lithographed 5 c. were limited to one printing of 155,520.

We have drawn especial attention to this one portion of Mr. Bacon's paper, not only because it is most interesting in itself, but also because it so fully illustrates one of the great fascinations possessed by the study of Philately. Here are stamps that have been known to collectors ever since Stamp Collecting came into existence; they received no little amount of study in earlier days, owing to their varieties of shade, watermark, etc., and to the fact that some of their peculiarities were closely allied to those of the early issues of our own country—the *bluing* of the paper, etc. And yet, after all these years, an important fact in their history still remained to be discovered, showing that close study may find its reward even in the most unlikely places.

* * *

A Well-known Champion.

M. ADRIEN CHAMPION, of Geneva and other places, appears to be a singularly fortunate individual. Possessed of no small amount of philatelic notoriety, which he probably regards as a valuable asset, of the nature of the "good-will" which sometimes figures for a large sum in prospectuses, it is only his natural modesty and certain untoward circumstances that have prevented his being entertained, on more than one occasion, at the public expense. About eighteen months ago, under the *alias* of Henri Bauche, he succeeded in persuading certain of our London dealers to accept some beautiful imitations of the rarer Swiss Cantonal stamps in exchange for varieties that he required for his collection. Arrested on this charge, he was unfortunately admitted to bail, a circumstance of which he took im-

mediate advantage, forfeiting his bail and quitting the country.

A little matter of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy, and making away with property which should have benefited his creditors, or those of the firm of Champion and Co., caused the presence of Mr. A. Champion to be earnestly desired by the authorities at Geneva. M. Champion had disappeared, and his whereabouts were quite unknown, but the little indiscretions of M. Bauche in London led, we believe, to the tracking of M. Champion to his retreat in France, where he was arrested and in due course forwarded to Geneva on extradition. Legal proceedings took place there, as related in our number for March last, and resulted in M. Champion-Bauche being sentenced to imprisonment for seven months and ten days. His luck had not, however, deserted him, for we have since heard that this sentence involved his immediate release, as he had already been in custody for that period while awaiting trial.

Now comes the last act in what may be termed a philatelic-judicial farce. An enormous stock of forged and "faked" stamps

had been found in the possession of the accused when he was arrested. These stamps(?) had been examined by a committee of collectors, who had certified to their nature, and it was fondly hoped that, on the conviction of their owner, all the fraudulent articles would be sorted out and destroyed. But, alas! the law was successfully invoked from another point of view. A creditor claimed that all this stock formed part of the bankrupt's estate, and insisted upon its being sold for the benefit of himself and the other creditors. The sale took place on the 5th of July last, and the lot, contained in two portmanteaus, was purchased for 5,500 francs (nearly £220) by a person who, there seems to be little doubt, was the representative of the redoubtable Champion himself! And thus, after all the trouble that had been taken, and all the hopes that had been raised of striking a serious blow at the forgery traffic, this choice assortment of dangerous imitations, forged surcharges, etc., etc., has returned to the hands of the very man who is best able to make a bad use of it. We would warn collectors and dealers to be very much on their guard; the Champion is fully armed again!

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.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds the following to the long list of stamps with the King's Head surcharged for various Official uses:—

Army Official. 6d., purple.
Govt. Parcels. 1s., green and carmine.

Australian Commonwealth.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co. inform us that the Unpaid Letter stamps which we described last month under South Australia, and of which we now give an illustration, may be considered the first Federal issue, in which case they are certainly not a very creditable production except as a makeshift. Supplies have been sent to Queensland and Western Australia, from the latter of which we have received the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pence; whilst we hear that 6d., 8d., and 1s. values have also been



issued there and that a 10d. is in existence. All are printed in *emerald-green*, on chalky paper, wmk. Crown and "N. S. W.", and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ (perhaps $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12). In the 5d. the space at foot, where the letters "N. S. W." have been removed, is filled in with a design similar to that at the top of the stamp. We have thus the 3d., 5d., 8d., 10d., and 1s. to add to those already noted.

Bermuda.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that this colony is to have a pictorial 1d. stamp, with a view of a dock, ships, etc., which will probably be no improvement upon the delicate design which has served for so many years, and is one of the oldest surviving examples of the *good De la Rue* period. The new stamp is said to be in two colours, and with the usual watermark and perforation.

1d., centre brown, frame carmine.

Hong Kong.—Our publishers have met with the following varieties of some of the surcharged stamps

of this colony: The 20 c. on 30 c., *dark grey-green* (No. 55, or would be 55a), 50 c. on 48 c. (No. 56), and \$1 on 96 c. (No. 63), all with double impression of the Chinese surcharge, either (a) with an impression at each side or (b) with both at left. Also the 20 c. on 30 c. with double Chinese surcharge, both at left side, and one inverted.

India.—We have seen the new stamps referred to last month. The designs, as may be seen by the annexed illustrations, are adaptations of those of the



previous issue, room being made for a Crown over the head of King, in the case of the Three Pies by reducing the size of the oval containing the head, thus leaving a space between it and the arched label above it, and in the case of the Half and One Anna by putting the value at the top, with the Crown between the two words, and "INDIA POSTAGE" at the bottom. The designs were hardly worth the trouble of perpetuating in this ingenious manner, and they are not improved by having the head displayed as if in the hollow of a teaspoon, after the fashion of our own ½d. and 1d. stamps.

- 3 pies, grey.
- ½ anna, pea-green.
- 1 ,, carmine.

Indian Native States.—*Jhind.*—Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper have shown us a sheet of the 2 annas on thin paper, of 1874, perforated like the later stamps, amongst a quantity of which this sheet is stated to have been found. The stamps are, no doubt, original impressions; indeed we do not know of any reprints of the first issue, and copies of this value are not particularly uncommon even in entire sheets, showing that considerable remainders of the 2 a. on *thin* paper must have been put aside when the thick *blue laid* paper was adopted in 1876. The perforation is probably of later date; that improvement was not introduced until a very short time before the native issues were superseded by the surcharged stamps of India, and it is not unlikely that a good deal of perforating has been done since that time.

Leeward Islands.—This colony follows the example of others, believing that—

It is well to be quit of the old stock
Before you commence on the new.

We have received the 4d. and 6d. surcharged "One Penny," in two lines, with a thin bar across the original

One
Penny

One Penny

value, and the 7d. with the same words, in smaller type, in one line, and with a thick bar across the original value. Both the overprints appear to have been set up to surcharge a pane of sixty stamps at

once, and in the larger type there is a tall capital "O" to "One" on Nos. 1, 27, 29, 40.

- 1d., in black, on 4d., lilac and orange.
- 1d. " 6d. " brown.
- 1d. " 7d. " slate.

Malta.—According to a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly*, the postal authorities of this colony are so anxious to protect collectors from being defrauded by forgeries of the "One Penny" error (the majority of the genuine copies having been secured by those authorities?) that all unsurcharged 2½d. stamps that are now sold are marked with a "tick," in red ink, in the left upper corner. The story sounds rather unlikely, but still it is possible that there is someone sufficiently interested in these stamps to take this trouble.

Mauritius.—We have received the 15 c. of the current type with the surcharge "Postage & Revenue", of which we now give an illustration.

15 c. green and orange; No. 141.

Ewen's Weekly gives the following list of the numbers surcharged:—

4 c., 540,000	25 c., 73,560
6 c., 180,000	50 c., 54,540
15 c., 256,500	2 r. 50 c., 8,400

Natal.—*The S. C. F.* lists the whole series of the new stamps, and we learn from the *M. C.* that the larger-sized stamps, the 5s. and 10s. (and higher values?), are still printed on the Crown and CC paper. We give an illustration of the smaller design.

- ½d., light green.
- 1d., rose.
- 1½d., green and dark grey.
- 2d., red and olive-green.
- 2½d., blue.
- 4d., red and light brown.
- 5d., dark grey and orange.
- 2s., green and mauve.
- 2s. 6d., purple.
- 4s., red and yellow.
- 5s., blue and red.
- 10s., red and purple.
- £1, dark grey and blue.
- £1 10s., green and mauve.
- £5, purple and dark grey.
- £10, orange and green.
- £20, red and green.



It is not impossible that the names of some of the colours may require modification when the stamps really make their appearance.

New South Wales.—A correspondent shows us copies of the 7½d. on 6d. and 12½d. on 1s. with damaged letters in the overprints, letters "E" especially being very imperfect. Some day one of these will be converted into "F," and then it will be chronicled as an *error*.

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamp chronicled last month.

A correspondent at Dunedin has sent us a very interesting letter on the subject of the 2d. stamps of 1872, on paper watermarked with a "lozenge pattern." The pattern, so far as it can be traced in the stamps, is formed of crossed diagonal lines, forming diamond lattice-work, with the rows of diamonds alternately plain



Postage & Revenue.

and filled with vertical lines. In looking over some old bank papers, our correspondent noticed some drafts upon paper which he thinks is that used for these stamps and he kindly sends us specimens which we will endeavour to describe. The two papers before us are about the size and shape of an ordinary cheque; the larger of them measures 228×107 mm., and is large enough to contain a complete specimen of the watermark, showing that although the paper may have been in large sheets (as it must have been if used for the stamps), the watermarks were in separate blocks, with more or less blank space between them. The whole watermark in this instance consists of an oblong label, with rounded ends, about 190×25 mm., containing the word "INVICTA" (a trade mark) in large outline letters; above and below this label are pieces of lattice-work, about the same length as the label and 40 mm. deep, each containing two rows and a half of transverse lozenges, six in each row. Each lozenge, therefore, measures about $31\frac{1}{2}$ mm. horizontally by 16 mm. vertically, as seen in these slips, and the shaded lozenges have nine lines in each, running the longer way. The other of the two slips of paper has the same watermark, with the exception that the central label is blank. Not having a specimen of the 2d. on lozenge-watermarked paper at hand, we are unable to say whether the lozenges are of the same size as those described above, but the arrangement is certainly the same, and our informant states that fragments of letters are sometimes found together with this watermark in the stamps. He adds that he believes a good many business firms were supplied with this paper for drafts in 1870 or thereabouts, and that he has also found strips of it (tinted pink like one of the slips shown us) used as bands for packets of the first New Zealand post cards, showing that the Government printers had a stock of it.

The Australian Ph. notes that "a copy of the 1871-73 issue—2d., blue, perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ —was sold at auction lately for £7 10s." We suppose this is the 2d., blue, Type 1, watermark Star, but we are not quite sure from the description.

Mr. Heginbottom has shown our publishers a copy of the 25s. "Stamp Duty" stamp, Type 53, used postally March 11, 1877.

Postal Fiscal. £1 5s., blue.

Niue.—We have at last received a copy of the first 1d. stamp of this island, which has been kindly sent us by a correspondent in New Zealand. It is surcharged "NIUE" only, in tall *sans-serif* capitals, in blue, with a rectangular stop after the word, measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ mm. including the stop. The stamp is perf. 11, and it appears to be on the thick Waterlow paper, as previously stated.

Mr. Ewen sends us specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., with the ordinary surcharge, upon the paper with the new watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; single-line wmk.; perf. 14.
1d., rose " " "

Penrhyn Island.—From the same source we have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. for this island with the new watermark. The surcharge upon the 1d. is now in blue, instead of black. Both are perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; red surcharge; single-line wmk.
1d., rose; blue " " "

Northern Nigeria.—We have received the following values of the new issue with the King's Head:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and green.	5d., lilac and brown.
1d. " carmine.	6d. " mauve.
2d. " orange.	1s., green and black.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " blue.	2s. 6d. " blue.
	10s., green and dark brown.

All except the 5d. and 6d. have the value on a lined ground.

Orange River Colony.—Mr. C. J. Daun has shown our publishers a block of six (two horizontal rows of three) of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., surcharged "V. R. I.", the two middle stamps of which have the thick letter "V.", while the lower one also has the Roman figure "I" in the " $\frac{1}{2}$." This is the first time we have heard of the thick "V." on this value; very few sheets can have been left when this printing took place.

Another correspondent tells us that he has a block of four stamps, value not stated, on one of which there is a comma after the "I," of "V. R. I.", all the others having raised stops. We are not surprised at any African surcharges; this may be all right.

St. Lucia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two stamps for this colony with the King's Head. We gather that they are in the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type. Issued on August 1st.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and green. | 1d., lilac and carmine.

St. Vincent.—We have received all the values of the new issue noted last month; we have also a 2d. stamp, which has the value on *white*, as is also the case with the 1s.

2d., lilac and black.

We see that 2s. and 5s. stamps are also reported, but our contemporaries do not give the colours.

South Australia.—*The Australian Ph.* gives an interesting description of the compound perforations found on a block of ninety-six of the 6d., *dark blue*, wmk. Star, Type 11 (1876-7 issue), a photograph of which was shown by Mr. George Blockey. The vertical rows of perforations gauge 10, with the exception of the sixth row from the right, which gauges $12\frac{1}{2}$ for all except the bottom stamp, where it gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$. The horizontal rows all gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$. The majority of the stamps, therefore, are perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, one vertical row of stamps are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at top and bottom, 10 at left, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ at right (except the bottom stamp, which is perf. 10 at left and $11\frac{1}{2}$ on the other three sides), and those in the next vertical row show similar combinations, but are perf. 10 at right and $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $11\frac{1}{2}$ at left.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 5 c. and 30 c. of the new issue, and *The L. P.* states that the 1 c. has also made its appearance.

Uganda.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the current 1 a. stamp is printed in a new shade.

1 a., aniline pink.

Victoria.—Dr. E. Diena sends us a photograph of a very curious variety of the 1d. stamp of the first issue of this colony (first printing with the stamps close together). The whole of the inscription at foot must have been defective or have become worn out, and was very roughly redrawn on the stone; all the letters are irregular, those of "ONE" being cramped up and those of "PENNY" spread out.

PART II.

Belgium.—We have received a long series of Parcel Post stamps, with the values in *centimes*, in the same type, etc., as the issue of 1895; the higher values are in a new design, of which we give an illustration. The central portion is in the second colour given.

*Parcel Post Stamps.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 c., brown and black. | 70 c., blue and red. |
| 15 c., grey and mauve. | 80 c., olive-yellow and deep brown. |
| 20 c., ultramarine and brown. | 90 c., red and green. |
| 25 c., green and red. | 1 fr., chocolate and orange. |
| 30 c., orange and green. | 2 fr., light brown and green. |
| 40 c., green and mauve. | 3 fr., black and ultramarine. |
| 50 c., pink | |
| 60 c., mauve and red. | |

Chili.—We have received three new stamps, a 20 c. in Type 16, and 30 c. and 50 c. in the new type, but with the centre in *black* and the numerals below it on a ground of *black* lines.

- | |
|--|
| 20 c., grey; <i>rouletted</i> . |
| 30 c., black and mauve; <i>perf.</i> 12. |
| 50 c. " orange " |

Colombia.—We have received from Dr. Michelsen specimens of the 10 c. and 20 c. stamps chronicled



last month. The higher value is in *brown on buff*, and we should suppose that both are provisionals; they are lithographed and imperforate.

We have since received various other values of similar workmanship, also a 5 c. for Too Late letters, a 10 c. "Return Receipt" stamp, and a 20 c. oblong Registration label. All are imperforate.

- | |
|--|
| 2 c., black on <i>rose</i> . |
| 4 c., red on <i>light green</i> . |
| 5 c., dark green on <i>blue-green</i> . |
| 50 c. " <i>rose</i> . |
| 1 p., purple on <i>buff</i> . |
| 5 c. " <i>rose</i> ; "Retardo." |
| 10 c., blue on <i>greenish</i> ; "A. R." |
| 20 c., red on <i>pale blue</i> ; Registration. |

The *A. J. of Ph.* notes the discovery of a horizontal pair of the 20 c., *brown on azure*, of 1892, imperforate between the two stamps. Our contemporary does not state how many of the numerous varieties of perforation found on that issue are scattered around the pair.

Antioquia.—According to *The Ph. R.*, the new stamps are printed on *wove* and *laid* papers indiscriminately, but it does not appear that complete sets have yet been found on both. The 1 c. and the *peso* values exist, we believe, on *laid*, and probably all on *wove*.

Cartagena.—We have received the three new stamps noted last month, and have little doubt that they should come under this heading. The colour of our 20 c. is not *violet*, however, but *magenta* or



lake, and all three values are pin-perf. The control mark of seven wavy lines is in *carmine*. We learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that there are varieties in the numerals upon these stamps, which are especially visible in the 5 c.

Denmark.—*Ewert's Weekly* chronicles two new stamps of the type of the current 5 and 10 öre. *Perf.* 12½.

1 öre, orange.

15 öre, violet.

Danish West Indies.—We have received specimens of the new provisionals chronicled last month, and find that the frame of both values is in *blue*, though not of the same shade.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We have received two values of a new series, which we suppose will in time obviate the necessity for further surcharging in this colony; at present the values most in demand have not reached us in the new design, but perhaps the whole stock of them has been despatched to Africa. The design is in two colours; in the centre is a view of an imposing building, a Fortress perhaps, enclosed in a transverse oval band, lettered "COÛTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS" above and "POSTES" below. The oblong rectangular shape is completed by fancy ornaments in the upper corners, and square blocks in the lower, the latter containing "R. F." in a monogram at left, and numerals at right. These stamps seem to us to be printed from plates very coarsely engraved in *taille-douce*, but it is possible that the centres are lithographed. The paper is thickish white *wove*, and the perforation gauges 11. They are of rather less than ordinary size, the design measuring only 22 × 17½ mm., a great contrast to the former labels. At left and right of the word "POSTES" may be traced the names of



the artist and the engraver, "P. MERWART INN." and "BEN DAMMAN SC.", in microscopic letters. M. Paul Merwart was one of the victims of the disaster in Martinique.

Ewen's Weekly adds that a 5 c. stamp of the same type, but printed in one colour only, has also been issued, but as the issue of that value was confined to Paris, two more provisionals have been provided to meet local requirements:—

- "5 centimes DJIBOUTI" on 30 c., brown and green (of Oback).
- "10 centimes" on 50 c., blue and carmine.
- 1 (c.), centre orange, frame lilac.
- 2 (c.) ,, green ,, brown.
- 5 (c.), green.

Greece.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff, of Athens, tells us that a quantity of forged Greek stamps, of various issues, have been received there from Paris, including imitations of some of the rarest varieties of the Athens issues of 1862–86, Paris 10 lepta, *soi-disant* errors, proofs, etc.; also imitations of some of the scarce varieties of Type 2. These forgeries are stated to be very good, the most prominent distinguishing feature being the nose, which is not quite the right shape.

Guatemala.—We give illustrations of the surcharges described last month.



The A. J. of Ph. reports a variety of the 1 c. with double impression of the surcharge.

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the 6 c. provisional is not printed on the 1 c. but on the 25 c. fiscal stamp, the colour of which is described as *carmine*. We suppose this is the tall rectangular label that was overprinted as a 2 c. postal in 1898. The surcharge is given as "CORREOS—1902—Seis 6 cts.," in *black*.

6 c. on 25 c., *carmine*.

The same journal quotes from a German contemporary the news that the following fiscal stamps have been allowed to do postal duty, without apparently any additional overprint to indicate their postal capabilities:—

- "Vale 5 centavos 1901," in *black*, on 1 p., *red*.
- " 5 " " " " 25 p., *lilac*.
- " 10 " " " " 25 p., "
- " 25 " " " " 1 p., *brown*.
- " 25 " " " in *red*, on 10 p., *green*.

But are not these some of the stamps that were noted last December, and afterwards stated to be fiscals only, the postal use of which was doubtful? There is also a promise of a new pictorial issue—but "sufficient unto the day . . ."

Haiti.—Those of our readers who have studied the recent history of this Republic will not be surprised to hear that there is a fresh Provisional Government every month, if not oftener. Stamp collectors are already familiar with the one which advertised its existence by means of a surcharge dated "Mai, 1902." *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that a

similar overprint has since appeared with the date "Juin," and that another dated "Juillet" is reported.

It is also said that the Unpaid Letter stamps were adorned with the "Mai" surcharge, but this may or may not be. Let us hope the latter.

Italy.—We are indebted to Dr. E. Diena for a translation of a Decree under which stamps and post cards surcharged with values in Turkish currency were to be issued on the 1st of this month for use in the Italian post offices in Albania. The surcharge consists of the name "ALBANIA" above the value "10 PARA 10," etc., impressed in *red*.

- 10 para on 5 c., *green*.
- 35 " 20 c., *orange*.
- 40 " 25 c., *blue*.

The Decree recognises the fact that the surcharged values do not in all cases correspond with the original ones, and states that the stamps are to be debited to the Albanian offices at their value in *centesimi*, and the profit or loss occasioned by their sale at the values surcharged upon them is to be carried to the account of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Dr. Diena adds that there are three Italian offices in Albania—at Scutari (opened on November 1st, 1901), Durazzo (June 25th, 1902), and Janina (August 16th, 1902).

Luxemburg.—Two very curious varieties of the 5 c., *yellow*, have just been brought to our notice; they are respectively perf. 12½ and 11½ × 12. With regard to the first, it seems clear that the perforation 12½ did not come into use until after this 5 c. had been superseded by the type with allegorical figures, and that this perforation could not have been used on the 5 c., *yellow*, during its circulation. We must, therefore, consider it a reprint—at any rate as regards the perforation—and it was possibly made to complete an order by stamp dealers after the remainders, if any, of this stamp had been exhausted. The second variety is more interesting, because at present this value is missing from the set perf. 12½ × 12, and it is remarkable that the variety should come to light before the normal stamp. The odds seem to be nine to one against it, but this is not quite accurate, as the outer stamps of a sheet would be more likely to be first seen than the inner stamps, unless the whole sheet had been broken up into single specimens on its first appearance.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the 20 c., *brown-rose*, and the 5 p., *scarlet*, of, we suppose, the 1895 types, with the "OFICIAL" surcharge inverted.

Montenegro.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.



Portugal.—*Portuguese India.*—A correspondent tells us that some surcharged varieties may be expected from this place shortly, owing to reductions in

the postal tariff. The letter rates are made to correspond with those of British India, viz. 6 reis ($\frac{1}{2}$ a.) for inland letters (including those to British India), 1 tanga (1 a.) for those to Portugal and colonies, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tangas to other Postal Union countries. There is also a local rate of 1 real (1 pie—*real* being the singular of *reis*) for newspapers and visiting cards instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis; the 1 real stamp is anxiously awaited, and it is expected that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis stamp will be overprinted with the lower value.

Russia.—A correspondent in St. Petersburg kindly informs us that the current 7 and 10 kopecs stamps have been printed on paper with the laid lines *vertical* instead of *horizontal*. A specimen of the 10 k. vertically laid was offered, he says, recently at a very high price, and he therefore wishes to warn our readers that a considerable supply of these two values, and possibly others, exists with the lines thus. We know that the large stamps of 1884 usually are laid *vertically*, and some of the earlier issues are the same, so that no doubt the paper can be cut either way to fit the plates. There are, however, letters watermarked in the sheets, which we believe are in the correct position when the laid lines run horizontally, and if so that would be the correct way of placing the paper.

7 kop., blue; *vertically laid*.
10 " " " " "

Finland.—In March, 1901, we published a warning on the subject of certain supposed *errors* of colour, etc., of the then recently issued stamps. To the curiosities then noted we add, on the authority of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, the 10 marks stamps with centre in *yellow* instead of *grey*. All these stamps are stated to be, at best, printer's waste or trial sheets, which came upon the market through dishonesty and fraud, and possibly some of them were printed on purpose by dishonest workmen.

Servia.—We have received the 25 paras, Type 7, in *deep ultramarine*, on plain white paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
25 p., ultramarine.

Spain.—*Philippine Islands.*—Under the no doubt appropriate heading, "An Elaborate Swindle," *The A. J. of Ph.* gives an account of a supposed issue of provisional stamps in the town of San Fernando, Philippine Islands, in June, 1898. A would-be official document has been concocted (probably in Europe), and a photo-lithographic copy of it accompanied sets of curiosities which were sent to the J. M. Bartels Co., who submitted them to the editor of our contemporary. This document sets forth in pathetic terms the lamentable scarcity of postage stamps in San Fernando at the end of May, 1898, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from Manilla; consequently orders are issued by the "Municipal Captain," backed by three "Lieutenants" of different sorts and a complete company of "Delegates," to the effect that the old stamps in the Post Office are to be surcharged with fresh values, and that as these old stamps are very few in number, "the surcharge or mark (is) to be placed on various blank papers in the said same values and colours." As might be expected, there is a fine lot of varieties, all formed apparently by means of the same type-set inscription, with numerals

of value changed as required, impressed in various colours upon stamps, fragments of stamps, and pieces of "blank paper."

The print consists of "98" in the left upper corner, "CORREOS" running diagonally, and the value (numerals and the word "CENT"—always in the singular, and with or without a period) horizontally at foot. Eight values—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 25 cent—exist on plain white paper, and all are obtainable in *red*, *blue*, or *black*.

The same on Philippine stamps

- 2 c., in *red*, on 2 c., lake, of 1889.
- 2 c. " " 2 c., purple, of 1892-3.
- 3 c. " " $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., green, of 1880-2.
- 5 c. " " $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " 1892.
- 5 c., in *black*, on 1 m., rose, of 1886.
- 5 c. " " 2 m., blue "
- 10 c. " " 1 m., rose "
- 5 c. " " 2 m., green, of 1897.
- 5 c. " " 1 m., olive, of 1894.
- 5 c. " " 2 m. " "
- 10 c. " " 1 m., blue, of 1876.

Besides these are portions of stamps with the top and bottom labels removed (apparently to conceal the fact that they are Cuban issues, the presence of which in San Fernando would be difficult to account for), with the same surcharge impressed sideways. The following are listed:—

- 2 c., in *red*, on green, blue, lilac, grey-lilac (1876-9).
- 2 c. " " (1880-8).
- 2 c., in *black*, " ultramarine, blue, lilac, grey-lilac, grey
- 3 c., in *red*, on lilac, grey-lilac (1876-9). [(1876-9).
- 3 c., in *black*, on grey-lilac (1876-9).
- 3 c. " " brown, olive-bistre (1880 8).
- 5 c. " " rose (1890-7).

It is curious that so ingenious a person, as the concocter of this scheme must be, should give himself away by making such palpable frauds as the last lot described. It would be interesting to know who is the person in Europe who sent them to the American dealers.

Spanish Guinea.—We learn from the *I. B. J.* that the promised set of stamps has at last made its appearance, either at Berne or in the colony whose name they bear. The design is that of the last Spanish colonials, inscribed "GUINEA ESPAÑOLA—1902" at top.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 5 c., green. | 75 c., lilac. |
| 10 c., blue. | 1 p., rose. |
| 25 c., carmine. | 2 p., bronze-green. |
| 50 c., black-brown. | 5 p., vermilion. |

Uruguay.—We have received the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps in the most recent types and colours, surcharged "OFICIAL," and with two almost square holes punched in each. The stamps are used, and upon the original paper, so that it is evident that the holes were punched in them before they were used; the sides of the holes are curved inwards.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles the current 1 peso Official stamp with the surcharge inverted.

Le C. de T.-P. announces a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, of oblong shape, with large numerals in the centre, "TASA—REPUBLICA O. DEL URUGUAY" above, "CENTESIMOS" below, and a ground of engine-turned work. Perforated.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 c., blue-green. | 4 c., violet. |
| 2 c., carmine. | 10 c., blue. |
| 20 c., orange. | |

Zanzibar.

A REFERENCE LIST, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINOR VARIETIES.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 32.)

* * * *

SINCE the first portion of this article appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for July, I have received from the Post Office of India full particulars of the various consignments of stamps, etc., supplied to Zanzibar, and I print the same in full herewith:—

“OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,
“CALCUTTA, the 31st July, 1902.

“GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 5th June last, to the address of Mr. E. A. Doran, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, on the subject of Zanzibar stamps surcharged on Indian. I have the honour to furnish, in the accompanying list, information as to the dates and face values of the various consignments of Indian postage stamps, etc., supplied to the Zanzibar Government, and as to the quantities of stamps, etc., of each denomination of which these consignments were made up.

“I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
“Your most obedient servant,
“W. D. COWELL,
“Assistant Director-General.
“MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.”

Statement showing the quantities, face values, and dates of supply of Indian postage stamps, etc., supplied to the Zanzibar Government:—

On 10th November, 1895.

Denominations.	Reams.	Packets.	Loose.
½ anna post cards	3	—	—
½ ” Reply post cards	3	8	4
½ ” wrappers	2	66	3
1 ” ”	8	23	5
1 ” foreign post cards	13	—	—
1 ” ” Reply post cards	5	13	4
½ ” envelopes	14	5	1
½ ” square envelopes	1	15	—
1 ” envelopes	3	—	—
1 ” square envelopes	—	30	—
2 annas Registration, A size	3	26	7
2 ” ” B ”	1	—	—
2½ ” envelopes (old)	8	1	7
2 ” ” (new)	1	—	—

Face value, Rs. 30,149 13 as. 1 p.

	Sheets.	Labels.
½ anna stamps	22	177
9 pies ”	—	73
1 anna ”	20	214
1½ ” ”	57	171
2 annas ”	17	205
2½ ” ”	13	234
3 ” ”	32	196
4 ” ”	30	181
6 ” ”	11	161
8 ” ”	18	226
12 ” ”	12	193
1 rupee ”	24	137
2 rupees ”	9	78
3 ” ”	9	76
5 ” ”	9	81

In December, 1895.

	Sheets.	Labels.
½ anna stamps	103	—
1 ” ”	100	—
1½ ” ”	50	—
2 annas ”	75	—
2½ ” ”	125	—
4 ” ”	10	—
6 ” ”	5	—
8 ” ”	5	—
2 rupees ”	2	—
3 ” ”	2	—
5 ” ”	2	—

240 = 1 sheet
320 = 1 sheet
240 = 1 sheet
96 = 1 sheet

Face value, Rs. 14,032 8 as.

In April, 1896.

	Reams.	Packets.
½ anna Inland post cards	2	—
½ ” ” Reply post cards	2	—
1 ” foreign post cards	14	—
1 ” ” Reply post cards	8	—
2 annas Registration envelopes, A size	8	—
2 ” ” B ”	6	—
2½ ” envelopes	10	—
½ anna wrappers	4	—
1 ” ”	10	—

Face value, Rs. 78,000 10 as.

In July, 1896.

	Sheets.	Labels.
½ anna stamps	41	—
1 ” ”	44	—
1½ ” ”	42	—
2 annas ”	41	—
2½ ” ”	62	—

240 = 1 sheet

Face value, Rs. 5,467 8 as.

In December, 1896.

	Sheets.	Labels.
½ anna stamps	8	80
1 ” ”	16	160
1½ ” ”	16	160
2 annas ”	16	160
2½ ” ”	8	80
3 ” ”	8	80
4 ” ”	8	80
6 ” ”	6	80
8 ” ”	8	80
12 ” ”	8	80
1 rupee ”	4	40

240 = 1 sheet
320 = 1 sheet
240 = 1 sheet

Face value, Rs. 6,625.

I give the foregoing list as I received it, but I will ignore the post cards, envelopes, and wrappers, as I am not now dealing with them.

Reducing the sheets of stamps to single specimens, I find the numbers to be as follows:—

	Nov. 10, 1895.	Dec., 1895.	April, 1896.	July, 1896.	Dec., 1896.	Total.
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna ...	5,457	24,000	9,840	9,840	2,000	51,137
9 pies ...	73	—	—	—	—	73
1 anna ...	5,014	24,000	9,840	10,560	4,000	53,414
$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	13,851	12,000	9,840	10,080	4,000	49,771
2 annas ...	4,285	18,000	9,840	9,840	4,000	45,965
$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	3,354	30,000	14,760	14,760	2,000	64,874
3 „ ...	7,876	—	5,400	—	2,000	15,276
4 „ ...	7,381	2,400	7,200	—	2,000	18,981
6 „ ...	4,321	1,600	6,720	—	2,000	14,641
8 „ ...	4,546	1,200	7,200	—	2,000	14,946
12 „ ...	3,073	—	7,200	—	2,000	12,273
1 rupee ...	5,897	—	7,200	—	1,000	14,097
2 rupees ...	942	192	4,800	—	—	5,934
3 „ ...	940	192	4,800	—	—	5,932
5 „ ...	945	192	4,800	—	—	5,937

From the above totals have to be deducted the following numbers, shown in *The London Philatelist*, vol. vi. p. 257, to have been transferred in November and December, 1895, and February, 1896, to British East Africa:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	11,040	6 a.	1,960
1 a.	11,280	8 a.	1,960
$1\frac{1}{2}$ a.	12,200	12 a.	1,000
2 a.	9,200	1 r.	3,200
$2\frac{1}{2}$ a.	13,200	2 r.	392
3 a.	2,560	3 r.	392
4 a.	3,400	5 r.	392

Leaving the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	40,097	6 a.	12,681
1 a.	42,134	8 a.	12,986
$1\frac{1}{2}$ a.	37,571	12 a.	11,273
2 a.	36,765	1 r.	10,897
$2\frac{1}{2}$ a.	51,674	2 r.	5,542
3 a.	12,716	3 r.	5,540
4 a.	15,581	5 r.	5,545

as the total number of Indian stamps that can have been overprinted "Zanzibar."

A curious thing that strikes one in the above list is the inclusion, in the consignment of November, 1895, of seventy-three 9 pies stamps, a value I have never heard of in connection with Zanzibar; I doubt very much if they were ever overprinted, and am quite unable to account for their having been sent there.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

In the first part of my article I gave approximate dates for *five* different printings, which I obtained from various records made at the time; to these must be added a *sixth* printing, on or after December, 1896, on the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 1 rupee inclusive.

Size of sheets.

In giving the number on each sheet of the Indian stamps, I stated (*M. J.*, July, p. 12) that the large stamps were in panes of twenty stamps, 4×5 . This should be twenty-four stamps, 4×6 ; four panes (ninety-six stamps) to the sheet.

* * *

Errors, with "Zanzibar."

I noted (*M. J.*, July, p. 14) that as a minor variety some of the letters, "d," had serifs on both sides at top. The Rev. W. N. Usher kindly writes and suggests, "But is not this an inverted 'p,' and so in a sense a double error?"

On examining my stamps I am inclined to think Mr. Usher is right, and we must therefore make another heading.

(d 2) Inverted "p" used for "b,"

and include in it those values to which I had put a small "2," viz:—

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 6, and 8 annas.

* * *

Broken "p" used for "n" in "Zanzibar"

(*M. J.*, July, p. 15).

Mr. J. W. Jones has shown me the 1 rupee, *green and carmine*, with this variety.

* * *

I have had sent to me for examination a 1 anna, *slate-blue*, of the issue of February, 1899, with the multiple watermark, and surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$," in *red* (as Type 17, *M. J.*, August). This variety must, I consider, be a forgery, as we know of no provisional issue later than January, 1897.

* * *

Variety. Two dots on the second "a."

Having examined some blocks of stamps, I am now able to fix the position of this variety.

It is the fifth stamp from the left in the bottom row of the lower pane only of each sheet. I have seen a corresponding portion of the upper pane, and the modified "a" is not in it.

* * *

Issue listed as of February, 1899, with the multiple watermark.

Dr. E. Diena kindly sends me some specimens of different values with this watermark and bearing dates from May 22nd to November 5th, 1898. The issue was, therefore, much earlier than I had noted, and until we know of an earlier date we can list it under *May, 1898.*

The Stamps of Tonga.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 37.)

* * * *

III.

4d. on 1d., 12,720 printed, 6,960 sold.
8d. on 2d., 3,360 ,, 2,640 ,,

The Surcharged Four Pence and Eight Pence.

ON November, 1891, the rate of postage to England, *vid* San Francisco, was reduced to 4d., and it was deemed advisable to provide stamps of the respective values of 4d. and 8d. Mr. Basil Thomson informs me that he had a supply of the 1d. and 2d. stamps sent to New Zealand to be surcharged with the new values required. He thinks that they were sent to the General Post Office, Wellington, but may possibly have been sent to Messrs. Wilsons and Horton, of Auckland, who did all the Government printing for Tonga at that time. This latter view, I consider, is very probably correct, as, although I have all the New Zealand records from 1890 to 1893, there is no mention of any such surcharge having been printed at the stamp-printing office, Wellington. Judging from the crude printing of a Tongan *Government Gazette* of 1898 in my possession, I should consider it extremely improbable that any local press was capable of doing the work, except by surcharging the stamps singly.

Under date November 10th, 1891, the following entry occurs in column A of the Annex to the Interim Report:—

“ 106 sheets 1d. stamps, surcharged 4d., increased value £1 per sheet	£750 0 0
28 sheets 2d. stamps, surcharged 8d., increased value £3 per sheet	420 0 0”

The Commissioners noted that as these stamps appeared to be entered for the first time, the matter of “increased value” might be fictitious, and the stamps might represent full value of 4d. and 8d.

I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the entry was perfectly honest and straightforward, but two blunders were made in the calculations as to the increased value of the 4d. stamps. One hundred and six sheets increased £1 each in value would amount to \$530, not \$750 as entered; while, as a matter of fact, the actual increase of 3d. per stamp would amount to 30s. per sheet of 120, or \$795. The increased value of the 8d. stamps is correctly calculated.

The numbers thus printed, taking the number of sheets given in the entry, and not the increased value debited, were 12,720 of the 4d., and 3,360 of the 8d. *Vindict's Philatelic Monthly* for August, 1893, stated that there were only 4,000 4d. and 2,500 8d. issued.

In *The London Philatelist* for December, 1893, it was stated, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., that the following were the exact numbers printed and sold:—

Unless the remainders unissued on the introduction of the definitive stamps of those respective values in November, 1892, were destroyed—and I have no record as to any such destruction—neither of the numbers given can be taken as correctly stating the actual quantity sold. The present market value of the stamps in question strongly points to the probability of an additional quantity of the 8d. at least having been printed; and in view of the special efforts that were being made just at this time to meet the wishes of sundry dealers, it would be reasonable to suppose that the numbers entered by Mr. Campbell formed only that portion of the printing which was intended for postal use, the unrecorded balance being held for the same purposes as the 205,000 stamps previously “specially printed.”

The stamps appropriated for the purpose of creating the new values were the carmine-rose 1d. and mauve 2d., perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and, without doubt, they were some of the printing of 16th June, 1887. Having been already debited in the stock book at their original face value, it only remained for Mr. Campbell to debit himself with the increased values of 3d. and 6d. respectively. The new values were overprinted in large block letters, in two lines, in *black*. The Four Pence is found both with and without a period after “PENCE.” The latter variety occurs in Nos. 69, 70, and 119, all on second pane. I do not know whether this variety occurs on the first pane, but if so it must be on either 5, 6, 17, or 18, as I have seen a pane complete with the exception of those numbers. The Eight Pence always has the period. The watermark is N Z and Star, and the perforation $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The overprinting was done by means of a forme containing 120 repetitions of the surcharge.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue II. 10th November, 1891. The 1d. and 2d. stamps of Issue I. (b), overprinted with new value in two lines. Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

“FOUR PENCE.” in *black*, on 1d., carmine-rose.
“EIGHT PENCE.” in *black*, on 2d., mauve.

Variety, without period.

“FOUR PENCE” in *black*, on 1d., carmine-rose.

IV.

The "Star"-surcharged One Penny and Two Pence.

The value of a quantity of 1d. and 2d. stamps having been quadrupled by the surcharges raising them to 4d. and 8d. respectively, there was some danger that a way might be opened for the fraudulent overprinting of unused stamps of similar values in the hands of unscrupulous persons. As it was necessary to continue the use of the rose 1d. and mauve 2d. stamps, Mr. Campbell adopted the expedient of marking those issued subsequently to the overprinted 4d. and 8d. stamps in such a manner that they could be distinguished from those of enhanced values. The 1d. and 2d. stamps were therefore overprinted with a black Star placed in the lower left and upper right angles respectively.

I have seen an official communication in which Mr. Campbell stated that these Star-surcharged stamps were issued on the 23rd November, 1891, and withdrawn on the 10th November, 1892, the date of issue of the new series.

Varieties of the 1d. are catalogued with three or four Stars, and I have heard of copies with even a larger supply of asteroids, but have not seen any such celestial articles. I have also recently been informed by Mr. C. J. Phillips that there are two types of the Star. If the overprint was applied to whole sheets or panes by means of a "forme" in Tonga, the occurrence of a variety of Star would not be very remarkable, but if the work was done in Auckland, or even locally by means of a hand-stamp, surcharging the stamps singly, I should be inclined to doubt the authenticity of the variety. Unfortunately I have no information as to where the printing of the Star was done.

I have only seen copies perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but as some of the stamps perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ were still in stock, it is quite possible that this variety may be found with the Star surcharge.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue III. 23rd November, 1891. The 1d. and 2d. stamps of Issue I. (a), overprinted with two Stars in black. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1d., carmine-rose.
2d., mauve.

Variety, with three Stars.

1d., carmine-rose.

Variety, with four Stars.

1d., carmine-rose.

V.

The Sixpence, Orange.

In the series of 1892, described in the next chapter, there was no Sixpence value. Whether this was due to an oversight, or to the existence of a sufficient stock of that value of the 1886 series, I cannot say. How-

ever, prior to the receipt of the new stamps, and while negotiations were still pending as to their designs, etc., Mr. Alex. Campbell wrote to Mr. Gray, on the 10th June, 1892:—

"I have the honour to request that you will kindly have printed, and forwarded to this office, at your earliest convenience, 10,000 sixpenny (6d.) Tongan Postage Stamps. The colour of same to be Deep Yellow, or Orange.

"Thanking you in anticipation, etc."

I have no record from the New Zealand Postal Department of any further communications regarding this order, with the exception of the following letter of acknowledgment, dated 15th August, 1892:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, advising the despatch of one parcel containing a supply of Tongan 6d. stamps printed in Orange.

"The stamps were received in due course, and I now beg to inclose the sum of 16s., being the cost of printing.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"(Signed) ALEX. M. CAMPBELL,

"The Secretary,

"General Post Office,

"Wellington."

"Chief Postmaster."

Under the same date, 15th August, 1892, the Interim Report contains an entry in column A—

"10,000 orange stamps, 6d.—\$540."

Column B gives the number as 10,080, and the value \$1,260, and the deficiency of \$720 is debited to Mr. Campbell.

In the schedule of Tongan stamps printed, furnished me by the New Zealand Printing and Stationery Department, the latter number (10,080) is given for "6d., yellow," but curiously enough, the date shown is "Feb. 18." This is evidently an error, for July was doubtless the month in which the printing took place, the order only having left Tonga on the 10th of June.

10,080 stamps would form eighty-four sheets of 120. As Mr. Campbell only debited himself with \$540 worth, or thirty-six sheets, this number was probably set apart for postal use proper, while the balance was probably reserved for sale in a cancelled condition at a nominal price.

As no mention of a new design was made in the order, the printer apparently took it for granted that the existing plate (1886 series) was to be used, and this course was followed. No reason was assigned for the change of colour from the original blue, and as that colour had not apparently been chosen for any of the proposed new series, the selection of an entirely different colour could not have been influenced by any consideration of the possibility of confusion. Still, I do not think that the change was decided upon from any "philatelic" motive.

As usual, the new Sixpence was printed on the paper watermarked N Z and Star, and the perforation was $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Prior to ceasing to hold office, Mr. A. M. Campbell, in furnishing a list of dates of issues of Tongan stamps, assigned 15th August, 1892, as the date of issue of the Sixpence, orange.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue IV. 15th August, 1892. Type of the same value of Issue I. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

6d., orange.

VI.

The 1892 Series.

Mr. Basil Thomson was commissioned in August, 1890, to set in order the affairs of the kingdom, which had become considerably disarranged by the deportation of the Prime Minister, the Honourable and Reverend Shirley Waldemar Baker.

In his book *The Diversions of a Prime Minister*, Mr. Thomson says:—

"Two months had now elapsed since my arrival, and, but for the Customs dues, we were still existing upon credit. To retain the wavering loyalty of our civil servants we had paid them a month's salary, and had given a public assurance that the arrears due to them by our predecessors would be dealt with by Parliament. With the remnant of our slender balance we had paid a quarter of our liabilities to merchants in New Zealand and Sydney—some £1,500—so as to restore our credit abroad; but we had now to depend solely upon the arrears of the poll-tax for our current expenses. Before all things I was resolved not to negotiate a loan, and so exchange one set of liabilities for another, besides setting my colleagues a dangerous example which they were sure to follow in future times of financial embarrassment. It was better to let our creditors wait, and silence them by doling out instalments from time to time. I must now make a disgraceful confession. Among the letters in the Postmaster's office were a number from firms in England and America which deal in postage stamps, some of which had enclosed considerable sums of money. The Treasury was in dire straits, and a sum of £200 well worth a sacrifice of self-respect. We determined to change our stamps. The change could be effected for £40, and the sale of our old stamps, thus enhanced in value, would bring us in £200 or more. I have since heard that a year later the Government of Costa Rica descended to the same disreputable expedient, but I believe I may fairly take to myself the discredit of being the first to devise the scheme."



The model of the Tongiaki—the craft in which the Tongans of old made their voyages, now long obsolete—carved by King George Tubou I. at the age of 90, for the new issue of stamps.

sets forth that His Majesty's Cabinet having formally approved of a new issue of postage stamps, and having delegated the duty of selecting the designs to the Chief Postmaster and Assistant Premier, designs had been duly approved, and the following instructions ought to be minutely followed by the engraver:—

"Of the two designs annexed, No. 1 is for the 'One Penny' and 'Two Pence,' and No. 2 for the 'Sixpence' and 'One Shilling.'"

"The colours are to be as follows:—

"'One Penny'—Dark Blue as under,

(Indigo)

"'Two Pence'—Light Red as under,

{ Victoria }
1/- 1/-
{ One Shilling }

"'Sixpence'—Green as under,

(Sap Green)

"'One Shilling'—Yellow as under,

(Cadmium Orange)

"The letters on all the stamps are left to the engraver. They should conform as far as possible to those on the New Zealand stamps.

"The engraver should take especial care to preserve the relative 'values' of tone in both designs.

"What is in the design should be richly engraved, but not a line more than appears in the design, and above all no ornamentation. What is omitted in the design was purposely omitted.

"(Note.—The groundwork of No. 1 is only indicated, and is left to the engraver.)

"The engraving to be deep and fine, while preserving the 'tones.' The present Tongan stamp may be compared with the New Zealand Postcard to exemplify the difference between the two styles.

New
Tongan Stamp Zealand
Two pence. Stamp
id.

"The new stamps should approach as nearly as possible to the New Zealand Postcard in fineness of engraving."

Mr. Basil Thomson informs me that he took a special photograph of

the king in profile for one of the designs. Other special preparations were made for designs, amongst which may be particularly noted a beautiful model of the old Tongan sailing canoe, called Tongiaki, now quite obsolete, which old King George carved with his own hands. This model was photographed, and a copy (kindly lent by Mr. Thomson) is here reproduced.

Following immediately upon these instructions, Mr. Alex. M. Campbell wrote to the Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington, on the 25th November, 1890:—

"The Government of Tonga having decided upon a new issue of Postage Stamps, I have been instructed to ask if you

Some philatelic papers, quoting this passage, appear to have considered that it referred either to the "4d. and 8d. overprinted, or to the "Star-surcharged" series. Mr. Thomson, however, informs me that he referred to the series about to be described.

Amongst the records at present available in the New Zealand Post Office, almost the first is a memorandum, dated 21st November, 1890, addressed to the Chief Postmaster, Tonga, and signed "Basil H. Thomson, Assistant Premier." This memorandum

* Mr. Basil Thomson tells me that, not being a collector himself, he did not take much interest in the subject, and was surprised as well as amused by the storm of obloquy that he provoked by his naive confessions in the *Diversions*.

will kindly allow the engraving of the new die and printing of the stamps to be done by the officers of your Department.

"In anticipation of your kindly agreeing to the request of my Government, I have taken the liberty of enclosing designs and instructions to the Engraver and Printer.

"The number of stamps required would be—

10,000 Penny,
10,000 Two Penny,
6,000 Six Penny, and
6,000 One Shilling.

"Thanking you in anticipation, etc."

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Gray communicated with Mr. A. E. Cousins and Messrs. Bock and Co. (who had dissolved partnership), asking them to submit tenders for engraving the dies. On the 26th January, 1901, Mr. Cousins wrote the following:—

"Memo. to the

"SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your memo. of 23rd inst., I beg to submit the undermentioned tender for engraving the new issue of stamps for the Tongan Government (1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.), 4 finished dies for the sum of £140; all dies to be hardened; and if favoured with the order, should prefer having a photo or a more decided copy of the head.

"I remain, sir,

"Your obedient servant,
"(Sgd.) ALFRED E. COUSINS."

Messrs. Bock and Co. also quoted £140 for engraving the two sets of dies in accordance with the specifications.

Mr. Gray also made inquiries of the Government Printer as to the cost of electrotyping the four dies and of printing, gumming, and perforating sheets of 120 stamps at per 100 impressions.

On the 6th February, 1891, Mr. Gray wrote to Mr. Campbell:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th November last with reference to the engraving, etc., of four dies for the new issue of postage stamps decided upon by your Government, and enclosing designs and instructions for the guidance of the engraver and printer.

"As we have no engraver on the staff of the Department, tenders were invited for engraving the dies, and two offers, each for £140, were received. This sum is considered to be the maximum price, but I dare say it would be possible to effect a reduction. The electrotypes will cost £4 each set, the printing, gumming, and perforating 16s. 8d. per 100 sheets, and the stamp paper 10s. per 100 sheets.

"It has been pointed out by one of the tenderers that in order to produce really good results in respect of the 1d. and 2d. dies, it is essential that a photograph or more decided copy of the king's head should be supplied.

"I should mention that the tenders received are from the persons who have hitherto done the Department's engraving satisfactorily. The Postmaster-General will only be too pleased to carry out your wishes, and will take care that every attention is given to your requirements. You will perhaps inform me by return mail whether a tender should be accepted, and the work put in hand."

Mr. Basil Thomson having calculated the cost of changing the stamps at £40 and the prospective profit at £200, it must have come somewhat as a shock to find that the cost of engraving, electrotyping, and printing the new issue would nearly equal the total estimated revenue. Consequently, it is hardly surprising that on receipt of Mr. Gray's letter, the project should be temporarily abandoned. Mr. Campbell wrote on the 14th March, 1891:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 375 A, of the 6th ulto., intimating that the cost of the dies for the proposed new issue of Tongan stamps will be about £140; and while thanking you for your great kindness

in making the necessary inquiries, I regret that the financial position of the country will not at present allow of that expenditure. Will you kindly return the designs to this office?

"Again thanking you for your kindness, etc."

Mr. Gray complied with the request contained in this letter, and on the 18th May Mr. Campbell acknowledged the receipt of the designs for the proposed new issue of Tongan stamps, and again expressed his thanks for the great trouble that had been taken in the matter.

However, the year had hardly drawn to a close when the project was revived, and on the 31st December, 1891, the Chief Postmaster, Mr. Alex. M. Campbell, wrote to the Secretary to the General Post Office, Wellington:—

"Adverting to your letter, No. 375 A, of the 6th February last, and mine of the 14th March last, No. 914, re new issue of Tongan Postage Stamps, I have the honour to inform you that the matter has been reconsidered by my Government, and a new issue has been decided upon.

"Having, in your letter above referred to, very kindly offered to assist this department in getting the work executed, I have taken the liberty of enclosing herewith designs of the new stamps with instructions to the engravers and printers.

"Will you kindly see that the work is put in hand as soon as possible and at as reasonable price as is consistent with good workmanship?

"The quantity of stamps required is:—

25,000 1d.
25,000 2d.
25,000 4d.
25,000 8d.
25,000 1s.

"Thanking you for your kindness in this matter, etc."

Mr. Campbell submitted with this letter certain directions regarding the designs of the required stamps, of which the following is a copy:—

DIRECTIONS.

One Penny Stamp, Design marked A, Coat of Arms in the centre.

When the word "British" appears the word *Tonga* to be substituted, and *Huleaga o Toga* to appear in place of the words "North Borneo" on the circular band.

1d. to appear in each of the top corners.

On the lower part of the circular band the word *Postage* to be engraved as in design.

On the same place where "cents 6 cents" is shown in design the words *Peni e taha* to be engraved.

Otherwise the design to be adhered to.

Colour of one penny stamp to be same as that marked "I" in accompanying sheet.

Four Penny Stamp. Same design as penny stamp, but in top corners the figure 4d. to be substituted for "1d.", and the words *Peni e Pa* to be substituted for "Peni e taha."

Colour of stamp to be the same as that marked "III." in accompanying sheet.

Two Penny Stamp. The King's Head (as per engraving) to be substituted for the Coat of Arms.

The figure 2d. in each top corner and the words *Peni e ua* on the space where "cents 6 cents" appears in design.

Otherwise the design to be same as described for the one penny stamp.

Colour of stamp to be the same as that marked "II."

Eight Penny Stamp. To be same design as the two penny stamp, but the figure 8d. in each top corner, and the words *Peni e valu* substituted for "Peni e ua."

Colour of this stamp to be same as that marked "IV."

One Shilling Stamp. Same design as eight penny stamp, but the figure 1s. in each top corner, and the words *Silini e Iaha* substituted for the words "Peni e valu."

Colour of stamp to be same as that marked "V."

I.
New South Wales Postage. The one penny stamps to be of the same colour as this.
One Hundred Years Six Pence.

II.
Bahamas Five Shillings. The two penny stamps to be of the same colour as this.

III.
Bahamas One Pound. The four penny stamps to be of the same colour as this.

IV.
Bahamas Six Pence. The eight penny stamps to be of the same colour as this.

V.
Western Australia Two Pence. The one shilling stamps to be of the same colour as this.

Specifications were submitted to the engravers, Mr. A. E. Cousins and Messrs. Bock and Co., and on the 1st February, 1892, the former wrote to the Secretary, G.P.O. :-

"In answer to your memo. of January 29th, I beg to submit my price for engraving the '5 Steel Dies, 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. for Tonga,' according to specifications sent, for the sum of £35 (Thirty-five pounds) each.

"If intrusted with the work will use my best abilities to turn out a satisfactory job."

Bock and Co. also tendered to perform the work for a similar sum.

On the 11th February, Mr. Gray accepted Mr. Cousins' tender, and requested him to call on the 13th instant to sign the bond, etc.

The following is a copy of the instrument referred to :-

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 13th day of February, 1892, between ALFRED ERNEST COUSINS, 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, Tonga*, and deliver to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand within five months from the date hereof, *five dies in hardened steel*, in accordance with the specifications hereto attached, for the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, at the rate of *thirty-five pounds* for each die. *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 of the complete delivery of the dies as provided by the said specifications, upon the said Alfred Ernest Cousins declaring that he has delivered to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand 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 further 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*." (Signed) ALFRED E. COUSINS.
"I aforesaid, on the date above written, in the presence of" (Signed) J. C. WILLIAMSON." Seal.

Mr. Cousins found the coat-of-arms in the design submitted to him rather small, and applied to the Post Office, Wellington, for a larger copy. The official letter-paper has a coat-of-arms embossed on it, and one of these was cut out and sent to Mr. Cousins, but it was of the same size as that already in his possession. The Chief Postmaster at Auckland was then asked by wire to obtain the loan of a larger specimen from Messrs. Donald and Edenborough of Auckland,* and on the 19th February, 1892, an enlarged design was procured and forwarded to Wellington.

(To be continued.)

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

IN a German stamp organ I saw recently a curious item, which may be of interest to those collectors who make a speciality of obliterations. It appears that the Austrian stamps from 1850 to somewhere in the sixties are to be found with the obliteration "ALBA." These stamps were used in the Hungarian town Stuhlweissenburg; the old Roman name of that town being "Alba Regia," the abbreviation "ALBA" was used. It is no doubt a fact that this is the only case of postage stamps being obliterated in the middle of the nineteenth century by a stamp bearing the Roman name of the place.

* * *

ONE point in the eternal Eastern Question has been settled in a manner quite befitting the dignity that right-minded persons attach to Philately. On July 1st Crete entered the International Postal Union in no half-hearted way, for the little island has accepted also the arrangement concerning money orders, the agreement relating to the exchange of postal parcels, and the system that provides for payment of goods on their delivery by the postman. These three agreements were signed in Washington on June 15th, 1897. The step taken by Crete has not been gained without some little trouble on the part of the Cretans, for at no distant date the French, Austrian, and Italian post offices established in the island will have to be suppressed.

* * *

THE idea of having one series of stamps for use all over the world has been raised again lately on the Continent. The little that can be said in favour of the idea is outweighed greatly by the difficulties that cannot be avoided in estimating the rates of exchange between the various countries. Faddists might leave the world even the variety afforded by the stamps that come from the ends of the earth. The postage stamp is a modest and most useful feature of national life. The authorities would do a good work if they would simplify the means of sending small sums of money,

* This firm ran a small steamer, the *Janet Nichol*, to Tonga and Samoa at irregular intervals, and therefore were known to have commercial relations with the place; hence the application to them for a copy of the arms.

say from one shilling to ten shillings, by issuing some handy form of international postal order that could be sent at no great outlay. I suppose the vested interests of the bankers would be hurt by such an innovation; still, the greatest good of the greatest number ought to be considered before all "vested interests." The present system of international money orders is rather expensive, while it possesses the peculiarity of never seeming to be in force with the very country to which I happen to wish to send a few shillings.

* * *

A BERLIN journal says that a letter in an uninjured condition was found recently in a fish's belly. This is by no means an isolated case. About fifteen years ago a whale was stranded on the southern coast of France; the animal was cut up in more than one way, and "News from the Interior" was forthcoming in a very literal sense, for inside the whale there were found several hundreds of letters in a sack belonging to a steamer destined for Guadeloupe and shipwrecked on the voyage. The letters in question were despatched to their destinations with the addition of the remark "Delayed by accident to ship." No further details were given; otherwise the rescued letters would have acquired no little interest. A good story comes from Sicily. Inside a dolphin which was caught on the Sicilian coast there was found a letter addressed to a lady in Paris. The letter had been written by a Frenchman to his wife while he was on shipboard; taking a turn round the ship before "turning in" for the night, he managed to let the letter drop overboard. Fortunately there happened to be an accommodating dolphin at hand, the letter was taken care of and given up only with the dolphin's life. And yet there are unfeeling persons who read my story and say "Rats."

* * *

THE experiment of issuing little books of 2 c. stamps has turned out well in the United States, and the authorities have been asked to issue books of other values. It is said that about 20,000 of these books are sold daily. This is by no means a great number if one reflects that the 2 cents stamp is used in such quantities; in fact, it was estimated that the sale of these books of stamps would be 100,000 a day, and provision was made accordingly.

* * *

How many collectors have noticed that the little cross on the top of the royal crown of Hungary slopes towards the left? Its position has been ascribed to various causes; one illustrated journal said recently that the cross had been knocked sideways in battle; somebody else said that it was a sign of servitude imposed by Charles VI. as the result of an Hungarian insurrection, and that after Maria Theresa had put the cross into its original upright position it began to slope again after the Revolution of 1849. M. Maury has solved the question by applying to M. de Blochowski, who is learned in such matters, and the following details received from the latter ought to settle the matter once for all. The "St. Stephen's Crown," or royal crown of Hungary, has on its top a cross which slopes to the left simply because the

bolt and nut which hold the cross in its place have worn away in the course of centuries and the authorities did not wish to renew the fastening. Hence the number of legends that has sprung up around the sloping cross. It is scarcely likely that Charles VI. would fix the cross in such a position, for the crown was to be worn by himself and his successors. Again, Maria Theresa did not make the cross stand erect, for in her portraits the empress is seen for the most part wearing the crown with the sloping cross. When Kossuth fled before the imperial armies in 1849, he buried the coronation insignia and the crown itself on a hill near to Orsova on the Danube. A peasant found them, and the thankful Hungarians built a memorial chapel on the spot.

This crown is called also "the iron crown of Hungary," because there is hidden in the gold a thin band of iron, which, it is stated, was made out of one of the nails taken from the cross. This crown was worn for the first time by Agilolph in 591, and centuries later by Charlemagne and by Charles V. The Hungarians have the deepest respect for this crown, which has its own castle and guards, and it is the object of imposing ceremonies on the rare occasions on which it is exhibited to the public gaze.

* * *

THE *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* learns that the Bulgarian authorities have run to earth a party of swindlers, who have succeeded in robbing both the Bulgarian Exchequer and Philatelists for some long time. This unusual syndicate was formed for the deliberate purpose of producing false postage stamps in great quantity, and the forgeries were sold by agents of the syndicate to numerous retailers of stamps in Bulgaria. Many arrests have been made in connection with the affair, and it is a curious fact that almost without exception the persons arrested belong either to the leading families, or at least to the better-class families, in Bulgaria. The moving spirit of this band of swindlers seems to have been a certain Bukovsky, a captain of artillery. This enterprising man was apprehended recently. He confessed to having stolen from the laboratory attached to the Arsenal of Artillery, in Sofia, the necessary means for making photographs of the stamps, and then for printing them. The forgeries were made so cleverly that it was impossible to distinguish them from the original stamps. The loss to the State is said to be thousands of francs. The exact amount is not known. (What have Philatelists to say about this?)

* * *

ASSISTED by the Danish General Post Office the Philatelic Club of Copenhagen held a Postal and Stamp Exhibition, confined to members. No prizes were offered, and large special collections were not allowed to compete. The exhibition was open from August 31st to September 7th.

* * *

THE Danish Parliament approved recently of a proposal to increase the salaries of the post office employees. In order to raise the extra money required, it is intended to increase the postage upon

town and country letters from 4 and 5 öre to 8 and 10 öre respectively; while the charge upon post office orders "payment on receipt" is to be raised from 12 to 15 öre. As the Bill will no doubt be passed, we may expect to see new Danish postage stamps of 15 öre.

* * *

It is just a question of time as to when the postal system of the little Grand Duchy of Finland will be swallowed up in that of the Russian Empire. Some of our readers may therefore be glad to have the following details concerning Finland's postal service. For postal objects Finland is divided into eleven districts, of which ten are each under a Postal Inspector, while the eleventh district, that of the capital Helsingfors, is managed by the authorities of the central post office. At the end of 1900 Finland possessed 1,016 post offices, of which forty-two were attached to railway stations; these railway post offices form of themselves a distinct district under a Railway Post Office Inspector. The staff of the postal system amounted to 2,600 persons, of whom only 400 were females. This is rather surprising, seeing that female labour plays such a leading part in the Finnish banks and offices generally.

* * *

LAST June 20th the Japanese postal system celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the country having joined the International Postal Union in 1877. In 1871 the first Japanese stamps were issued by the Government in Tokio; in 1873 the private posts were abolished, and the conveyance of letters was declared to be a State monopoly, a uniform rate of postage was introduced, and thenceforward printed matter, samples, registered letters, and letters containing money were conveyed. In 1875 the post office money order was introduced, and the Post Office Savings Bank was started. That year, 1875, saw the birth of the International Postal Union, and Japan announced in 1876 that it wished to be represented at the next Postal Congress in Paris. Of course, as Japan developed its postal system, the foreign post offices in the country had to be closed; thus the British offices were closed in 1879 and the French in 1880. At this moment Japan has 4,279 post offices, and during 1900 dealt with 725 million home letters and with the receipt and despatch of 10½ million foreign letters. The parcel post was founded in 1892, and has grown in proportion as the Japanese railway system has been developed; thus in 1900 7,600,000 parcels were despatched by the home service, and the parcel intercourse with abroad was 15,000 pieces. The returns for the official year 1890-1 were receipts £1,936,977, and expenditure £1,852,093, which left a profit of £84,884. This profit would have been still greater were it not for the great outlay made on the telephone service.

* * *

A CYCLE postal service which was established at Spalding some time ago to serve a district remote from the railway has now been followed by the Lincoln Post Office giving a rural letter-carrier a

motor-tricycle on which to work the Scotter and Scotton districts from Lincoln. If the experiment succeeds a motor service is likely to become general.

* * *

THE July issue of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina* contained on its first page the portrait of Herr Albert Heer, an esteemed client and old correspondent of our publishers, and one of the leading Philatelists in Buenos Ayres, where he had lived for more than twenty years after leaving Switzerland. On August 3rd Herr Heer died somewhat unexpectedly, and Philately in the Argentine Republic has suffered a severe loss, as Herr Heer was a collector on a grand scale. He collected stamps from all quarters, but with a leaning towards those of the British Colonies.

* * *

JUST a word of warning. A certain "E. Wessler," of Gex, a little town in Ain, in France, eleven miles west of Geneva, is making marvellous offers in stamps. There is no person of that name at Gex, but the handwriting bears a striking resemblance to that of Adrien Champion, who won recently unenviable fame by selling cleverly made forgeries of rare stamps. Champion has tried various names. In London he was "Bauche," etc. His "clients" need only to remember that good stamps are not to be had wholesale at dirt-cheap prices.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—H. JENNINGS-WHITE.

Hon. Vice-President—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—

W. B. AVERY, M. P. CASTLE, J. P., ROBERT EHRENBAUGH,
GORDON SMITH, M. A.

Committee—

LOUIS E. BRADBURY. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
W. G. COOL. W. SIMPSON.
R. FRENZEL. G. R. SUTHERLAND.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM. A. G. WANE.

Countersfeit Expert—

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

Librarian—

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

Honorary Auditors—W. A. BOVES and GEORGE GAFFR.

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

Headquarters for Monthly Meetings—

Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Annual subscription, 5s. No entrance fee. Life membership, £2 2s.

1902. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1902-3.

Oct. 14. Display, "Ceylon and Straits Settlements." W. B. AVERY.
Nov. 11. Display with Notes, "Portugal." ROBERT EHRENBAUGH.
Dec. 9. Display with Notes, "Tasmania." L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

1903.

Jan. 13. Display, "Mauritius." BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.
" Paper, "Joys of Collecting." RUDOLPH MEYER.
" Paper, "The Ideal Philatelic Exhibition."

Feb. 10. Display with Notes, "British East Africa." HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
" Display, "Leeward Islands (used)." H. L. HAYMAN.
" Display and Paper, "Chili." J. E. HEGINBOTTOM.

Mar. 10. Display and Paper, "Greece." THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

April 14. Display and Paper, "Greece." W. DONNING BECKTON.

May 17. Annual Dinner.

" 19. Annual Meeting.

Promises for papers and displays are regarded as conditional. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1902-3.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.
 Vice-Presidents—J. H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.
 Hon. Treasurer—C. H. COOTE, Homefield, Sale.
 Hon. Librarian—J. C. NORTH.
 Hon. Secretary—G. FRED H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall,
 Manchester.
 Asst. Hon. Secretary—J. S. GRE.
 Comptroller—W. GRUNEWALD.
 Committee—R. F. CHANCE, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.

The meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

1902.		SYLLABUS.	
Sept. 26.	Opening Meeting. Paper, "Can the Competitive System at Exhibitions be Improved?" Discussion to follow.	W. D. BECKTON.	
Oct. 3	Auction Lots.		
" 10.	Display with Notes, "Samoa."	J. H. ABBOT.	
" 17.	Auction Lots.		
" 24.	Discussion, "Is it best from a Philatelic point of view to collect identical specimens singly or in blocks?" Affirmative: W. GRUNEWALD. } And others. Negative: C. H. COOTE.		
" 31.	Auction Lots.		
Nov. 7.	Paper, "Sierra Leone."	W. W. MUNN.	
" 14.	Auction Lots.		
" 21.	General Display of Rarities (limited to ten by each member).		
" 28.	Auction Lots.		
Dec. 5.	Paper, "Peru, 1858-73."	G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN.	
" 12.	Auction Lots.		
" 19.	Display with Notes, "Finland."	J. H. ABBOTT.	
Jan. 9.	Discussion, "Should Minor Varieties of Perforations be Collected?" Affirmative: G. B. DUERST. } And others. Negative: J. C. NORTH.	W. D. BECKTON.	
" 16.	Auction Lots.		
" 23.	Paper, "The Stamps of Mecklenburg."	G. B. DUERST.	
" 30.	Auction Lots.		
Feb. 4.	(Wednesday) Annual Dinner, 6.30 p.m.		
" 13.	Auction Lots.		
" 20.	Display with Notes, "Morocco Agencies."	J. C. NORTH.	
" 27.	Auction Lots.		
Mar. 6.	Display with Notes, "Minor Varieties of Holland."	J. H. ABBOTT.	
" 13.	Auction Lots.	R. F. CHANCE.	
" 20.	"Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps." F. J. BRAZLEY, G. F. H. GIBSON, N. HAYWOOD.		
" 27.	Auction Lots.		
April 3.	Paper, "Sicily."	W. D. BECKTON.	

THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in a book-case 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.

Hon. Librarian: J. C. NORTH, 35, S. James' Terrace, Spring Street, Oldham.

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.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

This Club was founded in 1892, and the number of members on August 30, 1902, was 237. Three or four packets are made up for circulation on the 20th of each month, their average aggregate value being £1,550.

The Rules adopted were drawn up by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield. None but responsible collectors are eligible, strict inquiries are instituted in every case, and a Form of Agreement is required to be signed by every applicant before admission. Philatelists living abroad, and those who have no duplicates for disposal, are welcomed. Packets are not kept in circulation for longer than thirteen weeks, and accounts are submitted and sheets returned with the least possible delay.

Copy of Rules, etc., with full information, gladly forwarded on demand.

H. A. SLADE, Secretary.
 INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at Equitable Buildings on July 17th, 1902, the President (Mr. W. Davies) in the chair, and a good number of members present.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The retiring President having addressed the members on the business of the Society for the last year and Philately generally, read the Annual Report, which was received and adopted.

The balance-sheet having been read, was also received, and after some discussion adopted.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1902-3 resulted as follows: President, Mr. D. S. Abraham; Vice-President, Mr. J. Welsh; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. A. J. Derrick; Committee, Messrs. J. Davis, W. Davies, A. S. A. Whelen, and W. T. Littlewood; Auditor, Mr. C. W. Ellis; and after a vote of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting closed.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, Hon. Secretary.

128, RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted to the members at the Annual General Meeting held on July 17th, 1902.

The number of members now on the roll is forty-five town, thirteen corresponding, and one honorary.

The balance at the Society's credit is £12 17s. 3d. The financial difficulty under which the Society laboured for the last twelve months has been practically overcome, although strict economy will have to be practised for another twelve months, after which the Committee hope to be in a position to restore the official journal, *The Australian Philatelist*, to the members.

The thanks of the Society are due to Major Outtrim, Deputy Postmaster-General, for his courtesy in allowing all new issues of the countries comprised in the Postal Union received by him to be exhibited at the meetings.

The exhibition of collections at the meetings of the Society was continued during the year with success, and was instrumental in improving the attendance.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. D. S. Abraham, who has kindly given the use of his offices for the meetings of the Society for the last twelve months; also to Mr. F. Hagen, the publisher of *The Australian Philatelist*, for a free copy of the journal for the Society's library.

Your Committee feel that it is a matter for congratulation that the Victorian Post Office have at last decided upon withdrawing from sale to the public sets of stamps post-marked to order and unnecessary issues, and regret that their endeavour to bring this end about did not have effect much earlier.

In conclusion, your Committee is pleased to report that the Society has regained a satisfactory position, owing greatly to the energy displayed by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Brettschneider), who is untiring in his efforts to advance its interests.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. H. R.—Your Trinidad stamps are no doubt No. 63, showing portions of the word "CROWN," which is water-marked in large letters in the margins of the sheets and across the centre.

M. M. R.—We do not know whether the statement to which you refer is correct or not, but we think it very unlikely that the dies were engraved upon anything softer than steel. In any case the material of the original die would not, we believe, make any difference in the printing from the plates reproduced from it.

F. W. H.—The 3d., lilac, with carmine surcharge, were in sheets of 240, arranged in two panes, one above the other, each pane having ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps. The same was the case with the 3d. of 1884.

C. H.—The impressions from Plate 77 of the 1d., red, may have been issued with the first supply of that type, in 1864, or possibly at the time when they were printed, which is not known, but which must have been earlier. The plate was never approved, but the trial impressions taken when it was made must have been put into the stock. The envelope with a colourless impression is an error, due to two pieces of paper having been put under the press together.

R. R. B.—According to Mr. Basset Hull's paper in the *May* number, Niué (or Savage Island) lies 1,000 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand.

A. C. C.—We are unable to find any account of such a variety as that which you describe, but if the overprint denoted postage to be paid, it is probable that it was intended to be impressed on the letter, as is done in this country at the present day, and was struck upon the stamp by mistake or as an obliteration. The stamps perf. 10 were probably perforated at a local post office or by some private person. We noted some stamps perf. 9 in May last.

FRANK.—(a) Stamps with abnormal postmarks are curiosities of no very great interest, as a rule. In some cases they are very easily obtained, as in your example (b), where the English 1d. placed between two Indian stamps no doubt did not pay any of the postage. (c) Envelopes of letters on which the postage was paid on delivery are of no philatelic value, (d) and the same is the case with franked and unstamped envelopes from South Africa.

R. B.—Many thanks for your letter. The stamps for Niué and Penrhyn have been fully described in recent numbers, which we hope have reached you safely.

P. H. F.—The New Hebrides stamps are included in the volume of the *Imperial Album for Local Stamps*. The New South Wales Hospital Fund stamps are omitted both from the *Album* and from the *Catalogue*, as being only partly postal.

F. E. L.—*Jamaica*: If you mean a 1d. stamp of similar design to the 3d., but inscribed "ONE PENNY—JAMAICA REVENUE," it was used for postage and would be 101, 102, or 103 in the *Catalogue*. We do not know of any stamp corresponding exactly with the description you give. *Sarawak*: The 2 c. on 12 c. with letter "s" smaller than the normal was noted in September, 1899; there are two copies on each sheet. *Shind*: The stamp with an imperfect letter in the surcharge is not of great value.

F. S.—As far as we are aware all the 15 c. of the 1892 issue of St. Pierre and Miquelon are on the crossed-bar paper.

E. W.—We think that your variety of the Govt. Parcel surcharge is only a case whether the top of the letter "L" was broken or failed to print properly.

Page 73.	No. 27a.	Price unused should be	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
	28.	" "	3	6
	29.	" "	0	5
	30.	" "	0	6
	31.	" "	0	9
	32.	" "	1	9
	32.	" "	3	6
Delete unused prices, Nos. 33 and 34.				
	No. 35.	Prices should be	1	0
	36.	" "	1	0
	1902. No. 38.	Price unused should be	0	1
	41.	" "	0	4
	42.	" "	0	5
	43.	" "	0	8
	44.	" "	1	4
	45.	" "	2	8
	46.	" "	6	6
	47.	" "	12	6
	48.	" "	24	0
81.	No. 104a.	Price unused should be	7	6
	104b.	" "	25	0
82.	117.	Price used should be		2
86.	India. No. 99.	Price unused should be	0	3
92.	No. 21.	Price unused should be	3	0
129.	Leeward Islands—			
	No. 2.	Price unused should be	0	3
	3.	" "	0	5
	4.	" "	0	8
	5.	" "	1	0
	6.	" "	1	2
	7.	" "	1	9
	13.	" "	6	0
	14.	" "	8	6
	15.	" "	12	6
	16.	" "	30	0
137.	Montserrat. No. 11.	Price used should be	60	0
141.	No. 108 should read—			
	108 17-8	1s., orange and red ('88)	1	9
158.	Over No. 536 insert—			
	535a	21 1d., red		
164.	In heading above No. 239, after "Colonial print," insert "Types 23 and 40."			
165.	Insert—			
	349a	25s., blue		
175.	Northern Nigeria. Prices should be—			
	2	1d., lilac and red	0	3
	3	2d., yellow	0	4
	4	2½d., blue	0	5
	5	5d., brown	0	9
	6	6d., violet	1	0
	7	1s., green and black	1	9
	8	2s. 6d., blue	4	0
	9	10s., brown	16	0
191.	No. 44.	Price unused should be	0	3
194.	St. Vincent—			
	No. 69.	Price unused should be	0	6
	70.	" "	0	6
	73.	" "	1	0
	74.	" "	1	9
196.	No. 11a should be "15 c. on 16 c."			
213.	Pahang. No. 6. Price unused should be 6 0			
	Straits Settlements. No. 21. Delete prices.			
219.	No. 54.	Price unused should be	3	6
236.	215.	Price used should be		2
	224.	" "		12
	229.	" "		3
240.	347.	" "		0
	348.	" "		0
253.	Illustration No. 48, which became damaged in the process of printing, has had to be removed, and there has been no time to prepare a new block.			
261.	Zanzibar—			
	No. 119.	Prices should be	10	7
	120.	Delete prices.		6

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

CATALOGUE, PART I, 1903.

The following corrections, etc., should be written in each *Catalogue* to keep them up to date:—

Page 21.	O. 17.	Price used should be	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
	O. 18.	" "		2
	O. 19.	" "		8
	O. 21.	" "		0
	O. 31.	Price unused should be	40	0
	O. 32.	Prices should be	40	1
	O. 48.	" "	0	6
	O. 49.	" "	0	6
	O. 73.	Price used should be		4
	O. 83.	" "		0
22.	L. 1.	Price used should be		1
	L. 10.	" "		0
64.	Cook Islands—			
	No. 26.	Should be "brown," not "blue."		
	27.	Price unused should be	0	2
	28.	" "	0	2
67.	Falkland Islands. No. 16a should be "2½d.," not "2d."			
71.	No. 30.	Price unused should be	0	6
	31.	" "	0	9

IMPORTANT.

The prices at which we supply stamps (by the hundred) should be as follows:—

Stamps priced 1d. each will be supplied at	6/6 per 100.
2d.	13/6
3d.	21/-
4d.	28/6

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.

1902. Railway Letter Stamps.		s.	d.
10 c., black and brown	0 2	60 c., carmine & violet	0 9
15 c., violet and slate	0 3	70 c., rose and blue	0 10
20 c., red-brn. & ultram.	0 4	80 c., violet and ochre	1 0
25 c., rose and green	0 4	90 c., green and verm.	1 2
30 c., green and orange	0 5	1 fr., orange & marone	1 3
40 c., violet and green	0 6	2 fr., green & brown	2 6
50 c., violet and rose	0 8	3 fr., ultram. & black	3 6

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. New colour.		s.	d.
1d., violet and rose (No. 56)	.	0	2

CHILI.

1902. New type (except 20 c.).		s.	d.
20 c., slate (Type 16)	.	0	8
30 c., black and violet	.	1	0
50 c., vermilion	.	1	6

COLOMBIA.

1901. Perf. 13½.		s.	d.
50 c., blue on lilac	.	1	0

1902. Roughly rouletted and overprinted with wavy lines.		s.	d.
5 c., brown	0 2	10 c., black	0 3
		20 c., marone	0 6

1902. New types. Imperf.

2 c., black on rose	0 1	5 c., blue on rose (Too Late)	0 3
4 c., brown on green	0 2	10 c., blue on greenish (A.R.)	0 4
5 c., green on green	0 2	20 c., red on bluish (Registered)	0 8
10 c., black on rose	0 3		
20 c., brown on cream	0 6		
50 c., green on rose	1 3		
1 peso, lilac on cream	2 6		

COOK ISLANDS.

1902. Types 2 and 3.		s.	d.
½d., blue-green (No. 27)	.	reduced to	0 1
1d., rose-red (,, 28)	.	"	0 2
2½d., indigo	.	"	0 4

CURACAO.

1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged.		s.	d.
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue	.	0	5
25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose	.	0	10
1½ g. on 2½ g., dull lilac	.	4	9

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1902. Provisionals. Large surcharge.		s.	d.
2 c. on 3 c., carmine and ultramarine	.	0	4
8 c. on 10 c., brown and blue	.	1	6

DJIBOUTI (SOMALI COAST).

1902. Fort and Palm Trees.		s.	d.
1 c., orange and lilac	.	0	1
2 c., green and brown	.	0	1

GOLD COAST.

1902. King's Head.		s.	d.
½d., lilac and green	0 1	6d., lilac and mauve	0 8
3d., ,, orange	0 4	1s., green and black	1 4

ITALY (ALBANIA).

1902. Surcharged on Italian stamps.		s.	d.
10 p. on 5 c., green	.	0	1
35 p. on 20 c., orange	.	0	3
40 p. on 25 c., ultramarine	.	0	4

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1902. Provisionals.		s.	d.
1d. on 4d., lilac and orange	.	0	6
1d. on 6d., ,, brown	.	0	6
1d. on 7d., ,, slate	.	0	6

MONTENEGRO.

1898. Perf. 10½.		s.	d.
1 nov., blue & bistre	0 1	20 nov., grn. & ultram.	0 6
2 ,, purple & yel.	0 1	25 ,, blue & yellow	0 8
3 ,, brown & grn.	0 2	30 ,, purp. & bistre	0 9
5 ,, emer. & bistre	0 2	50 ,, lake and blue	1 4
10 ,, yel. & ultram.	0 3	1 fl., carmine & blue	2 8
15 ,, blue & green	0 5	2 fl., brown & black	5 3

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1902. King's Head.		s.	d.
½d., lilac and green	0 1	6d., lilac and violet	0 8
1d., ,, carmine	0 2	1s., green and black	1 4
2d., ,, orange	0 3	2s. 6d., grn. & ultram.	3 3
2½d., ,, ultram.	0 4	1cs., ,, brown	12 6
5d., ,, brown	0 7		

PARAGUAY.

1892. Type 16.		s.	d.
60 c., yellow (No. 47)	.	reduced to	0 7
80 c., blue (,, 48)	.	"	0 9

1900-02. Type 29.		s.	d.
8 c., brown (engraved)	.	.	0 2
28 c., orange (lithographed)	.	.	0 4
1 p., indigo (head)	.	.	1 0

PENRHYN ISLAND.

Surcharged in blue instead of black.		s.	d.
1d., carmine, perf. 14	.	unused	0 2

PERSIA.

Revised prices and new issues.		s.	d.
1899. Unused. Used.			
-1 kran, rose-red	.	0	9
2 ,, green	.	1	6
3 ,, lilac-rose	.	2	3
4 ,, orange	.	2	0
5 ,, dark brown	.	1	6
10 ,, blue	.	5	0
50 ,, brown	.	8	6

1902. Surcharge, "PROVISOIRE 1319."		s.	d.
5 ch., yellow on greenish	.	—	0 1
10 ch., blue	.	—	0 2
12 ch., carmine	.	—	0 9
1 kran, rose-red	.	0	9
2 ,, green	.	1	6
3 ,, lilac-rose	.	2	3
4 ,, orange	.	2	9
5 ,, dark brown	.	—	2 6

Provisionals.		s.	d.
12 ch., in violet, on 1 kran ("PROVISOIRE")	.	0	9
5 kran, in violet, on 50 kr. ("PROVISOIRE")	.	5	0
5 ch., in violet, on 10 ch., blue on greenish	.	—	0 2

Type-set stamps overprinted with device containing Persian Lion, in carmine.		s.	d.
1 ch., olive-grn.	0 1	12 ch., blue	0 6
2 ch., brown	0 1	1 kran, violet	1 0
3 ch., dark grn.	0 2	2 krans, green	2 0
5 ch., red	0 2	10 ,, deep blue	8 0
10 ch., yellow	0 6	50 ,, red	— 12 6

Type-set stamp, surcharged in black.		s.	d.
5 krans on 5 kr., yellow	.	5	0

Provisionals issued at Tauris.		s.	d.
The type-set stamps without the Persian Lion overprint, but with the surcharge "PROVISOIRE 1319."			
1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 ch., set of five	.	unused	2 6

Provisionals issued at Mesched.		s.	d.
1 ch., black	.	used	8 6
5 ch., ,,	.	"	8 6
5 ch., violet	.	"	10 0

ST. LUCIA.

1902. King's Head.		s.	d.
½d., lilac and green	0 1	1d., carmine	0 2

ST. VINCENT.

1902. King's Head.		s.	d.
½d., lilac and green	0 1	3d., lilac and green	0 5
1d., ,, carmine	0 2	6d., ,, brown	0 8
2d., ,, black	0 3	1s., green & carmine	1 4
2½d., ,, blue	0 4		

VICTORIA.

1902. King's Head.		s.	d.
£2, blue	.	.	48 0

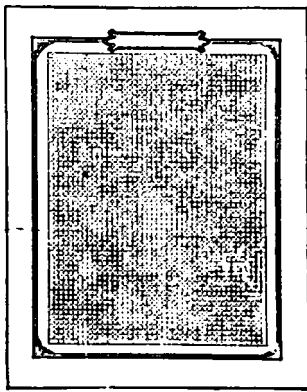
BLANK ALBUM

No. 31, For Postage Stamps.

THIS Album is a companion to the KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, and is specially designed for those collectors who desire a Blank Album, without going to the expense of the movable leaved Albums such as the Oriel or Philatelic.

The BLANK ALBUM No. 31 contains one hundred pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with a *quadrille* background inside the grey border, and name space at top of each page as illustrated.

Lettered on back
"POSTAGE STAMPS,"
with Blank Pane
above and below
for contents.



Exact size of Leaves
from outside edge,
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$;
available for mounting
Stamps $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.

PRICE.

B. A. No. 31.—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, countersunk gold lines on cover, gilt edges.
Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

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.

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
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

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
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	72
<i>(Continued from page 55.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR	75
<i>(Continued from page 35.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	79
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT	80
<i>(Continued from page 254, vol. xii.)</i>	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	83
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	83
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	84

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

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

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

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 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. 32	"	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.

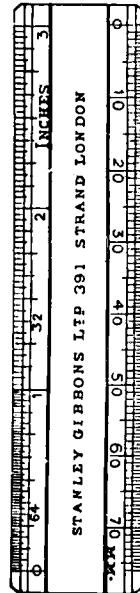
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



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 1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

OCTOBER 31, 1902.

NO. 148.

Editorial.

* * *



THE question of the existence of reprints of the stamps of Moldavia, which has hitherto been answered in the negative by those best qualified to reply to it, has been raised by a

letter from a gentleman at Bucharest, which was published recently in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. We have not seen the copy of that journal in which this letter appeared, as the *Echo* is most regular in failing to reach us, but we copy the following translation of the letter from *The London Philatelist*:—

"I daily receive letters from correspondents asking me if *reprints* of the stamps of Moldavia exist. In order to satisfy the curiosity of all collectors, I now reply once and for all.

"The stamps of Moldavia were first printed in 1858 in the circular type, the dies being engraved on steel. After the 1st of November these dies were enclosed in an iron box, and deposited at the Ministry of Finance. This box was re-found in 1882; it contained the dies of the circular stamps 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras, and five other dies, being 1 of the 5 paras, 3 of the 40 paras, and 1 of the 80 paras, engraved on steel and eaten into by rust.

"On the occasion of the Jubilee of the King, in 1891, the late Colonel Gorjan, Director of the Post, was desirous of reprinting them, but as the majority of these dies were in bad condition, he caused a small number of the following values to be reprinted: 27, 54, 81, 108, and 5 paras, the other dies being unfit to be made use of.

"These stamps were reprinted by hand.

"The 27 paras on pale rose thick paper.

"The 54 paras on dark green paper; impression in greenish blue.

"The 81 paras, blue, grey-blue, on thin laid azure paper.

"The 5 paras, blue, on pelure lilac-rose paper.

"The die of the 27 was a little rusted on the right side, showing interstices.

"The die of the 54, being better preserved, was very successful.

"The 81 paras, being also well preserved, succeeded very well, but the colour of the ink being very pale, it appears grey-blue instead of blue.

"The 108 being rusted, the circumference of the right side is broken into from the letter 'o' to the post-horn. It is printed on lilac-rose paper.

"The 5 paras was also rusted on the left side, where the inscription 'PORTO' exists and the baseline is also broken into.

"Colonel Gorjan, seeing that the reprinting was not successful, destroyed the majority of these stamps after having distributed a small number to his friends and acquaintances.

"Last year the workman—Jon Popp—who made the reprints sold several specimens to two or three collectors who were intimate friends.

"According to the information that has been given to me by Popp, there have been only reprinted in all: 50 copies of the 27 paras, 30 of the 54, 30 of the 81, 20 of the 108, and 100 of the 5 paras.

"The Directors of the Post have declined to make a second reprint on account of the state of the dies, which are entirely eaten into by rust.

"This is all that I know positively about these reprints, which have disappeared, and which are more difficult to find than the stamps of the first issue, which one still meets with here and there among old collectors.

"Agree, etc.,

"PAUL PAULESCU."

We do not know who Paul Paulescu may be, or what opportunities he may have had of learning the history which he gives in so much detail, but there are a few points in his letter which arouse a certain amount of suspicion. Unless his statement that "the stamps of Moldavia were first printed in

1858" is due either to a slip of the pen or to a misprint on the part of the *Echo*, it is evident that he is not a very learned Philatelist; and if such is the case why have the constant requests for information, alluded to in the first paragraph of his letter, been addressed to him? Does he occupy some official position in connection with the Post Office at Bucharest? and if so, what position? And for how long has he been suffering from the daily deluge of letters, which have at last drawn a public protest from him?

Now let us see what is supposed to have happened. In 1891 an official reprinting of the four values of 1854 and of the 5 paras of 1858 is stated to have taken place, all (according to the description given) being struck upon paper differing distinctly from that of the originals—the 81 paras alone being on *laid* paper, whereas the originals were on *wove*; the 27, 54, and 108 paras on *wove* instead of on *laid*; and the 5 paras on *lilac-rose* paper, which is equally incorrect. These impressions should therefore be easily recognised by collectors. They were printed eleven years ago, and yet not one single specimen seems to have come into the hands of a Philatelist. How many copies were put in circulation, so to speak, at that date, we are not told; "a small number" was printed, "the majority of these stamps" were destroyed, and "a small number" remained to be distributed amongst the friends and acquaintances of Colonel Gorjan, who seem to have most carefully preserved them as *souvenirs* during all these years, and there was not a Philatelist among them!

Between Act 1 and Act 2 a period of ten years is supposed to have elapsed. In 1901 "the workman—Jon Popp—who made the reprints sold several specimens to two or three collectors who were intimate friends," and who also kept very quiet about it, and did not even try to dispose of any of their duplicate sets. Now when did Mr. Popp make these specimens that he is said to have sold last year? Were they part of the "small number" printed in 1891, the greater part of which were destroyed and the rest (?) given away? Or has Mr. Popp had access to the dies since? According to the figures given (if at least one-half of the reprints was destroyed), the numbers available for

the friends of Colonel Gorjan and of Mr. Popp were very small, no doubt, but still one would suppose that some of the "collectors" who took part in the second friendly deal would have revealed to the philatelic Press the existence of the treasures they had obtained.

When one has been collecting stamps for a good few years one is apt to become a little sceptical in these matters, perhaps too much so. But we would venture to ask, Is it possible that the interesting narrative we have quoted above may be a story with a purpose? That it is not so much historical as prophetic, and that impressions purporting to be Moldavian reprints may yet be put on the market, after being well advertised by Mr. Paul Paulescu's letter? Can "Jon Popp" be another *alias* of the gentleman who popped off so quietly from London a few years ago, after distributing to intimate friends and acquaintances a small number of excellent reproductions of the early stamps of Switzerland?

* * *

**Alsace
and
Lorraine.**

A QUESTION of a somewhat academic nature is, we understand, exercising the minds of some of our brethren on the other side of the Channel, and M. A. Montader, editor and publisher of *Le Postillon*, in which the controversy is being carried on, has paid us the compliment of asking our opinion upon the matter. The question is this, Are the stamps sometimes known under the title "Alsace and Lorraine" German or French? and should they be collected by specialists in German stamps or by specialists in French stamps? To the general collector these questions—for the questions are separate—are of no consequence; and we are inclined to say that to collectors in general, as such, they are of very little importance. The stamps are well worthy of collection, and all who wish to collect them are quite at liberty to do so; but in these days of specialism, when everybody seems to want to be told what he is to include and what he is not, such questions as these may perhaps be worth discussing.

It is hardly necessary for us to state that the title "Alsace and Lorraine" is a quite erroneous one. If it were not so—if, that is to say, the use of these stamps had been

confined to the two provinces which Germany decided to annex—the question could hardly have arisen. But we all know that their use was not thus limited, and they were used far more extensively in the parts of France which were only temporarily occupied by the German armies. The heading “German Army of Occupation” is therefore a more correct one, and in spite of the fact that these stamps were used so largely in territory which was certainly French, our opinion is that the stamps themselves are German. They were made in Germany, issued under German authority, and used solely in post offices that were under German control; if we are not mistaken, the postal rates even were altered, and the inhabitants of the occupied provinces enjoyed for a time the benefits of Penny Postage. The country in which stamps are used is not necessarily the

country to which those stamps belong. For instance, the stamps used in the French offices in China, Egypt, Turkey, etc., are surely *French* stamps, not Chinese, Egyptian, or Turkish.

As to the collection and study of the stamps in question, that is quite another thing. Specialists will specialise in what direction they please. In our opinion, collectors who make a speciality of German stamps generally, or of those of the North German Confederation in particular, cannot exclude these stamps. On the other hand, the fact that they were used in France will naturally lead to their being collected by specialists in French stamps also; in the same way as collectors of, say, Turkish stamps may include the issues of the Austrian, British, French, German, and Russian offices in the Turkish Empire.

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.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact, which we have not noted here before, that there are two very distinct shades of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. The earlier printings seem to have been, as a rule, in a lighter shade than the more recent, but the change in the appearance is also due in part, we think, to slight wear of the plates, with consequent thickening of the lines, and to more heavy inking.

Another correspondent tells us of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., *purple on blue*, “I. R. OFFICIAL” stamp with no dot after the “R” in the surcharge.

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1s., King's Head, for the Inland Revenue Department, and the 80 paras on the new 5d., for the British Levant offices, have made their appearance; we have received the new 10d. surcharged “4 PIASIRES.”

I. R. Official. 1s., green and carmine.
British Levant. 80 paras on 5d., lilac and blue.
 4 pias. on 10d. „ carmine.

In the 80 paras there is stated to be a variety with smaller figure “o” in “80,” occurring on the second and eighth stamps in the fourth row of each pane.

Are we to chronicle stamps *perforated* with initials and other devices, which we gather were used in at least one of the public offices, with the same object no doubt as that of the surcharged stamps, namely, to prevent peculation? We understand that several

values perforated with a Crown and the letters “B. T.” were used by the Board of Trade.

Australian Commonwealth.—*The Australian Philatelist* gives what is stated to be a complete list of the Unpaid Letter stamps. It includes a 2s. value, but omits the 10d., to which we alluded last month. The 1s. and 2s. are said to resemble the 5d. in having the frame completed at foot.

The following cutting from the *Sunday Times* of Sydney for September 7th shows that Federation is likely to lead to a good many additions to the various colonial lists, in the way of Official stamps, etc., before a final amalgamation of the Post Offices takes place:—

“The Postal Rates Bill having become law, Mr. Drake announces his intention of bringing it into operation on November 1st, that date being fixed in order to give as much time as can reasonably be given to the States, taking into consideration the interest of the general public.

“‘Under the altered conditions,’ says Mr. Drake, ‘arrangements will have to be made for paying postage on letters and telegrams by the various departments, while in three of the States where [newspaper] postage has hitherto been free, some time will be necessary to enable proprietors to make arrangements for the carriage of papers in bulk.’

“The ‘frank’ system on departmental letters will be entirely abolished under the Bill, the only free carriage of correspondence being that pertaining to

blind people, while Mr. Wragge's weather telegrams are also to be free.

"The 'frank' system, Mr. Drake remarks, has been terribly abused in the past, and although States will have to pay for all their postage, the money will, under the bookkeeping system, be handed back again, thus equalising matters. The fact that Government officials will have to provide for postage of official documents on the same scale as the general public will have a modifying effect upon the undue use of the Postal Department, and practically result in economy to all concerned. Furthermore, the abolition of the 'frank' system will put things upon a business basis, and enable the States to know exactly what their postage costs. The same remark applies to telegrams, the free system in this respect having also, in the opinion of Mr. Drake, been very much abused."

British Guiana.—A correspondent tells us that he has found a copy of the 2 c. on 5 c. of 1899, No. 178 in the Catalogue, without the stop after "CENTS." We should suppose that this is a case of the stop failing to print, as we believe no such variety was found upon the sheets of this stamp.

British Honduras.—*The Ph. J. of I.* chronicles a 5 c. stamp with the King's Head, but tells us nothing about the design.

5 c., blue on blue.

Cayman Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the King's Head type.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; new type.

Fiji Islands.—We have received the current 1d. with a new combination of perforations.

1d., lilac-rose; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Hong Kong.—*Ewen's Weekly* makes some additions to the list of abnormal surcharges which we gave last month. The 50 c. on 48 c. with single surcharge at left, *inverted*; with double surcharge at left, one *inverted*; and with surcharge at each side, that at left *inverted*. The \$1 on 96 c. with surcharge at each side, that at right *inverted*; double surcharge at left, one *inverted*; and with triple surcharge, two at left and one at right. And, most complicated of all, the 20 c. on 30 c. with the Chinese surcharge for 50 c. impressed twice, and for 20 c. once at left, and also for 20 c. at right!

Indian Native States.—*Alwur, Bundi, Kishengarh.*—We are delighted to learn from *The Ph. R.* that the post offices of these three States have been taken over by the Imperial Post Office, and we trust that our contemporary is right in saying that they "will issue no more stamps."

Banra.—In a small lot of the stamps of this State recently purchased by our publishers we found some hitherto uncatalogued varieties of the scarce first issue. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with "postage" (letter "g" inverted). This error was known in the 1 a., in which it occurs on the left-hand stamp in the fifth horizontal row; the specimens now shown us are evidently from the same position on the sheets of the lower values, entire sheets of which have never reached Europe. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with the character for "3," which resembles a letter "n," inverted; and the same value with this character replaced by one resembling the third character of the native inscription. All these are un-

doubtedly original impressions, and appear to have come from a collection whose owner may have had access to entire sheets. It is a pity he did not keep them entire!

In the same lot of stamps was a supposed essay of the first issue, consisting of an impression of a 4 a., in *violet* on white paper, with the inscription and scroll enclosed in a single-line rectangular frame.

Bhopal.—We have seen complete sheets of the new 4 a. and 8 a. stamps, and find that they contain eight stamps, in two vertical rows, like the sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. Of the 1 rupee we have only seen blocks of four, which we believe to be half-sheets.

We give an illustration of the design, which is the same for all. The value shown is the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.



Bundi.—In view of the fact alluded to under Alwur, that the postage stamps of this State are now obsolete, it is satisfactory to note that amongst a lot of stamps shown us recently by Mr. Ewen, we were able to find nothing more recent than the last issue given in the Catalogue, and we trust that there may be no further trouble from this quarter.

Bussahir.—Mr. Peckitt has shown us some varieties in which we have no doubt the impressions of the stamps are original, though the surcharges may perhaps have been impressed too recently. There is nothing, however, to show that they are not entirely correct, so we chronicle them as follows:—

Types 11, 12, 13, with large monogram, Type 10. Imperf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet; rose surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., " blue-green surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; mauve "

1 a., dull olive; rose "

Mr. J. N. Luff has also sent us the 4 a., Type 5, with the large, surcharge in *rose*, and perforated as No. 40 in the Catalogue, and tells us that he possesses the 12 a., Type 7, with the same surcharge and perforation. We only knew the latter imperf., No. 38.

4 a., violet; large surcharge in *rose*; perf.

12 a., green " " " "

Mr. Ewen shows us some recent importations, about which there can be no doubt, as they are all adorned with the "P.S." monogram. Some, however, are old stock, and we describe them all, so that our readers may know what varieties are about.

1. The 8 a., *brown*, and 12 a., *green*, of the first issue, on the usual laid paper, and no doubt remainders. These seem to have been first surcharged with the large "R.N.S." monogram, on the 8 a. in *bluish green* and on the 12 a. in *rose*. So far they might be accepted as original copies of Nos. 37a and 38 in the Catalogue; but, the first surcharge being very indistinct, they have been further overprinted with the "P.S." in *mauve*. Both are imperf.

2. The 2 a., *orange*, in Type 15, probably also a remainder, with the "P.S." surcharge alone in *mauve*. Imperf.

3. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 4 a., Types 11, 12, and 16, which we believe to be *reprints* altogether, with the "P.S." in *mauve* on all. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is printed from the same stone as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *vermilion*, and on thin *wove*

paper, but in a *dull red* colour, very similar to that of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. on *laid* paper which we described in March; this comes both imperf. and pin-perf. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is on the *laid* paper, as then described, but is now supplied pin-perf. And the 4 a. is in deep *slate-violet*, on thin wove paper, quite a different colour from that of the 4 a., *claret*; and probably intended to represent one of the shades of the early 4 a.

It seems to be high time that the Tika Sahib's licence was withdrawn, and that Busher ceased to abuse her philatelic opportunities.

Hyderabad.—Mr. B. Shavakshah kindly sends us a sheet of the new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps, which supersede the surcharged provisionals that have done duty for the last two years. The general design is the same as that of the current series, but the stamp is larger, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm., instead of 19×21 mm. The sheets contain ninety-six stamps, in sixteen horizontal rows of six, with no marginal inscriptions. The date upon this value is 1317, the year which began on May 12, 1899, and ended April 30, 1900. Possibly the new plate was ordered before the latter date, but no $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps were issued till the autumn of 1900, and these new stamps were first issued on September 24th, 1902.

The same correspondent tells us that the 4 a. is now issued in *green*, and the 12 a. in *slate*, the 4 a., *slate*, and 12 a., *blue*, being no longer on sale at the post offices; he shows us specimens of both values, the 4 a. in shades of *green*, which may cause some confusion between that value and the 2 a., while by gaslight these 4 a. stamps appear to be *grey* or *slate*, and might be mistaken for the new 12 a.!

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., blue.
- 4 a., deep green.
- 12 a., slate-green.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The following extract from *The Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore is quoted by *The Ph. J. of I.*, and we feel that we cannot do better than give it a little additional publicity:—

"The Rev. C. B. Simons, missionary in Kashmir, has purchased from the Durbar all the obsolete Kashmir stamps, which were found by Mr. C. R. Kiernander, late Accountant-General, in 1894, when the post offices were taken over by the British. The reverend gentleman, who has made a study of the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir, is going to present to the 'Pratap Singh Museum' at Srinagar a collection of the above stamps, which will be scientifically and attractively arranged. All stamps which, in his opinion, are of a doubtful character as regards their genuineness will be burned publicly, in presence of the Accountant-General and himself."

It is well to warn those of our readers who are not aware of the fact that there is a considerable difference of opinion, between "the reverend gentleman" in question and those who know a little about Kashmir stamps, as to the nature of a great portion of the stock that he has purchased, and that prominent collectors in India have been striving in vain to get these things thoroughly examined by independent authorities, and the rubbish sorted out. Under these circumstances it savours somewhat of impertinence that the person most interested should constitute himself the sole judge of what is good and what is bad.

Collectors will do well to be very careful as to what they purchase in the way of unused Kashmir stamps, especially if offered from India. We do not believe that there are any genuine and original copies of either the circular or the earlier rectangular stamps among the remainders, and there are some very doubtful things in the stock of the later stamps.

Labuan.—The North Borneo Company seems to have come to the conclusion that the game of surcharging North Borneo stamps with the name "LABUAN" is pretty well played out, and that it is time to take advantage of the fact (if it be a fact) that this place is a Crown Colony. Accordingly a new and beautiful series has been issued (at the London office) in a uniform design, in which the name of the Company that runs the show is conspicuous by its absence. In the centre is a very handsome Crown, above it is the word "LABUAN," below is the word "COLONY"—the superior *status* of the island is thus delicately alluded to. In the frame is the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" (no special accent on the last word) at top, value in words below, numerals in the lower corners, and native characters at sides. These labels are produced in the best possible style, the centre from a *taille-douce* engraved plate, and the frames, we think, lithographed, on white wove paper; perf. 15 (Waterlow?). The centre is in the first colour given in the following list:—

- 2 c., black and green.
- 4 c. ,, carmine.
- 8 c. ,, vermilion.
- 10 c., brown and slate.
- 12 c., black and yellow.
- 16 c., green and brown.
- 18 c., black and pale brown.
- 25 c., dark green and greenish blue.
- 50 c., purple and lilac.

Leeward Islands.—We have received the new issue for this Colony, in the design used for Gold Coast, etc.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ d., lilac and green. | 6d., lilac and brown. |
| 1d. ,, carmine. | 1s., green and carmine. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, ultramarine. | 5s. ,, blue. |

The One Shilling and Five Shillings stamps have the value in words in white.

Natal.—We have received the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. stamps of the new issue, and we have only to add to the description given last month that the *green* colour is in each case the tint which we termed "dull green" in the case of the 6d., and which seems to be used for all the colonial issues.



We give an illustration of the design of the higher values.

Newfoundland.—We are shown a photograph of the cover of a letter bearing a strip of three of the current 2 c. stamps *imperfurate*.

New South Wales.—The Postage Due stamps of this Colony, with the initials at foot as hitherto, are

now to be found on the *chalk-surfaced* paper. We have received the following:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2d., pale green; chalk-surfaced paper; *perf.* 11 *comp.* with 11½.
4d., pale green; chalk-surfaced paper; *perf.* 11.

New Zealand.—We are indebted to Mr. Ewen for a copy of the 3d., Type 28, on the new paper; the watermark is sideways.

3d., yellow-brown; *single-line wmk.*; *perf.* 11.

These were issued at Wellington on August 29th.

The Australian Ph. notes the discovery of a sheet of the current 2½d. imperforate horizontally.

A correspondent shows us a copy of the 6d., *blue*, of 1872, *wmk.* Star, *perf.* 10 at top, and 12½ at bottom and sides.

Orange River Colony.—We have received a provisional 1s. stamp, formed by surcharging the "V. R. I. 5s." with the words "One Shilling," in two lines, in *orange*, and with a Star to cover the figure "5."
1s. on 5s., *green*.

Messrs. N. Yaar and Co. send us a variety of surcharge which is quite new to us. It is a 1d. "V. R. I.", with raised stops, on which the first letter of the surcharge appears to be an inverted "A." Our opinion is, however, that the bar of the supposed "A" is not original, but has either been added intentionally or is part of the postmark. The stamp was used "27 OC 00."

St. Lucia.—*The Ph. J. of I.* notes two more values of the new series.

2d., lilac and black.
2s., green and purple.

St. Vincent.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the new 2s. stamp, which we suppose has really made its appearance. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 5s.

2s., green and violet.
5s., " blue.

Sierra Leone.—Our publishers have received the following circular letter, which has no doubt been sent to the principal customers of the Post Office of this Colony:—

"G. P. OFFICE, FREETOWN,
"SIERRA LEONE,
"24/9/02.

"SIR,—I have to inform you that the plates and dies of all the Victorian postage stamps, envelopes, post cards, and newspaper wrappers of this Colony have been destroyed.

"A complete issue of all the values of postage stamps, envelopes, post cards, and newspaper wrappers of His Majesty King Edward VII. has been ordered, and will probably be in circulation early during the year 1903.

"I am, etc."

(Signature illegible),

"Colonial Postmaster-General."

We almost wonder that the formula, "Thanking you for past favours," etc., is not included. The die of the general type, used for the issue of 1896, if it has been destroyed at all, which is not very likely, was not so treated, we presume, at the instance of Sierra Leone!

Southern Nigeria.—*The Ph. J. of I.* chronicles a full set, ½d. to 10s., for this Colony, with the head of the King. The colours are the same as before. We will describe the design when we have seen it.

Straits Settlements.—We have now seen all the values recently chronicled, with the exception of the 5 dollars; the second colour of the 30 c. and 50 c. we should term *carmine*, rather than *rose*.

Negri Sembilan.—We are shown by Messrs. C. A. Ribeiro and Co. an unused block of four of the 1 c. on 15 c., No. 16 in the Catalogue, one copy showing the variety with raised stop, which we noted last November. This is one of the stamps in the bottom row, and has a register mark in the margin underneath it.

Trinidad.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the ½d. stamp in *green*, which was noted just twelve months ago, has at last made its appearance.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—The 20 pesos stamp is stated to have been found with the centre inverted.

Bolivia.—M. Th. Lemaire shows us a curious block of four of the 10 c. of 1894 surcharged "E. F.—1899" (No. 81 in the Catalogue), the surcharge on the two lower stamps being the right way up and that on the two upper inverted. Very easy to do, of course, even by accident.

We have received two more of the new series, chronicled a long time back, but apparently only



recently obtainable. We are still awaiting the 10 c.

20 c., *portrait in black, frame violet.*
2 bol., brown; *Arms.*

Bulgaria.—We have received three extraordinary labels, all of the same interesting design, which are no doubt intended both to commemorate the Shipka Pass celebrations, of which we have heard so much of late, and also to enable the harmless, necessary Philatelist to contribute something towards the expenses incurred for fireworks, banquets, etc. The things are of long, upright rectangular shape, and bear a picture of a most exciting scene amongst rugged rocks, which brave Bulgarians are hurling down upon terrible Turks. The frame contains a lot of inscription, which is probably as interesting as the picture, if we could but read it. Unfortunately we can only make out "1877" and "1902" in the upper corners and the value in the



lower. We do not recommend the purchase of these articles, which we regard as "Bulgarian atrocities" of the worst kind.

5 st., carmine; perf. 11½.
10 st., green "
15 st., blue "

Chili.—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes from the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica de Chile* some information as to the issue of stamps that is now becoming obsolete. We gather that there were three supplies in all ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons:—

(a) Ordered in May, 1899; received between March 1st and August 8th, 1900. Stamps with shading above the head of Columbus.

1 c. 2,000,000.	10 c. 2,000,000.
2 c. 4,000,000.	20 c. 500,000.
5 c. 5,000,000.	50 c. 500,000.

(b) Ordered September 6th, 1900; received between January 1st and July 31st, 1901. Re-engraved type, without the shading.

1 c. 4,000,000.	5 c. 8,000,000.
2 c. 4,000,000.	10 c. 1,000,000.

(c) Ordered January 25th, 1901; received June 28th and July 31st, 1901. Re-engraved type.

30 c. 1,000,000.

The 30 c. should, according to this, exist only in the second variety of type, but as a matter of fact it is, we believe, only known in the first. Probably plates of all the values were made when the issue was first ordered, and it was only in the case of the four lower ones that second plates with some of the lines deepened were found necessary.

China.—A correspondent in India has kindly sent us a letter written by Colonel Macdonald, who was in charge of the railway between Tientsin and Peking in 1901, and who introduced the stamps surcharged "B. R. A.", about which there has been so much discussion. He relates the history of their issue and the reasons for it as follows:—

"In the early spring of 1901 the state of our locomotives and rolling stock was such that we could only run ordinarily one train a day between Tientsin and Peking. The mail train arrived at Peking late in the afternoon and started back to Tientsin very early next morning. The regular Post Office arrangements did not admit of letters being posted in the morning in time to catch the train, the offices mostly closing the night before.

"The Chief of the Staff, British Contingent, accordingly asked me to make arrangements by which the Railway would carry letters posted at the station up to the time the train started, and authorised the Railway having a stamp for such late letters. As this late letter service had, like the railway, to be international, we could not arrange the service through any of the regular Contingent Post Offices. The Superintendent of the British Field Post Office said it was out of the question for the Railway to surcharge 'C. E. F.' stamps, so the Railway arranged with the Imperial Chinese Post for permission to surcharge Chinese stamps. After this arrangement had been made, the Postmaster-General in India telegraphed that the Railway might surcharge 'C. E. F.' stamps, but it was then too late to alter the arrangements.

"At first we tried a *black* surcharge on Chinese stamps, but this did not show up well, so *green* was adopted. The issue with *green* printing was not ready

by the day we had notified as the opening day of the late letter service, so, I think for two days, we had to use *black*.

"After a short time the various Post Offices altered their closing hours to suit our train service, and as this did away with the necessity for the Railway Post, I obtained sanction to discontinue it."

We think it only right to point out that this, which is sent to us as coming from the best possible source is an entirely different account from that which we received from various sources previously, and that according to the above letter the stamps should only have been used in Peking.

Colombia.—The 10 c. of the set chronicled in our last two numbers exists roughly perforated, as well as imperf. We have also a queer-looking pictorial label, value 20 c., of oblong shape. The design consists of a landscape, the leading features of which are a mound composed of horizontal lines, not quite straight, with a row of telegraph posts in the foreground, and a sky composed of dots and dashes—



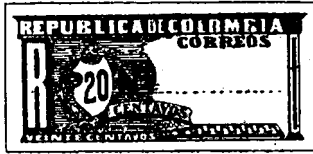
perhaps the messages transmitted by wireless telegraphy. Below the picture is the title "PIE DE LA POPA," but we are not told whose "Poppa" is thus commemorated, or even whether he used his "Pie" to assist her young man to say good-bye. There may be a lot of romance about this simple picture, badly drawn and lithographed, and perforated in the style of Bhopal, but with a smaller implement; it also exists imperforate.

10 c., black on pink; perf. 11½ (sewing-machine).
20 c., mauve; imperf.
20 c., ,, pin-perf. about 9½.

The perforation of the 10 c. is probably a pin-perforation also, without any paper being removed; we find the little marks of the sewing-machine on the back.

We give illustrations of the stamps chronicled last month:—





The *A. J. of Ph.* notes the discovery of a horizontal pair of the 50 c., blue on lilac, of 1899, imperforate between the two stamps.

Antioquia.—A correspondent at Medellin sends us some information as to the provisional issues of last year. He states that the quantities of each variety were small, not more than 2,000 in some cases, and 5,000 in the others. The 1 c., blue, which we chronicled in May last, was issued, he tells us, on December 27th, 1901; and in the following month another Too Late stamp appeared of similar type to that of July, 1901. He sends us a block of four, from which we see that the setting is similar to that shown in the illustration in our March number, but in the two lower stamps (3 and 4) there is a square block at each side of the word "COLOMBIA," instead of a diamond, and the outer line is dotted in Nos. 1 and 2, and continuous in Nos. 3 and 4, instead of being continuous in 1 and 3 and dotted in 2 and 4. Also the stamps are printed close together, with only a vertical dotted line down the centre of the block of four.

Too Late Stamp. 2½ c., lilac on wove.

We learn from the same source that the error, 3 c., in the sheet of the 2 c., new issue, was corrected after a certain number of sheets had been printed off, when the lithographer noticed his mistake. In regard to the papers used, we have before us a set including the 1 c. on wove and on laid (the latter being, we understand, a mistake), and the 1, 2, and 5 pesos on laid; all the others being on wove only.

Bolivar.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that a horizontal pair of the 20 c., carmine, of 1882, has been found without perforation between the stamps.

Cartagena.—The same journal tells us that on some of the sheets of the recently chronicled 20 c. stamp there was one specimen upside down.

Santander.—From the same source we copy the description of a vertical pair of the 5 c., yellow-green, of 1896, imperf. between.

Corea.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes a horizontal pair of the 2 cheun, blue, of the current set, imperforate between the two stamps.

Costa Rica.—The same contemporary, whose readers seem to specialise in curiosities of perforation, notes a strip of the 20 c., green, of 1889, imperforate horizontally.

Denmark.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three new values of Official stamps, which we suppose are of the same type and on the same paper as the rest of the series.

Official Stamps. 1 öre, orange; perf. 12½.
5 " green "
10 " carmine "

Iceland.—We learn from the *A. J. of Ph.* that the 3 aur stamp has appeared in a new shade, and printed from a new plate in which the numerals are as large as those upon the other values.

3 aur, buff; large figure; perf. 12½.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* announces the discovery of the 5 c. of the Commemorative series with centre inverted. The 1 c. has been already noted, and the 2 c., we believe, also, exists in this condition. But why not let us have the whole set the same way? They would cost no more to print, and the sales would be largely increased. One sheet with inverted centre might be given as a bonus with all purchases over a certain amount. The idea is almost worth registering at Stationers' Hall!

Ecuador.—According to *L'Essor Ph.* a great fire at Guayaquil in July destroyed large quantities of postage and fiscal stamps, and in consequence those in stock in the provinces are being surcharged with the initials of the Governor of each province, presumably to prevent the use of stamps stolen during the fire. The editor of our contemporary has seen a specimen bearing the initials "C. B. R.," but he abstains from telling us what the stamp was.

The *D. B. Z.* tells us of three values with a surcharge which looks like "C. Bey R." Doubtless the same as that alluded to above.

1 c., black and carmine; surcharged in violet.
10 c. " indigo " black.
20 c. " slate " "

France.—*Alexandria.*—We learn from *L'Essor Ph.* that the 25 c. exists with the surcharge upside down.

25 c., black on rose; surcharge inverted.

China.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 15 c., blue, of Indo-China does exist with the surcharge for Hoi-Hao, but that only 150 copies were thus favoured.

15 c., blue; red surcharge.

Turkish Empire.—A complete set of stamps for the French Post Offices in the Levant has, we understand, been prepared, but we have only seen the lower and higher values at present, in the designs of Types 11 and 13 of France. In Type 11 the inscriptions are altered to "POSTE FRANÇAISE" round the oval band and "LEVANT" at foot, and in Type 13 the same changes are made. The 50 c. and higher values are surcharged in black, with corresponding values, in "PIASTRES."

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., brown.
5 c. green.
40 (paras?), red and pale blue.
2 piastres on 50, brown and lavender.
4 " 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
8 " 2 " violet and buff.
20 " 5 " deep blue and buff.

Zanzibar.—We learn from *The Met. Ph.* that an error exists of the 20 annas on 2 fr., with name spelt "Zanzibas."

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We have seen a collection of the provisional stamps of recent date, and received some further information concerning

them which may be of interest to some of our readers. Of the stamps chronicled in March last we find that the "0.75" on 5 fr. has the surcharge in *black*, not in *blue*, and in the set shown us the "0.05" on 75 c. and the "0.40" on 2 fr. have a period after the first "0," while the "0.10" on 1 fr. and the "0.75" on 5 fr. have a comma; probably all four exist in both varieties. The "0.10" on 1 fr. exists inverted.

The "10—CENTIMES" on 50 fr. is now stated to be in sheets or blocks of twelve (two horizontal rows of six), one stamp in each of these having the error "01." There is also an error of the "10—CENTIMES—DJIBOUTI" on the 2 fr. of Obock, with the *third line* of the surcharge *inverted!* This could hardly be the result of accident. There is also reported to be an *error* of the issue of 1894, a 2 c. with centre *brown* and frame *green*, the colours of the 10 c.

There was a little misprint in our last issue, which we unfortunately failed to correct; in the first line of page 47 "INN." should of course be "INV."

The local printer is being afforded further opportunities, and is abusing them as usual. First let us quote the numbers stated to have been produced of the stamps noted in July:—

"05" on 50 c.	. . .	100,000, including 300 inverted.
"10" on 5 fr.	. . .	25,000 " 300 "
"15" on 1 fr.	. . .	100,000 " 300 "

Later issues, as far as we have heard at present, are as follows (all surcharged in *black*):—

"0,01" on 2 c., brown on buff; 75,000.
"0,05" on 30 c., cinnamon on <i>drab</i> ; 100,000.
"0,10" on 50 c., carmine on <i>rose</i> ; 100,000.
"0,15" on 75 c., brown on <i>orange</i> ?
"0,15" on 1 fr., olive-green on <i>toned</i> (No. 13)?
"0,05" on 30 c., cinnamon on <i>drab</i> , of Diego Suarez.

The "0,01," "0,05," and "0,10" exist with two wide and with two narrow figures "0" (see annexed illustrations), these varieties being, we believe, fairly

0,01 0,01

equally distributed over the sheets; but specimens have not yet been found showing the two varieties of figure on the same stamp, a fact for which we may be duly thankful. There is also an error, with the narrow figures, reading "00,5" for "0,05"; the varieties of this value are found on both the 30 c. stamps; and all the above exist also with the surcharge *inverted!* All this must greatly "facilitate the *écoulement*" of old stock, to use a time-honoured official expression.

The Met. Ph. claims to have seen a stamp, and lists two stamps—05 on 50 c. and 15 on 1 fr.—formed by surcharging the 1877 (1876?) type of France with the name of this Colony and fresh value. We trust, however, that this is merely an erroneous description of two of the stamps we chronicled in July.

Guatemala.—*L'Echo de la T.* states that supplies of the 20 c. and 25 c., of the "Parrot" type, in new colours, have been received by the Post Office of the Republic. They are believed to be the results of

some mistake on the part of the printer, as no changes have been ordered. It is something to learn that stamps of a permanent type are still in use. Why not order a stock of 1 c. and 2 c.?

- 20 c., marone.
- 25 c., blue-green.

One of the illustrations we inserted last month, that of the 2 c. surcharge, was incorrect, the date in the centre being omitted.

The Met. Ph. gives the following list of the threatened Pictorial series which has been seen in New York:—

- 1 c., emerald and mauve; Arms in circle.
- 2 c., lake and black; statue of J. R. Barrios.
- 5 c., ultramarine and black; Reform Palace.
- 6 c., olive and green; Palace of Minerva.
- 10 c., orange and pale green; Amatitlan Lagoon.
- 20 c., pale mauve and black; the Cathedral.
- 50 c., brown-violet and blue; Columbus Theatre.
- 75 c., blue-violet and black; Artillery Barracks.
- 100 c., brown and black; statue of Columbus.
- 200c., vermilion and black; Indian Schools.

Hayti.—There are some errors in the list given in August in regard to the types of stamps surcharged. The 15 c. is Type 9 in the Catalogue, and the 50 c. and 1 g. are Type 8. Nos. 63 and 64 in the Catalogue should be stated to be Type 8, not Type 9.

We regret to find that the Unpaid Letter stamps have received the "MAI" surcharge; we have three values, and probably the fourth exists.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 2 c., dark indigo; black surcharge.
- 5 c., brown-red " "
- 10 c., orange " "
- 50 c., slate ?

Ewen's Weekly states that the 1 c. and 2 c. of the regular series exist with the "MAI" surcharge upside down, and *The A. J. of Ph.* adds that the 2 c. Unpaid Letter has also been found with inverted overprint.

Italy.—We omitted to note last month that the surcharge upon the stamps for use in Albania is not printed **10 Para 10** in *red*, as ordered in the Decree, but in *black*. We give an illustration showing the type employed.

Luxemburg.—In reference to our suggestion of last month, that the 5 c., *yellow*, perf. 12½, had probably been perforated for collectors or dealers after the stamp itself had become obsolete, a correspondent points out to us, very justly, that the rarity of the variety in question is against our theory; stamps perforated for philatelic purposes would have reached collectors at once, and would soon have been noticed. It seems possible that the 12½ machine may have been used during the circulation of this stamp, and that a small supply thus perforated may have gone to some outlying office, where most of the copies were used up.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes a vertical pair of the 50 c., *mauve*, of 1895, imperf. between the two stamps, and the 10 c., *grey-black*, official stamp of 1893 with the surcharge inverted.

Paraguay.—We have received the 28 c. and 40 c. stamps chronicled in August, and we believe the latter value to be the same as that listed in **Habilitado** June, 1901, No. 64 in the Catalogue. We have also the 24 c. of the engraved issue, surcharged, in four lines, "Habilitado—en—20—centavos," in red, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

20 c. on 24 c., dark blue.

We have also the 1 peso stamp of the 1892 issue, surcharged "Oficial" in heavy type, in black.

Official Stamp. 1 p., sage-green.

Peru.—We have received two provisional Unpaid Letter stamps, formed from the 20 c. stamps of the same nature. One is surcharged "DEFICIT" at top and "UN CENTAVO" in two lines below, the other is surcharged "DEFICIT—CINCO CENTAVOS" in two lines vertically.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 c., in black, on 20 c., blue.

5 c. " 20 c. "

Portugal.—*Angola.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the threatened deluge of surcharged varieties has commenced. The altered values are expressed in figures over the word "REIS," in fancy capitals, with an ornament below, and certain stamps are surcharged "PROVISORIO," in fancy capitals, in black, for no apparent reason. The following is the list given for this Colony:—

65 reis, in black, on	40 r., chocolate,	—of 1886.
65 " " "	300 r., orange	" "
65 " " "	5 r., "	of 1894.
65 " " "	10 r., mauve	" "
65 " " "	20 r., lavender	" "
65 " " "	25 r., green	" "
115 " " "	10 r., "	of 1886.
115 " " "	200 r., lilac	" "
115 " " "	80 r., pale green,	of 1894.
115 " " "	100 r., brown on buff	" "
115 " " "	150 r., carmine on rose	" "
130 " " "	50 r., blue,	of 1886.
130 " " "	100 r., brown	" "
130 " " "	15 r., red-brown,	of 1894.
130 " " "	75 r., rose	" "
130 " " "	300 r., blue on buff	" "
400 " in red, on	5 r., black,	of 1886.
400 " in black, on	20 r., rosine	" "
400 " " "	25 r., mauve	" "
400 " " "	2½ r., brown,	of 1893.
400 " " "	50 r., pale blue,	of 1894.
400 " " "	200 r., blue on blue	" "
15 r., chocolate, of 1898, surcharged	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
25 r., blue-green	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

Cape Verd Islands.—There is a similar set here:—

65 reis, in red, on	5 r., black,	of 1886.
65 " in black, on	200 r., lilac	" "
65 " " "	300 r., orange	" "
65 " " "	10 r., mauve,	of 1894.
65 " " "	20 r., deep lilac	" "
65 " " "	100 r., brown on buff	" "
115 " " "	10 r., green,	of 1886.
115 " " "	20 r., rosine	" "
115 " " "	5 r., orange,	of 1894.
115 " " "	25 r., green	" "
115 " " "	150 r., carmine on rose	" "
130 " " "	50 r., blue,	of 1886.
130 " " "	100 r., yellow-brown	" "
130 " " "	75 r., carmine,	of 1894.
130 " " "	80 r., pale green	" "
130 " " "	200 r., blue on blue	" "
400 " " "	25 r., violet,	of 1886.

400 reis, in black on	40 r., chocolate,	of 1886.
400 " " "	2½ r., brown,	of 1893.
400 " " "	50 r., pale blue,	of 1894.
400 " " "	300 r., blue on buff	" "
15 r., chocolate, of 1898, surcharged	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
25 r., blue-green	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

Guinea.—The combinations are again ingeniously varied here:—

65 reis, in black, on	10 r., green,	of 1886.
65 " " "	20 r., rosine	" "
65 " " "	25 r., purple	" "
65 " " "	10 r., mauve,	of 1893.
65 " " "	15 r., red-brown	" "
65 " " "	20 r., lavender	" "
65 " " "	50 r., pale blue	" "
115 " " "	40 r., chocolate,	of 1886.
115 " " "	50 r., blue	" "
115 " " "	300 r., orange	" "
115 " " "	2½ r., brown,	of 1893.
115 " " "	5 r., orange-yellow	" "
115 " " "	25 r., green	" "
130 " " "	80 r., grey,	of 1886.
130 " " "	100 r., brown	" "
130 " " "	150 r., carmine on rose,	of 1893.
130 " " "	200 r., blue on blue	" "
130 " " "	300 r., buff	" "
400 " in red, on	5 r., black,	of 1886.
400 " in black, on	200 r., lilac	" "
400 " " "	75 r., rose,	of 1893.
400 " " "	80 r., pale green	" "
400 " " "	100 r., brown on buff	" "
15 reis, chocolate of 1898, surcharged	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
25 reis, blue-green	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

Mozambique Company.—A correspondent tells us that he has found the 50 reis of the current issue perf. 11½, or 11½ × 12.

Nyassa.—A correspondent has shown the editor of *The A. J. of Ph.* a vertical pair of the 150 r., black and orange-brown, of 1901, imperf. between.

Portuguese India.—The list here is rather shorter, and as we have received specimens of the stamps we are able to give the Catalogue numbers of those that have been overprinted. Other varieties may, of course, exist.

1 real, in black, on	2 t. (No. 191)	of 1885.
1 " " "	6 r. (" 196b)	of 1895.
2 reis " "	4½ r. (" 186)	of 1885.
2 " " "	8 t. (" 198b)	of 1895.
2½ " " "	6 r. (" 187)	of 1885.
2½ " " "	9 r. (" 197)	of 1895.
3 " " "	1 t. (" 188)	of 1885.
3 " " "	4½ r. (" 196a)	of 1895.
3 " " "	1 t. (" 193)	" "
2½ tangas, in red, on	1½ r. (" 184)	of 1885.
2½ " in black, on	4 t. (" 189)	" "
2½ " in red, on	1½ t. (" 198c)	of 1895.
5 " in black, on	8 t. (" 191b)	of 1885.
5 " " "	2 t. (" 194)	of 1895.
5 " " "	4 t. (" 195)	" "
6 r. (No. 202) of 1898, surcharged	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
1 t. (" 204)	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

We are bound to list all these things and the numerous others that are to be expected, but we think it right also to express our opinion that they are about the worst rubbish that even Portugal and its Colonies have ever thrown upon the philatelic market.

The following letter from a correspondent at Bombay shows that the usual scramble took place at Goa, and doubtless the same story might be related of the other Colonies:—

"The Portuguese Government, unable to effect a sale by auction of their vast hoard of remainders,

shipped to Goa (Portuguese India) a large lot of them overprinted with the surcharges 1 real, 1½ (?), 2½, 3, 6 reis; 1, 2½, and 5 tangas. The Governmental Decree putting them in circulation appeared in the *Boletim Official* of the 12th September, 1902.

"Hardly any of the surcharged issues have been able to pass through the post. All classes of people have been buying them up in the Panjim Post Office. Every lot that is received from the Treasury is secured by the officials and their friends. You can imagine the fever of speculation when the *Ultramar*, a paper published at Margao, about twelve miles from Panjim, complains in its issue of the 27th September that none of the surcharged stamps have been supplied to Margao and other suburban offices, although indents for them were sent to the Head Office, Panjim.

"*Era Nova*, a paper published in Panjim, in its issue of the 22nd September, referring to the surcharged stamps and the unprecedented demand for them, concludes thus: 'His Excellency the Governor-General, who is reckoned among our most noted Philatelists, has already secured more than 75,000 of these surcharges, representing a face value of over 750 rupees.'

"Noted Philatelists" seem to be the same all the world over, and the collector of note becomes a collector of bank-notes.

Boumania.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following:—

25 bani, pale blue; no wmk.; compound perf.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2 bani, green; wmk. "P. R.", perf. 11½.

5 " " " " compound perf.
 50 " " " " compound perf.
 10 " " thin paper; no wmk.; compound perf.
 30 " " " " perf. 11½.

Russia.—The same journal states that the 2 kopecs stamp has also appeared *vertically laid*.

Servia.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes two further values in the new type, also an Unpaid Letter stamp, described as "5 p., green," perf. 11½. We do not know whether this value has appeared in a new colour, as well as with a second variety of perforation, or whether there is some error in the description.

25 p., ultramarine; new type; perf. 11½.
 50 p., brown " "

The *I. B. J.* states that there are three varieties of the surcharge "10 PARAS" on 20 p., red, instead of two only as previously described. They vary in the spaces between the figures "10," which are ½ mm., 1 mm., and 1½ mm. respectively.

Spain.—We have received a copy of the *Heraldo de Madrid* for September 20th, which contains the following paragraph:—

"STAMPS OF MOROCCO.—There is being prepared in the National Stamp Factory an issue of stamps to be used in the Spanish post offices in Morocco. This

issue consists of the stamps of the series in circulation in Spain overprinted with the word 'MARRUECOS.'

"Up to the present the same stamps have been employed in our post offices at Tangier, Rabat, and Mazagan as are used in Spain. France and Germany use in Morocco their own stamps, but overprinted, and England uses those of Gibraltar.

"The issue will be put on sale at Tangier, Rabat, and Mazagan. The Treasury would do good business by putting these stamps on sale, as well as those of Fernando Poo, at some stamp office in Madrid. The collectors would collect there like flies."

Fernando Poo.—We have received the new set, and find that the names of some of the colours require modification. We repeat the list:—

- 5 c., dark green.
- 10 c. " indigo.
- 25 c., lake.
- 50 c., dark chocolate.
- 75 c., light mauve.
- 1 p., bright rose.
- 2 p., bronze-green.
- 5 p., light orange-red.



The stamps are numbered on the back like the current issue of Spain. The colours of the set for Spanish Guinea are, no doubt, the same as the above.

United States.—*Cuba.*—We learn from *The Met. Ph.* that a provisional 1 c. stamp has been issued here, formed by surcharging the 3 c. with the words "Habilitado un centavo, Octubre 1902," and with a large figure "1."

1 c., in carmine, on 3 c., purple.

Venezuela.—M. Th. Lemaire shows us an extraordinary series of type-set provisionals, issued apparently at Carupano, where the ordinary stamps are presumed to have run short. There are two distinct varieties, each consisting of almost the same inscriptions, but set in different type and with a different pattern of frame. The shape is oblong in both cases and the inscriptions are in five lines.

1. Inscriptions thus—"CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" (the "L" of this word is apparently a broken "F," with the centre limb removed, turned upside down)—"Carupano 1902—No hai estampillas—PROVISORIO.—Vale B. 0.05" (or "0.25," "0.50," or "B. 1.00"). These are evidently printed from the same setting, the value only being changed.

2. Inscriptions thus—"CORREOS DE VENEZUELA—Carupano: 1902.—NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS—Sello provisorio.—Vale B. 0, 10."

All are imperforate. Several of the copies are on original envelopes, addressed to M. Lemaire himself in Paris.

- 0.05, purple on orange.
- 0.10, black "
- 0.25, purple on green.
- 0.50, blue on yellow.
- 1.00 " rose.

The Stamps of Tonga.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 55.)

* * * *



On the 28th April, 1892, Mr. Campbell wrote from Nukualofa referring to his letter covering designs for the new stamps, and asked, if not too late, that the design of the border might be slightly altered, so as not to be an exact copy of the North Borneo stamp. He added:—

“Should any of the dies have been cut, kindly complete them; but if the remainder are not yet finished, and could be altered without additional expense, I should be glad.

“If the stamps of each denomination could be forwarded as completed, this office would be benefited.”

On the 20th June, 1892, Mr. Cousins delivered the hardened steel die of the Twopence to Mr. Gray, who at once forwarded it to the Government printer, with a request to make an electro-plate as usual, and to furnish an impression of the same. Although I have no copy record relative to the delivery of the One Penny die, a die proof must have been handed in about the same date as the Twopence die, for on the 1st July, 1892, Mr. Gray wrote to Tonga:—

“I have the honour to inform you that the dies for the stamps at 1d. and 2d. have been cut. Electrotypes from the 2d. die are being prepared, and it is hoped that the printing will be complete some time this month. I have not ascertained that the stamps can be printed in the colours, or rather the shades of colours, that you have asked for, but these shades will be kept to as nearly as possible.

“I send three prints of the 1d. and 2d. stamps. The dies had been engraved before your letter of the 28th April arrived; but, as you will see, it was possible to alter the body of the 2d. stamp, making it more open than that of the North Borneo stamp. The borders in the other stamps will be changed.

“I think you will agree with me that the engraver has done his work exceedingly creditably, and has been fortunate in the reproduction of the likeness of His Majesty.

“The engraver will probably apply for payment for his work next month, £35 for each die; and I should be glad if a remittance could be made to me in the meantime.”

On the following day, Mr. Gray wrote to Mr. Campbell:—

“2nd July, 1892.

“SIR,—Referring to my letter to you of yesterday's date, No. F92,614, I now beg to forward herewith, for your information, a print each of the 8d. and 1s. stamps.

“I am,

“Yours obediently,

“W. GRAY,

“Secretary.

“The Chief Postmaster,

“General Post Office,

“Nukualofa, Tonga.”

The prints referred to were doubtless die proofs, struck by the engraver from the just completed dies of the two higher values.

Upon inquiring as to the progress of the electro-plate of the Twopence, the Government printer

informed Mr. Gray, on the 29th July, that the moulds had been struck and were then in bath.

On the 25th July, Mr. Cousins rendered an account amounting to £5 for altering the One Penny die, making the Fourpence die to correspond, and making altered designs for the Twopence, Eightpence, and One Shilling dies. From this account it is evident that the dies were nearly finished when the instructions came to disguise as far as possible the origin of the design.

On the 26th July, 1892, all the dies had been delivered to the Post Office. The Twopence die was in the hands of the Government printer, who was making the electro-plate, and the other dies consisted of—

Original of Head of King George, Tonga.

Matrix ” ” ” ”

1d., Tongan die.

4d. ” ”

8d. ” ”

1s. ” ”

On the 29th July, Mr. Gray wrote to Mr. Campbell intimating that the dies were all completed, and forwarding a die proof of the Fourpence, which had been completed since his last advice.

That the proofs gave full satisfaction is evidenced by the following letter:—

“CHIEF POST OFFICE,

“NUKUALOFA, TONGA,

“5th August, 1892.

“SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 472B, of the 1st, and No. 472B, of the 2nd ultimo, covering proofs of the new postage stamps of this country.

“In reply, I beg to inform you, that His Majesty, and the members of the Government, who have seen them, are much pleased with the excellence of the engraving; and I have to ask you to kindly convey to the engraver the thanks of my Government for the very creditable manner in which he has executed the work.

“I have also much pleasure in tendering the thanks of my Government to yourself for the trouble, and kindly interest, you have taken in the matter.

“Under separate cover I beg to hand you draft to cover cost of cutting the dies.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“(Signed) ALEX. M. CAMPBELL,

“Chief Postmaster.

“The Secretary,

“General Post Office,

“Wellington.”

The Government printer announced on the 9th August that the Twopence plate was ready for printing, and asked for particulars as to the number required and the colour to be adopted. Mr. Gray

requested that the printing might be deferred until receipt of a letter from Tonga, expected the following week.

On the same date the One Penny die was handed over to be electrotyped, and the dies of the Fourpence, Eightpence, and One Shilling were handed over on the 25th August. A month later, on the 28th September, the Government printer announced that the whole of the electrotype plates for the new Tongan postage stamps were completed and ready for printing, and asked for instructions as to the colours to be used. As the expected letter from Tonga had not arrived, Mr. Gray was unable to furnish the required information, but on the 5th October (the letter having apparently arrived in the meantime) he wrote :—

“The stamps for the Tonga Post Office are to be printed in the following colours :—

- 1d., rose, same as New Zealand halfpenny.
- 2d., silver-grey.
- 4d., Indian red.
- 8d., mauve.
- 1s., sepia-brown.

“25,000 stamps of each denomination are required, but perhaps it will be better if you print 105 sheets, which will give 25,000 stamps. The stamps are required next week. I should be glad of a proof on ordinary paper of each denomination for my approval.”

There is either a mistake in the original letter or a clerical error in the copy furnished me, as 105 sheets of 240 each would give a total of 25,200 stamps.

Mr. Cousins rendered his account, and it was duly certified to and paid, as shown below .—

“POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

“Dr. to

“A. E. COUSINS.

1892. To making and engraving five (5)
July hardened steel dies for postage
and stamps for the Tongan Govern-
August ment
5 dies at £35 each £175 0 0

“Correct, Total . £175 0 0

“(Signed) L. H.

“5/10/92.

“Claimant, A. E. COUSINS,
“Wellington.

“I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing account, amounting to One hundred and seventy-five pounds, is true and correct in every particular; that the charge is reasonable, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed.

“(Signed) W. GRAY.

“Received the sum of One hundred and seventy-five pounds in full payment of the above account.

“(Signed) ALFRED E. COUSINS.

“In’td. A. E. C.

“5/10/92.”

The stamps were duly printed at the Government printing-office, and on the 13th October, 1892, Mr. Gray forwarded them to Tonga, under cover of the following letter :—

“Adverting to my letter to you of the 5th inst, No. F92,914, I have now the honour to forward herewith under separate cover, registered, the following postage stamps of the new issue of your Government :—

108 sheets, 25,920 stamps at 1d.	£108 0 0
107 ” 25,680 ” ” 2d.	214 0 0
107 ” 25,680 ” ” 4d.	428 0 0
106½ ” 25,560 ” ” 8d.	852 0 0
107 ” 25,680 ” ” 1s.	1,284 0 0

“The cost of electrotyping and mounting is £5 for each plate	£25 0 0
And of printing the 128,520 stamps at 1s. 7d. per 1,000	10 3 5
Making a total of	£35 3 5

“For which I shall be glad to receive a remittance from you.

“I remind you also of the engraver’s claim of £5 for extra work in altering dies, mentioned in my letter of the 29th July, F92,632.

Mr. Campbell acknowledged the receipt of the stamps on the 22nd November, 1892, stating that they had given great satisfaction. He added :—

“I have been instructed by the Honourable the Premier to convey to you the thanks of this Government for the great trouble you have taken in getting the work put through.

“It has been decided that the 2d. stamp be printed in green, and the 4d. stamp black. I would be glad if you would therefore kindly give the necessary instructions for the printing of the stamps mentioned in attached list.

“The Government agents in Auckland have been instructed to forward to you the sum of Forty pounds three shillings and five pence (£40 3s. 5d.), being £5 due to the engraver, and the balance to your department for printing and electrotyping.

TONGAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

- 15,000 1d. stamps.
- 25,000 2d. stamps, green.
- 25,000 4d. stamps, black.”

Whether any subsequent letter rescinded this order or not, I cannot say, but it was never executed, and I have no further records whatever on the matter.

The Interim Report shows the date of receipt of the stamps as 10th November, 1892, and that date is also given by the Tongan authorities as the date of issue to the public.

Mr. Cousins produced a very faithful portrait of the old King George. I have seen a large photograph, and the portrait on the stamp is a most exact copy in miniature. This portrait appears on the Twopence, Eightpence, and One Shilling values, while the One Penny and Fourpence bear the national coat-of-arms. The general arrangement of the frame is very similar in all the values, but there are slight variations in the ornaments separating the inscriptions and the shading of parts of the frame. The inscriptions “TONGA POSTAGE” and “BULEAGA O TOGA” (pronounced Buleanga o Tonga, and meaning “Government of Tonga”) are common to all. In the upper angles of each type the value appears in a figure, with the letter “d” or “s.” and it is repeated in words in Tongan in straight labels at the bottom of the stamps.

These values are :—

- Peni e taha (One Penny).
- Peni e ua (Twopence).
- Peni e fa (Fourpence).
- Peni e valu (Eightpence).
- Silini e taha (One Shilling).

The words “Peni” and “Silini” are simply the English words spelt as pronounced by the Tongans, who always soften a syllable closing with a consonant by the addition of a vowel. Thus King George is called “Jioaji,” and in official notices the name is so written.

The plates contain 120 impressions, in two panes of sixty each, in ten horizontal rows of six stamps. The

panes are divided by a space of 10 mm. There are no "plate marks" in the margins, as in the case of the first issue.

Pending the arrival of the stamps described in Section VIII., the 1d. stamp of this issue was divided in two to represent provisionally the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. I have seen a letter addressed to England, registered at Nukualofa on the 8th June, 1893, franked by two of the 2d., *olive-black*, two of the 1d., *rose*, and the right upper half of a 1d., *rose*, which had been divided diagonally.

I have also seen used specimens cut diagonally from left to right (the one above described being cut from right to left), vertically, and horizontally. It is, therefore, possible to obtain no less than eight delectable varieties of this split provisional stamp.

The postage to England was $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and registration fee 4d., so that the envelope above described bore no more than the exact rate chargeable, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the half stamp.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue V. 10th November, 1892. (a) Arms of Tonga, or (b) Head of King George I. in oval; inscribed "TONGA BULEAGA O TOGA" above, and "POSTAGE" and value in Tongan below; figures of value in upper angles. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1d. (a), *rose*.
2d. (b), (silver-grey), *olive-black*.
4d. (a), (Indian red), *lake*.
8d. (b), *mauve*.
1s. (b), *sepia*.

Variety. *Half of the 1d. stamp used provisionally as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose.*

VII.

The First Official Series.

On the 22nd November, 1892, Mr. Alex. Campbell wrote to Mr. Gray, requesting him to give instructions for the printing and despatch of 5,000 each of the 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. values. These, he stated, were to be for official use, to be printed uniformly in *blue*, and surcharged on the face with the letters "G. F. B." in *red* ink.

These stamps were printed on the 27th January, 1893, and the Printing and Stationery Department, curiously enough, entered them up as printed in the colours of the ordinary adhesive stamps, "surcharged G. F. B. in crimson." However, Mr. Gray's letter shows that they were printed in the colour ordered. It is as follows:—

"27th January, 1893.

"SIR,—In accordance with your request of the 22nd November last, letter No. 92/ $\frac{311}{443}$, I have had printed and to-day forwarded you in a sealed registered letter the following official postage stamps, printed in blue and overprinted with the letters G. F. B. in red:—

	Stamps.	Sheets.	Value.
1d.	6,000	25	£25 0 0
2d.	5,880	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 0 0
4d.	6,000	25	100 0 0
8d.	6,000	25	200 0 0
1s.	5,640	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 0 0

"The cost of printing at 1s. 7d. per 1,000 is £2 6 8
And of overprinting 1 0 0
3 6 8

"Of which I shall be glad to receive your remittance by an early opportunity.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed) W. GRAY, Secretary.

"The Chief Postmaster,
"Chief Post Office,
"Nukualofa, Tonga."

It will be seen that the numbers ordered were exceeded in each case. The number of sheets of the 1d., 4d., and 8d. was therefore 50; of the 2d., 49; and of the 1s., 47—at 120 to the sheet.

Mr. Campbell acknowledged the receipt of these stamps under date 13th February, 1893.

The Interim Report, Column A, shows the invoice for these stamps "noted as received on 11th February, 1893." Mr. Campbell did not debit himself with their face value at all, and the Commission of Inquiry rectified this omission by debiting Mr. Campbell with the full face value of \$3,280. Doubtless the Chief Postmaster considered that as these stamps were merely used for the purposes of franking official correspondence, and no money passed for their purchase from the Post Office, it was not necessary to enter them in his books. However, it appears fairly certain that some were sold uncancelled to collectors, though whether at face value or not I cannot say.

Mr. Gray wrote to Mr. Campbell on the 15th June, 1893, inquiring the meaning of the mystic letters "G. F. B.", and was informed that they stood for "Gauē Faka Buleaga," or "On Government Service." The words are pronounced *Ngawē faka Buleanga*. There being no hard *g* sound in the Tongan tongue, the letter *g* is used to represent the nasal "ng." The translation given by Mr. Campbell is rather free than literal, the meaning of the expression being "Work appertaining to the Government." Mr. Campbell stated that the stamps were first issued on the 13th February, 1893.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue VI. 13th February, 1893. The types of Issue V. printed in *ultramarine*, and overprinted "G. F. B." in *carmine*. Wmk. N Z and Star; perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

1d.	ultramarine and carmine.
2d.	" "
4d.	" "
8d.	" "
1s.	" "

(To be continued.)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 35.)

* * *

THE next list to be considered is that in Moens' Catalogue of 1877. It contains various items that are not in Dr. Legrand's list, and of some of these I have been unable to trace any previous record.

The very first of them are various values, in *black*, upon *rosy* tinted pelure paper:—

½ a., black.
2 a. (?)
4 a., black.
8 a. ,,

The date assigned to these, September, 1865 (Moens always translated "1923" as 1865, not 1866), is an impossible one, but these things exist—the ½ a., 4 a., and 8 a. certainly, and I think Mr. Gilbert Harrison discovered a copy of the 2 a. I can find no record of the date when these were first noted, but it was evidently prior to 1877; they are of great rarity, and I think it possible that they may be proofs.

We have next ½ a. and 1 a. stamps, in *black*, apparently from single dies, the ½ a. no doubt that of the 1866 type, the 1 a. probably the fraudulent type; then come the ½ a. in twenty varieties and the 1 a. in five varieties, also in *black*. All these are under the date 1866.

With dates of 1867 and later M. Moens gives the ordinary set of six values on more than one variety of *greyish laid* paper, and in addition certain items which require further notice. First we find a 1 anna in *brown-red* and in *red*, stated to be from a single die, which may be classed with the 1 a., *black*, noted above as a fraud (if these are of the single-die type they are bogus, if they are not of that type they are varieties of colour of the ordinary 1 a.).

The other varieties are those of paper. Among them we find (under 1874) the 2 a. on European *laid* paper, to which I have already alluded; and a 1 a., *orange*, on European *thin wove bâtonné* paper, and 1 a., *orange*, 4 a., *green*, and 8 a., *red*, on similar paper, but not *bâtonné*—these I have never seen, and I cannot find them more fully described or even chronicled anywhere else. None of them are priced either in the 1877 Catalogue or in the later editions. I copied them into my list in 1882, but have been unable to find any proof of their existence. It is possible that the 8 a., which I note later as having been found recently, is one of these impressions.

Another variety of paper I am able to say a little more about; it is described as *dead white* (or *dull white*, "*blanc mat*") *laid* paper. It appears first with the date 1867, as used for 1 a. stamps only, described as printed in *ashy blue* (or *grey-blue*, "*bleu cendré*"),

orange, and *vermilion*; and again with the date 1876, where it is further described as *native* paper ("*indigène*") and as having wide *laid* lines, the values found upon it being said to be ½ a., *ashy blue*, 1 a., *yellowish brick*, 4 a., *sea-green*, and 8 a., *brick*. None of these are priced; the ½ a. and 1 a. stamps are stated to be in twenty and in five varieties respectively, and are therefore the ordinary Kashmir province types of those values.

Some of the above are rather puzzling, but I believe the first three may be briefly disposed of. They are evidently taken from Dr. Legrand's list, in which the 1 a., *blue*, of this type (and this is the only 1 a., *blue*, of that type listed by either Dr. Legrand or M. Moens) is described as "*bleu cendré*"; but the paper in this case should be given as "*indigène*," which is never *dead white*, but always more or less *greyish*. These may therefore be classed with the other varieties on *native* paper.

The other four were not, I believe, on what is commonly termed *native* paper at all, but on ordinary white *laid*, such as is usually called *European* in these lists, and probably is of European manufacture. They were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1877, as follows:—

"The ½, 1, 4, and 8 annas stamps reach us on *dead white* paper (*papier blanc mat*) with thick *laid* lines, and in the following shades:—

½ a., milky blue (*bleu laiteux*).
1 a., yellowish brick.
4 a., sea-green (*vert d'eau*).
8 a., brick-red."

Nothing is said as to the origin of these, but I am informed by Judge Philbrick that he sent them to M. Moens, and that they came from Mr. E. L. Pemberton.

In Moens' Catalogue of 1883 certain additions are made to this 1876 set, namely, ½ a., *black*, and 4 a., *yellow-green*, and these, together with the 8 a., are priced. These three are well known upon ordinary *laid* paper, but they are printed in *oil* colour, and are quite different in appearance from the rest of the set. The ½ a. was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1879, as an addition to the series of 1876; it is not unlikely that the 4 a. and 8 a. similarly printed came over at the same time, but they were not recognised until later as differing from the stamps previously listed.

In the 1892 edition quite a different arrangement is made. The four stamps chronicled in 1877, and originally catalogued as of 1876, are now given as of 1869, and with them is listed the 2 a. on *laid* paper previously placed under 1874. The ½ a., 4 a., and

8 a., which as I have just stated are in *oil* colour, are left at the end of the list, with the 1 a. on two varieties of thin paper, and are dated "1874?" This last date is, I should say, too early for the *oil*-colour stamps, which are quite unknown *used*, and which were probably not printed until 1877 or 1878.

The date 1869 for the other stamps I believe to be possibly correct, except perhaps for the 2 a. A few years ago I examined a set of four stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 4 a., 8 a., corresponding very closely in colours with those described in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1877; they were attached to a little slip of paper, which I have before me now, with the 4 a. and 8 a. stamps still attached to it. Above each stamp is written the value, "6 pies—1 anna—4 annas—8 annas," and below, "These were had from Cashmere by Sir Daniel Cooper in 1869."

This note is in the handwriting of Mr. A. H. Wilson, who formerly carried on the business of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. (he having taken over the business of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, on the death of the latter in 1878), and whose name is an amply sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the statement. Mr. Wilson tells me that he cannot now recollect the history of these stamps, but he thinks that more than one set of them passed through his hands; he adds that he always valued them highly, and that he tried in vain to obtain any similar specimens from India.

These stamps are printed in water colour, and show all the characteristics of the early impressions, but they are the only impressions of that kind on European paper that are to be met with, and, in the absence of any used copies, it must be supposed that at all events a very small quantity only was ever printed, and I am inclined to suggest that they may have been printed specially on this paper for Sir Daniel Cooper, who probably obtained them from some official source.

The 2 a. is not, in my opinion, upon the same paper; it seems also to be rather less scarce, and is probably of a later date (the copies in my possession came from M. Maury, of Paris); but it may well be classified with these. At any rate, we have impressions in water colour, on European laid paper, of all the values of this set except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and there can be no doubt that these impressions were printed before the stamps went out of use.

In 1881 some unmistakable reprints, in fancy colours, came over, but they consisted of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. only, in *lilac*, or *grey-lilac*, oil colour, on native paper, which were noted and denounced in *Le Timbre-Poste* for July of that year. Probably someone had obtained access to the plate upon which those two values were engraved. These are the only reprints of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp that I have met with, but there must have been large stocks of the originals in existence, at the time when they became obsolete, both in the hands of dealers and in the State Treasury, which would account for that value not having been either reprinted or forged.

Later on, commencing about 1887, a flood of reprints reached Europe; impressions in various colours on various papers, but all printed in oil colour, and

therefore easily distinguishable from the originals. These were also, like the circular impressions of the same period, accompanied by forgeries which had been fraudulently mixed with the official stock.

Quite recently (June, 1902), among a lot of impressions which had been put aside by Mr. C. J. Phillips for his collection of Reprints, a single copy was found of the 8 annas, printed in water colour of the old, lumpy, and very soluble kind, but on the *thin yellowish wove* paper on which so many of the reprints are found. What this can be I do not know; either we are wrong in supposing that there was no reprinting in water colour, or else this paper must have been used, perhaps experimentally, before the water-colour period came to an end. At any rate, until I can find evidence of such impressions having been issued for use, I must place it among the water-colour stamps of doubtful nature.

My list then will be as follows:—

September (?), 1866.

Similar design to that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna rectangular of Jammu, but printed from a single die, and therefore having a complete outer frame; it also differs in having no dots in the coloured portions of the spandrels. Printed in water colour on greyish, native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.



The illustration given above is a reproduction by photographic process from a used copy, the obliteration of which partly conceals the characteristic Star at the top; this may be compared with the more or less inaccurate engravings given previously. It should be noted that this stamp, and the others of the Kashmir province, always have the circular obliterations in *red*, though the later ones may also be found with the postmarks of the British post offices. Mr. Masson states that he has seen this $\frac{1}{2}$ a. used on an envelope of October, 1866; it was described in European magazines in November of that year, so I am probably not far wrong in giving September as the date of issue.

1867.

Design as before, with a frame line to each stamp, but with dots in the spandrels in all the types. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. were engraved on one plate, containing five rows of five stamps each, the first four horizontal rows being $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and the bottom row 1 a. These two values were not, however (except quite at the beginning), printed together, but the ink was applied to only one part of the plate at a time. Both values in this issue have the date in Persian characters, as well as in Dogra; on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. they are at the right of the value, as on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of Jammu; on the 1 a. they are under the long character and commence at the left side of the oval.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. were also engraved on one plate, in two horizontal rows of five, the top row being $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and the lower 2 a. These again were not printed together, for issue, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps frequently show traces at foot of the top of another stamp, and



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



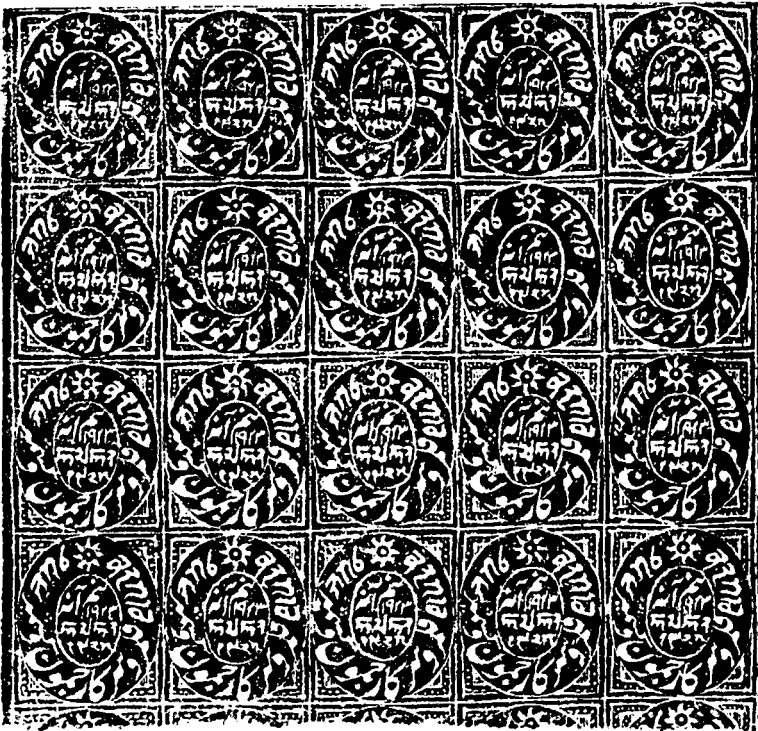
2 annas.
(Imitation.)



2 annas.



4 annas.



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



4 annas.
(Imitation.)



8 annas.



1 anna.



8 annas.
(Imitation.)

the 2 a. may be found with similar traces at the top. It should be noted that the illustration of the strip of five 2 a. stamps is taken from a reprint; the marks of rivets or rivet-holes at the top corners of the stamps do not exist in the originals, as may be seen by the illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. strip, which is taken from an impression of that value on European laid paper. These rivets were first seen, I think, in the reprints of 1881, and form a safe test for later impressions. In these two values the date in Persian characters is immediately below the value in the same language, but divided, two figures at left and two at right.

The 4 a. and 8 a. are printed from single dies, and resemble one another in not having the Persian date at all.

Printed in water colour on native-made paper, usually showing *laid* lines, and varying both in thickness and in tint, but never quite white.

1. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. printed in *black*. There seems to be no doubt that this was a special issue, probably for local use in Srinagar and certainly an early one.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
1 a. ,,

2. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. printed in *blue*. Mr. Masson treats these as a separate issue also, and they probably occupied the same position as the *black* stamps, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. cannot be distinguished from that of the ordinary set, while the 1 a. is of extreme rarity.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
1 a. ,,

3. The set of six values, which continued in use down to 1878, with numerous varieties of shade of the 1 a.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black, grey-black.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (ultramarine), violet-blue.
1 a., orange-yellow, orange, orange-red, orange-brown, pale brown.
2 a., yellow, buff-yellow.
4 a., emerald-green, dull green.
8 a., brick-red, red.

Proofs, or Fancy Impressions?

None of the following are known used, but I place under this head impressions in water colour, all of which (except perhaps the last on the list) were chronicled before the stamps went out of use.

1866(?).

On *pale rose pelture* paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
2 a. ,, (?)
4 a. ,,
8 a. ,,

1869(?).

On ordinary *white laid* paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., milky blue.
1 a., brick-red.
4 a., pale green.
8 a., red.

1874(?).

Similar paper to the last, but thinner and softer.

2 a., ochre-yellow.

There are two distinct varieties of this, one on much thinner paper than the other, but the colour of the impression is identically the same, and they must have been printed at the same period.

The following I have never seen; they are catalogued by Moens in 1877 and in later editions:—

1874(?).

1. Thin, white, wove, *bâtonné* European paper.
1 a., orange.
2. Similar paper, but not *bâtonné*.
1 a., orange.
4 a., sea-green.
8 a., bright red.

These are probably of the same class as those that precede them; they are certainly of considerable rarity.

Date? *Discovered in 1902.*

On thin, yellowish wove paper.

8 a., red.

This may be the 8 a. stamp given in the last list, under 1874(?).

Reprints.

The following are all in *oil* colours, and I believe all impressions in oils are reprints:—

1878(?).

January, 1879, is the date at which the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on European laid paper was first chronicled, and I have little doubt that this stamp and the 4 a. and 8 a. on the same paper and in oil colours (which were formerly supposed to belong to the set assigned to 1876) were printed at about this time. There is no evidence, at all events, of their having ever been in use.

Oil colours on European *laid* paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
4 a., yellow-green.
8 a., bright red.

1881.

Printed in oil colour on native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull lilac.
2 a. ,,

This tint fades to a kind of *lilac-grey*. I have strips in which the colour is very patchy, much brighter in some places than in others.

1886-88 (and later?).

Oil colours.

1. On native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange-brown.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright green.
1 a., orange-brown.
1 a., slate-black, slate-blue.
2 a., yellow (these are not in the same colour as the originals, and may further be distinguished by the rivet-holes, without applying the water test).
2 a., black.
2 a., slate-black, slate-blue.
2 a., vermilion, pale red.
4 a., pale yellowish green, dull sage-green.
4 a., orange.
4 a., purple.
4 a., dull blue.
4 a., black.
8 a., deep red, orange-red.
8 a., black.

2. On thin, yellowish wove paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., grey-blue, slate-blue, deep blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, brown-red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull green.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., light yellow.
- 1 a., vermilion, brown-red, dull red.
- 1 a., brown.
- 1 a., black.
- 4 a., yellow-green.
- 4 a., vermilion, brown-red.
- 4 a., purple.
- 4 a., dull blue.
- 4 a., ochre-brown.
- 4 a., black.
- 8 a., vermilion.
- 8 a., purple.
- 8 a., ochre.
- 8 a., black.

Some of the reprints of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. were done in strips of five only, the top row of the plate of twenty.

3. Thin, smooth, white wove paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull green, bright yellow-green.
- 4 a., dull blue, orange, purple.

The Early Forgery.

There is little doubt that this was a companion of the Dies I. of the circular $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. It is a 1 a. rectangular stamp, printed from a single die, in water colour on native-made paper, and, like the circular stamps just mentioned, was fully believed in by collectors until a very few years ago.



It is impossible now to state at what period this curiosity first made its appearance, as it was not recognised as a distinct variety of type previous to the publication of Dr. Legrand's paper of December, 1875, in which it was fully described. It is known in the following colours:—

- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., carmine-red.
- 1 a., ultramarine.
- 1 a., dull orange-brown.

The second is the only colour in which it is at all common; it is quite unlike that of any of the Kashmir 1 a., and is not really identical with any of the shades of the Jamnu stamps. The type may be at once recognised by the peculiar shape of the long, nearly horizontal character in the upper part of the central oval, and by the very minute characters representing the Persian date. Specimens may also be met with having a margin all round, which at once condemns them.

Official Imitations.

The history of these is the same as that of the circular impressions which I placed under the same

heading. They began to come to Europe in 1890, and were found in considerable quantities among the remainders. Three values only were represented, the 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a.; of these the 4 a. and 8 a. alone were heard of (as far as I am aware) in 1890, and I do not think the 2 a. was, at that time, in the stock, though it belongs to the same class. I am afraid that the dies of all three are still in existence, and the number of varieties is therefore incalculable. I give below a list of all I have seen or heard of at present.

Each is printed from a single die and therefore shows only one variety of type, but I have found the 2 a. in strips of five, struck close together, evidently to imitate the strip of five types of the genuine. This value, when printed on native paper (on which alone the genuine were issued), may be recognised by the Star at the top, which is very badly formed and has curved rays like a Catherine Wheel; it is also too much cramped up near the top of the oval band. The impression too is in *oil* colour (as are all these imitations), and I have never seen it in *yellow*, but that is a mistake that may yet be corrected.

The 4 a. and 8 a. have no dots in the corners, and each has an extra outer frame, which does not exist in the genuine.

1. Native-made paper.

- 2 a., red.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., blue.
- 4 a., red, orange-red.
- 4 a., chocolate-brown.
- 8 a., black.
- 8 a., red, orange-red.

2. Ordinary white laid paper.

- 4 a., orange-red.
- 4 a., yellow.
- 4 a., purple.
- 4 a., chocolate-brown.

3. Thin, yellowish white wove paper.

- 2 a., red.
- 2 a., dull ultramarine.
- 4 a., green.
- 4 a., ultramarine.
- 4 a., red.
- 8 a., "

4. Thin, smooth, white wove paper.

- 2 a., orange-yellow.
- 2 a., red.
- 2 a., chocolate-brown.
- 4 a., light green.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., yellow.
- 4 a., red.
- 8 a., "
- 8 a., black.

5. Thin, white laid paper.

- 4 a., dull ultramarine.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The "Weber" Collection.

LAST month it was announced that the well-known and valuable collection of Postage Stamps formed by Consul E. F. Weber, of Hamburg, had been stolen by his private secretary Roth, who, it appears, brought it to London and sold it to Mr. H. Griebert for £382. The collection was valued by Herr Weber at £7,500, and was well known as one of the finest collections in the north of Germany.

The following is a verbatim report of the proceedings before the magistrate:--

WEBER v. THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

On October 21st, at the Bow Street Police Court, an application was made to Sir Albert de Rutzen on behalf of Consul E. F. Weber, of Hamburg, for an order upon the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police that he should hand over to the applicant a certain collection of postage stamps and thirty-three coins, they being his property.

Mr. Charles Mathews appeared on behalf of the applicant, Inspector Bartells represented the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. A. H. Bodkin appeared for Mr. Griebert, who had purchased the stamps and coins.

Mr. Mathews asked for an adjournment until the following day, as he believed an amicable arrangement had been arrived at; but one or two matters of detail required to be definitely settled. The magistrate granted the adjournment.

The next day counsel again appeared, and the following is a verbatim report of the proceedings:--

Mr. Mathews: I am glad to say we are able to relieve your Worship of this matter to-day, because this property, which was stolen from Mr. Weber in Hamburg and brought to this country, was here sold by the thief to a Mr. Griebert, who carries on business in Bond Street, for a sum of £382. Mr. Griebert is perfectly willing, on payment to him of a sum of £350 by Mr. Weber, to abandon all claims to the property, and to consent to an order being made by you, directed to the Chief Commissioner of Police, under which the property is to be handed back to Mr. Weber. That being so, all question of controversy ceases, because the application for an order was one towards which the Commissioner of Police was in a neutral position, and the only person who could in any way desire that the property should not go back to Mr. Weber was Mr. Griebert, who had paid this rather considerable sum of money for it. That being so, all that we want for the purpose of having the property restored is that an order shall be made by you directing the Commissioner to return the property to Mr. Weber, then everything else will fall into place.

The Magistrate: Have the police anything to say against that?

Inspector Bartells: No, your Worship.

The Magistrate: And they are quite agreeable that the order should be made for the return as agreed upon?

Inspector Bartells: Yes; the police have no objection, your Worship.

Mr. Mathews: I ask for your order.

The Magistrate: The police are here, they do not object. Do you represent Mr. Weber?

Mr. Mathews: Yes.

Mr. Bodkin: I am representing Mr. Griebert. He is the person who at his office in the city of London paid the sum of £382, which my learned friend has mentioned, for the stamps in question and certain coins which this Mr. Roth had brought over from Hamburg, where he had been in Mr. Weber's employ.

The Magistrate: Then in the absence of any objection on the part of the police, who are simply the holders of the property, upon the agreement come to between you, the order will be made that the property be given up on the terms agreed upon.

Mr. Mathews: For Mr. Weber, I desire to add with regard to Mr. Griebert, that from the time when it was brought to his knowledge that there had been wrongful dealing with this property he took all the right steps for the purpose of saying that he had it, and of showing where it could be found; and Mr. Weber, recognising that, has under those circumstances, I think, not been illiberal in coming forward and tendering to Mr. Griebert substantially the whole sum which Mr. Griebert is out of pocket by the transaction.

The Magistrate: I have no doubt he is very thankful. I do not know the facts of the case except from your outline of them. The order will be made.

Mr. Bodkin: I might say, not for the purpose of challenging anything my learned friend has said, of course, that within a few hours after the real circumstances under which these stamps had been lost by Mr. Weber were known, Mr. Griebert was in communication with Mr. Weber's representative in London, and gave him, not only the information which my learned friend has already mentioned, but also every information as to how and in what shape the money was paid to Roth; and I do think therefore it would not be denied by my learned friend, or even by the police authorities in the matter, if I were to say that it is through Mr. Griebert's prompt and straightforward conduct that these stamps have now been recovered by Mr. Weber.

Mr. Mathews: My learned friend says that, but by that statement he really does raise so much that is controversial that, while I listen to it, I must not be taken to agree with it.

Mr. Bodkin: Controversial, not as between Mr. Griebert and Mr. Weber, but possibly controversial with regard to the police authorities who have consented to the order my learned friend has asked you to make.

The Magistrate: I will make the order by consent.

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1902-3, 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
Great Britain, <i>unused</i>	£936
Persia (2 vols.)	278
Cape of Good Hope, Triangular only	253
Salvador (2 vols.)	262
Nicaragua	97
Tonga and Sarawak	215
United States of America (3 vols.)	1,314
Spain (2 vols.)	857
Turkey (2 vols.)	273
Sweden	332
Djibouti	77
Sicily and Tuscany	928
New Zealand	1,526

* * *

Used English Stamps.

WE have just purchased a very large collection of old English stamps contained in seven large special albums, and consisting of some thirty-five to forty thousand stamps. The collection contains many stamps plated by the corner letters, such as the 1d., black, with the black and red obliterations, the 2d., blue, no lines. The rare 2d., watermarked Large Crown, perf. 16, is represented by some one hundred and thirty different varieties.

There are many pages of special obliterations, postmarks of the London districts, etc., etc. The collection has been formed in Scotland, and is especially strong in old postmarks of that country. It also contains some thousands of unused stamps, including many complete sheets and panes.

Two volumes are now priced, and can be shown on application or sent to collectors known to us, and the others will be finished as soon as possible.

* * *

Catalogue, Part II.

Is in the press, and will, we hope, be ready early in December, when all prepaid orders will be executed.

The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.

(Continued from page 254, vol. xii.)

* * * *

WHEN the printing was completed, Colonel Espejo forwarded to the Treasury a general summary of the whole work, which we transcribe here, together with the explanatory letter which accompanied it:—

"No 7.

"General detail of the sheets of paper lithographed with stamps for letters which have been transmitted to the Treasury, under the provisions of the second proposal and contract arranged with the lithographic firm of Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co., and approved by the Chief Government on the 21st December of the past year, 1857.

Dates 1858.	Reports.	No. of Sheets and Colours.				No. of Stamps.	Nominal Value.	Amount.	
		Red.	Green.	Blue.	Total.			Pesos.	Cts.
Jan. 11	No 1	0	0	75	75	26,200	15 c.	2,400	00
		1,284	0	0	1,284	274,680	5 c.	13,734	00
" 27	" 2	1,066	0	0	1,066	230,256	5 c.	11,512	80
" 21	" 3	1,150	0	0	1,150	248,400	5 c.	12,420	00
" 28	" 4	500	0	125	625	27,000	15 c.	4,050	00
		0	0	200	200	43,200	15 c.	6,480	00
" 29	" 5	0	100	0	100	21,600	10 c.	2,160	00
		0	0	200	200	43,200	15 c.	6,480	00
Feb. 4	" 6	200	0	0	200	43,200	5 c.	2,160	00
		0	1,100	0	1,100	237,600	10 c.	23,760	00
General	Total	4,200	1,200	600	6,000	1,293,336	—	90,586	80

"From the detail given above it appears that the 6,000 lithographed sheets have produced 1,293,336 labels, as follows: 4,200 sheets in red, with 904,536 labels at 5 c.; 1,200 sheets in green, with 259,200 labels at 10 c.; and 600 sheets in blue, with 129,600 labels at 15 c.—giving a total nominal value of 90,586 pesos 80 centavos.

"PARANÁ, February 5, 1858.

"(Signed)

JERÓNIMO ESPEJO."

"PARANÁ, February 5, 1858.

"To the Minister of the Treasury.

"I have the honour to lay before your Excellency, in my report No. 7, a general detail of the 6,000 sheets of paper which have been lithographed with stamps for letters, under the provisions of the contract, which was made by your Department on the 21st December last, with Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co.

"By this report you will perceive that of the above-mentioned 6,000 sheets, 4,200 have been printed in red, with 904,536 labels at 5 c.; 1,200 in green, with 259,200 labels at 10 c.; and 600 in blue, with 129,600 labels at 15 c., producing a total nominal value of 90,586 pesos 80 centavos.

"I would, moreover, point out to your Excellency that, whereas according to the first proofs submitted by the lithographer it was calculated that 1,152,000 labels would be obtained of the three types [values?] decided upon, the work has produced 1,293,336. This is due to the fact that, as soon as I was informed that without further charge twelve labels might be added to each sheet, by printing them in entire sheets, instead of in half-sheets as was done at first, I endeavoured to persuade the lithographer to make this addition, and as he very obligingly agreed to do so, the Revenue has gained an advantage of 141,336 stamps of the three kinds, giving a nominal value of 9,946 pesos 80 centavos.

"The contract has been completed on the part of Messrs. Rivière and Co., and on my part the commission with which your Excellency was pleased to entrust me, under the authority of the Supreme Government; and in completing my duty of reporting this to you, I have only now to state that the small expenses which were occasioned by the work, and which I received authority to discharge, amount to the sum of eleven pesos three reals, as shown by the annexed account, and I have to request that your Excellency will be so good as to cause this amount to be repaid to me.

"I have, etc., etc.,

"(Signed)

JERÓNIMO ESPEJO."

In the preceding letter Colonel Espejo gives an account of the change in the form of the sheet, as if it were something new, something that had been thought out and arranged at the commencement of the execution of the second contract. It was, however, no such novelty, because on the 19th December of the previous year, consequently before this contract had been signed, he had already made calculations, as we have seen, showing the convenience of carrying out the work in the form in which it was subsequently done.

Undoubtedly the new form was the more convenient, as with the same amount of paper it produced more stamps; the same economy could, however, have been obtained without changing the design, since it was only necessary to add another vertical row of twelve impressions, for which the size of the paper was amply sufficient, without even diminishing the unnecessarily large space between the stamps.

Neither was it necessary, from reasons of economy, to print the stamps in entire sheets; the same result could have been produced by printing them in half-sheets, as was done at first, seeing that the same size of paper was employed.

There were, therefore, no such reasons as those that were put forward by Colonel Espejo. He probably entered into these explanations in order to account for the fact that the previous printing was not in accordance with the designs approved by the Government, and in order to avail himself, at the same time, of the opportunity of putting on record in writing the advantages that had resulted from this method of printing as compared with the earlier one.

As far as the modification in the type of the design was concerned, that was a detail which possessed no special importance in the eyes of Colonel Espejo. The important point for him was the production of a greater number of stamps without any increase of expense. Besides, the general design was the same, as were also the values and colours.

From the facts which we have now published, it may be seen that the printing was not carried out without a considerable amount of preliminary arrangement; it is natural that, without being acquainted with what then took place, we should find certain points that are difficult to understand, and the fact that two distinct types of stamps were engraved is one of them.

However, it is quite clear that the printing was done with all the proper formalities, and that the precautions usual in such cases were duly observed; so that there is absolutely no foundation for the charge made by Señor Don Gervasio A. de Posadas, Postmaster-General of Buenos Ayres, who, when writing to the Minister of the Interior, Doctor Don Guillermo Rawson, on the 21st October, 1862, stated, amongst other things, that these stamps possessed no real guarantee of authenticity, and that they had been printed without the required formality.

In making this statement Señor Posadas was no doubt influenced by the knowledge that he possessed of the deplorable condition of the post offices of that period, more especially in the interior of the country, as shown by the reports forwarded to him by Señor Don Regulo Martinez, who was appointed by the

Government of General Mitre to reorganise these offices. These reports led Señor Posadas to believe that the whole administration of the Confederation was in the same disorder, and that belief was certainly strengthened by the views that then prevailed at Buenos Ayres—contempt for everything that belonged to the Confederation, ingratitude towards its leaders, and complete ignorance of what they had done.

It is known that the whole of the territory which formed the Confederation was in a very backward state, but this was due to the entire want of resources, rather than to lack of inhabitants. Buenos Ayres, on the contrary, was comparatively rich, which permitted the putting in practice of the advanced ideas with which its leading men were imbued.

The printing of the stamps with which we are dealing was not only superintended by Colonel Espejo and his secretaries—Don Luis Calderon at the beginning and Don Francisco Dominguez afterwards—but it also took place in the Government building itself, as we gather from a charge of 1 dollar put down by Colonel Espejo, as expended for the transport of the lithographic press from one room to another.

We give here the account referred to by Colonel Espejo in his letter of February 5th, 1858:—

“Account of certain little expenses incurred by me in the printing of the stamps for letters, for which I was appointed by H.E. the Minister of the Treasury, according to his letter No. 420, dated 18th December, 1857:—

		\$
1857.		
Dec. 23	For moving the lithographic press of the Government from one room to another. Voucher No. 1.	1.00
„ 30	For a bolt to secure a door. No. 2.	0.87½
„ 30	For two pounds of gum arabic. No. 3.	3.50
1858.		
Jan. 23	„ „ „ No. 4.	3.50
Feb. 3	For one pound „ No. 5.	1.75
„ 5	For cord to tie up the packets sent to the Department. No. 6.	0.75
		11.37½

“As shown above, the amount of this account is eleven pesos three reals. (Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.

“PARANÁ, February 5th, 1858.”

The books of the Accountant-General of Paraná contain corresponding entries of the stamps received, but showing a small discrepancy of \$64.80 in the amount of the 5 c. stamps, or six sheets; \$43.20 in the 10 c., or two sheets; and \$32.40 in the 15 c., or one sheet, differences which Colonel Espejo was unable to explain, and which probably arose from some error in counting.

“Account of the stamps delivered to the Treasury Department, with details of the date of each delivery, number of sheets, quantity of stamps which they contained, and their total value.

Dates.	Description.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Price.	Value.
1857.					\$ cts.
Dec. 21	Red, 192 stamps.	365	70,080	188	3,504 —
1858.					
Jan. 11	Red, 192 stamps.	111	21,312	188	1,065 60
„ 11	„ 216 „	1,173	253,368		12,668.40
„ 21	„ 216 „	1,066	230,256		11,512 80
„ 27	„ 216 „	1,150	248,400		12,420 —
„ 28	„ 216 „	500	108,000		5,400 —
Feb. 5	„ 216 „	200	43,200		2,160 —
	Total .	4,565	974,616	—	48,730.80

Dates.	Description.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Price.	Value.
1857. Dec. 21	Green, 192 stamps.	104	19,968	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	1,996.80
1858. Jan. 29	Green, 216 stamps.	100	21,600	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	2,160 —
Feb. 5	" 216 "	1,100	237,600	"	23,760 —
	Total .	1,304	279,168	—	27,916.80
1857. Dec. 21	Blue, 192 stamps.	52	9,984	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	1,497.60
1858. Jan. 11	Blue, 216 stamps.	75	16,200	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	2,430 —
" 27	" 216 "	125	27,000	"	4,050 —
" 28	" 216 "	200	43,200	"	6,480 —
" 29	" 216 "	200	43,200	"	6,480 —
	Total .	652	139,584	—	20,937.60

"SUMMARY.

Description.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Price.	Value.
In red* . . .	4,670	974,616	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	\$ cts. 48,730.80
In green . . .	1,304	279,168	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	27,916.80
In blue . . .	652	139,584	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	20,937.60
General total .	6,626	1,393,368	—	97,585.20

"According to the books of the Accountant-General's Department at Paraná, it appears that there were brought on charge the following quantities and values of stamps:—

Description.	Stamps.	Value.
Colour, red . . .	975,912	\$ cts. 48,795.60
" green . . .	279,600	27,960 —
" blue . . .	139,800	20,970 —
Totals . . .	1,395,312	97,725.60

"REMARKS.

"Red.

"The lithographer supplied 974,616 stamps in 4,670 † sheets. Difference deficient 1,296 "

On books of Acct.-Gen. 975,912
1,296 stamps make 6 sheets of 216 each, which at 5 c. = \$64.80
The lithographer charged to the Department \$48,730.80
\$48,795.60

"Green.

"The lithographer supplied 279,168 stamps in 1,304 sheets. Difference deficient 432

On books of Acct.-Gen. 279,600
432 stamps make 2 sheets of 216 each, which at 10 c. = \$43.20
The lithographer charged to the Department \$27,916.80
\$27,960.00

"Blue.

"The lithographer supplied 139,584 stamps in 652 sheets. Difference deficient 216 = 1 sheet of 216.

On books of Acct.-Gen. 139,800
216 stamps = 1 sheet, which at 1¹⁰/₁₀₀ = \$32.40
The lithographer charged to the Department \$20,937.60
\$20,970.00

"I am unable to explain how these discrepancies have occurred.

"(Signed) J. ESPERO."

* There is a mistake here in the numbers of sheets of 5 c., which is repeated in the "General total." The correct numbers are 4,565 and 6,521.—ED. M. J.

† Should be 4,565. See previous note.

For the receipt of the paper, which was termed "special," a detailed account was drawn up:—

"Account of Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co., lithographers, of the paper for the stamps.

"DEBIT.

Date.	Brought on charge in accordance with the delivery vouchers.	No. of Sheets.
1857. Dec. 21 .	Delivered personally, Receipt No. 1	240
" 28 .	" " " " 2	240
" 29 .	" " " " 3	240
" 30 .	" " " " 4	240
" 31 .	" " " " 5	240
		1,200
1858. Jan. 2 .	" " " " 6	300
" 6 .	" " " " 7	150
" 11 .	" " " " 8	210
" 11 .	" " " " 9	244
" 12 .	" " " " 10	240
" 13 .	" " " " 11	240
" 15 .	" " " " 12	288
" 17 .	" " " " 13	312
" 19 .	" " " " 14	312
" 19 .	" " " " 15	120
" 20 .	" " " " 16	324
" 21 .	" " " " 17	288
" 22 .	" " " " 18	71
" 23 .	" " " " 19	264
" 24 .	" " " " 20	264
" 25 .	" " " " 21	100
" 27 .	" " " " 22	336
" 28 .	" " " " 23	5,263 240
Feb. 1 .	" " " " 24	5,503 312
" 2 .	" " " " 25	204
	Total	6,019

"CREDIT.

Date.	Handed over, according to the receipts, as stated.	Red.	Green.	Blue.	Total No. of Sheets.
1858. Jan. 9	Returned printed, Rec. No. 1	111	—	—	111
" 9	" " " " 2	1,173	—	—	1,173
" 9	" " " " 3	—	—	75	75
" 11	" damaged " 4	—	—	—	12
" 20	" printed " 5	1,284	—	75	1,371
" 27	" " " " 6	1,066	—	—	1,066
" 27	" " " " 6	2,350	—	75	2,437
" 27	" " " " 6	1,150	—	125	1,275
" 28	" " " " 7	3,500	—	200	3,712
" 28	" " " " 7	500	—	200	700
" 29	" " " " 8	4,000	—	400	4,412
" 29	" " " " 8	—	100	200	300
Feb. 4	" " " " 9	4,000	100	600	4,712
	" " " " 9	200	1,100	—	1,300
	" " " " 9	4,200	1,200	600	6,012
	Damaged	—	—	—	7
	Total	—	—	—	6,019

[We have copied all these figures, although they are not of great philatelic importance, because they show the strict account that was kept of all the paper supplied and the stamps printed upon it, and that there is no foundation for the statement that the stamps were manufactured in an irregular manner

and without proper supervision. The Accountant-General evidently entered more stamps in his books than had ever been printed.—ED. M. J.]

As we shall see in due course, the Decrees creating the stamp and regulating its use, the instructions to the Postmasters, and the notice to the public prescribing the day on which the employment of the stamps was to commence, were published in the Official Gazette, and this with a quite unusual fulness of detail; there could not therefore be any concealment of the matter, nor any such irregularity as was suggested by Señor Posadas.

(To be continued.)

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. C. A. STEPHENSON.
 H. GRINDALL. W. F. WADAMS.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
 G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCTOBER 2nd.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The officers were all re-elected, except that Mr. H. Grindall took the place of Mr. W. S. Vaughton.

The balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of £61 17s., was approved. The membership for the past year has increased to three hundred, and the sales from the Exchange packets to £4,029 15s. 11d.

The programme was approved:—

- Oct. 16. Visit to Barford to see collection of Mr. C. A. Smith-Ryland.
 Nov. 6. "New South Wales, Sydneys and Laureated."
 R. HOLLICK, W. PIMM, and others.
 " 20. "North American Colonies." W. PIMM, C. A. STEPHENSON.
 Dec. 4. Auction.
 Jan. 8. Discussion, "New South Wales, 1851-83."
 Feb. 5. Lantern Display. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
 " 26. 27. Auction.
 Mar. 5. Paper.
 " 19. Discussion, "New South Wales, 1884-1903."
 April 2. Paper, "New Zealand." T. W. PECK.
 May 7. Paper.
 New South Wales is the special work for the session.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

President—FRID J. MELVILLE.
Vice-Presidents—WILLIAM DARWEN, BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.
Committee—

E. J. LAMB. C. B. JAMES.
 DOUGLAS CHARLES. C. J. PATMAN.
 JAS. FERNEY. A. McCALLUM.
 CROSBY BLUNSUM. T. BRISTOW.

Hon. Librarian—
 WM. FAHY, 18, Brayburne Avenue, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
Hon. Solicitor—R. RALPH, 14, South Grove, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

CHARLES NISSEN, 77 & 78 High Holborn, W.C.

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent—

H. F. JOHNSON, 9, Lorne Terrace, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

PROGRAMME, 1902-3.

(Subject to Revision.)

The following arrangements have been made for lectures and papers in Clapham Hall:—

1902.
 Oct. 4. General Sale and Exchange.
 President's Address.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part I."
 " 20. Lantern Lecture, "His Majesty's Mails," by F. J. MELVILLE
 in Clapham Assembly Rooms.
 Nov. 1. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part II."
 Ten Minute Papers, "The Growth of my Collection."
 " 15. Paper and Display, "Mexican Local Stamps."
 RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.

- Dec. 6. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part III."
 General Exhibit of Members' Albums.
 " 20. Paper, "The Manufacture of a Postage Stamp."
 A. R. McCALLUM.
 1903.
 Jan. 3. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part IV."
 Debate, "Should Particulars of Forgeries be Published?"
 " 17. Beginners' Night. Lantern Display.
 Feb. 7. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part V."
 Paper, "Bisected Stamps used Provisionally."
 BERTRAM POOLE.
 " 21. Fourth Annual Conversation and Dance in Raleigh Hall,
 Saltoun Road, Brixton.
 Mar. 7. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part VI."
 "Ten Minutes with my Best Stamps."
 " 21. Paper and Display, "Entirely about Entire."
 B. W. WARHURST.
 Debate, "The Pricing of Stamps in Exchange Packets."
 April 4. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part VII."
 Paper, "How to make Stamp Exchanges more Popular."
 C. J. PATMAN.
 " 18. Paper and Display, "The Stamps of France."
 WILLIAM DARWEN.
 May 2. Sale and Exchange.
 Display, "Great Britain. Part VIII."
 Ten Minute Papers. Any Subjects.
 " 16. Annual General Meeting. Election of Officers. Revision of
 Rules. Reception of Reports.

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.

THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An exhibition of a highly successful character was held last season. It consisted of a large display of the stamps of Great Britain. The interest then taken in these stamps by young collectors has led the Committee to arrange for a thorough and systematic study of British stamps to be held this new season. By the kindness of an experienced member, Mr. Ernest Hegginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, members will be able to examine his vast collection of used English stamps. The collection is well known to Philatelists, and a careful study of it will be invaluable to the rising collector. The collection will be shown in eight parts. One portion will be taken on the first Saturday of each month from October to May. The third Saturday in each month is reserved for lectures and other displays.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. G. S. B.—Without seeing your Saxony stamp it is impossible to express an opinion upon it, but we should think it probable that the colour of the paper has been changed.

E. H. S.—We believe the yellow-green variety of the 1s. stamp is always produced by soaking in water, or other unnatural change. Perforation with initials damages the stamps as specimens, and certainly injures their value.

J. A. F. R.—We are sorry we cannot supply you with collectors' addresses, but would suggest your advertising in some journal which accepts collectors' advertisements.

W. R. W.—We do not insert notices of Exchange Clubs without some information as to their standing.

K. A. D.—We do not know for what special class of correspondence the stamps you ask about are used, we only know that they are not used on all the letters of the Departments, as you have discovered; but we will make further inquiries. The "TOO LATE" mark of Trinidad is not a surcharge, but was occasionally used as an obliterating mark. Stamps overprinted with it were kindly supplied to collectors and dealers who asked for them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BHOPAL.

1902. *New type.* s. d.

½ a., red	0 1	4 a., orange	0 6
½ a., black	0 1	8 a., mauve	1 0
1 a., marone	0 2	1 rupee, rose	2 0
2 a., blue	0 3		

BOLIVIA.

1901. *New types.*

20 c., violet and black	1 0	2 bol., brown	7 6
-------------------------	-----	-------------------------	-----

BULGARIA.

1902. *Commemorative stamps. Shipka Pass.*

5 st., rose	0 1	15 st., blue	0 3
10 st., green	0 2	Set of three	0 5

COLOMBIA.

1902. *New type.*

10 c., black on rose (perf. 11½)			0 3
----------------------------------	--	--	-----

DJIBOUTI.

1902. *Type 6.*

5 c., yellow-green			1 0
------------------------------	--	--	-----

1899. *Provisional. Surcharged on Type 6.*

0.40 on 4c., brown and blue		used	1 0
---------------------------------------	--	------	-----

1902. *Provisionals. Surcharged on Types 7-9.*

0.05 on 75 c., mauve and orange			1 6
0.10 on 1 fr., green and black			2 0
0.40 on 2 fr., brown and rose			20 0
0.75 on 5 fr., rose and blue			25 0
0.05 on 75 c., mauve and orange (comma)			1 6

1902. *Stamps of Obock surcharged.*

5 c. on 25 fr., brown and blue			5 0
10 c. on 50 fr., lake and green			6 0

1902. *Surcharged on Type 7.*

5 c. on 40 c., yellow and blue			0 9
--	--	--	-----

1902. *Stamps of Obock surcharged.*

10 c. on 25 c., black and blue			1 0
10 c. on 2 fr., lilac and orange			4 0
10 c. on 10 fr., red and mauve			4 0
5 c. on 30 c., bistre and green			1 0
10 c. (on 50 c., Djibouti), blue and carmine			1 6

FERNANDO POO.

1902. *Type 12, but dated 1902.*

5 c., green	0 1	50 c., brown	0 8
10 c., slate	0 2	75 c., lilac	1 0
25 c., claret	0 6	1 p., rose	1 6

FRENCH LEVANT.

1902. *Similar to current French stamps.*

1 c., grey			0 1
2 c., marone			0 1
3 c., orange			0 1
4 c., brown			0 1
5 c., green			0 1
40 c., blue and orange			0 6
2 pi. on 50 c., blue and brown			0 8
4 pi. on 1 fr., marone and yellow			1 3
8 pi. on 2 fr., lilac and orange			2 3
20 pi. on 5 fr., blue and yellow			5 9

HAYTI.

May, 1902. *Surcharged, "Mai Gt Pre, 1902."*

1 c., green	0 1	15 c., sage-green	0 9
2 c., carmine	0 2	20 c., black	0 10
3 c., blue-green	0 2	50 c., claret	2 0
4 c., vermilion	0 3	1 g., purple	4 0
5 c., blue	0 4	2 c., blue-black, Unpaid	0 2
7 c., slate	0 5	5 c., brown	0 4
8 c., rose-carmine	0 6	10 c., orange	0 7
10 c., orange	0 7		

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1902. *King's Head.*

½ d., lilac and green	0 1	6d., lilac and brown	0 8
1d., ,, carmine	0 2	1s., green and carmine	1 4
2½ d., ,, ultram.	0 4	5s., ,, blue	6 6

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

1902. *Type 1 surcharged.*

05 on 50 c., carmine			0 4
10 on 5 fr., lilac			3 0
15 on 1 fr., olive-green			1 0

1902. *Type 1, narrow surcharge.*

0,01 on 2 c., brown	0 2	0,15 on 75 c., brown	0 6
0,05 on 30c., cinnamon	0 4	on orange	0 6
0,10 on 50 c., carmine	0 5	0,15 on 1 fr., sage-green	0 9

1902. *Type 1, wide surcharge.*

0,01 on 2 c., brown	0 2	0,10 on 50 c., carmine	0 5
0,05 on 30c., cinnamon	0 4		

1902. *Surcharged on stamps of Diego Suarez.*

0,05 on 30 c., cinnamon (narrow)			0 9
0,05 on 30 c., ,, (wide)			0 9

NATAL.

1902. *King's Head.*

½ d., green	0 1	2s., mauve and green	2 8
1½ d., black and green	0 2	2s. 6d., claret	3 3

NIUE.

1902. *Wmk. single-lined Star and N Z.*

½ d., green			0 2
-----------------------	--	--	-----

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1902. *Surcharged E.R.I. and value on O.F.S. stamp.*

6d., blue			0 8
---------------------	--	--	-----

1902. *Surcharged on issue with raised stops and thick V's.*

1s. on 5s., green (red surcharge)			1 6
1s. on 5s., ,, with thick V			5 0
1s. on 5s., ,, pair, with one thick V			6 6

PARAGUAY.

1902. *Provisional.*

20 c. on 24 c., blue			0 3
--------------------------------	--	--	-----

1902. *New type; larger figures of value.*

40 c., ultramarine			0 6
------------------------------	--	--	-----

1902. *Official.*

1 peso (surcharged on No. 49)			0 9
---	--	--	-----

PENRHYN ISLAND.

1902. *Wmk. single-lined Star and N Z.*

½ d., green			0 2
-----------------------	--	--	-----

REUNION.

1901-02. *Provisionals.*

5 c. on 40 c., red on yellow			0 3
5 c. on 50 c., carmine on rose			0 3
15 c. on 75 c., brown on yellow			0 5
15 c. on 1 fr., olive-green			0 5
5 c. on 40 c. (inverted surcharge)			5 0
5 c. on 50 c., ,,			6 0
15 c. on 1 fr., ,,			7 6

ST. LUCIA.

1902. *King's Head.*

½ d., lilac and green	0 1	1d., lilac and carmine	0 2
---------------------------------	-----	----------------------------------	-----

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1902. *King's Head.*

25 c., lilac and green	0 9	30c., slate and carmine	0 10
----------------------------------	-----	-----------------------------------	------

SPANISH GUINEA.

1902. *Head of King of Spain.*

5 c., green	0 1	10 c., slate	0 2
-----------------------	-----	------------------------	-----

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN 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 what 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.	GERMANY—continued.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1.759*	Hanover. 1851-55 1 gutter-groschen, 10, 10, 10, 10	5	6 6
1.760*	1856-64, including three with network	8	7 6
1.761*	Lubeck. Including 1st type 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 schilling	7	8 0
1.762*	Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 1/2, 1, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	6	27 6
1.763*	Oldenburg. Including three issues	6	65 0
1.764*	1862, 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 groschen	5	6 6
1.765*	Prussia. 1850-56, 1/2, pfennig, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	4	50 0
1.765*	1850-56, 4 and 6 pfennig, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	5	2 0
1.767*	1857-60, including 1, 2, and 3, solid background	7	4 0
1.768†	1861-65, 3, 4, and 6 pfennig, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	6	3 0
1.769†	1866, 10 and 30 silber-groschen	2	4 9
1.770†	1867, 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer	4	4 0
1.771†	Saxony. 1851-56, 3 pfennig, 1/2, 1, and 2 groschen	4	25 0
1.772*	1851-56, including two issues	6	1 0
1.773†	1863, 3 pfennig, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, and 3 neu groschen	6	0 8
1.774*	1/2, 1, 2, 3, and 5 neu groschen	6	2 3
1.775†	Schleswig-Holstein. Including several issues	5	13 0
1.776*	Thurn and Taxis. 1852-58, 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	5	1 9
1.777*	1859-65, including rare	7	5 0
1.778†	1859-64, 1/2, 1, 3, 3, 5, and 10 silber-groschen	6	7 6
1.779†	1859, 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	6	4 6
1.781†	1867, 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen	6	1 0
1.782*	1868, 1, 3, 6, 15, and 30 kreuzer	5	10 6
1.783*	1859-62, 3, 6, 9, 15, and 30 kreuzer	5	6 0
1.784†	1865-67, including rouletted on plain and coloured	8	2 6
1.785*	Württemberg. 1851-60 several issues	8	3 9
1.786*	1861-68, including several issues	7	1 9
1.787*	1869-74, 1, 1, 3, 7, 9, and 12 kreuzer	6	3 6
1.788†	1, 1, 1, 3, 7, and 9 kreuzer	6	10 0
1.789†	1875-79, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 50 pfennig	5	3 9
1.790*	3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 50 pfennig, and 2 mark	6	1 0
1.791†	1890-93, 2, 3, 5, 25, 40, and 50 pfennig	6	1 8
1.792*	2, 3, 5, 25, 30, 40, and 50 pfennig	7	0 6
1.793†	Municipal, 2, 3, 5, and 25 pfennig	4	2 0
1.794*	2, 3, 5, 5, and 10 pfennig	5	0 9
1.795†	Official, 1881-82, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	3 6
1.796†	1890-1900, 3, 5, 25, 50 pfennig, and 1 mark	5	3 3
1.796a*	including both issues	9	1 0
1.797†	North German Confederation. 1868-69, including 1st issues and scarce	11	6 0
1.798*	Including 1st issues and scarce	10	1 2
1.799†	Official, 1870, 1/2, 1, 1, and 2 groschen	5	2 0
1.800†	and Hamburg Local	5	2 0
1.801†	Alsace and Lorraine. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	17 6
1.802*	5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	4	1 9
1.803†	German Empire. 1872, 1/2, 1, 10, and 30 groschen, 1 and 2 kreuzer	5	4 0
1.804*	1872, small eagle	9	2 0
1.805†	1/2, 1, 1, 2, and 5 groschen	6	1 0
1.806†	1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 9, and 18 kreuzer	7	2 6
1.807*	including scarce 2 1/2 and 9 kreuzer	13	2 6
1.808†	1875-80, 3, 3, 5, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	7	3 6
1.809*	including 2 marks	14	0 9
1.810†	1880-90, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	7	1 6
1.811†	1900, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	10	3 6
1.812†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.813*	1899-1900, including 40, 50, and 80 pfennig, and 1 mark	17	1 0
1.814†	1900, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pfennig	6	1 0
<i>Foreign Post Offices—</i>			
1.815†	China. 1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	2 3
1.816†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 40 pfennig	7	2 0
1.817†	Morocco. 1899, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	1 9
1.818†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 9
1.819†	1, 2, 3, 3, 3, and 6 1/2 pesetas	4	13 6
1.820†	Turkish Empire. 1884, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 1 1/2, and 2 1/2 piastres	5	5 3
1.821†	1889 " " " "	5	1 6
1.822*	" " " "	5	1 0
1.823†	1900, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, and 4 piastres	8	3 9
1.824†	5, 10, 15, and 25 piastres	4	13 6

No. of Set.	GERMAN COLONIES.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1.826†	Cameroons. 1897, 3, 5, 10, and 20 pfennig	4	1 2
1.827†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	8	3 0
1.828†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.829†	Caroline Islands. 1899, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	6 0
1.831†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 8
1.832†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.833†	German East Africa. 1893, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pesas	5	4 0
1.834*	1893, 5, 10, and 25 pesas	3	2 6
1.835†	1897, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pesas	5	5 9
1.836†	1900, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 40 pesas	8	3 6
1.838†	German New Guinea. 1897, 3, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pfennig	6	2 9
1.839†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 6
1.840†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.842†	German South-West Africa. 1897, 3, 5, and 20 pfennig	3	1 6
1.843†	1898, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig	5	2 9
1.844†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 8
1.845†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.847†	Kiautchow. 1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 6
1.848†	1900, 1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.850†	Marianne Islands. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 6
1.851†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.853†	Marshall Islands 1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	20 0
1.854†	1899, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	5 6
1.855†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 8
1.856†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
1.858†	Samoa. 1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	3 0
1.859†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 6
1.860†	1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	3 0
1.861*	Togo. 1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	2 0
1.862†	1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig	6	3 0
1.863†	1900, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pfennig	9	3 6
1.864†	1, 2, 3, and 5 marks	4	13 6
GREECE.			
1.870†	1862-79, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 40, and 60 lepta	7	8 6
1.871*	1862-75, including scarce 40 and 80 lepta	8	3 0
1.872*	1867-79, later issues	11	3 0
1.873†	1882-94, including perf. and roul.	5	2 0
1.874*	1882-86 " " 30 lepta blue	4	3 6
1.875†	1886-91, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 50 lepta	6	4 6
1.876†	including two 1 drachma	7	1 3
1.877†	1889-99, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 10, 20, 25, 25, and 40 lepta	11	5 0
1.878†	including 1 drachma	11	1 9
1.879†	perf. 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 40 lepta	7	1 9
1.880†	1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40 lepta, and 1 drachma	10	1 9
1.881†	1896, Olympic Games, 1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta	4	0 6
1.882†	" " 20, 25, 40, 60 lepta, and 1 drachma	5	6 6
1.883*	" " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40 lepta, and 1 drachma	7	0 9
1.884†	1900, Provisionals, imperf.	4	3 9
1.885†	" " perf.	4	4 9
1.886*	" " " " " "	5	1 0
1.887†	" " on old type, imperf.	5	4 6
1.888†	" " on old type, perf.	5	8 6
1.889†	" " A.M.	5	10 0
1.890†	" " on Olympic, 5, 25, 50 lepta, 1 and 2 drachmai	5	5 0
1.891†	1901, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 lepta	11	1 6
1.892†	" " 1, 2, 3, and 5 drachmai	4	7 3
1.893†	" " 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 lepta, and 1 drachma	10	1 0
1.894†	Unpaid, 1875, small letters, 1, 2, 5, 5, 60, and 70 lepta	6	3 9
1.895†	" " 1878, large " 1, 1, 20, and 40 lepta	4	1 9
1.896†	" " 1902, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 lepta	11	1 6

No. of Set.	GUATEMALA.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1.900†	1871, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	2 0
1.901†	1875, 1, 2, 1 and 2 reales	4	1 0
1.902†	1877, 1, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	2 0
1.903†	1879-81, 1/2 real, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	1 6
1.904†	1881, Provisionals, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	1 0
1.905†	1885, surcharged on Railway stamps	5	1 0
1.906†	1886, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 c.	7	9 6
1.907†	1887-95, including several issues	11	1 6
1.908†	1886-91, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	8	2 0
1.909†	1894-95, Provisionals, etc.	9	2 3

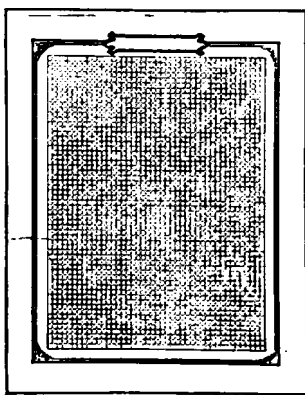
BLANK ALBUM

No. 31, For Postage Stamps.

THIS Album is a companion to the KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, and is specially designed for those collectors who desire a Blank Album, without going to the expense of the movable leaved Albums such as the Oriel or Philatelic.

The BLANK ALBUM No. 31 contains one hundred pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with a *quadrille* background inside the grey border, and name space at top of each page as illustrated.

Lettered on back
"POSTAGE STAMPS,"
with Blank Pane
above and below
for contents.



Exact size of Leaves
from outside edge,
 $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$;
available for mounting
Stamps $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.

PRICE.

B. A. No. 31.—Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, countersunk gold lines on cover, gilt edges.

Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9.

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.

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
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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	85
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	88
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR	96
<i>(Continued from page 78.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	99
<i>(Continued from page 74.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	100
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 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

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cta. 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 6
No. 26	"	1 6
No. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	1 0
Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	Out of print.	
No. 34	Out of print.	
No. 35	each	1 6
No. 36	Out of print.	
No. 37	each	2 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	"	1 6
No. 82	"	3 0
No. 84	"	2 0
No. 87	"	0 3
No. 100	"	0 3
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, 12/6.

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

Price 7/-; post-free, 9/6.

Vol. IV. (July, 1893, to June, 1894.)
Price 7/-; post-free, 9/6.

Vol. V. (July, 1894, to June, 1895.)
Price 7/-; post-free, 9/6.

Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)
Price 7/-; post-free, 9/6.

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.

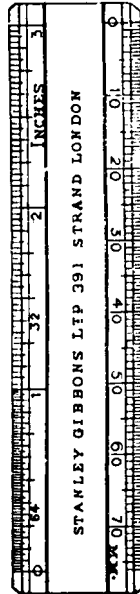
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)
Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

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.



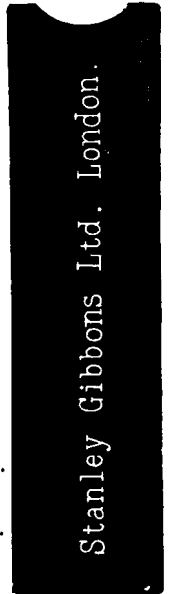
IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

* *
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	...	5d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	...	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	...	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

NO. 149.

Editorial.

* * *



N *The Philatelic Journal of India* for September there is a short article entitled "A Retouch of the English 1d. of 1841," which we venture to quote in full, as it seems to call for remark.

A British Retouch?

"Mr. W. T. Wilson has very kindly forwarded us the following notes on a subject of great interest to specialists of the stamps of Great Britain. The newly discovered retouch described below must be of considerable rarity, and it is a most curious coincidence that, on the day this note was received, a specimen of the stamp turned up in one of the packets of the B. S. C., the thick lines at the side being particularly well marked, and the shading on the Queen's Head almost invisible; the letters were S. A. We then proceeded to examine several hundred copies without being rewarded by the discovery of another specimen showing these thick side lines.

"The discovery, however, of another specimen with lettering differing from Mr. Wilson's illustration practically proves that the entire sheet of 240 stamps exists in this condition."

Then follows Mr. Wilson's description:—

"It is a well-known fact that the rollers, after the die had been impressed on them, were gone over by the engravers and the lines strengthened as well as the letters punched in corners, but, so far as I know, it has never been stated that the roller AFTER USE was ever retouched. That this has been done is proved by a comparison of illustration No. 3 with Nos. 1 and 2; the thick outer frame lines strike the eye at once, whereas the general impression is from a worn state, as witness the absence of lines from face and faintness of eye.

"The photographs are: No. 1, black 1d., early state; No. 2, later state of the 1d., 1841, red-brown. This is a curious, but not an unexpected discovery; stamps from this plate must be scarce,

as I have looked through a large quantity without finding a similar specimen. If common, this should have been noticed before, as such a number of collectors have closely examined these stamps for errors of lettering, etc. It is to be expected that the whole plate was retouched, and it will be interesting to find other stamps of different lettering showing this retouch."

Mr. Wilson's notes are accompanied, as stated therein, by illustrations, and as we are not reproducing these illustrations a little further description of the effects of the supposed retouching may be necessary here. If we examine carefully a few copies of the early 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain, we find that in the majority of cases the design has not a very definite outline at the sides; that is to say, the outline is not a definite straight line, but seems to be formed by the coloured background of the white network, and to be often broken into by that network. On the other hand, and especially in cases where the rest of the outline is weak, the frame lines of the square blocks in the corners of the stamps will be seen to project slightly beyond the vertical portions between them. It is well to note this, in view of the explanation we shall give later. In the variety discovered by Mr. Wilson there is a distinct outline, framing the network and making the frame lines of the corner blocks continuous down each side of the stamp. These lines are quite visible to the naked eye, and are of course very plain in the enlarged illustration. The background of the specimen is in good order, but the shading of the Queen's Head is decidedly weak, and such as is com-

monly seen in so-called "Ivory heads," where the lines of that portion of the design took up very little ink. The copy is lettered "D. K."

The question is, How and for what purpose were these abnormal frame lines introduced into certain impressions on the plate, or plates, from which the recently discovered stamps were printed? Mr. Wilson speaks of "rollers," and we are not quite certain whether he thinks that the stamps were printed from rollers or that some retouching was done on one of the rollers from which the plates were produced. We thought that all Philatelists were aware that these stamps were printed from *plates*, and that the *rollers* are used for transferring impressions from the original die to the plates from which the stamps are printed. No retouching or engraving upon these rollers would produce the effect in question; anything added in that way to the rollers would leave lines in relief on the plates, and thus produce white lines in the stamps; in fact, the only thing of that kind that was ever done upon the rollers was the cutting of the little figures in the side borders when the plate numbers were introduced into the stamps. We must therefore take it that whatever produced these frame lines was done upon a plate; and, if it was retouching, it is surely in the last degree improbable that the same retouches would be required all over a plate, or that retouching would be confined to deepening the outer lines, whilst the face, the most important part of all, was left as bare as before. Recutting, deepening of the lines—retouching, if we may so term it—was sometimes done to worn impressions on an otherwise good plate (as described in a little book entitled *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, to which we hesitate to refer in these pages), but it was done by what is called "re-entering"; that is, by again applying the roller to the impression (or impressions) that showed signs of wear, and deepening all the lines alike.

Knowing this, we felt that the retouching of a plate after wear was not likely to have been the cause of these heavy frame lines, and we therefore interviewed Mr. J. D. Heath, the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited, who kindly furnished us with a solution of the mystery. A proof

impression from the original die showed a distinct outline at the sides, but not so thick as that on Mr. Wilson's stamp, proving that the latter is not, as we had at first supposed, an impression from an especially perfect reproduction of the design. As many of our readers are aware, the copies of the original die are transferred to the plate by placing the roller upon the latter, under very heavy pressure, and then rocking the roller backwards and forwards until the design is impressed on the plate; the latter is then shifted, and another impression from the roller taken by the side of the first, and so on until a complete plate (in the case of the English stamps containing 240 impressions) has been made. The pressure is so great that ridges of metal are forced up between the impressions, and these have to be removed before the plates can be printed from; it is the rough surface thus caused which produces the blurs and patches of colour sometimes seen between the rows of stamps printed from steel plates. These ridges, we gathered, would be especially noticeable at the sides of the impressions, because they were so placed on the roller as to be rolled in sideways, not up and down; and the formation and removal of the ridges seem frequently to have resulted in the removal wholly or in part of the extreme outer line of the design. The letters in the corners were punched on the plate separately, and this punching, we are told, invariably damaged the outlines of the corner blocks, which had to be restored, thus accounting for the prominence frequently to be noticed in these lines. Our informant further told us that, if in doing this cleaning and touching up the engraver saw that the outline of the stamp was especially weak, he would naturally run his graving tool from top to bottom, thus producing just such an outer line as that found in the stamps in question. Such a thing may have occurred in one case on one plate and in another case on another plate, and the specimens that have attracted attention are probably the results of cases where the outline was more damaged than usual, and thus a heavier line had to be cut. That such specimens are rare proves the general excellence of the work.

We were assured that these lines must have been on the plate from the commence-

ment, and that if any re-engraving had been required, on account of wear, it would have been done by the re-entering process, and special attention would have been paid to the shading of the face rather than to the outer lines of the design. It is not impossible that all the fine lines may have been a little weak in certain impressions on the plates, which would have caused both the outline to require strengthening and the shading of the face to disappear quickly; re-entering might afterwards have taken place, and both the peculiarities have been removed. These varieties are certainly of considerable interest, and the study of them has added not a little to our knowledge of some of the details of the manufacture of the stamps, for which we are greatly indebted to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

To those of our readers who take an interest in the processes of engraving and printing as applied to the production of Postage Stamps, we would recommend the perusal of an admirable article in *The Imperial Argus* for October 15th, giving an account of the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co. and their works, with illustrations of some of their workshops and of the special machines employed.

* * *

The Moldavian Reprints. SINCE our last number was in print Mr. C. J. Phillips has succeeded in obtaining for his collection of reprints a set of the impressions of the circular stamps to which we referred last month. These impressions have been submitted to the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, and have been pronounced to be printed from the original dies. There is no danger of any of the reprints that correspond with the set shown us being mistaken for originals, because, as stated last month, the three values which should be on *laid* paper are struck upon *wove*, whilst the one value that should be on *wove* is upon *laid*; but who can say whether impressions may not also have been taken upon papers which correspond more closely with those of the genuine stamps? Of those before us, the 27 paras is upon thick, *rose* wove, the 54 paras upon a thinner *dark green* paper, the 81 paras upon thinnish, *grey laid*, with the laid lines very distinct,

and the 108 paras on *lilac* wove, of about the same substance as the *green* paper. All are carefully gummed, an addition quite unnecessary in the case of acknowledged reprints. There are evident signs of damage, by rust or ill usage, to the dies of the 27 and 108 paras, especially in the case of the higher value, which shows large breaks in the outer line at upper and lower left, and these should fortunately be irreparable. The 54 and 81 paras are in much better condition, and dangerous work might be done with them; not sufficiently good perhaps to deceive experts, but such as might easily pass for originals with collectors who have only photographs to compare them with, the designs being of course correct.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur reproduces the letter of M. Paul Paulescu, together with the remarks upon it which appeared in *The London Philatelist*, and adds a letter from M. Moroïu, a well-known Philatelist of Bucharest, who claims to know even more about this matter than M. Paulescu, and to have been an intimate friend of General Gorjan, who had the reprints made. M. Moroïu describes the papers much as we have done, but adds that the 54 paras was also reprinted on *pale green* wove, and the 81 paras upon *azure* wove, as well as *laid*. The papers of the 108 paras he terms *rose-lilac* and *lilac*, both wove, and he states that the 5 paras of the second issue was reprinted in *black* on *white pelure*, and upon *azure*, not upon *lilac-rose*, as stated by M. Paulescu, who seems in one portion of his letter to have mixed up his description of this value with that of the 108 paras. We do not suppose that we have yet got at the whole truth about this matter; it seems unlikely that the very existence of these reprints should have been kept a profound secret for eleven years, unless there were still hopes of obtaining impressions which might be taken for originals.

Just as we are going to press, Mr. Phillips has received a letter from a correspondent in Bucharest, stating that these supposed reprints are quite recent forgeries! Further details are promised, which we hope to lay before our readers later on.

* * *

An African Exhibition. WE wish to draw the attention of those of our readers, who are likely to be in London on the 13th of December, to the fact that an Exhibition of the Stamps of British Colonies and Possessions in Africa, other than those represented at the show of twelve months ago, will be held at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society on that day. Reference to the list which we give on another page will show that it includes some of the most interesting of the Colonies in that quarter of the globe, and the Exhibition should be an extremely attractive one; and if the weather is not too unpropitious it is sure to be well attended. Tickets of admission, for which no charge is made, can be obtained from Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Rothsays, Weybridge.

* * *

Death of the Rev. W. Bell. IT is with great regret that we have to report the death of the Rev. W. Bell, Rector of Kilmeen, County Cork, which took place under terribly tragical circumstances on November 1st. It appears that in the course of the evening of that day he must have gone with a lantern into a barn in the Rectory farmyard, containing a quantity of hay, which by some accident caught fire. The fire was discovered at about 8.30 p.m., and the contents of the barn were then so fully alight that it was impossible to extinguish the flames until several hours later, when the remains of Mr. Bell were discovered terribly burned. He was a very well-known Philatelist of many years' standing, and his collection is said to be the finest in Ireland.

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.—In our August number we gave a description of the marginal watermarks of a sheet of the 1d., blue, Receipt stamps. *Morley's Ph. J.* gives a further description of three sheets of these stamps that have been found, each of them printed from a different plate. All three are in pale blue, and on white paper, without any trace of the blue "safety" preparation; the sheets were of 240 stamps each, in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, all in one pane, and with a single line surrounding the 240 watermarks. The marginal watermarks are as we described them. One sheet has no plate number, and is probably from the first plate made; the second has the plate number "2," in white on a blue oval above the eleventh stamp in the top row and below the second in the bottom row; the third sheet has the plate number "3" similarly arranged. Plates (1) and 2 are No. 401 in the Catalogue, and Plate 3 is No. 403.

Australian Commonwealth.—*The Australian Ph.* tells us that the 10d. Unpaid Letter stamp has appeared, and is in the same type as the 5d., with frame completed below. There is also a 5s. value in the mutilated type.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10d., emerald-green; perf. 12 x 11½.
5s. " " "

British Honduras.—We have received the 5 c stamp to which we alluded last month. It is in grey-black on blue, with name and value in blue, in the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type, with plain value label.

5 c., grey-black and blue on blue.

Cook Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the current ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps have appeared upon the latest variety of New Zealand paper, with single-line watermark. The varieties issued during the past year are listed as follows:—

Feb. (?), 1902. *Cowan paper, no wmk. Perf. 11. Dull gum.*

½d., emerald-green (pale to deep).
1d., rose (pale and dark).

June (?), 1902. *Soft, surfaced, unwmkd. paper. Perf. 11. Dull gum.*

½d., yellow-green.
1d., lake.
2½d., dark blue.

Sept. (?), 1902. *Cowan paper; single-line NZ and Star. Perf. 11. White gum.*

½d., yellow-green (dark to pale).
½d., very deep yellow-green
½d., very light "
½d., dull bluish green (or grey-green).
1d., bright rose-pink (slight shades).
2½d., dark blue (slight shades).

If the Cooks are going to use all the possible varieties of New Zealand sauce (and gum) the list will be a long one.

We give an illustration showing the unhappy effect produced by the Crown which was applied to the 1d. stamps some time back. "The head that wears a Crown" in such a position as this would certainly be somewhat "uneasy," and we can appreciate the wisdom that has led King Edward to prefer having his Crown suspended at a safe distance over his head, rather than be smothered with it.



India.—*Le T. Belge* chronicles the 1 a., with the King's Head, surcharged "On H.M.S."

Service Stamp. 1 a., carmine; black surcharge.

Chamba.—A correspondent tells us that he has a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green, No. 20 in the Catalogue, the surcharge on which shows abnormal spaces between the "C" and "H," and the "H" and "A" of the name.

Gwalior.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the variety with long "R" is now found in the 3 pies, and 2 and 4 annas. The one with the Hindi surcharge too much to the left, instead of directly under the English, occurs also on the 4 annas.

Nabha.—Mr. Masson has shown the editor of *The Ph. J. of I.* a copy of the 2 rupees stamp on which the word "NABHA" measures only 10 mm. in length, instead of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., there being no space between the last two letters.

Indian Native States.—*Bamra.*—We give an illustration showing the curious variety of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a.,



first issue, which we described last month. The peculiarity is in the last character of the native inscription. We place with it a half-tone illustration of the normal type for comparison; the third native character varies in shape in different stamps on the sheets of all the values.

Charkari.—When the stamps of this State were first chronicled, early in 1897, it was said that they had been in use since 1894, and in our paper upon these stamps we gave that as the date of issue. In the absence, however, of actual evidence of such early use they were put into our publishers' Catalogue with the date 1896-97, and that date has stuck to them. We have now been shown a copy of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., in rose, apparently genuinely used, on an original envelope. There are two dated postmarks, one inscribed "CHARKARI STATE" in the upper part of a circle, with "H. P. O.—2 FE 94" in the centre; alongside is written, in red ink, "gone to Satwara," and the other postmark has "CHARKARI STATE" above, "SATWARA" below, and "B. P. O.—7 FE 94" in the centre. It would be of interest to know whether there was a post office at Satwara in 1894; it is not one of the three mentioned as existing in 1897.

Duttia.—We have received a fresh supply of stamps from this State. There are some slight alterations to be found in the making up of the sheets, but the only decided change is in the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., which is printed in carmine, and has only sixteen stamps to the sheet, like the other values.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., carmine on white.

Jammu and Kashmir.—In reference to what we stated last month as to the purchase of the stocks of remainders, etc., of this State, it is amusing to read, in *The Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"The Pope is an enthusiastic stamp collector, and the Roman Catholic priests of Cashmere are getting together a collection of the obsolete stamps of Jammu and Cashmere, to be presented to his Holiness on the occasion of his Silver Papal Jubilee."

There is one Roman Catholic priest in Cashmere who appreciates the sweet uses of free advertisement. It would be interesting to have the opinion of his Holiness, *ex cathedra*, upon the nature of Father Simons' stock!

Leeward Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Robinson for a statement of the numbers of the provisional 1d. stamps issued in the various islands of this group in August last. The total original face value of the stamps was £7,905, which was reduced by the overprinting to £1,395, a very large proportion of the latter no doubt being clear profit to the Post Office. The stamps were divided as follows:—

Antigua	. . . . .	16,800 of each variety	= 50,400
St. Kitts and Nevis	. . . . .	12,000 " "	= 36,000
Dominica	. . . . .	6,000 " "	= 18,000
Montserrat	. . . . .	1,800 " "	= 5,400
Virgin Islands	. . . . .	600 " "	= 1,800

There were thus 37,200 of each of the three values, 4d., 6d., and 7d., overprinted, or 111,600 in all.

The A. J. of Ph. adds the following to the list of the new stamps given last month:—

- 2d., lilac and brown.
- 3d. " black.
- 2s. 6d., green and black.

The value on the 1s. and 5s. stamps should, of course, have been stated last month to be "on white," not "in white."

Malta.—The error "Pnney," which the proof reader omitted to correct on the sheets of the 1d. on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., has proved to be a temptation which the forgers could not resist. We have an imitation before us which is sufficiently well done to render us unwilling to assist in its improvement by describing its defects; fortunately there is one distinct discrepancy. The copy before us also condemns itself, for it bears a postmark of *February* (1900?). The "tick" story is quite true; we have seen copies with genuine and original "tick" in the left upper corner. What the real object is appears to be a rather ticklish question.

Mauritius.—The long oblong 36 c. stamp of 1898 seems always to have been somewhat of a white elephant to the authorities of this Colony. Its value was reduced to 15 c. in 1899; we now find it offered cheaper still, with the surcharge "12—CENTS,"

Type 42, and a long, thick bar across the original value.

12 c., in black, on 36 c., orange and ultramarine.

We have at last seen all the values of the series chronicled in July, and have to add to the description then given that the design of the 50 c. is in *dull green* and the value in *deep green*, and that the 1 rupee is on *pale grey* paper.

We give illustrations of two of the high values.



New Zealand.—We have received the 2d. Railway Newspaper stamp on *laid* paper, perf. 11.

In addition to the 3d. on watermarked paper, which we chronicled last month, Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. send us the 6d., in *red* (we can call it nothing else), on what is described as "superfine white," which was issued at Wellington in the middle of September.

6d., red, on *superfine white paper*; perf. 11.

Newspaper Stamp. 2d., blue, on *laid*; perf. 11.

We have since learned that the "superfine" paper is a plain paper, with the word "SUPERFINE" watermarked in the sheet.

North Borneo.—Our publishers have found in their stock some varieties of the Unpaid Letter stamps that do not appear to have been previously noted:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

3 c., lilac and olive-green, Type 36; *vertical surcharge, with stop after "DUE."*

8 c., brown and black, Type 39; *with horizontal surcharge.*

8 c.; *as last, but with stop after "DUE."*

South Australia.—We have received a 9d. stamp, in the tall rectangular design, but with "POSTAGE" only at top in colour on white, as shown in the accompanying illustration. There is also a 2s. 6d. stamp in the same type.

9d., rose; *wmk.* Type 13; perf. 11½, *large holes.*

2s. 6d., lilac; *wmk.* Type 13; perf. 11½, *large holes.*



We cannot find that a description of the arrangement of the watermarks of the Crown and SA paper has hitherto been published, and we therefore take the following details from *Ewen's Weekly*. The sheets hold 240 stamps, and are divided, like those of the Crown and CC or CA paper, into four panes of sixty, with a frame of a single line to each pane; at the sides are watermarked the words "SOUTH AUSTRALIA POSTAGE," and across the centre is the name only.

Southern Nigeria.—The *M. C.* gives a list of the new stamps, with an illustration of the design, from which we gather that the frame of the previous issue remains unchanged, space being made for the Crown over the King's head by reducing the size of the oval containing the latter so as to give a kind of crescent-shaped space above it. The list is as follows, the centre being in the first colour:—

½d., grey-black & green.	2s., grey-black and brown.
1d. " carmine.	5s. " yellow.
2d. " red-brown.	10s. " brown.
4d. " olive-green.	red on yellow.
6d. " violet.	£1 green and violet.
1s., green and black.	

Straits Settlements.—Mr. Hadlow has shown our publishers the remaining value of the new issue, the 5 dollars. The second colour is *brownish orange*.

Sudan.—We have received the 2 millimes stamp of the ordinary series, with the multiple Crescent and Star watermark.

2 mil., green and brown; *new watermark.*

Tasmania.—We have received a specimen of what is no doubt a fresh printing of the Penny Pictorial stamp, Type 17, possibly from a locally made plate, as all the lines are heavy and coarse. It is on the V and Crown paper, with the watermark sideways.

1d., pale red; perf. 12½.

Tonga.—The *Aust. Ph.* states that the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps of the current series have appeared on a new paper, thinner than that previously used, and showing the watermark much more clearly. We suppose they will be known as "Thick Turtle" and "Clear Turtle."

Transvaal.—We have received the 2s. 6d. of the 1896-97 issue surcharged "E. R. I.", in *black*.

2s. 6d!, purple and green; "E. R. I."

Trinidad.—We give illustrations of the two varieties of the lettering of the words of value found on the current type of the 1d. The first is the common type found on the obsolete stamp, and the second

ONE PENNY

(a)

ONE PENNY

(b)

exists both on the obsolete and on the current one. It would seem that the "duty plate" was altered very shortly before the change of colour was decided upon, and thus copies of the obsolete type with the second variety of value are scarce.

Western Australia.—A good deal of messing about seems to be going on in reference to the various Colonial issues, prior to amalgamation of the Post Offices under one head. We have received the 1d, Type 13, poorly printed on paper watermarked V and Crown. These seem to have been printed from a locally made plate (or stone?), the stamps being about 1 mm. wider and ¾ mm. higher than those of De la Rue. The watermark is vertical, sometimes one way up, sometimes the other. Two Shillings and Five Shillings stamps have also been introduced, manufactured apparently from cast-off dies of Victoria. Is Philately at the bottom of all



this foolishness, here and in other parts of the Commonwealth, or is it merely incompetence and impatience, which cannot wait until the federation is completed before issuing fresh values?

- 1d., carmine-rose; *wmk.* V and Crown; *perf.* 12½.
- 2s., red on yellow " " "
- 5s., green " " "

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Amongst a small lot of stamps of Type 44, recently sent to our publishers, we have found three distinct varieties of paper that are new to us:—

- 1 abasi, black, on *greenish blue*.
- 1 " " *deep dull blue*.
- 1 " " *brick-red*.

There are some varieties of shade also, of colours already listed, but these coloured tissue papers exist in an infinite variety of tints, and they seem to be used quite promiscuously.

Argentine Republic.—We understand that certain Harbour Works at Rosario de Santa Fé were commenced, or completed, we are not certain which, on the 26th of October, and the occasion was celebrated by the issue of a 5 c. stamp of sufficient width to accommodate a picture of the extensive works in question. Enterprise is always to be encouraged, but we really think that a flourishing Republic need not make an appeal to the civilised world for a few coppers towards its Harbour Works. However, we are not asked for a very large contribution, and we get a good deal of stamp for our money, and the little picture is certainly very well reproduced by the South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Ayres. We are indebted to Sr. Roberto Rosauer for a specimen affixed to a card, with a larger view of the Harbour on the back.

- 5 c., deep blue; *perf.* 11½.

Austria.—Messrs. G. Callf and Co. tell us that they have found the following varieties of the 1890-91 issue:—

- 1 gul., deep blue; *perf.* 12 × 13, and 12½ × 12.
- 2 " carmine " 10½ × 11½.

Hungary.—A correspondent shows us specimens of the current 1 and 5 filler, with the numerals denoting the value rather thicker than usual, but we think this is due to heavier inking, combined perhaps with a little wear and consequent thickening of the lines of the figures.

Chili.—We have received the 10 c., in the current type, with head and value in *black*.

- 10 c., black and red.

China.—A correspondent at Moscow kindly sends us a description of an envelope bearing one of the "B. R. A." stamps, which fully confirms what was told us last year as to the use of these stamps at other places besides Peking.

Colombia.—A correspondent informs us that the new 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps were issued at Bogota on July 1st; the rest of the set was, we understand, to be issued as old stocks became exhausted, but supplies have naturally been allowed to reach Philatelists.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the extraordinary-looking 20 c. stamp, which we chronicled last month, exists in *blue* as well as in *mauve*. The same journal also reports a companion label, with a view of the Iron Pier at Savanilla.

- 10 c., carmine; *imperf.*
- 20 c., light blue "

Crete.—*L'Echo de la T.* reports the existence of imperforate copies of the current 1, 5, and 25 lepta and 1 drachma. The revenue must be kept up somehow, and varieties of surcharge do not take very well.

Denmark.—A correspondent tells us that there was an error in the paragraph of "The Wide, Wide World," in our September number, relating to the new rates of postage in this country. The rate for letters within the towns is raised from 4 to 5 öre, and that for letters outside certain limits from 8 to 10 öre. The new 15 öre stamp is intended principally for parcels under 2 lbs., the charge for which has been reduced from 16 öre. The 1 öre is to be used with the 4 and 8 öre to make up the new rates.

Iceland.—There is said to be a new issue of stamps for this island, with a portrait of the King of Denmark. The inscription is stated to be "ISLAND—FRIMERKI—CHR. IX. R. D." *Perf.* 12½.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 aur., orange. | 16 aur., red-brown. |
| 4 " rose and grey. | 20 " blue. |
| 5 " green. | 25 " green and brown. |
| 6 " grey-brown. | 40 " lilac. |
| 10 " red. | 50 " steel-blue and grey. |
- 1 krona, brown and blue.

Ewen's Weekly states that the stamps of the previous issues are to be surcharged "1 GILDI—'02-'03," and thus adorned will remain current till the end of next year.

Dominican Republic.—One portion of our suggestion of last month is apparently being carried out; *The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 12 c., 20 c., and 25 c. of the Commemorative series have been found with inverted centres. There are now only the 10 c. and the official set wanting to make the topsy-turvydom complete.

Ecuador.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the surcharge which we described last month is "C. Benj. R.", standing for Carlos Benjamin Rosales, Governor of the Province of Guayas. Our contemporary adds the following to those we listed last month:—

- 1 c., black and carmine; *surcharged in black*.
- 2 c. " green " " light blue.
- 5 c. " purple " " "

There are said to be thirteen provinces in all, each of which may use a separate mark. *Mekeel's Weekly* already reports the 5 c. and 10 c. surcharged "D E," and the 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. surcharged "S." The letters "L. S. D." would seem appropriate under the circumstances.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* for October contains an interesting article by M. Maury on the reprints of the various issues of France. To the editions already known it adds one, believed to have been printed in 1900, of the stamps of the design of 1876, which includes the 25 c., *black on rose*, in variety *a*, and is said to have included all the varieties that never existed as originals—that is, impressions of variety *a* in colours which were only issued in variety *b*, and *vice versa*!

We gather from various of our contemporaries that another new issue of stamps is in contemplation, the present designs not being considered entirely satisfactory, a fact that does not much surprise us. We have seen a sketch of the new device, which has appeared in one of the daily papers of Paris; it consists of a figure entitled *La Semeuse* (the Sower), which adorns the current silver coins of France. The Lady is represented scattering something, stamps presumably, over the face of the earth, with the Sun peeping at her from the distant horizon, plainly implying either that she has commenced her work at sunrise or is continuing it till sunset, or perhaps both. In any case it means, we fear, another heavy crop to be reaped by the poor but honest Philatelist!

China.—We have received the Indo-China series surcharged "CHINE" with Chinese characters below, in *black*. We presume that the Chinese inscription indicates the value, as it is different on each. The set differs from that listed for Canton in having the 10 c. in *rose-red*, and the 15 c. in *grey* only; possibly the older colours of each value will yet turn up.

The above series seems almost superfluous, in view of the fact that we have also before us a partial set, in the types of the current stamps of France, with the word "CHINE" inserted as in the stamps which



we described last month (and of which we now give illustrations) for use in some of the Levantine post offices. We have at present only:—

- 5 c., green.
- 40 c., red and pale blue.
- 50 c., brown and lavender.

- 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
- 2 fr., slate and deep buff.
- 5 fr., deep blue and pale buff.

None of these have the value in Chinese, but that defect will doubtless be made good in a later edition.

Crete.—This is a new heading, and a fuller set is provided for the Cretans, including all the low values up to 5 c., as well as those of 40 c. and upwards. No Greek overprint at present.

Egypt.—The offices at *Alexandria* and *Port Said* each have a set similar to that allotted to Crete. Surcharges in *millièmes* may be expected to follow.

Morocco.—We have not yet seen the set for this office, but we understand that it is inscribed "MAROC," and consists of the following:—

- 5 centimos, in *red*, on 5 c., green.
- 50 ,, in *black*, on 50 c., brown and lavender.
- 1 peseta, in *black*, on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
- 2 ,, ,, on 2 fr., slate and deep buff.

Turkish Empire.—Mr. J. B. Robert assures us that the lowest value of the oblong type chronicled last month is 40 *centimes*, not 40 *paras*. We have no doubt that such is the case, but inasmuch as the design of the stamp includes no indication whatever of the currency, the values of the Levantine labels might naturally be supposed to be in *paras*, or the stamp might even to an outsider denote 40 *piastres*!

We have seen similar stamps for *Cavalle* and *Dedeagh*, but only very incomplete sets at present, consisting of the 5 c., and the 50 c., 1 fr., and 2 fr. with values surcharged in *piastres*.

Zanzibar.—There is a short set for this place, with name engraved and values surcharged:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in *red*, on 5 c., green.
- 4 a., in *black*, on 40 c., red and pale blue.
- 5 a. ,, ,, 50 c., brown and lavender.
- 10 a. ,, ,, 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
- 20 a. ,, ,, 2 fr., slate and deep buff.
- 50 a. ,, ,, 5 fr., deep blue and pale buff.

There will be a fine harvest for the specialist in France, etc., when all the new colonial issues come along. The King Edward stamps will hardly hold their own.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—We have received a new value for this Colony, which we presume will be supplied to all the others in due course. It is of the usual Colonial type, of 1892, with the name in *red*.

- 2 fr., violet on *dull rose*.

French Somali Coast.—We believe it is necessary to provide this territory with a new heading, as it appears to include both Djibouti and Obock, thus reducing by one the number of French possessions, from a philatelic point of view. We have received two more of the new series.

- 10 c., *centre orange-red*, *frame carmine*.
- 15 c. ,, *deep blue* ,, *dull orange*.

We have also seen the 5 c., and find that it is not all printed in one colour, the centre being *yellowish green* and the frame *blue-green*.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—This heading was unfortunately omitted on page 69 of our last number. It should come after line 21 in the first column, before the words "The local printer."

The A. J. of Ph. states that there is a variety reading "00,1," a companion to the "00,5."

New Caledonia.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the 5 c. on 2 c. of last year exists with double surcharge.

Guatemala.—We have seen the new Pictorial series, which we chronicled last month, and we are now able to give illustrations of the designs of all except the 75 c. The picture is in the second colour given in the list, and the frame in the first. There are some modifications to be made, according to our ideas: The 6 c. is *olive-yellow and dark green*; the 10 c., *orange and pale blue*; the 20 c., *lilac and black*; the 50 c., *red-brown and blue*; and the 75 c., *violet and black*. The two high values are 1 peso and 2 pesos; and the perforation is about 14 (Waterlow?).



We are informed that only 10,000 each of the 10 c., *marone*, and 25 c., *green* (old type), were printed.

Hayti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of 1898 with the "MAI" surcharge, and adds that of these the 5 c. exists with double overprint; also that the 3 c. has been found with inverted surcharge.

- 1 c., blue; black surcharge.
- 2 c., orange "
- 5 c., purple-brown; black surcharge.

Mexico.—The following note from Mr. W. T. Wilson unfortunately reached us too late for insertion in our last number:—

"*New and dangerous Reprints of the 1868 Issue.*—Access has evidently been had to the plate from which this issue was made, as I have had submitted to me for opinion very dangerous reprints of the 6 c., 50 c., 100 c., *black on brown*, and 100 c., *brown on brown*, both imperf. and saw-tooth perf.; also of the error 12 c., *black on brown*. All I have seen had forged name, number, and date, and so cunningly have these surcharges been applied that the correct numbers corresponding to the town names have been used. I consider it inadvisable to point out the differences between these and the originals, but I will examine any of these stamps free of charge if sent to me with stamped addressed envelope for their return. These reprints emanate from St. Louis, U.S.A., and are usually mixed with genuine 12 c. and 25 c. The reprint from altered die of the 3 c., Eagle, 1864, usually accompanies the above."

Nicaragua.—The annual harvest is well up to time this year. We have received a commencement, and if the mild weather continues a fair crop may no doubt be expected. The 2 c. of 1900 is surcharged "15 cvos.—1902," in two lines, in *black*.

Le T. Belge adds another value similarly treated.

- 15 c. on 2 c., orange-red.
- 30 c. on 1 c., lilac.

Persia.—We have received the "5" on 8 ch., No. 218 in the Catalogue, with the overprint upside down; we have also the 3 ch. of 1898, with the rectangular surcharge, Type 23, in *violet*, upon a pair of the stamps (No. 208 in the Catalogue), further disfigured with the "PROVISOIRE" overprint, in *black*; and finally the 2 ch., of the square, type-set design, disfigured with what we presume is a fresh variety of surcharge—"P. L.—TEHERAN," in two lines, in *black*, as shown in the accompanying illustration. It looks more like a postmark, but there is no other overprint, and we gather that these labels were not allowed to run alone.



- 2 ch., orange-brown; black surcharge.
- 3 ch., lilac; violet and black "
- "5" in *violet*, on 8 ch., brown; surcharge inverted.

An article in *The Adhesive* draws attention to the fact that these type-set labels, like all others of that nature, can be *plated*, and while entire sheets are still obtainable it is well to note their peculiarities. The setting consists of a block of twelve, in two vertical rows of six, and the same setting was used for all the values that we have seen, the value alone being changed as required. The setting up was carefully done, as there are very few conspicuous variations, though the relative positions of the characters and

border lines of course vary slightly. The wavy line between the inner and outer frame lines forms the best distinguishing point; it is composed of bits of wavy rule varying in length, and by noting the points of junction, when two small bits are used to form one side, and the varying positions of the ends of the wavy lines, the twelve types can be easily distinguished. Two impressions of this block of twelve, each upon a separate impression of the background (which was of a size to hold twelve stamps only), seem to have been printed upon each sheet, but two very distinct printings took place. In one of these the two blocks were printed side by side, the background usually overlapping slightly in the middle; in the other one impression is on one side of half the sheet, which was then turned over and the other impression printed on the other side of the other half. The writer in *The Adhesive* seems only to have met with sheets of the former printing, which he describes as having the red overprint; all our sheets of that nature have the oblong "PROVISOIRE" surcharge, in black, whilst those with the impression on both sides of the paper have the circular surcharge in red or rose. There is a variety of the 3 chahi which, as far as we have seen, only exists on the sheets with the two impressions side by side; it has the figure "3" in the left upper corner in quite a different type from the other figures on the sheet, being taller and narrower. This variety is the second stamp from the top in the left-hand vertical row; it does not exist on the sheet of the 3 ch. with the impressions on opposite sides, showing that there was a second making up of this and probably of the other values also.

Each sheet has a number in black at the top, and judging from the numbers on the sheets before us we have no doubt that the printing on both sides came first. Of this we have: 1 ch., 559; 2 ch., 1713, 1753; 3 ch., 3376; 5 ch., 4245. Of the printing with the blocks side by side we have: 1 ch., 6828; 2 ch., 9936; 3 ch., 15904, 15916, 15917.

Peru.—We give illustrations showing the two surcharges which we described last month.

DÉFICIT

UN
CENTAVODEFICIT
CINCO CENTAVOS

Portugal.—Guinea.—Our publishers have received the following varieties, with the surcharges described last month under other colonies:—

65	reis on 10 r., green (No. 45).
65	„ 20 r., rosine (No. 46).
65	„ 25 r., lilac-rose (No. 48a).
115	„ 40 r., brown (No. 48b).
115	„ 50 r., blue (No. 49).
115	„ 300 r., orange (No. 52).
130	„ 80 r., grey (No. 49a).
130	„ 80 r. „ (No. 55).
130	„ 100 r., brown (No. 50).
400	„ 200 r., lilac (No. 51).
15	„ chocolate (No. 73); surcharged "PROVISORIO."
25	„ blue-green (No. 75) „ „

We fear that the list is hardly long enough to be complete, but it includes two stamps, the 40 r. and 80 r., perf. 12½, which have not yet been found in the ordinary set. They would be Nos. 48b and 49a. All these overprints are in black.

Macao.—There are only two new values produced for this Colony at present, but these are impressed upon a sufficiently large number of others.

6 avos, in black, on:—

5 r., orange-yellow (No. 93).
10 r., mauve (No. 94).
15 r., red-brown (No. 95).
25 r., green (No. 97).
80 r., pale green (No. 100).
100 r., brown on buff; perf. 13½.
200 r., blue on blue (No. 103).

The 100 r., perf. 13½, is not known unsurcharged, but it was used in 1894 for the 16 avos. —

18 avos, in black, on:—

20 r., lilac (No. 96).
50 r., pale blue (No. 98).
75 r., rose (No. 99).
150 r., carmine on rose (No. 102).
300 r., blue on pale brown (No. 104).
2½ r., brown (No. 311).

Portuguese India.—We give illustrations of the surcharges upon the stamps of this Colony. The same type is used for those of the others.



In addition to those chronicled last month we have: 2½ tangas, in red, on 1½ t., black (No. 191c).

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—There is a longer list here. The 130 reis is surcharged in red, on the 5 r., black; all the others have the surcharge in black:—

65	reis on 20 r., rosine (No. 54).
65	„ 25 r., purple (No. 55).
65	„ 5 r., orange (No. 71a).
65	„ 10 r., mauve (No. 72).
65	„ 15 r., red-brown (No. 65).
65	„ 20 r., lilac (No. 66).
115	„ 10 r., green (No. 52).
115	„ 300 r., orange (No. 61).
115	„ 25 r., green (No. 73).
115	„ 150 r., carmine (No. 69).
115	„ 200 r., blue (No. 70).
130	„ 5 r., black (No. 49).
130	„ 200 r., lilac (No. 60).
130	„ 75 r., rose (No. 67).
130	„ 100 r., brown (No. 68).
130	„ 300 r., blue (No. 71).
400	„ 80 r., green (No. 74).
400	„ 50 r., blue (No. 73a).
400	„ 2½ r., brown (No. 216).

Russia.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg tells us that the 10 kop. stamp of the 1875-79 issue exists, like the 20 kop., No. 50 in the Catalogue, with a cross in place of the letter "T" in the inscription at foot.

He adds that only the 2, 7, and 10 kopeks of the current issue have been printed on *vertically* laid paper, and that the paper was used thus in error; the 2 kop. stamps went to Moscow and the other values were issued in St. Petersburg. About one million of the three values are said to have been printed. *Ewen's Weekly*, however, reports that the 20 kopeks exists *vertically* laid.

The Levant.—The same correspondent assures us that the stamps of 1865, Nos. 5 and 6 in the Catalogue, were printed in sheets of twenty-eight, four horizontal rows of seven, not in sheets of sixty-three, and that there are thus only twenty-eight types to look for.

In April and May, 1896, we alluded to a curiosity, formed by overprinting the 1 kopek stamp, of the 1884 issue, with the value "40 PARAS," and we were then informed that no such provisional stamp had been put in circulation. After lying low for six years, till its original history had been forgotten, this interesting article has turned up again, and we have been shown a used specimen on the entire envelope, which it apparently franked, in February, 1896, from Constantinople to Ordou, a place in, we believe, Asiatic Turkey, where there was evidently another office of the Russian Levant Steamship Company. Mr. Breitfuss is fortunately able to tell us the story of the stamp in question, which is to the effect that it was an invention of one of the clerks in the Russian Post Office in Constantinople, who used to send these things on letters to a friend at Ordou, postmark them himself, and see that they passed free to their destination. Possibly one kopek was sufficient for the letter thus sent, and the surcharge was superfluous. However, the ingenious inventor lost his situation, and the incident was closed, for the time; now the crop sown six years ago seems to be maturing, but we trust that Philatelists will not assist in the reaping.

Finland.—A correspondent assures us that of the issue catalogued under the date 1895 only the 5, 10, 20, and 25 pennia exist, and that the other values have never been issued perf. 14 × 13.

Salvador.—We have received the 20 c. of the first issue of 1895, No. 121 in the Catalogue, with the surcharged Arms upside down.

A correspondent tells us of the following:—

1. A variety of No. 302, without the date surcharged. It is possible that this is from the bottom row of a sheet on which the surcharge was printed too high, and the stamps above had the date below the value.
2. To be added to the list of Official stamps, 1899, surcharged with Type 203 only, without the Wheel:—
13 c., carmine; black *surcharge*.
3. Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged as Nos. 694 and 695, but with Type 201 in *black*, instead of *violet*.
2 c., orange; black *surcharge*.
3 c. " " "
4. Stamp of 1900 with inverted surcharge, Type 201, in *black*.
1 c., pale green; *inverted surcharge*.
5. The same stamp with narrow shield, in *violet*, and Type 201, in *black*.
1 c., pale green; *violet and black surcharges*.

6. The whole series of 1898, Type 73, surcharged with Type 201, in *black*.

Servia.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that there was a mistake in the description of the new 5 para Unpaid Letter stamp, to which we alluded last month; the perforation only is changed, the colour remains as before.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 p., magenta; perf. 11½.

Turkey.—We do not chronicle envelopes, post cards, etc., in these pages, but at the same time if any kind of fraud appears to have taken place in connection with postal stationery it is our duty to warn our readers on the subject. There have been reports of late as to the existence of current envelopes of Turkey with a surcharge of some kind, but Mr. J. B. Robert tells us that the Turkish Postmaster at Pera, and the first Postmaster at Galata, have assured correspondents of his that no such envelopes have been issued or officially authorised.

He adds that the *errors* of the new 80 paras (presumably those with small "o") on 5d. of Great Britain have been carefully picked out at the post office, and that the 40 paras on the 2½d., Queen's Head, are reported to be out of stock, but that they can be procured at high prices.

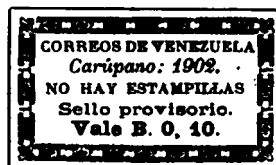
United States.—*Cuba*.—In reference to the provisional 1 c. stamp which we noted last month as chronicled by *The Met. Ph.*, that journal now states as follows:—

"The 1 c. surcharged Cuban, [which] we were unfortunately the first to chronicle, appears to be a petty speculative issue. The post office in Havana has none to sell, but friends of the postmaster are amply supplied and are anxious to sell, provided they can secure a good profit."

Uruguay.—We have seen the Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled in September, and we should call the 4 c. *lilac*, and the 20 c. *yellow-brown*. The perforation is about 14 (Waterlow?). We give an illustration of their design.



Venezuela.—We give illustrations of the designs of the provisional stamps chronicled last month.



THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.


(Continued from page 78.)

* * *

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(continued).

THE LATER RECTANGULAR STAMPS.

N the course of 1878 the two series, for Jammu and Kashmir respectively, were superseded by a new set, some values of which appear at first to have been printed in different colours for the two provinces, but not, as in previous issues, from different plates. Mr. Masson's view is that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps printed in red were intended for use in Jammu, and that the same values in various shades of slate, violet, blue, etc., were for Kashmir. This is not borne out by the history given when the stamps first reached Europe, and although it seems likely enough that various values all in red might be used for Jammu, it seems equally unlikely that a uniform set would also be issued for Kashmir, where the values had hitherto always been distinguished by the colours. Mr. Masson, however, acknowledges that it is only in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. value that his theory is confirmed by used copies on original letters, all his early $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, being posted in the Jammu province, and all the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-blue, in Kashmir. This is in accordance with the history; but a little later an entire set in red was issued and used in both provinces.

The earliest chronicle I can find of these stamps is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, 1878, when the following varieties were described: $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in red and in shiny red (this is a well-known variety in the ink used for this value), 1 a. in mauve, and 2 a. in violet (or lilac); all were on laid paper, and both the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. were perf. 10.

In the November following the same journal announced that the stamps described above had been superseded by the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-violet, on laid; 1 a., red, on wove; 2 a., very bright violet (or lilac), on laid. All of these were imperf.

In January, 1879, *Le Timbre-Poste* published the information that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, and 1 a., mauve, were for use in Jammu, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-violet, and 1 a., red, in Kashmir; while the 2 a. was used in both provinces in the only colour in which it was then known. At the same time the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. imperf., in red on laid, and the 1 a. in the same colour and on the same paper, were added to the list. And if Mr. Masson is right in saying that the new stamps were not issued at Srinagar (Kashmir) until the end of August, 1878, this classification should be correct, for the 1 a. and 2 a. in mauve and lilac must have reached M. Moens in July of that year, and came with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; whilst the 1 a., red, came over later with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate. The last-named stamp was not chronicled perforated until April, 1879, but it has always been

scarce in that condition, and we see no reason to doubt that Mr. Masson is quite correct in saying that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. for both provinces was first issued perforated, and that perforation was abandoned shortly after the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate, came out. The perforated copies of the latter that reached Europe may well have been odd sheets, sent perhaps by collectors.

In June, 1879, *Le Timbre-Poste* announced the receipt of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a., all in red on thick wove paper, adding: "We do not understand this issue of a 2 annas, red, after the information that we had obtained." We fancy that this was the real commencement of the uniform series in red, which was used during the next few years throughout the State.

We should suppose that, neglecting for a moment the papers and shades, the first list of these stamps should, strictly speaking, be as follows:—

1. For Jammu.
 - 1878. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; perf.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " imperf.
 - 1 a., mauve "
2. For Kashmir.
 - 1878. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate; perf.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " imperf.
 - 1 a., red; perf.
 - 1 a., " imperf.
3. For Jammu and Kashmir.
 - 1878. 2 a., violet, etc.; imperf.
 - 1879. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; imperf.
 - 1 a., " "
 - 2 a., " "

But since the red stamps for the separate provinces cannot be distinguished from those for the whole State, except in some cases perhaps by their obliterations, I do not propose to adopt the provincial arrangement in my final list of the issue.

The other three values—the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., the 4 a., and the 8 a.—were not chronicled till February, 1880, when a correspondent sent to M. Moens specimens of these in red on thin white wove paper. I have little doubt that they had then only recently been issued, as Moens and other dealers were in communication with Kashmir, and would certainly have heard of them before they had been in circulation for more than a very few months. The fact that they were on thin wove paper proves nothing, as Mr. Masson tells us that he possesses a 1 a., red, on this paper used as early as November 7th, 1878, and he also found the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, perforated, on thin wove, with an obliteration which he believes shows that it was used between May and September, 1878. This shows that although most of the early stamps of this issue were printed on thick (ordinary) laid and wove papers, they were not invariably so; the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. perforated, of which Mr. Masson very kindly sent me a specimen, is on a thin, smooth paper with a distinct bluish tinge. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is not uncommon on this paper; I have an entire sheet,

an early impression in deep *red*, in which the colour of the paper shows very plainly, and I have specimens of the 4 a. and 8 a. on the same paper and in a similar colour. This may have been the first paper used for those three values, but I gather that various papers were employed somewhat indiscriminately before the authorities settled down to a *thin* paper, though it is curious that the *slate*, *mauve*, etc., impressions have never yet been found on anything except ordinary *laid*.

Mr. Masson remarks, in connection with his theory, that the *red* stamps were for Jammu, and the *slate*, etc., for Kashmir, that the former are all in *oil* colour (like the last of the previous Jammu issues); while the latter are in *water* colour (like all those of the Kashmir province). It is true that these colours are more or less soluble in water, and I think they may be *aniline*; but they seem to be of quite a different nature from the old water colours, printing as smoothly and clearly as the insoluble *red*.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp was, however, printed at an early period in what does seem to be one of the old colours, very soluble in water, and printing in the same lumpy, uneven way. It was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* in September, 1880, as printed in *ultramarine* on *laid* paper. This is a mysterious stamp, like some of the "Special Printings" of the earlier issues; it is scarce, and all the copies I have met with are used. The paper on which it is printed is a difficulty also. None of those that I have examined are on the ordinary *laid* paper; I have a copy on paper which I thought for a long time was *wove*, but I now think that it may be a *bâtonné* paper, and perhaps finely *laid* or *ribbed*, but it is very difficult to make it out. Mr. Masson makes a guess to the effect that this stamp "was meant to form part of the blue Srinagar series"; but here I cannot agree with him, partly because I do not believe in a *blue* Srinagar series at all, and also because I do not think that the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. value appeared until after the separate sets were abolished. It should also be noted that it is in quite a different colour and on a different paper (though the latter does not prove much) from any of the 1878 stamps. It can only have been in use a very short time. A few copies on original envelopes with dated postmarks would assist us greatly.

I should add that in January, 1879, it was announced, in *Le Timbre-Poste*, that the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 8 a. values were put out of use, but that the 4 a. was still to be employed, though evidently the new 4 a. had not been issued, and we may suppose that the new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 8 a. had not been ordered.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 4 a. exist in *red* on ordinary *laid* paper, but I think it very probable that this was not the first paper used for them (as has hitherto been supposed); the lower value is thus described in *The Philatelic Record* for July, 1880: "The last batch of stamps which we have received show some slight differences from those previously noticed. The 3 pies is on *laid* instead of *pelure* paper. The 1 anna is modified in colour to Venetian red. The 2 annas, instead of being the rich purple it used to be, has assumed a more slaty shade." I can find no chronicle of the 4 a. on *laid* paper, but it was known to me in 1882.

In April, 1879, *Le Timbre-Poste* noted the 1 a. and

2 a. in *black*, but concluded that these were proofs, if not fancy impressions; the complete series, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to 8 a., in that colour was announced in the same journal in October, 1880, on the authority of *L'Ami des Timbres*, but the paper was not described. A year later, November, 1881, *The Philatelic Record* described a similar set (but without the $\frac{1}{4}$ a.) "on thin wove paper, and said to be 'Service' stamps." It is evident that these stamps were not freely exported at that time, but I doubt whether any of them were issued before 1879.

I find no further announcements of any consequence in the magazines until 1883, when the different values began to be distinguished by different colours. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a., in *brown*, and the 8 a., in *bright blue*, were announced in *The Philatelic Record* for May, 1883, and in the following number the shade of the lower value is further described as "reddish brown." In July I saw some stamps recently obtained from India, among which was part of a sheet of 8 a. in very deep *indigo*, which was possibly "Service," as the other values sent at the same time were all in *black*; and in August I received the 1 a., in pale *greenish grey*, on thin white (or yellowish) wove, the 2 a., in *vermilion*, on *yellow* tissue-paper, and the 4 a., in *deep green*, on what I then described as "ordinary white wove paper," the paper in this case being distinctly stouter than that of the 1 a.; but this was not the ordinary wove paper of 1878. I have the sheet still, and it is on the usual *yellowish* paper of that period, which has a rather rough surface and varies in thickness.

In October, 1883, *The Philatelic Record* chronicled the 4 a., in *pale sage-green*, on very thin paper, showing that various shades of *green* were used within a few months; and at practically the same date *Le Timbre-Poste* for November chronicled the new value, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, in *yellow on yellow*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. Post Card, in *red*, on white *laid*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. "Service" stamp, in *black*, on white *laid*, which seems to have only then been discovered. The card was announced, just a year later, as existing on *bluish violet* ("violet bleuté"), but I believe this is simply the stout *azure laid* paper.

In November, 1884, *The Philatelic Record* noted a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp, in *ultramarine*, "on thinnish wove native paper," and *Le Timbre-Poste* announced a similar stamp ($\frac{1}{4}$ a., *blue*, nature of paper not stated) in the following month. What this may have been I do not know—perhaps specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., *blue*, turned up again; but I am more inclined to think that it was the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *ultramarine*, on thin yellowish wove, erroneously described in *The Philatelic Record* and copied into *Le Timbre-Poste*, as I know of no $\frac{1}{4}$ a., in *blue*, on *native* paper. I see that in a paper I compiled in 1887 I stated that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in *bright blue*, "turned up in company with the reprints of some of the earlier issues at the end of 1886," but I cannot find that it was chronicled in the magazines then, or at any other date. I believe I got specimens at about that time. Mr. Masson is probably correct in supposing that this $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue*, was printed to supply a philatelic demand for a stamp of that value in that colour (either the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of the 1867 type or the *slate-blue* stamp of 1878). I have the 8 a. in identically

the same tint, on the same *yellowish* wove paper, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. also exists in a *brilliant blue* (brighter than any of the shades of the 8 a. that I have seen) on the very *white*, smooth, thin paper, and showing in the margins certain characteristics of a later state of the plate, so there must have been two distinct printings in *blue*. None of these impressions in *blue* have been met with *used*.

In July, 1885, I received some stamps from a correspondent who obtained them for me in Kashmir. I had asked him to get me all the varieties that he could, and the following is a list of what he got:—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., yellow-brown, on paper tinged with the yellow colour.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., chocolate-brown.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ a., dull red, greasy-looking.
- 1 a., red.
- 2 a., vermilion, on *yellow* tissue-paper.
- 4 a., deep green.
- 8 a., bright blue.
- 8 a., bluish black or deep indigo.

Of these the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{3}{4}$ a., and I believe also the 8 a., *bright blue*, were on thin, smooth, *greyish* wove paper; the 1 a. was on thin smooth paper, but *whiter*, and it is curious that this value should have only been obtainable in *red*; the 4 a. must have been on the *yellowish* wove paper; and the 8 a., *bluish black*, on similar paper. I noted at the time that this stamp was on thicker paper than the others. My friend tried to obtain the *black* stamps, but did not succeed in doing so, and he could get no other values in *red*, though these were obtainable on a later occasion.

In November, 1886, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. in *canary-yellow* on thin *white* wove, the former unsatisfactory colour, which stained everything it came in contact with, having been given up; and in January, 1887, the same journal described the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., of similar type to the 4 a. and 8 a., which must have been produced in the previous year. This is another mysterious stamp; it does not appear to have ever been issued, and a new plate of that value was in no way required. Mr. Masson was unable to trace its history, but the plate was found with the other official ones. Impressions were first chronicled in *red*, and I obtained a sheet in *black* in 1888 on the *yellowish* paper, not quite smooth.

In February, 1887, the card was noted on thick *white wove* paper, and in the following year on *very pale buff* (these are probably both the same, a thick, *toned* wove paper); and in 1890 it was found in a *pale orange-red* shade, again on this paper.

The adhesives had of course varied in shade during this period, but there was not much notice of these taken in the magazines. In the course of 1888 I saw the 2 a. on *bright yellow-green* tissue-paper; this stamp is also found on various shades of *green*, and apparently the use of the *yellow* was reverted to later, for *Le Timbre-Poste* of November, 1889, notes that "the paper of the 2 annas stamps is no longer *greenish yellow*, but *yellow*, though still *pelure*," and I fancy that specimens on a rather more pronounced *yellow* paper may have come over at that time; though no doubt, in the case of this paper, as well as of the colours used for printing all the values, the shades varied backwards and forwards, the same, or practically the same, varieties turning up at different periods.

In the latter part of 1889 the stamps began to come over on a *thin laid* paper, *yellowish* or *creamy* in tint, and also on a very *white*, *smooth*, thin wove paper, both varieties being distinctly different from any of those previously used. This *white* wove paper appears to have been the one most commonly used during the last few years of the State issues; many varieties of

the Official Imitations of the earlier issues are found upon it.

All the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir became obsolete at the end of October, 1894, the State Post Office being taken over by the Imperial Government on November 1st. All the genuine dies and plates, with the exception of the die of the single type rectangular $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of Kashmir (1866), were effectually defaced in February, 1898. Whether any reprinting of the last rectangular stamps had taken place previous to this I do not know; it is possible that such was the case, but I know of no varieties that can be stated with certainty to be reprints. Impressions from the ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ anna plate (of 1878) are found in *bright green* on the thin *white* paper, but this variety was chronicled in May, 1894, and therefore, although I do not believe that it was ever in use, it cannot be called a reprint. Impressions of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in *yellow-brown* or *buff*, and of the 8 a. in *lilac* should, I think, be classed with this $\frac{1}{4}$ a.; neither of these was heard of in Europe until after the stamps had gone out of use, but Mr. Masson has found used copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. He describes it as an *error* of colour, and it may have been the result of some mistake in mixing the ink. This 8 a. has not, I believe, been found genuinely used.

Another item, the actual use of which seems doubtful, is the Post Card printed in *black*, presumably as a "Service" card. This, again, was first heard of at the end of 1895, when 1,000 copies were listed among the "remainders." Mr. Masson has not been able to find it used, and we are in hopes that it may be classed as "Prepared for issue."

Perforation.

The issue of 1878 was the only one in which perforation was attempted, and the attempt was so unsuccessful that it was very soon abandoned. Mr. Masson tells us that two perforating machines (if such they can be called) were manufactured, each of which perforated a whole sheet of stamps at a time. One was for sheets of fifteen, five horizontal rows of three, the other for sheets of twenty, five rows of four. The former only was found to be in existence in 1894, and I am indebted to Captain Stuart Godfrey, the British Resident at Srinagar, for an impression from this machine; the perforation corresponds exactly with that of a sheet of perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *red*, which I possess; the gauge varies all over, from about 10 to 13, the holes round the edges of the whole block of stamps being closer together as a rule than those across in either direction.

We gather from Mr. Masson's description of the *machine*, that it consists of a small brass plate, about the size of a sheet of stamps, marked out with fifteen spaces by means of rows of upright brass pins, unsharpened. There is also a brass lid, which appears to have originally been hinged to the plate, and I suppose that the sheet of stamps was laid upon the pins and that the lid (which may have been padded) was then shut down upon it, pressing the pins through the paper. A very rough method certainly.

The other machine was, no doubt, of a similar nature. Mr. Masson states that it produced a considerably finer gauge, and with holes more clearly cut; but the only impressions I have seen of the 1 a. perf. show a gauge of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, which might have been produced by the fifteen-stamp machine, though that would not take the whole of the 1 anna sheet. Mr. Masson found proof impressions of $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a., all perforated, in the engraver's specimen book, thus proving the existence of a twenty-stamp machine; but the 1 a. perforated seems to be unknown in *used* condition, and the 2 a. is not known to have been issued perforated.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Tonga.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 74.)

* * * *

VIII.

The Provisional Series of 1893.

EARLY in 1893 the Tongan rates of postage were assimilated to those of countries in the Postal Union. This necessitated the provision of at least two new values, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Apparently it was considered desirable to have two other values representing double and treble inter-colonial rates, and consequently we find that 5d. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. values were included in the order sent to New Zealand. Possibly the example set by New South Wales in 1891 of issuing overprinted stamps, and also considerations of economy, moved Mr. Campbell to ask that the required new values should be produced from existing plates, printed in new colours, and overprinted with the new denominations. On the 14th April, 1893, he wrote to Mr. Gray:—

"I have the honour to request that you will kindly have printed and forwarded to this office at as early a date as possible the postage stamps enumerated below.

"3,400 stamps from 1d. plate, printed in blue and surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

"3,000 stamps from 2d. plate, printed in green and surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

"3,000 stamps from 4d. plate, printed in orange and surcharged Five Pence.

"3,000 stamps from 8d. plate, printed in red and surcharged $7\frac{1}{2}$ d."

Mr. Gray placed himself in communication with the Government printer, and proofs of the provisional stamps were submitted. Some alterations were suggested by Mr. Gray, and on the 22nd June revised specimens were submitted by Mr. Costall, of the Printing and Stationery Department. He thought that they would meet with approval if the surcharge were printed one-eighth of an inch lower. As then printed, the figures literally defaced the stamp. Mr. Gray marked those he approved, and directed that the suggested alteration in the position of the figures should be carried out.

I have no copy record of the actual despatch of these stamps, but Mr. Campbell wrote on the 28th September, 1893, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Gray's letter of the 12th July, covering surcharged postage stamps, which had duly come to hand. He also enclosed draft for £3 6s. 2d., cost of printing same.

The Interim Report shows that these stamps arrived at Tonga on the 21st August, for on that date Mr. Campbell entered particulars of the invoice in his books. Apparently he did so in a rather slipshod fashion, for he omitted to mention the denomination of any but the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., and made two mistakes in calculating the face value of the 5d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., one of which, however, counterbalanced the other, so that his total was correct. The Commission of Inquiry put matters straight, as may be seen in the table on page 11.

Although calculation will show that each of the "sheets" contained 240 stamps, we know that they were printed from the plates containing 120 multiples, and that therefore the "240" was merely a conventional "sheet," really comprising two impressions from the plate.

The Government printer's return shows an entry under date 11th July, 1893, as follows:—

1d., blue,	29,640,	surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in crimson	} Sur-charge £1 9s. 6d.
2d., green,	12,480	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
4d., yellow,	6,120	" 5d. "	
8d., crimson	—	" $*1\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	

The values shown in the annex to the Interim Report yield the following totals:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets of 240 =	7,080
2d.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 9,480
5d.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 9,480
$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.	15 "	= 3,600
Total		29,640

It will therefore be seen that the number given by the Government printer in respect of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. alone equals the total number of all values shown in the Interim Report, while the other two figures given aggregate within 360 of the total number shown for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. As only 3,400 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3,000 of each of the other values were ordered by Mr. Campbell, it is difficult to account for the discrepancy. I can only surmise that there is some clerical error in the printer's return, and that the Interim Report figures are correct, especially as the latter were copied from the New Zealand invoice both by Mr. Campbell and the Inquiry Commissioners. Even those are largely in excess of the numbers ordered, particularly in the case of the three lower values. A further indication that the Report's numbers are correct lies in the amount stated as the cost of printing, viz. £3 6s. 2d. At 1s. 7d. per 1,000 (the previous charge) the cost of printing 29,640 stamps would amount to about £2 7s., and £1 9s. 6d. is given as the cost of the "surcharge" or overprinting. Although this gives 10s. more than the amount paid, it is possible that some reduction was made on the price of 1s. 7d. per 1,000.

A die was, I believe, cut for each overprint, and a stereo-plate made therefrom, from which the surcharge was struck. The plates were those of the 1892 series, and the values used and the colours were those shown in the Government printer's list quoted above. The surcharge was in *crimson*, in figures for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in words (in two lines) for the 5d. The paper was watermarked N Z and Star, and the perforation was $12\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 11th October, 1893, the Secretary to the General Post Office, Wellington, received a telegram from Auckland signed "Carr, Johnston," in the following terms:—

* Thus in the original.

"Please have printed from twopenny plate 10,000 stamps, colour green, and surcharged twopenny halfpenny in black; and from penny plate 5,000 stamps, colour blue, and surcharged halfpenny in black. Kindly forward as early as possible A. M. Campbell, Tonga."

Mr. Gray replied to Messrs. Carr, Johnston, and Co. on the 13th October:—

"Have ordered the stamps, and asked that they be supplied as soon as possible."

"On the 16th idem Mr. Gray wrote to the Chief Postmaster, Tonga:—

"I have the honour to forward under separate cover, in a sealed registered packet, the following stamps printed for your office by the Government printer, in accordance with the instructions by telegraph from Messrs. Carr, Johnston, and Co., Auckland, on the 11th instant:—

12,480 (52 sheets) @ 2d., surcharged 2½d.
6,120 (25½ ") @ 1d. " ½d.

"The cost of printing these stamps is £2, which sum, together with any necessary exchange, I shall be glad to receive by return mail, as well as the amount already due.

"Permit me to call your attention to the danger of having a higher value surcharged on stamps of a lower value. I have in this instance ordered the stamps exactly as requested, but it will be obvious that any person could purchase a number of your 2d. stamps and overprint the figures 2½ on them.* Were the original stamps of a higher denomination than 2d. the same inducement to forgery would not exist."

The numbers given in the Government printer's list correspond with those in the above letter.

These stamps were printed from the same plates and stereotyped overprints as the previous supply, but the surcharge was in *black* instead of *crimson*. The paper was watermarked N Z and Star, and the perforation was 12 × 11½.

SYNOPSIS.



* Mr. Gray evidently overlooked the fact that the original 2d. stamp, which could be purchased at face value, was printed in a different colour, viz. *olive-black*.

(To be continued.)

Issue VII. 21st August, 1893. The types of Issue V. printed in new colours and overprinted with new values in *carmine*. Watermark N Z and Star; perf. 12½.

½d. on 1d., ultramarine and carmine.

2½d. " 2d., green "

Five Pence " 4d., orange-yellow "

7½d. " 8d., rose "

Issue VIII. November, 1893. Types, colours, and paper as Issue VII. overprinted in *black*; perf. 12 × 11½.

½d. on 1d., ultramarine and black.

2½d. " 2d., green "

Cessation of the New Zealand Government Printings.

On the 4th December, 1893, the Foreign Secretary (Mr. C. S. Whitcombe) wrote to the Postmaster-General, Wellington, asking to be furnished with a statement of all the issues of Tongan stamps, face value, date of transmission, cost of dies, etc. This information was apparently required in connection with the Commission before referred to. In the same letter Mr. Whitcombe said: "As there will be no further issue of stamps from the dies struck with the head of the late King, I am further directed by the Premier to request that you will give directions for forwarding the dies of all the issues of stamps which have been struck for the Tongan Government to be forwarded here."

The Secretary to the Postal Department thereupon wrote to the Government printer, pointing out that the fire of April, 1887, had destroyed all the records in the Post Office, and asking if he could furnish the required particulars as to the several issues from the books in his department. He also requested that the dies might be sent through his office.

On the 14th February, 1894, Mr. C. A. Hickson, Secretary for Stamps, forwarded the following dies, held by him on behalf of the Tongan Government, viz:—

Old series: 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and two matrices.

New series: 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s.

These dies were forwarded by Mr. Gray to the Foreign Secretary, Tonga, on the 19th February, 1894.

From this date no further printings of Tongan stamps were made by the Government of New Zealand.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Unchronicled Varieties. I HAVE recently had the opportunity of inspecting some superb specialised collections, and have been allowed to take notes and publish a list of certain varieties which do not appear to have been noted previously. The owners do not wish their names to be published, but I may state that I have seen and verified all the varieties I note below.

British South Africa.

No. 42. Type 6. 1d. on 4s.; a pair, one stamp having the " " in "Penny" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d. on 5s.; a block of thirty stamps. Nos. 14 and 29 on the block have the "R" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d. on 5s.; a pair, from the bottom row in the sheet. One stamp has the "T" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 48. Type 8. 4d., blue; a vertical pair with bottom margin of the sheet attached to the lower stamp. The upper stamp is normal, the lower has the word "COMPANY" omitted.

NOTE.—A single specimen of this variety was shown at the Philatelic Society's Exhibition last winter.

Cape of Good Hope.

An entire envelope, postmarked "Worcester De. 12. 1860," franked with a triangular 1d., brick-red, and *half* of a 6d., slate-lilac, used to make up the 4d. rate.

New South Wales.

1863-68. Type 12. 2d., pale blue, wmk. double-lined "1"; wmk. quite clear and distinct in the centre of the stamp.

New Zealand.

1856. No. 7. 2d., blue, on blue paper; lower tablet complete, but a defective impression *without* value.

1856. No. 25. 6d., dark brown; strip of six on letter; rouletted about 7 top and bottom, and imperf. vertically between all the stamps.

1862. No. 80. 2d., pale blue; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between the stamps.

1862. No. 88. 6d., black-brown; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between the stamps.

1872. No. 95. 6d., blue; a vertical pair, perf. 10 top and bottom, perf. 12½ at sides, and imperf. between the stamps.

1874. No. 114. 1d., lilac; a vertical pair, used and imperf.

1875. No. 105. ½d., rose; horizontal pair and vertical pair, both perf. 12½ all round and imperf. between the stamps.

Queensland.

1860-61. No. 11. "Registered," olive-yellow; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

September, 1861. No. 16. 3d., brown; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1862-67. No. 21. 1d., orange-vermilion; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862-67. No. 24. 2d., pale blue; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862-67. No. 28. 1s., grey; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

September, 1866. No. 40. 5s., pale rose; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 61. 2d., pale blue; vertical pair, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 62. 2d., deep blue; vertical strip of three, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 69. 1d., vermilion; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 82. 1s., violet; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1879-81. No. 91. 1d., brown-red; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879-81. No. 94. 2d., pale blue; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879-81. No. 96. 4d., orange-yellow; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1879-81. No. 98. 6d., pale green; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

Victoria.

1857-63. No. 48. 1d., yellow-green; printed very clearly on both sides, both fine full colours; used on one side, unused on the other.

1857-63. No. 58. 1d., yellow-green; horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1857-63. No. 60. 4d., rose; horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1862. No. 73. 2d., brown-lilac; error of wmk., clearly reading

ONE
PENNY

 a letter and a half of "PENNY"

being cut off by the margin of the stamp.

1862. No. 83. 4d., rose; another unchronicled error of wmk., also misplaced and reading

ONE
PENN

1887-97. No. 228. 2d., mauve; horizontal pair, imperf. and used.

Western Australia.

1865. No. 59. 6d., violet. The whole impression a *very decided* double print; for example, the second print of the word "POSTAGE" is below and just clear of the first one.

1875. No. 67. 1d. on 2d.; a vertical pair, the lower stamp not showing any trace of a surcharge.

1875. No. 67. 1d. on 2d.; surcharge reading "NE PENNY."

* * *

South Australia.

WE have just received from South Australia a very large portion of a sheet of the 6d., dark blue, wmk. Broad-pointed Star, and perf. 10 compound with 11½ and 12½, which corresponds with No. 157 in the Catalogue. It consists of eight rows of twelve from the top of the sheet, being two rows short of a half-sheet, with marginal frame and inscriptions. The chief interest centres in the perforation. There are twelve vertical lines all perf. 10, except one, the left margin being imperf.; but on the right side there is another vertical line at a distance of 14 mm., but which has the quite unexpected gauge of 10½. Beyond this, again, at a distance of 6 mm., there are traces of another line perf. 13. All the internal lines are 10, with the exception of the line dividing the seventh and eighth rows from the left, which is 12½. All the horizontal rows of perf. are 11½. It will be noticed that there are two vertical lines of stamps in the sheet which have a triple perforation, namely, the seventh and eighth vertical rows, the former having 10 on the left and 12½ on the right, the latter the same reversed. The presence of the perforation 10½ on the outer right margin is the most remarkable fact about this sheet, for such a perforation is quite unknown on stamps of this Colony, and in the present case cannot be said to belong to the stamps at all, being only remotely associated with them. The sheet has a control mark in black over the sixth and seventh stamps of "6D1724."

* * *

Estimates I HAVE just received the following letter, which I think of sufficient interest to publish.

Actual Prices. Who will now draw up a list of what prices particular stamps may be in 1912? No doubt hundreds of stamps will appreciate as largely (or more so) in the next decade as in the last, but which they may be is more difficult than ever to prophesy.

"November 19th, 1902.

"DEAR SIR,—Looking over your *Journal* for December, 1891, I find some extracts comparing prices in 1876 with 1892, and an estimate by Mr. C. J. Phillips as to what another decade would show. I have had the curiosity to note down his estimated price and the actual catalogue of to-day, and send you a few items that may be of interest. In only the rarest cases are prices below Mr. Phillips' guess, and in many cases (notably Great Britain and St. Vincent, unused) much above it.

"Yours truly,

"C. E. RUSSEL RENDLE."

	1876.		1892.		1902.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	Estimated. s. d.	Actual. s. d.
Nevis.						
1861, 4d., rose	1	0	20	0	45	0 N. P.
6d., grey	1	0	15	0	20	0 N. P.
Bermuda.						
1875, 1d. on 2d.	0	4	15	0	20	0 30 0
1d. on 3d.	0	4	6	6	15	0 15 0
1d. on 1s.	0	4	6	6	10	0 10 0
3d. on 1s.	0	9	8	0	12	6 30 0
British Columbia.						
1868, 5 c.	0	9	4	6	10	6 25 0
10 c.	1	6	25	0	£4	£4
Canada.						
1857, ½d.	0	9	6	0	15	0 30 0
6d., purple	2	6	12	0	20	0 18 0
6d., green	2	0	20	0	40	0 60 0
10d., blue	2	6	15	0	25	0 30 0
Cape.						
1d., Woodblock	2	6	40	0	£5	£5
4d. "	2	0	20	0	£3	£3
Ceylon. 1s. 9d., imperf.	4	0	32	0	50	0 90 0
Great Britain.						
1840, 2d.	1	6	40	0	£4	£8
6d., oct.	3	0	28	0	32	0 N. P.
10d., oct.	2	6	15	0	30	0 £7
New Brunswick.						
1857, 3d., red	0	9	6	0	12	0 17 0
6d., yellow	5	6	20	0	40	0 £4
1s., violet	21	0	£5		£10	£16
Newfoundland.						
1857, 4d., scarlet	3	6	50	0	£6	N. P.
6d. "	5	6	70	0	£8	£13
1s. "	21	0	£7 10		£12	£16
New Zealand.						
1855, 1d., bleuté	5	6	30	0	45	0 55 0
1s. "	4	6	35	0	£3	50 0
St. Vincent.						
1866, 4d., blue	0	10	10	0	15	0 £2
1s., black	2	6	20	0	30	0 £3
1869, 4d., yellow	0	8	8	0	15	0 £4
1s., brown	2	0	20	0	30	0 £5
Victoria.						
1865, 8d., yellow	1	3	12	6	25	0 45 0
1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	6	£4		£8	£5

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue, and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUOR.
Queensland (2 vols.)	£ —
Cape of Good Hope	—
Western Australia	755
Bechuanaland and Zululand	283
British Central and South Africa	432
Natal	625
Grenada and St. Christopher	581
St. Vincent	376
Holland	433
France (4 vols.)	702

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1902-3.

President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc.

Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. HIGGS.

Hon. Asst. Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAVCOCK.

Committee—

- T. W. HALL.
- E. D. BACON.
- M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
- (Hon. Vice-President).
- R. EHRENBACH.
- L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
- C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
- FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
- GORDON SMITH.

PROGRAMME, 1902-3.

- 1902.
- Oct. 24. A Display of Interesting Stamps. The Earl of CRAWFORD, K.T.
 - Nov. 7. A Display of the Stamps of Seychelles, with Reference Lists and Notes on the Two Dies. Mr. R. EHRENBACH.
 - Nov. 21. A Paper on the Means of Identification of the Early Printings of Transvaal, with Display. Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL.
 - Dec. 5. A Paper entitled, "A New Collection, or the Evils of Immersion"; and a New Method of Arranging a Collection of Registered Envelopes. Mr. C. F. DENBY MARSHALL.
 - Dec. 19. A Paper on the 1851 and 1863 Issues of Colombia, with Display. Mr. T. W. HALL.
- 1903.
- Jan. 9. Discussion on "The New Collector, and What we can Do for Him." Mr. C. MCNAUGHTAN.
 - Jan. 23. Notes on the Early Issues of New Zealand, with Display. Mr. M. P. CASTLE.
 - Feb. 6. A Display of the Stamps of Roumania, with Notes. Mr. W. DORNING BECKTON.
 - Feb. 20. A Paper entitled "A Bird's-eye View of Fiscal Philately," with Display. Mr. W. SCHWABACHER.
 - Mar. 6. A Display of the Stamps of St. Vincent, with Notes. Mr. R. B. VARDLEY.
 - Mar. 20. Notes on the First Issue of the Stamps of Bolivia, with Display. Mr. W. MOSER.
 - April 3. A Paper on the First 4d. of Western Australia, with Display. Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
 - April 24. A Paper entitled "Our Society: Past, Present, and Future." Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL.
 - May 8. A Display of the Stamps of New South Wales, with Notes. Mr. HARVEY R. G. CLARKE.
 - May 22. A Paper on the Stamps of Sicily, with Display. Mr. T. WICKHAM JONES.
 - June 5. Annual General Meeting.

EXHIBITION OF AFRICAN STAMPS.

THE Society has decided to hold an Exhibition of African Stamps, other than those exhibited in November, 1901, in the Society's rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., on Saturday, December 13th, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The stamps to be shown will include those of the following countries:—

British Central Africa, British East Africa, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Madagascar (British Consular Mail), Mauritius, Morocco Agencies, Niger Coast, Northern Nigeria, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, Zanzibar.

Cards for mounting the stamps (to fit the frames) will be supplied to members requiring them.

All further information will be furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, L. L. R. Hausburg, Rothsay, Weybridge, from whom tickets of admission can also be obtained, free of charge.

Ferts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, October 14th, 1902, at 7.0 p.m.

The following were elected as ordinary members: Messrs. R. B. Brown, R. St. J. Carmichael, E. H. Collins, R. II. A. Deere, A. H. L. Giles, E. Healey, A. Hogan, E. A. Maxaire, W. Scott, J. Westhorp, K. Wiehen, and P. H. Young.

A massive silver tray was presented by Mr. Sidebotham to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer as a mark of appreciation from the members for his services to the Society since its formation, and of the esteem with which he was regarded.

The Chairman (Mr. R. Ehrenbach) then introduced Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who gave a display of his collection of

the stamps of Tasmania, with full and interesting notes on the different issues, etc.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The International Philatelic Union.

(Founded 1881.)

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—

C. N. BIGGS.	Dr. MARK, M.A.
L. W. FULCHER.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
W. HADLOW.	F. REICHENHEIM.
J. E. JOSELIN.	W. SCHWARTE.
A. B. KAY.	J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
W. S. KING.	H. THOMPSON.
Major LAFFAN, R.E.	

Hon. Asst. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent—
Dr. MARK, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Hon. Librarian—

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM, and OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers,
13, Walbrook, E.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

PROGRAMME, 1902-3.

- 1902.
- Nov. 12. Display, "Forgeries and Reprints." Mr. KAY.
- Dec. 10. Paper, "What kind of Minor Varieties should be included in a General Collection?" Mr. FULCHER.
- 1903.
- Jan. 14. Paper and Display, "Travelling through the Great Unknown. Fascination of Virgin Ground; or, Fiscal Stamp Collecting." Mr. W. SCHWABACHER.
- Feb. 11. Paper, "What is Limited Specialism?"
The President, Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.
- Mar. 12. Lantern Display.
- April 8. Display, "British East Africa." Mr. H. L. HAYMAN.
- May 13. Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee. At this meeting the result of the Prize Essay Competition will be announced, and the successful essays will be read.

The International Philatelic Union 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. Sec., 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.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION, 1902-1903.

The Committee have decided to offer Prizes of Stamps to the value of £3 3s. and £1 1s., to be selected by the winners, from any dealer, for the two best sets of three essays sent in under the following conditions:—

I. The essays are to be written upon the following subjects:—

(1) What advice would you give generally to anyone proposing to form a specialised collection, and more particularly from any one of the following countries?

France, Greece, Holland, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt, Natal, Orange River Colony, Argentine, Chili, Ecuador, Fiji, Queensland, and Western Australia.

(2) Describe the differences in the various methods of printing stamps, and indicate how specimens printed by different processes may be distinguished.

(3) The third paper is to be written on one or other of the undermentioned subjects, but not both: (a) The advantages of stamp collecting; (b) Whether it is desirable to describe and illustrate forgeries.

II. The essays are to be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and not to exceed 500 words in length, groups of figures or four consecutive figures to count one word. They must reach the Hon. Sec., accompanied by the sender's *nom de plume*, not later than April 13th, 1903.

III. All members on the roll at March 1st, 1903, will be entitled to compete.

IV. The right of publication of any of the essays sent in rests with the committee, to be exercised within three months from the date of the awards, which will be announced and the successful essays read at the Annual Meeting on May 13th, 1903.

V. Judges.—Major E. B. Evans, R.A., and E. D. Bacon, Esq., have kindly undertaken the duties of judges, the award of prizes being entirely in their discretion, and they will be at liberty to award or withhold one or both of the prizes.

It is hoped members will assist in making this competition a success by sending in essays, and that we shall have a good competition.

By order of the Committee.

T. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

5, PAULTONS SQUARE, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.,
November, 1902.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1902-3.

President—J. S. NOWILL.

Vice-President—J. R. SUTTON.

Treasurer—G. H. HUNT.

Librarian—J. F. PEACE.

Exchange Secretary—R. SNEATH, 166, Devonshire Street, Sheffield.

Hon. Secretary—EDWIN CROWTHKIRK, 64, Fitzwalter Road, Sheffield.

Committee—

F. H. METCALFE. J. H. CHAPMAN. F. BATHE.

PROGRAMME.

- 1902.
- Oct. 22. Annual General Meeting.
- Nov. 5. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- „ 19. Paper by Mr. G. H. Hunt, "Reminiscences of Stamp Collecting."
- Dec. 3. Display, "Oceania."
Discussion, "Should minor varieties be collected?"
- 17. Papers by Mr. J. F. Peace ("Sweden"), Mr. J. H. Chapman ("Malta"), Mr. R. Sneath ("Tonga").
- 1903.
- Jan. 7. Sale and Exchange of Stamps
- „ 21. Conversazione and Exhibition.
- Feb. 4. Echoes of the Conversazione.
- „ 18. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- Mar. 4. Papers by Mr. J. S. Nowill, ("Turkey"), Mr. J. H. Chapman, ("Holland"), with Displays.
- „ 18. Paper by Mr. R. Sneath, "Orange River Colony Surcharges."
- April 1. Display and Discussion: "New Issues."
- „ 15. Display, "Belgium," with Paper by Mr. J. F. Peace.
- May 6. Paper by Mr. J. R. Sutton, "Branch Collecting."
- „ 20. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. A. A.—1. The watermark of your Cape stamp is sufficient to prove that the supposed Griqualand surcharge cannot be genuine. 2. Inverted watermarks are not noted in the Catalogue; they are not very uncommon. 3. The stamp with Crown only would be from the top row probably of a sheet misplaced in the printing, the letters C C or C A being on the row below it. 4. The Orange River stamps surcharged "B. D." are fiscals.

QUIDNUNC.—"C C" are the initials of Crown Colonies, and "C A" of Crown Agents (for the Colonies). It is quite impossible to calculate what revenue the State derives from the purchase of stamps by collectors.

S. B. F.—The 3d., 6d., and 1s. Natal were chronicled in August.

EALING.—Yes, the principal difference between the B. S. A. issues of 1896 and 1897 is in the dotted and rayed ground of the corners, but there are other differences also, especially in the shape of the ends of the scroll under the Shield and Supporters. All the values of each issue are alike in these particulars.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

190a. <i>Rosario Harbour.</i>		
<i>Commemorative.</i>		
5 c., indigo		0 2

BRITISH HONDURAS.

190a. <i>King's Head.</i>		
5 c., blue and lilac on bluish		0 4

BRITISH LEVANT.

190a. <i>King's Head.</i>		
80 paras on 5d., blue and lilac		0 7
4 piast. on 10d., lilac and red		1 1

COOK ISLANDS.

1901. <i>Surcharged with a Crown.</i>		
1d., brown and black		10 0

FIJI ISLANDS.

190a. <i>Perf. 12 x 11½.</i>		
6d., bright rose		0 8

190a. <i>Perf. 12 x 11½.</i>		
½d., blue-black		0 1
1d., lilac-rose		0 2

FRENCH OFFICES ABROAD.

190a. *Types of current French stamps, with name in tablet.*

Alexandria, Crete, or Port Said.

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., and 5 c., set of 5		0 3
40 c., red and blue		0 6
50 c., brown		0 8
1 fr., lilac		1 2
2 fr., mauve		2 4
5 fr., blue		5 9

Cavalle, 5 c., green		0 1
" 2 pi. on 50 c., brown		0 8
" 4 pi. on 1 fr., lilac		1 2
" 8 pi. on 2 fr., mauve		2 4

China, 5 c., green		0 1
" 40 c., red and blue		0 6
" 50 c., brown		0 8
" 1 fr., lilac		1 2
" 2 fr., mauve		2 4
" 5 fr., blue		5 9

Dedeagh, 5 c., green		0 1
" 2 pi. on 50 c., brown		0 8
" 4 pi. on 1 fr., lilac		1 2
" 8 pi. on 2 fr., mauve		2 4

Levant, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c., set of 5 0 3

Zanzibar, ¼ a. on 5 c., green		0 1
" 4 a. on 40 c., red		0 6
" 5 a. on 50 c., brown		0 8
" 10 a. on 1 fr., lilac		1 2
" 20 a. on 2 fr., mauve		2 4
" 50 a. on 5 fr., blue		5 9

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

190a. *Stamps of Indo-China surcharged.*

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 75 c., set of 12		3 6
1 fr., green and red		1 3
5 fr., lilac and indigo		6 6

FRENCH GUIANA.

190a. *Type B.*

2 fr., lilac and red on pink		2 3
------------------------------	--	-----

NEW CALEDONIA.

1901-2. *Provisionals.*

5 c. on 2 c., brown on buff		0 3
15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange		1 0
15 c. on 1 fr., green and red		1 0
5 c. on 30 c., cinnamon		0 6
5 c. on 40 c., red on buff		0 6

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

190a. *Fort and Palm Trees.*

5 c., green		0 1
10 c., marone and orange		0 2
15 c., orange and blue		0 3

GUATEMALA.

190a. <i>Pictorial issue.</i>		
1 c., green and mauve		0 1
2 c., lake and black		0 1
5 c., ultramarine and black		0 2
6 c., ochre and green		0 2
10 c., orange and blue		0 3
20 c., purple and lilac		0 5
50 c., claret and indigo		0 9
1 p., brown and black		1 6
2 p., orange and black		3 0

1901. *Provisional.*

6 c. on 25 c., carmine		0 6
------------------------	--	-----

INDIA.

190a. *King's Head.*

3 pias, grey		0 1
½ a., green		0 1
1 a., carmine		0 2

LABUAN COLONY.

190a. *New type. Crown in centre.*

2 c., green and black		0 1
4 c., carmine and black		0 2
2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 25, and 50 c., and \$1, set of 10		5 6

MAURITIUS.

190a. *Provisional.*

12 c. on 36 c.		0 3
----------------	--	-----

190a. *New values.*

5 c., lilac on buff		0 2
25 c., green on greenish		0 6
50 c., green on yellow		1 0
1 r., slate and red		1 9
2 r. 50 c., black and green on bluish		4 6
5 r., carmine and brown on red		8 9

NEW ZEALAND.

190a. *Unpaid. New type.*

½d., green and red		0 1
--------------------	--	-----

NICARAGUA.

190a. *Provisionals.*

15 c. on 2 c., orange		0 8
30 c. on 1 c., mauve		1 3

NORTH BORNEO.

1901. *Postage Due. With stop after "DUE."*

3 c., lilac and green (surch. vertical)		0 5
8 c., brown and black (" horizontal)		1 0

1901. *Postage Due. Without stop.*

8 c., brown and black (surch. horizontal)		1 0
---	--	-----

PERSIA.

190a. *Provisional, surcharged*

" P. L. TEHRAN."

2 sh., brown		0 2
--------------	--	-----

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Guinea.

190a. *Surcharged on 1886 issue.*

65 r. on 10 r., green (perf. 12½)		0 6
65 r. on 20 r., rosine (")		0 6
65 r. on 25 r., lilac (")		0 6
115 r. on 40 r., brown (")		0 9
115 r. on 50 r., blue (")		0 9
115 r. on 30 r., orange (")		0 9
130 r. on 100 r., brown (")		0 10
400 r. on 200 r., grey-lilac (perf. 12½)		2 6
130 r. on 80 r., grey (perf. 13½)		0 10

Angola, Guinea, or St. Thomas and

Prinice.

190a. *Issues of 1898 surcharged*

" PROVISORIO."

15 r., chocolate		0 2
25 r., green		0 3
50 r., blue		0 5
75 r., rose		0 7

Macau.

190a. <i>Surcharged on 1894 issue.</i>		
6 avos. on 5 r., orange		0 6
6 " on 10 r., mauve		0 6
6 " on 15 r., brown		0 6
6 " on 25 r., green		0 6
6 " on 80 r.		0 6
6 " on 100 r., brown on buff		0 6
6 " on 200 r., blue		0 6
18 " on 2½ r., brown		1 6
18 " on 20 r., lilac		1 6
18 " on 50 r., blue		1 6
18 " on 75 r., rose		1 6
18 " on 150 r., carmine		1 6
18 " on 300 r., blue on buff		1 6

Portuguese India.

190a. *Surcharged on 1885 issue.*

2½ r. on 6 reis, green (perf. 12½)		0 1
3 r. on 1 t., rose (")		0 1
2½ t. on 1½ r., black (")		0 5
5 t. on 8 t., orange (perf. 13½)		0 9

190a. *Surcharged on 1895 issue.*

2½ r. on 9 r., lilac (perf. 12½)		0 1
2½ t. on 1½ r., black (")		0 5

190a. *Issue of 1898 surch. "PROVISORIO."*

1 t., blue-green		0 2
2 t., blue		0 4

St. Thomas and Prince.

190a. *Surcharged on 1887 issue.*

65 r. on 20 r., rosine (perf. 13½)		0 6
65 r. on 25 r., mauve (")		0 6
115 r. on 10 r., green (")		0 9
115 r. on 300 r., orange (")		0 9
130 r. on 5 r., black (perf. 12½)		0 10
130 r. on 200 r., lilac (")		0 10

190a. *Surcharged on 1894 issue.*

65 r. on 5 r., orange (perf. 12½)		0 6
65 r. on 10 r., lilac (")		0 6
65 r. on 15 r., brown (perf. 11½)		0 6
65 r. on 20 r., mauve (")		0 6
115 r. on 25 r., green (")		0 9
115 r. on 150 r., rose (")		0 9
115 r. on 200 r., blue (")		0 9
130 r. on 75 r., rose (")		0 10
130 r. on 100 r., brown on yell. (perf. 11½)		0 10
130 r. on 300 r., blue on buff (")		0 10
400 r. on 2½ r., brown (")		2 6
400 r. on 50 r., blue (perf. 12½)		2 6
400 r. on 10 r., green (")		2 6

ST. VINCENT.

190a. *King's Head.*

2s., green and mauve		2 8
5s., green and blue		6 6

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

190a. *Similar to Type 19, but "POSTAGE" only.*

5d., claret		1 0
2s. 6d., mauve		3 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

190a. *King's Head.*

1 c., green		0 1
4 c., brown on red		0 2
5 c., lilac		0 2
10 c., lilac and black on yellow		0 4
50 c., green and red		1 4
1½, green and black		2 8
28, lilac and black		5 3

SUDAN.

190a. *Wmk. Crescent and Star.*

2 mil., brown and green		0 1
-------------------------	--	-----

TASMANIA.

190a. *Retouched die. Wmk. V and Crown.*

1d., red		0 2
----------	--	-----

URUGUAY.

190a. *Unpaid. New type.*

1, 2, 4, 10, and 20 c., set of 5		4 6
----------------------------------	--	-----

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1903.

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 there will be found to be from 20 to 30 per cent. less than what 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.	GUATEMALA—continued.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,910†	1897, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 c.	11	2 9
1,911†	" 1, 2, 6, and 10 c.	4	0 4
1,912*	" 1, 2, 6, and 10 c.	4	0 6
1,913†	1898, Provisionals, including rare	11	4 3
1,914†	" " on fiscals	9	6 0
1,915†	1898-1901, 141e Provisionals	7	0 9
1,916†	1902, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, and 25 c.	7	1 6

No. of Set.	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,918†	1853-75, including o'd 13 c. (specimen) and scarce value	8	12 6
1,919†	1883-85, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 10 c.	7	8 0
1,920†	1864-61, including several scarce and old issues	11	7 6
1,921†	1893, red surcharge, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, and 6 c.	7	3 0
1,922†	" " 5, 10, 12, and 25 c.	4	7 0
1,923†	" black surcharge, 2, 10, 15, 18, and 50 c.	6	10 0
1,924†	" red " 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 8
1,925†	1894-99, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 25 c.	6	4 0
1,926†	" " 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	8	2 3
1,927†	1899, 1, 2, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 6

No. of Set.	HAYTI.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,929†	1881, 1, 2, 3, and 7 c.	4	5 0
1,930†	1882, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 c.	5	10 0
1,931†	1882-86, 5, 5, 7, 7, and 20 c.	5	3 0
1,932†	1881-92, 1, 2, 2 on 3, 3, and 5 c.	5	2 6
1,933†	1891-92, 1, 2, 2 on 2, 5, and 7 c.	6	3 6
1,934†	1887-92, including Provisionals	7	2 0
1,935†	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 c.	6	3 0
1,936†	1893-98, including two Provisionals	11	2 3
1,937†	1896-98, 1, 2, 2, 2 on 3, 5, 5, 7, and 20 c.	9	1 6
1,938†	1878, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 c.	7	1 6
1,939†	" " 10, 15, 20, and 50 c., and 1 gourde	5	7 6
1,940†	" " 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	5	0 6
1,941†	" " 7, 8, 10, 15, and 20 c.	5	2 0
1,942†	1900, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 4
1,943†	Unpaid, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	2 0

No. of Set.	HOLLAND AND COLONIES.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,945†	Holland. 1852-64, 5, 10, and 10 c.	4	0 9
1,946†	1867-68, including different perf.	7	3 0
1,947†	1869-70, 1/2, 1, 1, and 2 c.	4	1 6
1,948†	" " including 1 c. black	6	4 6
1,949†	1872-88, including old 1 guilder 50 c.	13	4 0
1,950†	" perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 12, 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 20, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7	16 6
1,951†	" later perf.	10	3 0
1,952†	1891-97, 3, 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 20, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8	4 9
1,953†	" " 25 and 50 c., 1 and 1 guilder	4	12 6
1,954†	" " 3 c. to 25 c.	13	1 9
1,955†	" " 50, 50, and 50 c., 1 and 1 guilder	5	2 3
1,956†	1898-1901, 1/2, 1, 2, and 2 1/2 c.	4	0 9
1,957†	" " 3, 3, 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and 20 c.	8	1 6
1,958†	" " 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 24, and 50 c., 1, and 2 1/2 guilder	5	1 0
1,959†	" " including 1 guilder	14	1 0
1,960†	Unpaid, 1870, 5 and 10 c.	2	2 3
1,961†	" " 1881-87, 1, 2 1/2, 5, and 1 1/2 c.	4	1 6
1,962†	" " " 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, and 25 c.	9	2 0
1,963†	" " " 1894, 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, and 25 c.	9	2 6

No. of Set.	Curacao.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,965†	1873, including 50 c. and 5 c., on blue paper	7	7 6
1,966†	1873, including high value	5	1 3
1,967†	" " later perf., 10, 12 1/2, 15, 25, 30, and 60 c.	6	10 0
1,968†	1880-91, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, and 25 on 30 c.	6	2 3
1,969†	1880-95, including scarce	8	1 0
1,970†	Unpaid, 1889, 2 1/2, 5, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 50 c.	7	6 0
1,971†	" " 1892, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 15, and 25 c.	6	1 9
1,972†	Dutch Indies. 1870-82, including various perf.	10	5 0
1,973†	1870-82, including 1st issue and 2 1/2 guilder	13	5 0
1,974†	1887, 10, 1 1/2, and 30 c.	3	3 6
1,975†	" " " 10, 12 1/2, 30, and 50 c.	4	1 6
1,976†	1883-90, including various perf.	11	2 0
1,977†	" " " 1891, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, and 30 c.	6	2 0
1,978†	" " " 1899, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	6	2 9
1,979†	" " " 10, 12 1/2, 15, 25, and 50 c.	8	0 8
1,980†	Unpaid, 1882, early perf.	8	2 0
1,981†	" " later perf., including 30, 40, and 50 c.	8	4 0
1,982†	" " " 1892, 10, 15, 20, and 20 c.	4	1 0
1,983†	" " " 1892, 10, 15, 20, and 20 c.	4	2 6

No. of Set.	HOLLAND AND COLONIES—continued.	No. in Set.	s. d.
1,987†	Surinam. 1873-84, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, and 12 1/2 c.	6	3 0
1,988†	1884, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 c., and 1 guilder	11	12 6
1,989*	" " 1 c. to 25 c.	8	3 6
1,990†	1891-92, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 5, and Provisional	7	1 0
1,991†	" " "	6	0 6
1,992†	1893, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, and 30 c.	6	3 0
1,993†	" " 10, 12 1/2, 15, and 25 c.	4	0 9
1,994†	1898, 10 on 12 1/2, 20, 25, and 30 c.	4	2 0
1,995†	Unpaid, 1885, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 c.	7	7 6
1,996†	" " 1892, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40 c.	8	2 6

No. of Set.	HONDURAS.	No. in Set.	s. d.
3,000†	1865-77, 2, 2, 1 on 2, and 1 on 2 reales	4	4 6
3,001†	1878-80 1 and 2 c, 1, 2, 4 reales, and 1 peso	6	2 6
3,002†	1890, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	1 9
3,003†	1891 " "	11	1 9
3,004†	" " 2, 5, and 10 pesos	3	1 9
3,005†	1892, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	1 9
3,006†	1893 " "	11	1 9
3,007†	1895 " "	8	1 9
3,008†	1896 " "	8	5 0
3,009†	1898 " "	8	7 6
3,010†	" " 1 c. to 10 c.	5	1 6
3,011†	1878-98, various issues	13	1 6
3,012†	Official, 1890, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	1 9
3,013†	" " 1891 " "	11	1 9

No. of Set.	ITALY.	No. in Set.	s. d.
3,016†	Modena. 1852-57, 5, 9, 9, 10, 15 c., and 1 lira	6	8 0
3,017†	" " 1852-57, 5, 10, 15, and 25 c.	4	4 0
3,018†	1859, 5, 15, 20, 40, and 80 c.	5	12 6
3,019†	Naples. 1858, 1/2, 1, 2, and 10 gr.	4	8 6
3,020†	Neapolitan Provinces. 1861, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 gr.	7	2 6
3,021†	Parma. 1852, 5, 10, and 15 c.	3	3 0
3,022†	1857, 6, 15, 25, and 40 c.	4	7 6
3,023†	Romagna. 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 baj.	6	6 0
3,024†	Roman States. 1852, 1/2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 baj.	8	6 0
3,025†	1852, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, and 6 baj.	8	2 6
3,026†	1857, 5, 10, 20, 20, and 80 c.	5	4 0
3,027†	1868, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20, 40, 40, 80, and 80 c.	10	4 6
3,028†	San Marino. 1877-90, 2, 5, 20, and 25 c.	4	1 3
3,029†	1892, Provisionals	5	7 0
3,030†	1892-94, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 45 c.	6	2 0
3,031†	1894, Celebration issue	3	1 3
3,032†	1895-99, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	0 10
3,033†	Sardinia. 1855-61, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	9	0 9
3,034†	1855-61, 5, 5, 10, 10, 40, and 80 c.	7	2 6
3,035†	" " Inverted Head, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 c.	5	1 6
3,036†	Sicily. 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 gr.	7	11 6
3,037†	" " 1/2, 1, 2, 2, 10, and 20 gr.	6	22 6
3,038†	Tuscany. 1851-52, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, and 6 cr.	5	5 0
3,039†	" " 1853, 2, 4, and 6 cr.	4	6 0
3,040†	1800, 1, 5, 10, 10, 20, and 40 c.	6	16 6
3,041†	Italy (Kingdom). 1862, 2, 15, 15, 15, 20, and 80 c.	6	0 10
3,042†	" " 1862, 2, 15, 15, 20, and 40 c.	5	2 6
3,043†	1863-79, 1, 1, 2, 2, 20, and 20 c.	7	2 0
3,044†	" " " including 20 on 15 and 2 lire	12	1 3
3,045†	1878, 2 c. on 2, and 30 c., 1, 2, and 5 l.	6	0 8
3,046†	1890-91, Provisionals	3	1 0
3,047†	" " Parcel Post Provisionals	6	0 9
3,048†	1895-97, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 45 c.	7	1 6
3,049†	1901, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 45, and 50 c.	9	2 4
3,050†	1863-95, including several issues	19	0 10
3,051†	Parcel Post, 20, 50, and 75	3	1 9
3,052†	Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 c.	9	2 6
3,053†	" " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 c., 1, 1, 2, and 5 and 10 lire	14	1 6
3,054†	" " 50 and 100 lire	2	0 9
3,055†	" " 1891, 10, 20, and 30 c.	3	1 0
3,056†	" " "	3	0 6
3,057†	Official, 2, 5, 20, 30 c., and 1 l.	5	0 6
3,058†	" " 2, 5, 20, 30 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 l.	5	3 6
3,059†	Foreign P.O. 1881, 1, 2, 5, 40, and 60 c.	5	5 0
3,060†	" " 1881, 5, 20, 25, 50 c., and 2 l.	5	6 0
3,061†	Mediterranean Station (3 districts)	3	0 9
3,062†	Eritrea. 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	1 6
3,063†	1892, 40, 45, 60 c., and 1 l.	4	2 9
3,064†	1895-99, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 45 c.	7	1 6
3,065†	1892-99, 1, 2, 5, 20, 20, 25, and 25 c.	7	1 9

STANLEY GIBBONS'

New Stamp Catalogue.

5,000 NEW and ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.

New Edition.] POCKET SIZE, IN TWO VOLUMES. [1903.]

VOL. I. contains—
All Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and the
British Colonies. * * * * *

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

The Countries which have received particular attention are GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and ZANZIBAR, which have been entirely rewritten, while the INDIAN NATIVE STATES have been revised thoroughly, and some of them, such as BUNDI, JAMMU, KASHMIR, and KISHENGARH, have been rewritten.

Advanced Collectors, who are interested in the various perforations effected by Messrs. PERKINS BACON & Co., will find that the lists of GRENADA, QUEENSLAND, ST. HELENA, ST. VINCENT, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have been divided in accordance with the information supplied in the Handbook *Grenada*.

The two Countries of STELLALAND and NEW SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC are placed in Part I., as these territories now form part of the British Dominions in South Africa.

VOL. II. contains—
The Postage Stamps of the rest of the World.

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

In Part II. CHILI and GREECE have been entirely rewritten, and many countries revised and corrected to date.

The important feature of the PRICES has received our most careful attention, and we fully believe that the present Catalogue reflects the current market values as we go to press. We have an enormous stock, from the rarest to the commonest varieties, and we have been enabled to make a vast number of reductions in prices, more especially in the used stamps. The current and more recent issues have also been priced, in this New Catalogue, on a lower basis throughout than has formerly been the case.

The prices are those at which we can actually supply the Stamps at the moment of going to press, and are strictly net in all cases.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Opposite the Hotel Cecil).

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
\$75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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 TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	111
<i>(Continued from page 100.)</i>	
EXHIBITION OF STAMPS OF SOME AFRICAN COLONIES. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	113
THE STAMPS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC. By EMIL TAMSEN	115
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	118
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR	120
<i>(Continued from page 98.)</i>	
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGEN- TINE CONFEDERATION. By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT	122
<i>(Continued from page 83.)</i>	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By PHILOGOS	124
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	127
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	127
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	128

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 Subscribers 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	1 6	each
No. 2	1 6	Out of print.
No. 3	1 6	each
No. 4	1 6	"
No. 5	1 6	"
No. 6	1 6	"
Nos. 7 to 11	0 6	"
No. 12	0 6	Out of print.
Nos. 13 to 18	0 6	each
Nos. 19 and 20	1 0	"
No. 21	1 0	Out of print.
Nos. 22 to 24	0 6	each
No. 25	1 0	"
No. 26	1 6	"
No. 27	1 6	"
No. 28	1 0	"
No. 29	1 0	"
Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41	0 6	Out of print.
No. 42	1 6	Out of print.
No. 43	1 6	each
No. 44	1 6	each
No. 45	1 6	each
No. 46	1 6	each
No. 47	1 6	each
No. 48	1 6	each
No. 49	1 6	each
No. 50	2 0	each
Nos. 101 and 102	1 6	"
No. 103	1 6	"
No. 104	1 6	"
No. 105	1 6	"
No. 106	1 6	"
No. 107	1 6	"
No. 108	1 6	"
No. 109	1 6	"
No. 110	1 6	"
No. 111	1 6	"
No. 112	1 6	"
No. 113	1 6	"
No. 114	1 6	"
No. 115	1 6	"
No. 116	1 6	"
No. 117	1 6	"
No. 118	1 6	"
No. 119	1 6	"
No. 120 and 121	2 0	each
No. 122	2 0	each
No. 123	2 0	each
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.

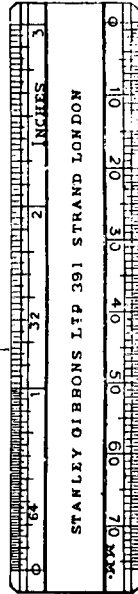
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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.

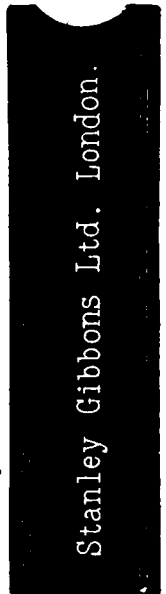
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

* *
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 1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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, LTD.,



Stamp Dealers and Publishers,



Offer the following **UNIQUE COLLECTIONS** for sale:

- TRANSVAAL.**—A superb specialised collection of matchless copies and many unique stamps; cannot be matched anywhere. Price 5,000 guineas.
- NEW REPUBLIC.**—A special collection of these interesting stamps, formed in South Africa, and containing a number of unchronicled varieties, superb condition. Price 450 guineas.
- CASHMERE.**—A very fine collection, specially arranged, classed and written up, and comprising many entire sheets. Price 550 guineas.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—A very fine collection, formed in New Zealand during the past twenty years. Price 1,400 guineas.

Particulars or inspection arranged as desired.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS of any country or group of countries made to order at cheapest rates.

We offer, as very suitable for **PRESENTS** for young people, the following packets, the prices of which are from 30 to 50 per cent. under the regular catalogue rates:—

POSTAGE STAMPS ONLY.

1,000 different varieties	... Price £1 os. od.	2,000 different varieties	... Price £4 10s. od.
1,500 " "	... " £2 10s. od.	3,000 " "	... " £11 10s. od.
	4,000 different varieties	... Price £18 os. od.	

The larger packets are all mounted and arranged in countries ready to move to collection.

ENVELOPES AND POST CARDS.

We offer the following special and very fine collections of uncut Envelopes and Post Cards, all unused and in mint condition:—

335 Envelopes of Great Britain and the Colonies	... ..	Price £6 10s. od.
527 Envelopes of Foreign Countries	... ..	" £9 5s. od.
392 Post Cards of Great Britain and the Colonies	... ..	" £4 os. od.
1,005 Post Cards of Foreign Countries	... ..	" £8 10s. od.

New 104-page List of Packets and Sets of Stamps, Stamp Albums, Catalogues, and all requisites for Stamp Collectors sent post-free on demand.

Collectors visiting London are cordially invited to inspect our stock and premises.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391, Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), 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, 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	"	8 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	"	8 0
No. 31	"	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	"	3 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.)

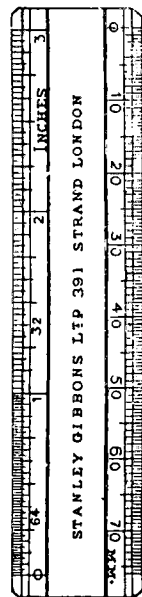
Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

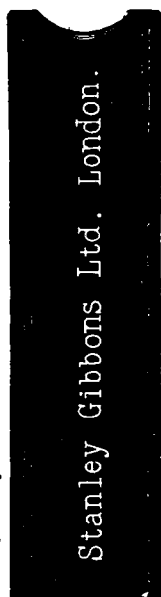
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

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 FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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, LTD.,

Stamp Dealers and Publishers,



Offer the following **UNIQUE COLLECTIONS** for sale:

TRANSVAAL.—A superb specialised collection of matchless copies and many unique stamps; cannot be matched anywhere. Price 5,000 guineas.

NEW REPUBLIC.—A special collection of these interesting stamps, formed in South Africa, and containing a number of unchronicled varieties, superb condition. Price 450 guineas.

CASHMERE.—A very fine collection, specially arranged, classed and written up, and comprising many entire sheets. Price 550 guineas.

NEW ZEALAND.—A very fine collection, formed in New Zealand during the past twenty years. Price 1,400 guineas.

Particulars or inspection arranged as desired.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS of any country or group of countries made to order at cheapest rates.

We offer, as very suitable for **PRESENTS** for young people, the following packets, the prices of which are from 30 to 50 per cent. under the regular catalogue rates:—

POSTAGE STAMPS ONLY.

1,000 different varieties	... Price £1 0s. 0d.	2,000 different varieties	... Price £4 10s. 0d.
1,500 " "	... " £2 10s. 0d.	3,000 " "	... " £11 10s. 0d.
4,000 different varieties	... Price £18 0s. 0d.		

The larger packets are all mounted and arranged in countries ready to move to collection.

ENVELOPES AND POST CARDS.

We offer the following special and very fine collections of uncut Envelopes and Post Cards, all unused and in mint condition:—

335 Envelopes of Great Britain and the Colonies	... ..	Price £6 10s. 0d.
527 Envelopes of Foreign Countries	... ..	" £9 5s. 0d.
392 Post Cards of Great Britain and the Colonies	... ..	" £4 0s. 0d.
1,005 Post Cards of Foreign Countries	... ..	" £8 10s. 0d.

New **104-page List of Packets and Sets of Stamps, Stamp Albums, Catalogues, and all requisites for Stamp Collectors sent post-free on demand.**

Collectors visiting London are cordially invited to inspect our stock and premises.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391, Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), LONDON.

IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Tenth Edition (1903).

THE present edition is arranged in three volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the Publishers' Catalogue.

Vol. I. STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

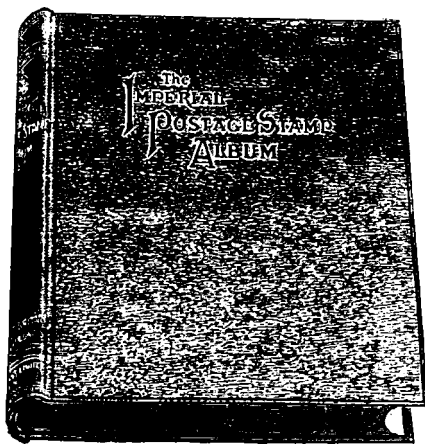
remains as before, with the latest additions and corrections.

After careful consideration of the best method of dividing the stamps of Foreign Countries, it was thought that the following arrangement would meet with wider approval than any other which could be suggested:—

Vol. II. THE STAMPS OF EUROPE, and the COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

Vol. III. THE REST OF THE WORLD.

This division has the advantage of suitability for the collector who collects any particular country with its colonies, as well as the practical advantage of making three volumes of very nearly equal bulk.



NEW COVER OF No. 5.

Vol. II.

Ready in January.

Vol. III.

Ready end of February.

Now Ready.

Great Britain and Colonies.

Now Ready.

. 526 pages. Size of pages, 8½ × 11½ inches. About 1,800 Illustrations.

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 of paper, binding, &c.

No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, as illustrated, sprinkled edges. <i>Marone-colour covers</i>	Price without postage, 10/- Post-free in Great Britain, 11/-
No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. <i>Dark green covers</i>	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/-

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

DECEMBER 31, 1902.

NO. 150.

Editorial.

* * *



Q UANT more we have an opportunity of offering a Christmas Greeting to our readers, and of wishing them a Merry Christmas, with a Happy New Year to follow, and all the philatelic good luck that they can desire. This is the season for Great Finds, or tales of them. We do not hear so many of these stories as of yore; either ancestral chests or modern imaginations have become less fertile.

Christmas Greetings, etc.

However, it is by no means thus with the philatelic field—that is as fertile as ever, if not more so; new issues abound, as no one knows better than the compiler of the monthly chronicle, and there are generally a few fresh varieties of the older ones to be noted, just to show the collector who stopped at the end of the nineteenth century, or earlier, that his interests have not been lost sight of. Our friends keep on grumbling and wondering how many volumes the Catalogue of the future will run to, and at the same time are eager to point out little omissions from the Catalogue of the present, and to have all their discoveries of minor varieties duly chronicled and listed.

Even the peaceful Philatelists, the best conducted of all the human race, do not all "in their little nests agree." Most of our correspondents are extremely anxious that we should keep up to date and that all the latest discoveries and minutest varieties should be added to the lists, involving constant new editions of our publishers' Catalogue. Others complain of the frequency

with which these new editions appear, and we are told that one enthusiast even threatened that he and no less than three of his friends would buy no more Catalogues, if they continued to appear at such indecently short intervals. What is to be done? No one can expect to please everybody. We can safely assure our readers that if everybody ceases to buy the Catalogues, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, will cease to sell them; but no dealer can undertake either to supply stamps that he has no longer in stock, or to sell what he has got at the same prices for an unlimited period. Supply and demand are constantly fluctuating nowadays, and one might as well expect a stockbroker to do business on the basis of the quotations of the week before last, as the Catalogue of twelve months ago to show the present state of the stamp market in every instance. The past year has, however, been a little exceptional; the disastrous fire at Messrs. Brendon and Son's printing works last summer involved the pushing forward of new editions of a great many of our publishers' books; but the annual Catalogue is, we fear, an institution that has come to stay.

New issues have been arriving in shoals during the past year, and the flood is by no means over. Like the parasites celebrated by the poet, "they used to come by twos and threes," but that was long, long ago, "and now they come in a swarm." The accession of King Edward naturally caused the issue of a vast number of new stamps in Great Britain and the British Colonies; and the War—but the War, thank goodness, is over,

with its Mafekings and Pietersburgs, its errors military and philatelic, and the general dottiness is abated to some extent. Australian Federation, from which so much was hoped for in the way of amalgamation of postal arrangements, has acted quite contrariwise so far. Each of the Federated Colonies seems to have taken a contract for supplying stamps to its neighbours, with the result of a mixing up of types, watermarks, etc., that is likely to be the despair of specialists and chroniclers. Another little point of distinction has also been discovered; we hear of *dull* gum and *bright* gum to be added to the old "original" variety which has hitherto satisfied the aspirations of most of us.

Other nations are following our example, without any very apparent reason. We know that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but these compliments are becoming a little burdensome to collectors. The threatened deluge of Portuguese overprints has come down in earnest, and we do not know when it is likely to stop; new varieties are sprung upon us daily. The Genius of Philately in France, too, has been aroused to some purpose. For nearly a quarter of a century she drooped gracefully over a tombstone, studying geography hand-in-hand with her brother or cousin. About two years ago the gentleman seems to have deserted her, and since then we have seen her reclining on a barrel, upholding the Rights of Man, and sitting disconsolate under her own vine and her own fig tree. Now, we are told, she is going out to sow—not needlework, but the agricultural kind. Hard upon a lady who does not seem to have been brought up to that sort of thing; harder still upon those who, as we suggested last month, are expected to reap the crop and to pay all expenses.

While the production of new stamps to be collected goes on at the present rate, the tendency to specialism of one kind or another must naturally spread in at least equal proportion. It becomes more and more impossible to collect everything, and one collector after another limits the scope of his collection to suit his capabilities or opportunities. We may sigh for the good old times when the number of stamps was infinitely smaller than it is now, and a few shillings would purchase the rarest varieties known; but we must not forget that, if the

prices of the rarer stamps were never so high as they are now, there was never a time when the ordinary stamps were cheaper, and the latter class affords far more objects for study than the former. The rarities have all been studied, and some of them never presented much occasion for study, existing only in one variety perhaps; it is amongst the common stamps that discoveries are made at the present day, and, although we do not advocate too much use of the microscope and the micrometer gauge, careful research is good in itself, and not infrequently brings some really interesting novelty to light.

* * *

The Moldavia Case. OWING to our being obliged to go to press early this month, we are not yet in a position to give full details as to the supposed *reprints*, which, according to the information sent us at the end of November, are new and dangerous forgeries. We find, however, that we were mistaken in stating last month that copies of these things had been submitted to the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society, and pronounced by them to be impressions from the original dies. This was not actually the case; the copies were shown to two of the members of the Committee, who expressed the opinion stated above, but they were not examined by the whole of the Committee, and no formal judgment was pronounced. The fact, however, that two of the highest authorities upon these matters believed the impressions in question to have been printed from the original dies, renders the case a particularly serious one. It is no breach of confidence to state that one of them was Mr. M. P. Castle, for he states his opinion fully in an article on the subject in the November number of *The London Philatelist*, which was in print before the latest news arrived. Mr. Castle there says, as his "last word" in the matter: "It is my opinion that all the four values are struck from the original dies, and that they are undoubtedly reprints." If this were indeed the case, it would be quite bad enough; it would be sufficiently unsatisfactory to know that the dies still existed, and that an unknown number (for figures are apt to be fallacious) of impressions had been struck from them upon various

natures of paper—still it would be permissible to hope that the dies would remain in official custody, and that they would not be at the disposal of any ingenious printer who might desire to use them. But if the latest account is correct, not only are the original dies in existence, in official custody, but there are other dies, impressions from which are capable of deceiving the best experts, in the hands of utterly unscrupulous persons, who are able and willing to make the worst possible use of them.

We are now told that the impressions struck for Colonel Gorjan in 1891 were in *black* on *white* paper, and we are shown such impressions of the 108 paras on thinnish white laid. These are stated to have been reproduced by photography and dies thus made, impressions from which are, it is said, offered sometimes as reprints, sometimes as originals. That a fraud of some kind is being attempted we have not the slightest doubt. No sooner is the history of the eleven-year-old reprints revealed to the world, by the gentleman whose life had been made a burden to him by daily inquiries (and who might just as well have told the story years ago, if it had then been invented), than copies of these unattainable rarities begin to come upon the market. A set of the four circular stamps is advertised, in a German paper, for sale at 1,500 marks, by the gentleman who offers a similar set to Mr. Phillips for 400 marks.

It is true that those advertised are described as "réimpression originale," which seems to imply that there are reimpresions which are not equally original. But it is a strange coincidence that the story and the things it refers to should both make their appearance at the same rather late date.

The mystery will, we trust, be cleared up in due course; in the meantime we abstain from mentioning the name either of the vendor or of the denouncer of the supposed reprints, and we can only warn our readers of the fact that some extremely dangerous things are about.

* * *

Greek Forgeries. IT is another curious coincidence that very dangerous forgeries of some of the rarer varieties of the stamps of Greece have been brought out lately, and are also being offered as *reprints*, to those who are believed to know something about the stamps, and as *originals*, to collectors who are supposed to be likely to accept them as such. The vendor, we understand, does not ask long prices for his wares, except in the instances where he forgets to mention that they are reprints; but others into whose hands these curiosities pass may not be so moderate in their demands. It will be well for the bargain hunter, the natural prey of the ingenious, to be on his guard.

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 Ph. R.* announces the appearance of the current 9d. stamp surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS." *The L. P.* adds the 10d. overprinted "O.W. OFFICIAL."

Government Parcels. 9d., purple and blue; *King's Head.*
Office of Works. 10d. " scarlet " "

Australian Commonwealth.—We have received the 1d. of the Unpaid Letter series with the blank space at foot filled in, as in the case of some of the other values. We presume that there will in time be

two varieties of all the values that were issued in the mutilated type.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1d., emerald-green; *type altered.*

Bermuda.—We have at last received the new 1d. stamp which we chronicled in September. The central device is a representation of the Arms of the Colony. The stamps are printed in sheets of at least 120, and probably 240. We have seen the top row of a pane which has the plate number 1, in *brown*, over the second and the fifth stamps; the "Jubilee" line is in *carmine*.

British Honduras.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles a 2 c. stamp of the King's Head type.

2 c., lilac on red; name and value in black.

Fiji Islands.—We have received a sheet of the 1/2d., greenish black, perf. 12, single-line machine on the paper wkmd. "NEW SOUTH WALES—GOVERNMENT." Also part of a sheet of the 1d., lilac-rose, perf. 11 1/2 x 12, on the same paper. The 1/2d. is new to us in this colour perf. 12 all round.

1/2d., greenish black; perf. 12.

India.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles the new 1/2 anna stamp with the official overprint.

Service Stamp. 1/2 a., pea-green; surcharged in black.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—Mr. Hyramji Shavakshah tells us that the plates for the new 1 a. stamps were made in Hyderabad by one Abdul Ghany, who appears to have succeeded in reproducing his work by some mechanical process. We are told that two plates were made, each for ninety-six stamps.

Labuan.—We regret to find that there is a higher value to be added to the new set recently chronicled. 1 dollar, brown and orange.

Leeward Islands.—We have received the 3d. and 2s. 6d. stamps chronicled last month; the value in each case is on a plain white label!

Mauritius.—We failed to notice last month that the new 2 r. 50 c. and 5 r. stamps are on the Crown and CA paper, and show parts of two watermarks sideways, while the 1 rupee is on the Crown and C paper used hitherto for the stamps of that size. Possibly the manufacture of that paper has been given up at last.

Natal.—We have now received the 5s. and 10s. stamps of the new issue, and find the colours to be as follows:

- 5s., centre dull blue, frame carmine
- 10s., " carmine chocolate

Both are on the Crown and C paper, and perf. 14.

New South Wales.—The *L.P.* chronicles the 4d., red brown, of 1871, surcharged "O.P.S." and perf. 10 x 11. We have an idea that we have heard of this variety before, but we cannot trace any reference to it or recollect the history of it. The unsurcharged stamp does not appear to be known with this perforation.

The *Australian Ph.* notes the discovery of a vertical strip of the current 1d., on ordinary (unsurfaced) paper, imperforate horizontally and perf. 11 1/2 vertically.

New Zealand.—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has seen two copies of the 5d., Type 19, perf. 10 x 12 1/2. Both came apparently from sheets originally perf. 10 all round, but the vertical perforations being out of position, they were afterwards perf. 12 1/2 in that direction.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. for a specimen of the 6d. stamp on the new NZ and Star paper. The watermark on this copy is sideways, and our correspondents tell us that the plate covers the margins of the sheet also, in some cases, so that

stamps are to be found watermarked with letters, and copies from the corners of these sheets are unwatermarked.

6d., red; single-line wmk; perf. 11.

The editor of *The Aust. Ph.* has seen "various of the current series surcharged O. P. S. O." but does not give a list of the values thus adorned.

South Australia.—We have received 8d. and 5s. stamps in the new type, illustrated last month, and *The Aust. Ph.* tells us that 10s. and 20s. values have also appeared. We are showing a pane of the 8d., which contains six stamps, in six horizontal rows, covering two panes (120) of the watermark. There is the plate number twice in each side margin.

8d., ultramarine, lettered inscription, pale rose-red, green.

Straits Settlements.—*Negeri Sembilan.*—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles the 40 cents or 8 c., of 1899, with the overprint in black instead of green. When we first saw a copy of this provisional, in April, 1899, we took the surcharge to be black, and thus described it, but we afterwards discovered the colour to be a very dark green. The same mistake has probably been made by our contemporary.

Transvaal.—*The Ph. J. of T.* chronicles 3d. and 4d. stamps of the King's Head type, also changes of colour of the 1rs. and 2s. Already

3d., black and sage-green; 1rs. black and red-brown.

4d., " chocolate and yellow.

Trinidad.—The *M. C.* chronicles the 2 1/2d. stamp on blue paper.

2 1/2d., lilac-brown and blue on blue.

Victoria.—*The L. P.* notes a specimen of the 1/2d., green, Type 35, with double line of perforations at the right side.

The M. C. gives an account of some supposed retouching of the die of the current 1d. stamp, the results of which appear to be a general clearing of the background, removal of bluffs which produced blotches in the impression, and in particular the division of a single thick line at the top of the inner oval into two thin ones. We have not seen the stamps themselves, and therefore speak with some diffidence, but from the illustrations and description given, we should be inclined to ascribe the effects rather to a new and more carefully produced plate than to any retouching of the die. All the results point to absence of defects which might have been caused by wear of the plate or clogging with ink, but which, if uniform in the sheet, would have existed in the cast taken from the die for the construction of the first plate.

Western Australia.—This State has been supplied with some more Victorian manufactures, and we believe there are others to follow. We have received a "half a crown" stamp formed from the design of the 5d. Victoria, Type 44; a 10s. adapted from the 1d, Type 39; and a 1/2 similar to the 1/2d., Type 35.

Watermark V and Crown, inverted in the 2s. 6d. and 10s., sideways in the £1; perf. 12½.

2s. 6d., deep blue on *rose*.
10s., lilac.
£1, yellow-brown.

It may be noted that want of space has led to the name on these second-hand designs being cut down to West Australia. Why not make it Westralia at once?

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Some months ago Mr. Masson sent us a number of the circular stamps of the 1880, etc., issue (Types 38, 39, 40) for examination, together with some valuable notes upon them. We put these notes, with our own remarks upon them, carefully away, knowing that Mr. Masson was preparing a paper on Afghanistan for *The Ph. J. of I.*, and when that portion of his paper reached us we, naturally, were unable to find the notes we had taken so much care of! At last they have turned up, and we are able to lay some of the results before our readers.

The following are varieties that do not appear to be in the Catalogue:—

1. 1 abasi, purple on pale *grey* wove *bâtonné*.
2. 2 " " " " "
3. 1 " orange " " "
4. 1 " claret on *yellow* " " "
5. 1 " violet on *green* " " "
6. 1 " red " " "
7. 1 " orange on *blue* " " "
8. 1 " red on *yellow* ribbed paper.
9. 2 " " " " "
10. 1 rupee, carmine on *yellow* ribbed paper.
11. 2 abasi, purple on *lavender* laid " "
12. 1 " dark violet on thickish *salmon* wove paper.
13. 1 " green on thinner *salmon* wove paper.

Mr. Masson showed us copies of all the above, which he was able to guarantee were genuinely used, so there can be no question as to their legitimacy; we are not quite certain, however, whether all of them are uncatalogued. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 are on papers different from any of those listed; No. 13 is given by Mr. Bacon as a *reprint*, and the colour of the impression is certainly abnormal, but the copy was equally certainly used. In the case of the others the question arises whether the papers are in all cases correctly described in the Catalogue; some of these papers are exceedingly difficult to identify with certainty, especially in used copies, cut close. We found it impossible to say whether some of the papers were *bâtonné* at all or not, but our belief is that almost all the thin coloured papers have the lines in them—in fact, we should only except Nos. 137 to 145 in the Catalogue, which are certainly on plain coloured *wove* paper, and which were possibly struck to order. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 in the above list may very likely be Nos. 126, 128, and 127 in the Catalogue, and it is a question to our mind whether the three stamps on *yellow* ribbed paper are not those catalogued as on *yellow* laid *bâtonné*.

Mr. Masson finds no less than five varieties of the *laid bâtonné* papers, differing in the arrangement and appearance of the lines, and these are in addition to the *ribbed* papers, in which he says there are no *bâtonné* lines; but we do not feel quite certain about

this, and are rather inclined to class the *ribbed* with the *laid bâtonné*. The lists in the Catalogue certainly want rewriting; the difficulty is to distinguish the papers with sufficient certainty to make the lists reliable.

Austria.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 20 kr. of 1891 perf. 10½ × 13.

20 kr., green; *perf.* 10½ × 13.

Colombia.—We have received another value of the lithographed pictorial series, which is assigned by some to Barranquilla and by others to Bolivar; it is a 2 c. with view of the river Magdalena.

2 c., blue-green; *imperf.*

France.—The current 40 (c.) stamp is stated to have been seen without the little patch of *pale blue* sky in the centre, and it is rumoured that the other values of the same type are also to be deprived of their skies of many colours, preparatory to the advent of the Sower Lady.

Turkish Empire.—We learn from *The Met. Ph.* that the new sets for *Cavalle* and *Dedcagh* include 20 piastres on 5 fr. stamps. Our contemporary adds the following enigmatical paragraph: "French offices in Levant surcharged on current French stamps 'Levant Poste Francaise,'" accompanied by a list of the values 1 c. to 5 c. and 40 c. to 5 francs. We trust that there is not a new surcharged series for the Levant in addition to the one with altered inscription, the higher values of which alone are adorned with overprints.

Hayti.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* contains a report of a Philatelic Club, from which we extract the following: "Among the various stamps shown, it was noted that one of the members had a pair of the perforated 16 unused of the so-called counterfeit type, which Mr. M. Moens claims are not in existence. After a careful examination of them, we are of the opinion that these sets will have to appear again in the catalogues."

We have never heard that anybody claimed that these things were "not in existence." The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* was of opinion that they were forgeries, made to defraud the Post Office. Plenty of copies exist, and the existence of an unused pair in a particular collection proves nothing.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—The *D. B. Z.* announces seven values of a new set, with a profile of the Queen of Holland in a circular inscribed band, and value on a straight label below. The design is a neat one, an improvement, we think, on the current type of the mother country. No watermark. Perf. 12½.

10 c., grey-black.
12½ c., dark blue.
15 c., brown.
20 c., greenish black.
25 c., violet.
30 c., red-brown.
50 c., lake-brown.

Italy.—*L'Echo de la T.* reports that a sheet of 5 c. stamps was printed by mistake in the colour of the 2 c., and unfortunately escaped detection until copies reached the hands of a collector. *Le T. Belge* declares

that the *mistake* is that of the journal mentioned above, and that the supposed *error* is merely a colour proof, several other varieties of which are known.

Paraguay.—We have received another provisional stamp, the 8 c., lithographed, surcharged "Habilitado"—en—5 cent., vertically, in *black*. The surcharge reads downwards on the copy before us.

5 c. on 8 c., brown; *perf.* 11½.

Persia.—The *D. B. Z.* reports three more surcharged varieties:—

- a. With the "PROVISOIRE 1319" surcharge, in black.
 - 4 ch., vermilion on greenish.
 - " 5" on 8 ch., brown.
- b. Surcharged in rose, instead of violet.
 - 5 ch. on 10 ch., light blue.

Portugal.—*Angola.*—Our publishers have received supplies of the surcharged stamps for this Colony, and the varieties are as follows:—

- 65 reis on Nos. 61, 66, 70, 73, 75, 85.
- 115 " " 57, 65, 80, 90, and 150 r., *perf.* 11½.
- 130 " " 64, 83, 88, 93.
- 400 " " 87, 98, 202.

This does not make up the whole of the list which we quoted in October, but the rest will come in course of time, no doubt. The 150 r., of 1894, *perf.* 11½, has not been previously noted.

We have also four values, instead of two only, of the current issue with the absolutely unnecessary "PROVISORIO" overprint; they are all alike in perforation, but the gauge seems to us to be nearer 12 than 11½. The fresh values are:—

- 50 r., blue; *surcharged in black.*
- 75 r., rose " " "

Guinea.—Two more of the current series of this Colony have also been surcharged "PROVISORIO."

- 50 r., blue; *surcharged in black.*
- 75 r., rose " " "

Macao.—There are some additions to be made to the list published last month:

- 6 avos, in *carmine*, on 5 r., black (No. 68).
- 6 " in *black*, on 10 r., green (,, 69).

Current stamps surcharged "PROVISORIO," in *black*.

- 2 avos, pale green; *perf.* 12, nearly.
- 8 " blue " " "
- 10 " dull blue " " "
- 12 " rose " " "

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—Four values of the current issue have been adorned with that precious word "PROVISORIO," in *black*.

- 15 r., chocolate; *perf.* 12, nearly.
- 25 r., blue-green " " "
- 50 r., blue " " "
- 75 r., rose " " "

Russia.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds the 14 kopeks to the list of stamps on vertically laid paper. We may yet see the series completed.

14 k., blue and rose, vertically laid.

Spain.—*Philippine Islands.*—In an auction catalogue of the J. M. Bartels Co. we find a description of a curious block of what we take to be the 5 c. stamps of 1862, No. 23 in our publishers' Catalogue. It is a square block, but contains only three stamps, the left lower quarter of the paper being blank. We cannot find anywhere a description of the sheets of these stamps, but perhaps some of our readers can tell us how many stamps composed the sheet, and whether there was anything abnormal in their arrangement to account for this curious block.

United States.—We have received the new stamp, value 13 cents, about which we have read a great deal in some of our Transatlantic contemporaries during the past few months. It is a beautiful specimen of minute engraving, with a fine portrait of Harrison in the centre, and, we think, a little too much fancy work in the frame. It is inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SERIES 1902" above, "POSTAGE THIRTEEN CENTS" at foot, with the name "HARRISON" below the portrait between scrolls dated "1833" and "1901" respectively. Two more or less undraped young ladies, one of them with a baby on her lap, the other with a book, are sitting on nothing in particular over the central oval.

13 c., deep brown; *perf.* 12.

Venezuela.—We have received some more copies of the Carupano labels, and find that though type-set, there appear to be no minor varieties, each value being printed apparently from a single setting. The frame of the larger design is ingeniously varied in the different values; it is composed of quite short pieces of type, eight at top and bottom, and six at each side. On the 5 c. these are arranged alternately with the solid edge inside and the scalloped edge inside; on the 20 c. all have the solid line inside; on the 50 c. all have this line outside, as shown in the illustration given last month; while on the 1 bolivar the arrangement is in alternate pairs. The 10 c. exists in vertical *tête-bêche* pairs; the other values we have only seen in horizontal strips of ten, all the same way up.

La Cote Réelle chronicles another provisional label from the same place, intended apparently for fiscal and inland postal use. The inscription is "INSTRUCCION—SELLO PROVISIONAL—CARUPANO: 1902—Vale un Bolivar," in four lines, in an oblong frame of small circles.

1 bolivar, black on yellow; *imperf.*

The Stamps of Tonga.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 100.)

* * * * *

IX.

The Provisional Official Series.

FOLLOWING on the adoption of the Postal Union rates and the issue of provisional stamps of new values, it was decided to provide similar values for franking official correspondence, and at the same time to add a new denomination.

The stamps of Issue VI. were overprinted with new values, in very large figures, in *black*, the overprints being placed sideways, reading upwards. I have no information as to the numbers of each value so overprinted, but they cannot have been very large, as the total number of any one value of Issue VI. did not exceed 6,000, and the greater portion were issued without the overprints.

There can be no doubt that these overprinted stamps formed a portion of the original supply of 27th January, 1893, as they are on the New Zealand watermarked paper, and no supply of stamps in similar colours was subsequently printed at Wellington.

As postmarked copies of these stamps are very scarce, as compared with unused, I do not think that any were cancelled to order. A variety of the 7½d. on 8d. has been seen without the "d."

SYNOPSIS.



Issue IX. December, 1893. The stamps of Issue VI. overprinted with new values, in *black*. Watermark N Z and Star; perf. 12 x 11½.

½d. on 1d., ultramarine and carmine.	
2½d. on 2d. " "	
5d. on 4d. " "	
7½d. on 8d. " "	
10d. on 1s. " "	

Variety without "d."

7½d. on 8d., ultramarine and carmine.

We have seen that the last supply of Tongan stamps printed at the Stamp-printing Office, Wellington, consisted of the ½d. and 2½d., with surcharge in *black*, prepared on the 16th October, 1893. In December of that year the Secretary of the General Post Office, Wellington, was requested to return all

dies of Tongan stamps, the intention evidently being to discontinue printing the stamps there.

I have no further records relative to the printing of the issues from 1894 to 1896, from official sources, and must therefore presume that the information hitherto published as to the printing of these issues at the Star Office, Auckland, is correct.

X.

The "Surcharged" Provisionals of 1894.

About April, 1894, a number of sheets of the 1s., *sepia*, and 8d., *mauve*, of Issue V. were sent to Auckland to be overprinted for provisional use as ½d. and 2½d. stamps respectively. These stamps were issued early in June, 1894, the overprint consisting of the words "SURCHARGE.—HALF-PENNY" in two lines, in *black*, on the 1s., *sepia*; and "SURCHARGE.—2½d." in two lines, in *black*, on the 8d., *mauve*.

Later in the same year, similar overprints were applied to the 4d., *lake*, of Issue V. ("SURCHARGE.—HALF-PENNY" in *blue*), and the 1s., *green*, of Issue I. ("SURCHARGE.—2½d." in *black*).

The overprint was apparently set up in one forme of 120, by which the whole sheets were overprinted at once. There are two minor varieties of surcharge, viz.: (a) "SURCHARGE." for "SURCHARGE."; and (b) "SURCHARGE" without period. The ½d. on 1s. is also found with double surcharge.

These provisional stamps are all watermarked N Z and Star, and are perf. 12 x 11½. When despatching the sheets originally from Wellington to Tonga, tissue paper was placed between them to prevent them from sticking together, but the moist climate of the islands caused the gum to adhere to the tissue paper, which was not oiled. In separating the sheets thus stuck together it was found that in some instances the gum had penetrated through the tissue paper, and caused a further adherence to the face of the next sheet of stamps. Consequently some of the stamps were more or less skinned in the process of separation, while others went into the overprinting press with a veil of tissue paper, which received the overprint. This paper being removed left the stamps innocent of overprint, and I have seen a block of six of the ½d. on 4d., four of which bore the overprint, while the other two were unsurcharged.

Supplies of these provisionals were cancelled to order. I have seen entire sheets with original gum (generally absorbed by the tissue paper which still adheres), obliterated both with the postmark "F. I. NUKUALOFA. 20 SEP. 94. 9 a.m." in circle, and the "TONGA" and bars obliterator.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue X. June to November, 1894. Stamps of Issues I. and V. overprinted "SURCHARGE" and new values. Watermark N Z and Star; perf. 12 x 11½.

HALF-PENNY, in black, on 1s., sepia.
2½d. " on 8d., mauve.

HALF-PENNY, in blue, on 4d., lake.
2½d. in black, on 1s., green.

Varieties: (a) "SURCHARGE" for "SURCHARGE." (b) Without period after "SURCHARGE." (c) Double overprint. (d) Without overprint (joined to stamps with the overprint).

½d. on 1s., sepia (a),
½d. on 4d., lake (a),
2½d. on 8d., mauve (b),
2½d. on 1s., green (b),
½d. on 1s., sepia (c),
½d., lake (d).

The 2½d. on 1s., green, is also known perf. 12½.

XI.

The "Surcharged" Provisionals of 1895.

In 1895 another series of provisional stamps, consisting of ½d., 1½d., 2½d., and 7½d. values, was issued.

These stamps were lithographed at the Star Office, Auckland, transfers having been taken from the die of the 2d. of Issue V. The sheet contained forty-eight impressions, in two panes of twenty-four each, arranged in four horizontal rows of six stamps. A space of 9 mm. in width was left between the panes, and there were no marginal devices.

Printings from the stone were made in pale blue on white wove, unwatermarked paper. These were overprinted vertically in red, the overprint reading upwards, with the meaningless word "SURCHARGE" and the value in words for the 1d. and in figures for the other three values. There is no period after the word "SURCHARGE" except on the 2d., and this value had also the error "SURCHARGE." The perforation is 12 x 11, and is, of course, by a different machine from that which was used for the Government printings.

Supplies of this series were cancelled to order.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XI. 1895. Lithographic transfer from the die of the 2d. of Issue V., overprinted with the word "SURCHARGE" and new values. No watermark; perf. 12 x 11.

ONE PENNY on 2d., pale blue and carmine.
1½d. on 2d. " "
2½d. on 2d. " "
7½d. on 2d. " "

Varieties: (a) "SURCHARGE" for "SURCHARGE." (b) Without period after "SURCHARGE."

2½d. on 2d., pale blue and carmine (a).
2½d. on 2d. " (b).

XII.

The Lithographed Series of 1895. Portrait of King George II.

King George I. died on the 8th February, 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-seven, of a chill supposed to have been brought on by his obstinate habit of bathing at daybreak in the sea. Contrary to expectation, his great-grandson, Taufa'ahau, succeeded him without disturbance, under the title of George Tubou II.

It was some time, however, before the young King took steps to substitute his own portrait for that of his great-grandfather. In 1895 an order was sent to Auckland for a series of stamps which were to bear the young King's portrait. This order was executed by the Star Office, Auckland, the stamps being lithographed on white wove, unwatermarked paper. The design consists of a very indifferent portrait of King George II., enclosed in a small circle inscribed "BULEAGA O TOGA POSTAGE." The name "TONGA" is above, and the value in figures below, and the lower spandrels are filled in with tropical foliage.

The sheets contained forty-eight stamps, in two panes of twenty-four each, arranged in four horizontal rows of six stamps. A space 9 mm. in width was left between the panes, and there were no marginal devices or inscriptions. The perforation is 12 x 11.

I have been informed that the issue was made on the 16th August, 1895, and it must have followed very closely upon the issue of the provisional stamps described in the last section. Doubtless the latter were nearly all bought up by speculators, for when the new stamps arrived King George was so dissatisfied with the portrait—which, indeed, is rather a caricature than a likeness—that he ordered the whole lot to be destroyed; but there was such a short supply of stamps on hand that the obnoxious portrait had to go forth to the world pending alterations.

SYNOPSIS.



Issue XII. 16th August, 1895. Portrait of King George II.; lithographed on white wove, unwatermarked paper; perf. 12 x 11.

1d., grey-green.
2½d., pale rose.
5d., blue.
7½d., yellow.

XIII.

The Second Provisional Series of 1895.

Representations having been made to the Star people that the portrait of King George was hardly a correct likeness, an attempt was made to improve it, but without success. The 2½d. type was redrawn, and the comparatively benevolent expression on the King's face was so altered by the heavy lines about the mouth and nostrils that he presented quite a forbidding appearance. The stamp as redrawn was

lithographed in *vermilion*, and overprinted with the familiar but nevertheless meaningless word "SURCHARGE," and the new values, "HALF-PENNY," "ONE PENNY," and "7½d." The overprint is in *black*, placed vertically, as on the previous provisional series, and the 3d. has the error "SURCHARGE." The original 2½d. stamp was not issued without overprint.

These stamps were printed on white wove, unwatermarked paper, perf. 12 x 11.

In November, 1895, the supply of the 3d. stamps had already been exhausted, and the 1d., *grey-green*, of Issue XII. was bisected to do duty for halfpenny stamps.

SYNOPSIS



Issue XIII. Type of Issue XII. redrawn and overprinted, in *black*, with the word "SURCHARGE" and new values. No watermark; perf. 12 x 11.

HALF-PENNY on 2½d., *vermilion* and *black*.

ONE PENNY " " " "

7½d. " " " "

Variety. "SURCHARGE" for "SURCHARGE."

HALF-PENNY on 2½d., *vermilion* and *black*.

Half of the 1d. of Issue XII. used provisionally for a ½d. value. 1d., *grey-green*.

XIV.

The 3d. Provisional of 1896.

The last provisional stamp issued before the appearance of the permanent series of 1897 was "fearfully and wonderfully made"! It consisted of the 7½d. on

2d. of Issue XI., with a further overprint of "VAEUA OE BENI," in *black*; and, as if this Tongan equivalent for Halfpenny was not enough, an additional inscription of "Half-Penny" was type-written across the stamp! The Tongan surcharge was printed vertically at the side of the stamp. It reads upwards on the first pane, and downwards on the second pane, but on both panes in the place of the right-hand side of the stamp.

In the type-written inscription the "H" of "Half" is placed sometimes above the "P" and sometimes above the "e" of "Penny."

A "sheet or two" of the 1½d. stamp of Issue XI. were also favoured with the additions above described.

As might have been anticipated, the typewriter was as liable to error as the ordinary printing machine, and consequently several vagaries of spelling are recorded, such as "Haf" or "Hafuf" for "Half"; and "Haf" alone, without the "Penny."

Supplies of these stamps were sold in a cancelled-to-order condition.

I have not been able to ascertain either the date of issue or the numbers printed of these provisionals.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XIV. Stamps of Issue XI., overprinted "VAEUA OE BENI," in *black*, and "Half-Penny," in *purple*. No watermark; perf. 12 x 11.

(a) *Black* overprint reading downwards.

Half-penny on 1½d. on 2d., *pale blue* and *carmine*.

Half-penny on 7½d. " " "

Errors. " " "

Half-Penny on 7½d. on 2d., *pale blue* and *carmine*.

Half-Penny on 7½d. on 2d. " " "

Half on 7½d. on 2d. " " "

(b) *Black* overprint reading upwards.

Half-Penny on 1½d. on 2d., *pale blue* and *carmine*.

Half-Penny on 7½d. " " "

(To be continued.)

The Philatelic Society, London.

EXHIBITION OF THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

A PRIVATE Exhibition of the stamps of the African Colonies, other than those directly affected by the late war, was held at the Society's Rooms in Arundel Street, Strand, on Saturday, December 13th, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The preliminary work in connection with an exhibition is always very heavy, and was this time, as usual, in the hands of an efficient committee; but it is no secret that the bulk of the work and most of the correspondence have been in the hands of Mr. Leslie Hausburg, to whom, on behalf of the many visitors, we tender hearty thanks for the opportunity of inspecting so many philatelic treasures.

The only drawback is lack of space, and we trust that in the near future the Philatelic Society of London may be housed in more commodious premises, and ones more worthy of the distinguished roll of members.

Amongst the visitors were noticed Barons Anthony and Percy de Worms, Major Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Hetley, Miss d'Albiac, Messrs. C. J. Daun, L. H. Hausburg, M. P. Castle, J. J. Abbott, T. Wickham Jones, A. R. Barrett, T. Maycock, R. Grey, C. N. Biggs, C. G. Fox, A. S. Tomson, F. Ransome, E. A. Elliott, F. W. Pixley, H. R. G. Clark, W. D. Beckton, and many members of the trade; also a considerable number of representatives of the general Press.

EXHIBITS.

Space will only allow of a brief notice of a few of the chief exhibits.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC., exhibited some British Central Africa, amongst which was a grand set of Registered Envelopes containing quite a number of unchronicled varieties.

ELIOT LEVY. **British Central and East Africa.** In British Central Africa Mr. Levy showed some rare split stamps in the 1891 issue, amongst which we noted half of the 2d., the 8d., and the 1s., used on portions of letters for half their respective values. A good many of the rarer stamps were absent from this exhibit, such as the high values, no watermark; the error of surcharge in the 1d. on 3s.; the 1898 1d., red and blue, centre inverted, etc., which considerably detracted from its merits.

In British East Africa Mr. Levy was very strong, and his collection is probably the second best of its kind in this country.

The rare provisionals of 1891-5 were all shown, several of them being unused.

The July, 1895, stamps were shown in pairs, except the rare colour of the 4½ annas.

The issue of November, 1895, was nicely specialised, and comprised a number of sets of the minor varieties, such as narrow and wide B, misplaced letters, A used for A, etc.

The rare errors of this issue were not, however, represented in this exhibit.

VERNON ROBERTS showed **Gambia and Gold Coast.**

Gambia was especially fine, and contained probably the best set extant of the uncut sheets, which were in many cases shown in several shades, and complete, except for two sheets in the earlier issues.

BARON A. DE WORMS showed **Lagos and Sierra Leone.**

Lagos was complete, in mint copies, and many fine blocks of four.

In Sierra Leone there were some fine things, the gem of the collection being a block of four 4d., blue, CA, mint, also a nice block of eight of the first issue 6d., and fine blocks of most of the values.

J. N. MARSDEN and MAJOR EVANS both showed **Madagascar**, the former in singles with a number of interesting varieties, and the latter a fine set in strips of four, even in the higher values, seldom now found in this condition.

Mauritius. The premier country of the Exhibition was most worthily represented by the collections of three of our best-known collectors, viz. the Earl of Kintore and Messrs. H. J. Duveen and W. B. Avery. These three gentlemen between them showed no less than five of the rare *Post Office* Mauritius. At no other exhibition in the whole world have more than three of these rarities been gathered together before. In 1889, at the Portman Rooms in London, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling showed two, and another was on sale at the stall of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

But we must consider these special exhibits a little more in detail. The finest by far was that of

MR. HENRY J. DUVEEN, whose collection contained the *Post Office* 1d., red, on letter, and ditto, 2d., blue, unused and superb; an unused 2d., deep indigo-blue, superb; fourteen unused 1d. and six unused 2d., from early to late printings; and the following reconstructed plates of used stamps, each of twelve types:

1d., red on blue, medium impressions.

2d.; blue

2d., small fillet (March, 1859).

2d., large fillet (Oct., 1859), very fine.

In the Greek border stamps (Dec., 1859) Mr. Duveen showed two pairs and four singles of the 1d., red, and three 2d., blue, all unused, and a number of used specimens.

The later issues were well represented, the rarity amongst them being a superb unused "Britannia" type, 1s., dark green, perforated.

MR. W. B. AVERY'S Mauritius were also fine, and comprised the *Post Office* 1d. and 2d., unused; a 2d., indigo-blue, unused, in earliest condition; and some very fine early-printed 2d., one being a superb "PENOR" in earliest state of the plate. Mr. Avery has not attempted to plate any of these stamps, but has a good range of the printings, as shown by single specimens.

THE EARL OF KINTORE showed a superb 1d. *Post Office* on the original envelope, lightly cancelled and in brilliant condition; also several nice specimens of the following issues, including a fine used 2d., large fillet. The exhibit was rather spoiled by the inclusion of a cleaned pair of used 1d., red.

Lord Kintore's later issues were very strong, and included nearly all of the rare varieties.

C. J. DAUN showed **Niger Coast and Zanzibar**, both beautiful exhibits.

In *Niger Coast* Mr. Daun is complete, a thing that no other collector can boast of, as Mr. Daun possesses more than one unique piece. Amongst the greatest rarities here we noticed the three varieties of the 20/- surcharged on the 1/-.

There were also a number of blocks and strips showing several types *se tenant*, and others showing the surcharges sideways and inverted.

In *Zanzibar* Mr. Daun showed also a very fine lot of stamps, although to some extent the philatelic interest was weakened by the absence of blocks and panes of the surcharged stamps showing the positions, where possible, of the many varieties.

About the finest things shown were strips of four each of the 2, 3, and 5 rupees, each strip containing the error "Zanziba" and the inverted "r." A number of sets were shown of the different varieties; the errors "Zanzidar" were complete, except for two values. The errors "Zanzibarr," "Zanzibar," "Zapzibar" were not represented, but the other varieties were very complete, and we know well the immense amount of labour entailed in getting together such a lot as this exhibit of Mr. Daun's.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD showed **St. Helena**—a very fine specialised collection, well written up with copious notes, showing that his lordship makes real use of his unique library of philatelic literature.

In this exhibit I noted some interesting and rare

trials of surcharges on the 6d. blue, viz. "ONE PENNY" in black and another in red, and "FOUR PENCE" in black.

In the imperf. stamps there were a fine block of forty-two of the rd. red, bar 18½ mm., and a block of six 4d. carmine.

In the 1s. yellow-green, there was a strip 2 x 10 = twenty stamps; the fifth row had the surcharge printed twice, and the bottom pair were without surcharge, and appear as "6d., yellow-green."

A single 3d. double surcharge was also shown.

W. D. BECKTON also showed St. Helena, and a really fine lot of them too, including a superb lot of blocks of 4; a block of 6 of the 4d., carmine, imperf.; and some interesting varieties.

R. EHRENBACH showed Seychelles, a very complete exhibit, showing the two dies he recently discovered in the first issue, and the various errors and varieties of the surcharges, some of them in full panes.

E. BEVERIDGE showed Uganda, a very beautiful lot of the rare first issues, the gem of which is a vertical block of the June, 1896, issue, lettered at top "V 96 R," and arranged thus:—

5.
10.
15.
20.
25.
30.
40.
50.
100.

the second 100 being a variety with line under the figures.

- The other exhibits were:—
- C. MCNAUGHTAN, Sierra Leone.
- L. L. R. HAUSBURG, Sudan.
- Northern and Southern Nigeria.
- THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, Morocco Agencies.

The Stamps of the New Republic.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

* * * *



As the stamps of South Africa are still having their innings, it seems a good opportunity for relating more fully the history of the issues of this much-neglected State, the "New Republic," or, as the catalogues wrongly term it, the "New South African Republic."

Besides three articles from my own pen, which were published in *The Philatelic Record* for 1888 and *The Stamp News Annuals* for 1890 and 1891 respectively, I know of only one, in the *Illus. Brief. Journal* for 1890, treating upon this subject, and as no one of these is complete in itself, I will try to remedy that defect in the present paper. The stamps in question are of singularly plain and unattractive appearance; there are no surcharges, no interesting (?) varieties of perforation, no shades; only two colours of paper, which practically never varied; no dangerous forgeries or reprints. But there are numbers of different dates, and the stamps are on the whole scarce, as the specialist will find when he tries to complete his sets. I know of no complete collection; my own, which I sold in 1899, contained several thousand specimens, but it was not complete, and I am sure that it is more difficult to get all the varieties together now than it was when I collected them.

HISTORY.

A few words about the history of the territory itself may be of interest, especially as the former "New Republic" now forms part of the British Empire. After the death of Cetewayo, the paramount chief of

Zululand, in 1884, his son Dinizulu got into trouble with some of the minor chieftains of his race, and this resulted in open fighting, in which Dinizulu generally got the worst of it. On the advice of some of the white adventurers in his camp, he called in to his assistance the Boers of the neighbouring districts of the Transvaal and Orange Free State; and the Boers readily responded, as the chance of looting cattle and acquiring farms for nothing but the trouble of fighting for them has never yet failed to attract a crowd in this part of the world.

After some hard fighting, the Boers were victorious and the rebellion was ended; Dinizulu was crowned King of Zululand, and his allies withdrew to the part of that country which he had given them as a reward for their assistance. This tract of country, some 2,000 square miles in area, has a rich soil, well watered and sheltered, and a temperate climate; it was proclaimed by the Boers in 1884 as the New Republic, with the town of Vryheid ("Freedom") as its capital, and Mr. Lucas J. Meyer was elected the first President. Officials were appointed, a Parliament elected, and the Government was modelled upon that of the neighbouring Republic, and by treaty of October, 1886, the New Republic was recognised by Great Britain as an independent State. In 1887 negotiations were opened with the South African Republic for the annexation of this territory, and on September 14th, 1887, a treaty to that effect was concluded, under which the New Republic became the District of Vryheid in the South African Republic, a district which now seems likely to be joined to Natal. The treaty of 1887 was laid before the Government of Great Britain, by which it was

* The stamps are all inscribed "NIRUWE REPUBLIEK ZUID-AFRICA," which has always been taken as meaning "New Republic of South Africa."—ED. M. J.

sanctioned, and a convention upon the subject was entered into, which was signed at Pretoria on June 14th, 1888, and at Cape Town on the 20th of the same month. The convention defined the exact boundaries of the territory, made provision for the preservation of the graves of certain Zulu chiefs situated within that area, settled (in the negative) all questions of a Boer Protectorate over the remainder of Zululand proper, and concluded by stating that the convention must be ratified by both Parliaments within six months. Ratification took place within a month, and in July, 1888, the New Republic ceased to exist as an independent State, after an existence of just four years.

THE STAMPS.

On the first establishment of the Republic money was of course required for the maintenance of the Government, and in consequence the stamps of the so-called "de Vletter" type were issued. These were impressions from a rubber stamp, the design of which consists of the words "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK" at top, "VRYHEID" at bottom, and "A. de Vletter" in the centre, the whole being enclosed in a kind of buckle device with ornaments at each side; the value was written in the centre in manuscript and initialled below. I have not yet been able to find an answer to the question whether any of these stamps were ever used for postage; I have never seen a specimen that had done postal duty, though I have heard that such was the case. All the stamps of this type that I have seen were struck in lilac on blue foolscap paper ruled with blue lines, un gummed, and they were surcharged, in black, "Gouvs. Zegel N.R." (= Government Stamp New Republic), and "Thes." (Thesaurier = Treasurer) below. I believe that it is safe to put these down as fiscal stamps solely.

The first real postage stamps used consisted, I believe, of a supply of those of the South African Republic, issue of 1883, without any surcharge. I have several of the 1d., black, obliterated with the first cancellation mark of the New Republic, but I do not remember ever having seen other values thus used. Additional stamps of Natal or the Transvaal had to be affixed if the letters were addressed to either of those countries or to places beyond them, as up to October, 1886, the stamps of the New Republic only franked letters within the boundaries of the State.* This gave rise to curious makeshift combinations; as the senders of letters could not always obtain the stamps they required, they seem to have used whatever they happened to possess. I have a Natal post card, posted in Vryheid and bearing a New Republic 1d. stamp and two ½d. Transvaal; also envelopes with New Republic, Natal, and Transvaal stamps mixed. As a rule, however, the letters, etc., were franked (to the boundary of the State) with New Republic stamps, and the foreign postage was paid in cash, which was remitted with the mail to the nearest Natal or Transvaal post office, where the necessary stamps were affixed by the postmaster, and the letters were treated as originating from that office.

* We presume that the 1d. stamps alluded to above were found upon local letters, as otherwise they might have been intended to pay postage to places in the Transvaal.—ED. M. J.

In 1885 Mr. Essels, Judge of the High Court, went to Europe, and there purchased apparatus and a supply of paper for the local manufacture of stamps. The machine, if such it can be called, consisted of a rubber stamp with movable figures for values and dates, similar to those in general use in offices. The inscriptions are "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK," in two lines, at top, "VRYHEID" at bottom, with value and date in the centre, enclosed in a plain frame with a small ornament in each corner (see illustration given with the reference list) *blue guaiacum on royal blot*.

The idea seems to have been that the movable dates would act as a check upon officials and a prevention of forgery, but in that case it is difficult to understand why the use of the dates was abandoned early in 1887, except for the reason given me by one of the Treasury clerks, namely, that it was found too much trouble to alter the date every time that a fresh lot of stamps was required. As the twentieth-century Philatelist goes in for varieties of level, raised, mixed, and misplaced stops, etc., I fail to see why the different dates of the New Republic stamps should not be considered equally interesting. The fact that some of the varieties of date are almost unobtainable ought not to be an objection; some of the "dotty" varieties are equally scarce, and are purely accidental besides. We collect as varieties stamps that are exactly similar to one another except in perforation, which marks as a rule a different date of printing. The dates on the stamps of the New Republic mark different printings, and that in the clearest and most intelligible manner on the face of the stamps, and no perforation gauge is required to show the difference.

The paper was of two kinds, one *straw-coloured* and the other *blue granite*; I shall term these simply *yellow* and *blue* respectively. The supply was sent out ready gummed, and perforated (3 ½) in rectangles of a size to take one stamp impression in each. Some few sheets must have been imperforate or partly so, as stamps are met with in both of those conditions. The sheets were large; I do not remember having seen more than 180 stamps on a sheet (twenty horizontal rows of nine), but on account of their size they were usually divided into smaller sheets, of more convenient size, before issue.

Why both papers were sometimes used on the same day for the same values has never been properly explained; there may have been an intention to use one colour for postal and the other for fiscal stamps, but, if so, this was not adhered to. To attempt to use one colour for the country offices and the other for headquarters would only have caused confusion; if several sheets of each colour were issued for certain printings, one would expect to find that the one colour was used up first and then the other, in which case only one value could be found on both papers in the same printing, and the lower values should all be on one and the higher values on the other, but this is not the case.*

The printing of the stamps was done after office hours, as overtime work, generally in the evening, and it was carried out by one or more of the Treasurers.

* From an early date the papers seem to have been used indiscriminately, or on no apparent principle.—ED. M. J.

suror-General's clerks and in his office (this reminds one of how the Transvaal Treasurer printed the first Transvaal stamps in 1870, but his was a more troublesome task than this one). The stamps were printed more or less clearly according as greater or less care was bestowed upon the process; the 1d. and 2d. of August 30th, 1886, are uniformly bad, however, so much so that I have always thought there must have been an extra supply of whisky consumed by the printers on that occasion. Numerous defects exist; whole letters are missing, such as the "R" of "REPUBLIEK" or the "Z" of "ZUID" (others are badly printed, showing the "R" for "R" or for "P" etc., etc.) Double printings are less common, but I had a fine copy reading "33" for "3" and I have met with three impressions in the space for two stamps. Impressions not falling properly in the space provided for them are common enough. All these defects are due simply to careless printing. Of real errors, I only know of inverted impressions on the sheet of the 3d. on blue and the 3os. on blue of the First Issue, which are known in *lête-bêche* pairs, and of the 1s. on yellow of the Fourth Issue, in which case the bottom row was printed upside down on one sheet, thus giving nine vertical *lête-bêche* pairs.

The dates found on the stamps of the First Issue are those of the printing; not necessarily those of the issue of the stamps; but probably there was only a day or two between them; when the Distributer of Stamps gave notice that his stock was getting low, the Treasurer ordered the printing of a fresh supply. I believe, however, that the stock was maintained with more regularity while the Fourth Issue was current.

What I call the Second Issue has the same printed design as the first, but there is an embossed device added on each stamp. This device consists of an oval design, larger than the stamp, having in the centre the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic (if I remember right, this was designed by the late Mr. Fred. Jeppe, formerly Postmaster-General of the Transvaal), with the motto, on a band, "EENDRACHT MAAKT MAGT" (= Union is strength); behind the Arms are four flags, of which the tops of two only show above, but there are four staves below, and above in a semicircle are the words "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK ZUID AFRIKA."

In this issue the embossing was always done after the stamps had been printed, and as a rule it shows correctly in relief on the face of the stamps; a few specimens are known with the embossing on the back. The Arms, etc., are also to be met with inverted, both in this and the subsequent issues; also specimens showing only half of the Arms, the rest being upon the adjoining stamp. All these varieties are due to carelessness and haste. In the Third and Fourth Issues specimens can be found which show plainly that the embossing was applied to the gummed paper before the printed design was impressed upon it, as if experiments had been made to ascertain which was the best method to adopt. One of the clerks told me that they tried all the plans they could think of, in order to get the work done as quickly as possible, sometimes even running two or more sheets together through the embossing press;

this would account for the fact that some of the stamps show the Arms very indistinctly.*

At what date this embossing machine, which only did one stamp at a time, arrived, where it came from, and when it was first used, I do not know. Officials take no interest in these matters, and there were no collectors in the Republic. The official records, if there were any, have been destroyed. The only guide we have is, first, that January 20th, 1887, is the latest known date on any of the stamps, and second, the fact that specimens of the Second Issue reached me early in February, 1887. The parcel I then received contained stamps bearing about ten different dates, and also some stamps of the Third Issue.

Now comes the puzzle: Why did the authorities emboss the dated stamps? Was it to experiment with the embossing machine, to use up remainders, or to distinguish between postage and fiscal stamps? And is it possible that the Third Issue (without date) should come before the Second? It is possible that any one of these theories might be correct; but it seems to me that for experimenting with the machine plain paper would probably have been used, and that the stamps could hardly have been *remainders*, because most of them bear different dates from any of those that are known without the embossing, as if the whole of certain printings had been embossed. The idea of distinguishing postage from fiscal stamps seems a more likely one; but the values in the Second Issue are 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. only, which were quite insufficient to make up the postage on heavy registered letters or parcels; and if the public chose to use higher values for parcels, etc., the distinction would at once be done away with. Still, there might be something in this theory, especially as we find that the Third Issue includes no higher value than 1s. 6d., and all the values of that issue are on the same paper, differing from that of the higher values without date.

Finally, it seems possible that the Third Issue was the first of the embossed series, and that having been intended for postal use only and found to answer the purpose well, the remainders of Issue I. were embossed also and worked off with the others, until later on it was found impossible to maintain the distinction between the two sources of revenue, and all the values were treated alike.

It may be seen from the above that the matter remains as much a puzzle as it was fifteen years ago. When I received the first stamps of Issues II. and III. I at once wrote to Vryheid and asked for official information, but the Postmaster did not seem to know anything about the matter, which is practically one of philatelic interest only; the officials could not or would not understand my questions—a stamp was a stamp in their eyes, and nothing else! I never got any satisfactory explanation about these two issues, and

* The embossing of the paper before printing the stamps upon it may have been done sometimes in order to use both machines at once, before a complete sheet of the stamps was printed; and the printing of the stamps after the paper had been embossed would also account for the indistinctness of the embossing, as the latter would be flattened out by the second process. It must have been very tedious work.—
ED. M. J.

if anyone else can throw any further light upon the subject I shall be very glad to see it.*

* There is certainly some mystery about Mr. Tamsen's Second Issue, and we venture to add a few remarks to what he has suggested above. The issues commenced in January, 1886, and down to January 20th, 1887, all the stamps seem to have been dated. The date was presumably intended to act as a safeguard of some kind, but in that case an accurate account must have been kept of the values printed on the different dates, so that if a suspicious stamp were noticed it would be possible to say whether stamps of that value were printed on the date which that stamp bore. After a year's trial the dating seems to have been abandoned in favour of the embossing, but if that was so, why do we find stamps with both? It was in February, 1887, that Mr. Tamsen first received embossed stamps, and among these were both the dated and the undated. The idea that the dated stamps were copies used for experimenting with the embossing die is an extremely unlikely one, and if we look at the list of dates the theory that these impressions were remainders appears equally untenable.

Mr. Tamsen's own experiences furnish him with twenty-one different dates in the First Issue and twenty-two in the Second, and out of these only five appear in both lists, leaving seventeen dates that he had only met with on stamps that also had the embossing. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* gives six more dates for the First Issue, which Mr. Tamsen had only found in the Second, but even so we have no less than eleven printings, ranging in date from January to December, 1886, not a stamp of which is known without the embossing. We must not, of course, argue that because no specimens without embossing have been found, therefore none were issued in that condition; there is evidence that in certain cases stamps of the very same printing reached Mr. Tamsen both without and with the embossing. But we do venture to suggest that, if the system of embossing had only been adopted in January or February, 1887, as Mr. Tamsen seems to suppose, it would hardly be possible that remainders of twenty-two different printings (twenty of them dated 1886) could have been on hand at that time to be embossed.

Mr. Tamsen notices the fact that it is only the lower values that are found with the double safeguard, both date and embossing; it would be interesting to know whether he received any of the higher values of Issue I. at the same time. We shall see that he states that the higher values with the embossing and no date reached him later; but there was a printing of the high values on January 17th, 1887, and if all the remainders were embossed shortly after we should expect to find some of those high values among them. It seems to us far more probable that the use of the embossing commenced at a far earlier date, but that, until the dating was finally abandoned (soon after January 20th, 1887), it was confined to stamps issued in some special manner. One would have supposed that if the lower values required special protection, the higher values would be still more worthy of it; on the other hand, the lower values had no doubt a larger circulation than the higher, and would be far more commonly distributed among the general public and at the smaller offices. Is it not possible that the stamps issued to these offices were embossed from the first, and that supplies were printed off and embossed from time to time for that purpose? Mr. Tamsen seems always to have obtained his supplies from the Postmaster at Vryheid, who, apparently, either was not supplied with embossed stamps or perhaps was instructed only to send them to persons buying them over the counter (more probably the former). When the dating was given up, none but embossed stamps were issued to all the offices. The Post Office at Vryheid may have received the last remainders of the stamps that were embossed earlier, together with the first supply of those without date, and a considerable portion of both may have gone to Mr. Tamsen.

We do not claim that this theory is entirely satisfactory, but we think it a more probable one than the suggestion that small remainders of the lower values only, which had hitherto circulated without the additional safeguard, were put through the embossing machine at the end of January, 1887, especially when so many of those remainders were from printings unknown without the embossing.—Ed. M. J.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Forged Chili Watermarks. FOR a long time the rare Chili stamp that one has looked for has been the first type, 10 c., blue, error wmk. "20" for "10," but I am sorry to say that the well-known Parisian gang have turned their attention to these stamps, and have produced not only passable imitations of this error, but also two others. We have seen two of these varieties ourselves, and Mr. Bacon has had a third one submitted to him, and after examining those sent to our firm, has no difficulty in pronouncing them all to be bad.

The forged varieties are:—

5 c.,	rose-red,	with forged wmk.	1
10 c.,	blue	" "	20
10 c.	" "	" "	6, tall figure with long neck.

We have also seen the first type Chili 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. on plain paper, without wmk., which we believe to be equally fraudulent.

The stamps themselves are perfectly genuine, and all bear genuine cancellations, but by some means the original wmk. has been removed, and another

substituted; there are certain means by which this can be detected by an expert, but it is not advisable to make them public.

* * *

Recent Purchases. OUR publishers have recently purchased several important collections, of which I give some details, and they will be glad to submit any of them to clients on approval as usual.

A South African Collection.

They have bought a very important collection of postage stamps of the English Colonies in Africa, formed during the past fourteen years by a gentleman residing in Cape Colony.

First and foremost in this collection was a superb specialised lot of the stamps of *The New Republic*, amongst which I have found quite a number of varieties that have never been chronicled.

In the same collection there were naturally a very fine lot of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope,

including a fine Woodblock error 1d., blue; superb pair of 4d., dark blue; with large margins all round; and a number of the small varieties in Cape stamps, which only come on the market when a special collection is broken up, such as 3d. on 4d., double surcharge, "3" on 3d., thin "3" inverted, etc.

In Transvaal a fine lot, including 1d., red on blue; error "Transvaal," fine roulette; red surcharge, with fine roulette; rare *tête-bêche* in blocks, etc.

In Natal some fine things: the first issue includes two 9d., blue, and one 1s., buff, and a good lot of 1d. with the surcharges the best stamp is the 1s., green, with *curved red* surcharge.

In British South Africa were the rare errors (see last month's "Notes and News") in the first printings of the provisionals issued in Bulawayo during the Matabele rebellion, which are almost unique.

Dominican Republic.

They have bought a superb specialised collection of these interesting stamps, and comprising reconstructed plates of the issues of 1862 and 1865.

The issues of 1866-74 are especially fine, and include a number of uncut sheets and many of the very rarest varieties.

The surcharged issue of 1881 is quite unique, and contains a number of hitherto unchronicled varieties, such as surcharges printed in error on the wrong value, surcharges inverted, etc.

New Zealand.

They have acquired a very fine collection of this country, formed by a collector living on the spot and one who has had unusual facilities for obtaining the old issues of this country.

Space will only allow of the mention of a few stamps, such as:—1s., green on blue paper, unused, three used, and a half-stamp used for 6d., on full letter; 3d., lilac, pelure paper, unused; 1d., carmine, wmk. N Z and perf., five used. A really magnificent collection, strong in stamps on original letters, and many stamps of the old Perkins-Bacon printings are represented by twenty to forty copies of each, for shades, etc.

Great Britain.

The very large collection (mostly used) which I have referred to before in these columns is now all priced and condensed into six large volumes, and can be sent on approval to those who specialise in plating British stamps, postmarks, etc.

* * *

Publications. *Catalogue, Part II., Foreign Countries*, was published on December 6th, when all prepaid orders were executed.

The 1903 U.S. edition of the Catalogue was shipped to New York the same day, and can be had *only* from our U.S. branch,

STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED,
167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Imperial Album.—Vol. I., Stamps of the British Empire, is now ready, in four different qualities. See advertising pages.

In this volume there are a number of improvements. First of all, special attention has been paid to Great Britain, and space has been provided for all the plate numbers following on after the regular issues.

After each Colony space has—as far as possible—been left for at least one new set of stamps, thus making the new Imperial available for all the new King Edward VII. stamps as they appear.

The binding of the Album has been strengthened, and the cover of the cheaper editions will be found to be of a very neat and tasteful design.

It is hoped that Vol. II. will be ready at the end of January.

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few *extra fine* specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made for those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles . . .	£799
Barbados	399
Falkland, St. Helena, and Niger Coast . . .	428
Cashmere	387
Ceylon	932
Victoria	1,430
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone . .	531
New South Wales	
British Guiana	



THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 98.)

* * *

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(continued).

NOW let me endeavour to describe the stamps as they exist.

As in the previous rectangular issues, the design consists of inscriptions in a central oval, surrounded by an inscribed oval band, enclosed in a rectangular frame, and, again as before, the whole design is on a solid ground of colour. In these stamps, however, the Persian inscription is in the central oval, and the Dogra in the oval band. The value in Persian is at the bottom of the oval on all the values, and in Dogra at the top of the oval band on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 2 a., and at the upper right on the 4 a. and 8 a. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. is inscribed *half a quarter anna*. In each corner is a star or flower ornament.

Although the general design is the same throughout, it is treated in two very different ways, and there can be no doubt that the plates for the values up to 2 a. were engraved by one person, and that for the 4 a. and 8 a. by another. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and $\frac{3}{4}$ a. are in sheets of fifteen, five horizontal rows of three; the 1 a. and 2 a. are in sheets of twenty, five rows of four. In all except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. there are the usual narrow blank spaces between the rows and surrounding the block of stamps, which has an outer frame, to be described presently. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. there are the same spaces, but they are not blank, there being an attempt to imitate perforations, by leaving a strip of the surface of the plate along the centre of each space and punching small holes in it. This is the best description I can give of what must have been done, as there is not a solid ground between the stamps, but spaces containing irregular bits of colour which bear white dots. This imitation of perforations is generally very plain along the top of the sheet and between the top row and the second, but it was very unsuccessful, which is perhaps the reason why it was abandoned in the other plates that are similarly engraved. There are traces of colour sometimes to be found in the spaces on the sheets of the 1 a., but I think these are due to the blanks not being cut quite sufficiently deep.

I should suppose that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. plate was cut first; it has a plain frame half an inch or more wide all round, which prints in solid colour. At top and bottom this frame seems to be in two strips, or there is a deep cut right across it in each case, and these portions are not always fully inked. I mention this for reasons that will appear later.

The 1 a. and 2 a., which I believe were engraved next, have neat flowered frames of the same pattern, rather over a quarter inch wide; and the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., that probably followed these, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ a., which certainly

came last, have narrower flowered frames, about one-fifth of an inch wide.

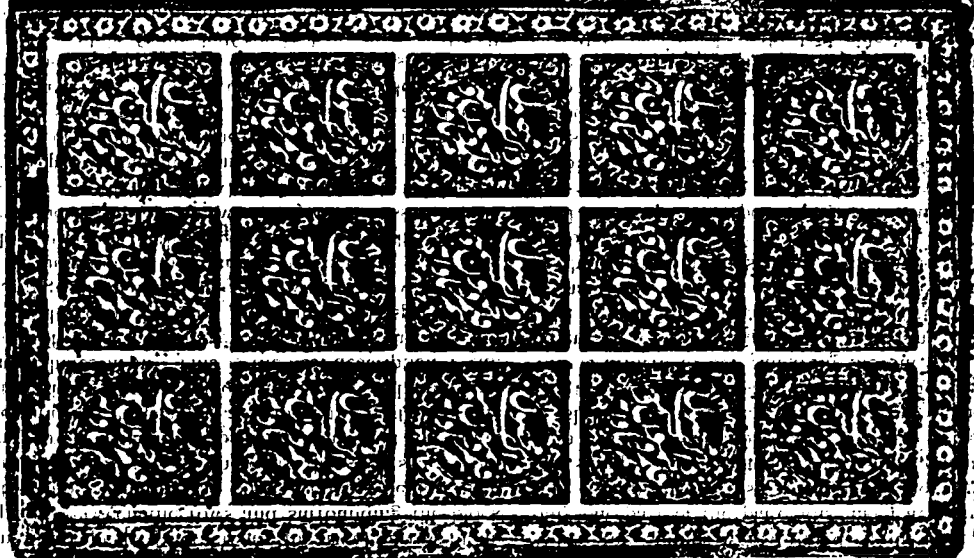
The 4 a. and 8 a. are very different in appearance from the other values. Both are on the same plate, arranged as for twenty stamps in five horizontal rows; there are two rows of 4 a. at the top and two rows of 8 a. at the bottom, with a blank row across the middle. There are no spaces cut away between the stamps as engraved on the plate; they are only separated from one another on the sheets by vertical and horizontal rows of *white* dots, imitating perforations, and the entire ground of the stamps themselves, the margin round the entire sheet, and the space between the blocks of the two values, prints in solid colour. The plate was no doubt arranged in this way with a view to the sheets being perforated by means of the twenty-stamp perforator, but it does not appear that this was ever done. When both values were printed in the same colour, it was, of course, possible to print them together, and I have a complete sheet thus printed in *black*. I have never seen a similar sheet in *red*, and I do not think we can assume that, because the 4 a. exists in *red* on *laid* paper, the 8 a. must exist on that paper also. When the stamps were printed in different colours only one part of the plate was inked at a time, and this was probably also done sometimes when the *red* stamps were printed, as the same quantities of both values would not always have been required. It should be noted that in these two stamps the Dogra inscription is continuous round the oval band, and is always to be read from the outside. In the others the characters at the top, denoting the value, read from below, and are separated from the rest by a small flower or star at each side of them; the rest of the inscription runs round the remaining part of the band.

There is another peculiarity about the plates of these stamps which is worthy of note, because it will enable us in some cases to distinguish early impressions from later ones. When in use for printing purposes they were fixed to a bed of some sort, probably made of wood, and after being used they were removed from this bed. Sometimes more than one plate was fixed to the bed, side by side; I find impressions of the frame of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in the margins of the sheets of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 1 a., and 4 a. and 8 a., both showing this fact, and also showing that they were not permanently attached to the bed in a regular order.

In their early state they were fastened down by neat rivets of some kind, indicated by coloured dots with white circles round them, or by white dots (the heads of the rivets being sunk) in the coloured margins of the sheets of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 4 a., and 8 a.; and in

...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...

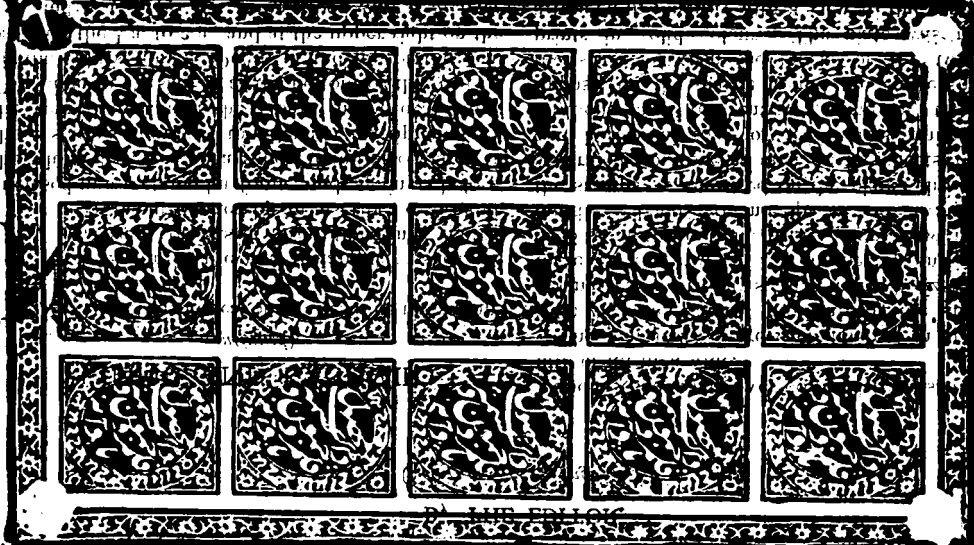
...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...



4 anna.

...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...

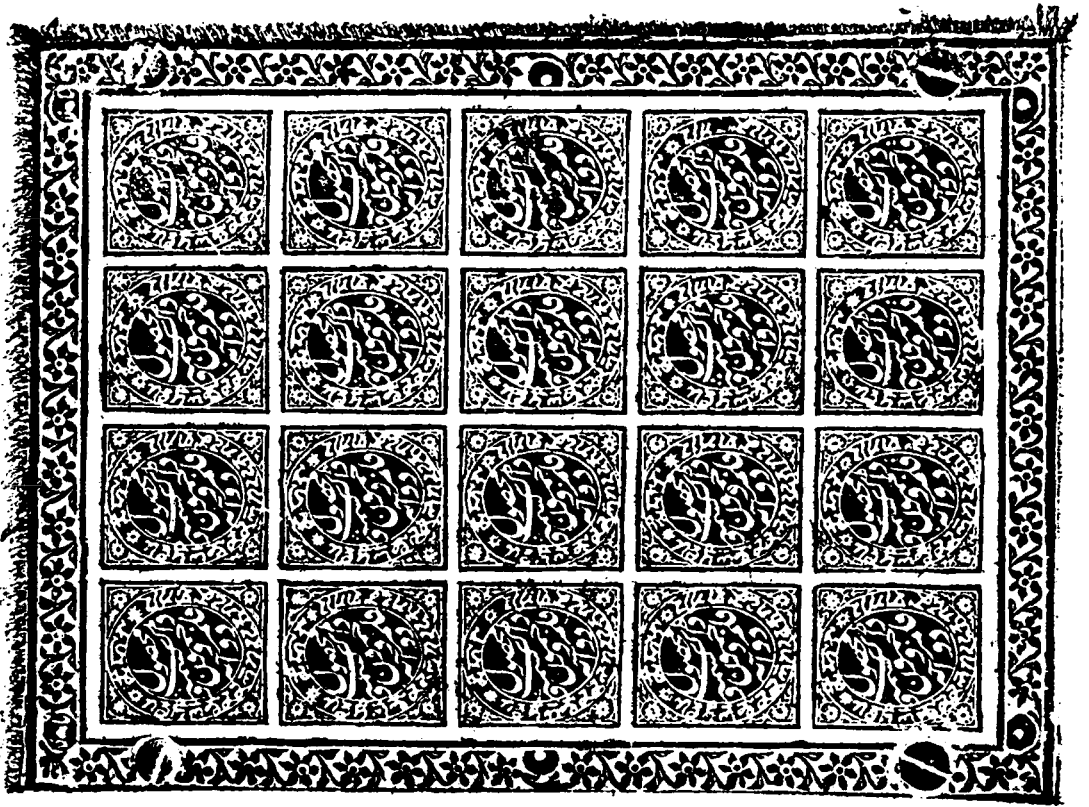
...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...



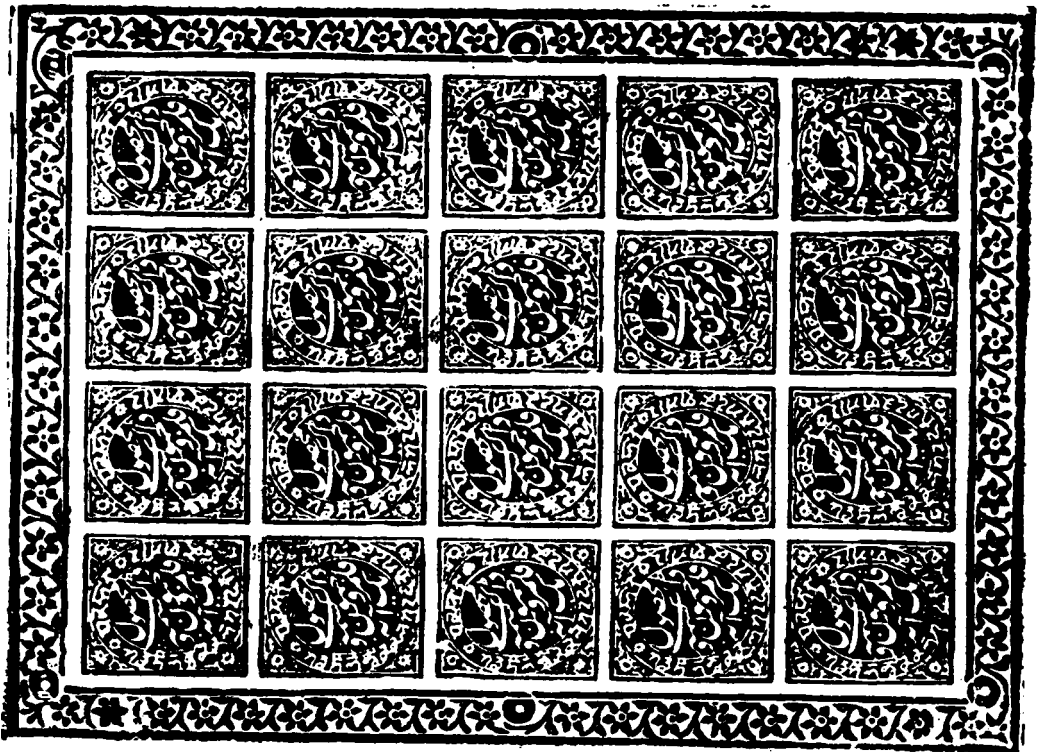
3 anna.

...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...
 ...the ... of ...

LHE



2 ainas.



1 aima.

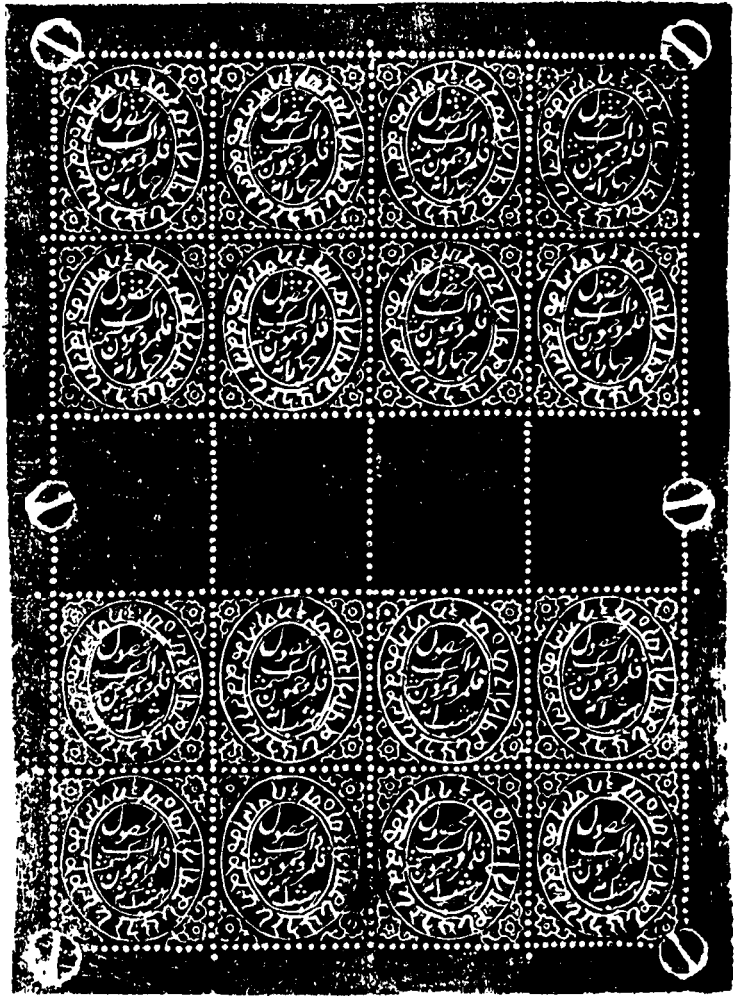
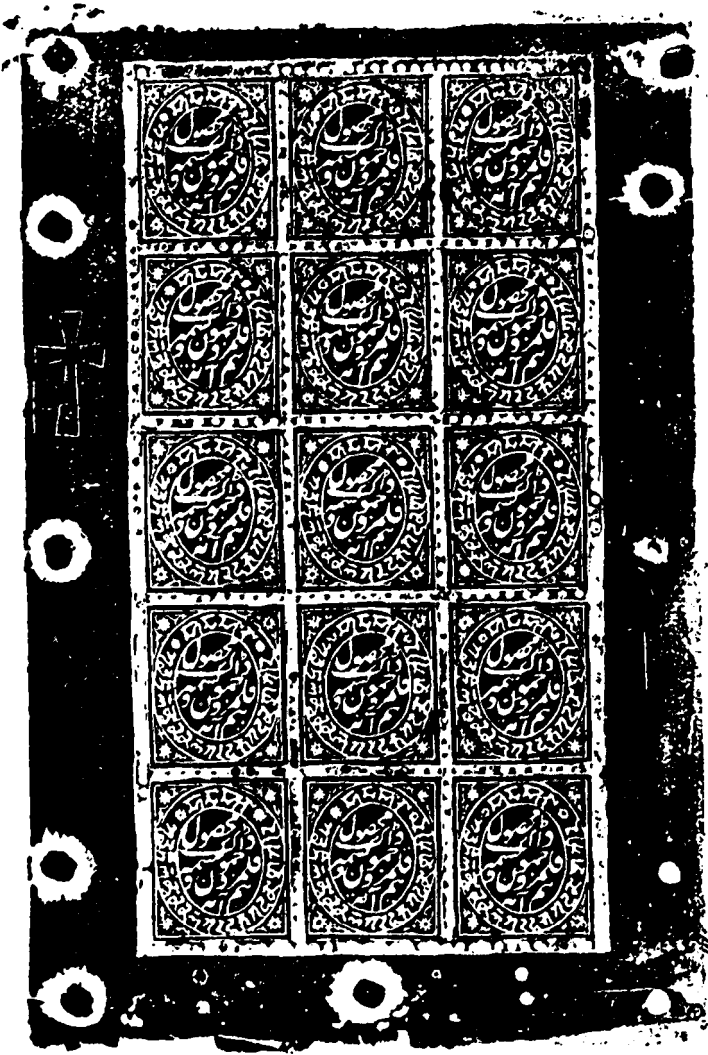


PLATE III.



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

8 annas.

the 1 a. and 2 a. by coloured discs, each with a white dot in the centre, in the flowered border. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. I find no signs of any rivets, and I presume they were entirely concealed in the flowered border.

In course of time the rivet holes naturally wore out; in fact one can hardly imagine their standing more than one removal of the plates from the bed. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. and 8 a. plates were thenceforward fixed down with ordinary flat-headed screws, one in each corner of the plate, and, in the case of that of the two higher values, another one at each side of the blank space across the centre. The screws in the corners touch the corner stamps in each case, and the impressions of the heads, or of the edges of the countersunk holes for them, are plainly to be seen. No screws were put into the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. plate, which perhaps was kept fixed to its bed.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. plate was fixed with quite a number of rivets, the positions of which became more and more plain as time went on. There were three in the top margin, above the deep cut across the plate, five at each side (if not six), and five in the bottom margin (one large one in the middle and two small ones, one above another, at each side of it). I gather that the first time this plate was removed from the bed the top bit of the margin broke off, where it was cut across: I find no traces of it later. There were then no rivets along the top of the plate. Fresh rivets, or nails, with rough heads were next inserted in the old holes in the two upper and the left lower corners, producing a rough coloured patch with a more or less irregular white rim. And later still, nails with good-sized heads seem to have been driven in, five down the left side, one in the centre at foot, one in the right upper corner (by the side of the rivet of the second state), one a little way below it, and a small one in the centre of the right side. The right lower corner seems never to have required refixing, and possibly this platé was not actually removed from the bed, but only became loose enough to cause the top slip to break off. The impressions of the larger nails all show very plainly in this third and last state, as coloured patches with wide white rings round them, indicating that they indented the plate.

I propose to call these states of the plates (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and (*x*) and (*b*) in the case of the others. Unfortunately we do not know at what periods the changes took place, and the one value in which there are three states of the plate was printed through all three in the same colour.

There is another curious thing about this $\frac{1}{2}$ a. plate, which I will describe, although I do not know that it helps us, because I believe this peculiarity existed all through the life of the plate. In the left-hand margin there is the rough outline of a cross, with some scratches over the centre of it as if intended to deface it. It has been suggested that the earliest impressions from this plate do not show the cross, and that there are impressions with the cross and without the scratches. I am unable to confirm either of these statements. I have a sheet in the *slate-violet* colour, and sheets in *red*, imperf. and perf., on the ordinary *laid* paper, in all three of which both the cross and the scratches can be traced. They are not so clear on the *slate-violet* and the perforated *red*

sheet as on the imperf. *red* and many later impressions, but this is due, I think, to the nature of the ink, my perforated *red* sheet being in the thick, shiny colour which looks as if it had been mixed with gum or varnish. The visibility of the cross varies greatly in some of the later sheets; I have one in *bright red* on thin *laid* in which it is quite invisible, and one on thin *white* wove in which the cross is clear and the scratches cannot be seen. Probably the lines got filled up with ink from time to time, and were cleared again when the plate was cleaned, and the scratches may have worn out altogether.

In the accompanying Plates are illustrations of entire sheets, as follows:—

Plate I. The *half quarter* or $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* in the only state in which it exists; the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in state *b*.

Plate II. The 1 *anna* in state *a*, and the 2 *annas* in state *b*.

Plate III. The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in state *c*; the 4 *annas* and 8 *annas* in state *b*, with an impression of the left-hand margin of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, state *b*, upside down at the side of the 4 a. and 8 a. plate. This is (as shown in the illustration) on the same piece of paper as my sheet of the two higher values, and shows that the two plates were on the press together. It also shows the cross, with the scratches over it which are frequently invisible in state *c*. I have a similar impression of this margin attached to a sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps, the plate of which must have been fixed in the same position as that occupied by the plate of the two higher values.

Papers.

In the lists that follow I go pretty fully into the varieties of paper, more fully perhaps than is necessary in a catalogue. But it is well to note the varieties that exist, although it must be remembered that they do not all denote different periods, especially in the earlier issue.

1878-83.

1. Ordinary white *laid* paper, varying in thickness.

(i.) *Perf.* 10 to 13.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-violet (*a*).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (*a*).

1 a., ,, (,,).

The 1 a. is usually perf. about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *red*, exists in dull colour, and in rough, shiny ink.

(ii.) *Imperforate*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., purple, slate-violet, slate, dull blue (*a*).

1 a., lilac, bright mauve (*a*).

2 a., violet, mauve, dull blue, deep blue (*a*).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (*a*).

1 a., ,, (,,).

2 a., ,, (,,).

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., ,, (,,).

4 a., ,, (,,).

8 a. (?).

I believe that the last three values appeared later than the others, and that the *laid* paper was not the first upon which they were printed. I doubt the existence of the 8 a. on this paper. The 1 a., *red*, imperf., is found upon a *very thick laid* paper; that of the 4 a. seems usually to be comparatively thin.

II. Ordinary white wove paper, varying to very thick.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (a).
- 1 a., " (,,).
- 2 a., " (,,).

Only these three values have been found on this paper, and only in red. Others have formerly been listed, owing to the lines in the laid paper being sometimes difficult to distinguish.

III. Thin wove paper, smooth.

1. *Bluish.*

(i.) *Perf. 10 to 13.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep red.

(ii) *Imperforate.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep red (a).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., (?)
- 1 a., red (a).
- 2 a., deep red (a).
- 4 a., "
- 8 a., "

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. should exist imperf. All the above should be state a.

2. *Greyish to dull white. Imperforate.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (?)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (b).
- 1 a., " (,,).
- 2 a., "
- 4 a. (?)
- 8 a. (?)

(To be continued.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange-red to orange (b)...
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " "
- 1 a., " "
- 2 a., " " (b)
- 4 a., " " (,,)
- 8 a., " " (,,)

This paper was certainly in use early, but it is not always easy, especially with used copies, to distinguish between varieties 1 and 2. I have seen copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 1 a., in orange-red to orange, used in 1881, -82, -83, and I think it quite possible that the 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a. in those shades, which were found in existence later, were all printed at the same time, and were put aside when the different colours were adopted in 1883. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. alone is found in a very different kind of orange-red on the papers of 1889-90.

All that follow are imperforate.

IV. Thin wove paper, rough, yellowish, rather of the texture of "whity-brown" paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (a) (b).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " (b).
- 1 a., " (b).
- 2 a. (?)
- 4 a., red (a).
- 8 a., " (,,).

It is interesting to note that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. exists in both states of the plate on this paper, which was evidently the one in use when the change in the colours was made in 1883.

The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina.*

(Continued from page 83.)

* * * * *

WE stated, at the beginning of this paper, that Colonel Espejo declared in 1867 that all the stamps were printed in one and the same design, and as, coming from such a source, this declaration is a very important one, we cannot confine ourselves to making mere reference to it; we therefore quote in full the letter in which it was made, giving first the letter which evoked the one in question, as that also has some importance, since it contains the statement that Colonel Espejo himself was the originator of the issue:—

"BUENOS AYRES, January 15th, 1867.

"To Colonel Don Jerónimo Espejo.

"The undersigned, first officer of the Accountant-General's office in the War Department, and specially charged with the liquidation of the debt of the Government of the Argentine Confederation, has received letters from his friends Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, asking for exact particulars as to the postage stamps which were in circulation in the Argentine Confederation. As you were the person charged by that Government with the putting in execution of the plan put forward by yourself for the issue of the postage stamps of 5, 10, and 15 centavos, which

I attach here with the Nos. 1, 2, 3,* I beg that you will have the goodness to furnish me with replies to the following inquiries:—

"1. When did you receive any order from the Government to proceed with the printing of the stamps, in accordance with the designs that were submitted through you?

"2. When was the printing of these stamps completed?

"3. How many stamps were printed?

"4. Whether the three stamps mentioned above were put in circulation by the Government of the Confederation for the purpose of franking letters.

"I beg of you at the same time to be so good as to tell me what you know about the stamps numbered 4, 5, and 6,† which are enclosed, both in regard to the time at which they were issued, and whether they were put in circulation at the same time as those numbered 1, 2, and 3.

"Begging that you will pardon the trouble which I am giving you, and which has the object of making known in Europe the true particulars concerning the printing, issue, and circulation of the stamps, and thanking you in anticipation for this service, I beg to subscribe myself, etc. etc.,

"(Signed) A. M. ALVAREZ DE ARENALES."

* According to a note in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1867, in which this letter was published, these were the large-figure stamps.—ED. M. J.

† These are stated to have been the stamps with small figures.—ED. M. J.

[Dr. Marco del Pont adds a note to the effect that— Señor Alvarez de Arenales, who was afterward Secretary to the General Post Office, was Agent in this city to Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co. We remember having purchased from him, in that very year, 1867, some British Colonial stamps and an album published by that firm, which we still preserve as a reminiscence of our first beginnings as a collector.

Colonel Espejo replied as follows:—

“Señor Don A. M. Alvarez de Arenales.

“BUBNOS AYRES, 21st January, 1867.

“My dear Sir.—With reference to your esteemed letter, as above, and desiring on my part to contribute to what is known abroad as to the origin of the postage stamps for franking correspondence, which the Supreme Government of the Republic enacted in 1857, under its old denomination of the ‘Argentine Confederation,’ in compliance with your request, I have the satisfaction of stating in reply: That in my capacity as Colonel of Artillery, and Director of the National Statistics, at that time, it fell to my lot to be selected to direct and superintend the lithographic printing of the stamp, and for that purpose the necessary commission and instructions were transmitted to me by H. E. the Minister of State for the Treasury Department, in the capital of Paraná, on the 18th December, 1857, which charge, ending on the 5th February, 1858, according to the books of the Accountant-General, produced the following result:—

975,912 stamps, colour red	at $\frac{1}{100}$	= \$48 795.60
279,600 „ „ green	at $\frac{1}{100}$	= 27,960 —
139,800 „ „ blue	at $\frac{1}{100}$	= 20,970 —

1,395,312 stamps. Value \$97,725.60

“This quantity of stamps was immediately put in circulation by means of the Administrators of the Revenues and Posts of the provinces of the interior, and suitable instructions were circulated dealing with all circumstances that might arise. In regard to the differences that are noted in the stamps numbered 4, 5, and 6, as compared with those numbered 1, 2, and 3, I can give you no information as to their cause; the only thing that I can affirm is that the total of 1,395,312 stamps in the three colours, which are referred to above, were all lithographed in the same design, without the difference that may be seen in those numbered 1, 2, and 3.

“With this statement I trust that I have satisfied your desires, and I avail myself of this opportunity to subscribe myself your, etc. etc.,

“(Signed) JERÓNIMO ESPEJO.”

[We think it desirable to add here the following documents, translations of which are given in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1867, because they show not only the numbers of stamps printed in 1857 and 1858, but also the numbers of those stamps that were on hand in 1860. The latter we do not find quoted in Dr. Marco del Pont's papers, and an examination of them is of some interest.

“To the Registrar of the National Registry of the General Accountant's office, Don Juan Antonio Supere.

“I beg of you, as a special favour, to have the goodness to refer to the books of the years 1857, '58, and '59 of the government of the Confederation in Paraná, which are found in the registry under your charge, and to inform me, in continuation hereof, of what may appear therein relative to the postal stamps of 5, 10, and 15 centavos, silver, which were printed in 1857-'58 by order of that government, and were put in circulation.

“Which attention is hoped to be merited by your very obedient and assured servant, etc. etc.,

“(Signed) A. MZ. ALVAREZ DE ARENALIS.”

“Dear Sir.—In reply I have the satisfaction to inform you, that although I am not authorised to furnish data referring to the operations of the late government of the Confederation, I make an exception, taking into consideration the object proposed, as expressed by you to Colonel Espejo.

“Referring to the books of accounts of postal stamps, kept by the general accountant's office, of the years 1857, '58, '59, and part of 1860, I find what I have copied in continuation. From 21st December, 1857, to 5th of February, 1858, it is shown that the accountant-general's office received from the office of the finance minister, in various parcels, to be put in circulation throughout the whole of the Confederation, the following:—

“653 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 15 cents., being 139,800.

“1,306 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 10 cents., being 279,600.

“4,571 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 5 cents., being 975,912.

“December 31, 1858 This account was balanced, and the following stock was passed to the year 1859:—

“364 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 15 cents., being 77,376.

“995 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 10 cents., being 212,424.

“3,741 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 5 cents., being 796,632.

“On the 22nd of February, 1860, all the accounts of that nature appear to have been closed in the accountant-general's office, and the stamps then existing, being as follows, were transmitted to the office of the general director of posts:—

“342 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 15 cents., being 73,872.

“881 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 10 cents., being 187,800.

“3,124 sheets of 192 and 216 stamps of 5 cents., being 663,670.

“The above is all that he stated to you in reply to your petition by your assured and obedient servant,

“The registrar of the accountant-general's office,

“(Signed) JUAN ANTO. SUPERE.”

We reproduce the last set of figures at the risk of reopening the whole controversy which raged five or six and thirty years ago, when the large-figure 10 c. and 15 c. stamps were first brought to the notice of Philatelists. It must be noted, however—a fact which was lost sight of by some of the disputants of that date—that these figures do not represent the final remainders of the stamps, but those which were on hand in the Accountant-General's Office in February 1860, and which were then handed over to the Post Office Department. Thus in the case of the 5 c. stamps, 342 sheets of 216 make exactly 73,872 stamps, so that according to the Accountant-General's books there were no sheets of 192 of that value left in his office, and we must suppose that all the 15 c. with large figures had already been sent to the Post Office, though not brought into use. On the other hand, the figures of the 10 c. work out satisfactorily, 187,800 stamps in 881 sheets giving us 777 sheets of 216 and 104 sheets of 192, the latter being the exact number of sheets of 192 (said to be with large figures) that were printed. In the case of the 5 c. the figures will not work out to an exact number of sheets, and they are probably not quite accurate; but if we take the number of stamps as 663,360 (instead of 663,370), we get a curious result, as the 3,124 sheets would be 2,648 of 216 and 476 of 192, the entire number of sheets of 192 that were printed, thus indicating that none of the large-figure 5 c. had been issued up to that date; and this is also the opinion of Dr. Marco del Pont, as we shall see later.—ED. M. J.]

In spite of what Colonel Espejo says in the latter part of his reply, it appears to us merely to show that his memory was not quite accurate, and that he did not fully recollect what had been done, at his suggestion, nine or ten years previously. This was due no doubt to the fact that he saw no importance in the modification of the design of the stamps, a variation of great interest to collectors, but a mere minor detail to one who was not a collector, and for that reason it made no impression upon his mind.

The facts speak for themselves, showing that Colonel Espejo's memory was at fault. It is from his own letters and tables that we have learned that the stamps printed under the first contract were in pages of ninety-six, whereas almost the whole of those printed under the second contract were in sheets of 216. In the hands of considerable numbers of collectors pages and sheets of both may be met with, but no one has ever seen stamps with the large figures in sheets of 216, or stamps with the small figures in pages of ninety-six. It may be said that the fact that things have not been seen does not prove that such things have not existed; but that is no argument in this case, since even if we admit hypothetically that it may have occurred to the lithographer to make a second transfer of ninety-six stamps with the small figures, that would not destroy the actual fact, which is beyond dispute, that all the sheets of that type which are known contain 216 stamps, whilst all that are in pages of ninety-six have the large figures.

If what we have stated was not the case, founding our statements upon documents and facts, where did the stamps with large figures, printed in pages of ninety-six, come from? Is it possible to admit that they were the result of a fraud, as was suggested by Señor Posadas, in ignorance of the facts? In any case, anyone who attempted to defraud the Revenue would have imitated the stamps in such a way that the forgeries might easily be mistaken for the genuine, whereas these, especially the 5 c., the only value that was used, differ most distinctly from those with the small figures. The point in which, undoubtedly, they closely resemble one another is the paper and the size of the latter, which would certainly be a curious coincidence; more than a coincidence, it would be perfectly incomprehensible that the forger should have taken care to obtain paper of the same quality and should have had it cut to the same size, and should have omitted, on the other hand, no less important a thing than to accurately copy the stamps.

It would be equally difficult to explain the fact that the 10 and 15 centavos stamps, which might more easily be mistaken for those with the small figures, had never been put in circulation; and, finally, it would be more than an ordinary accident that the forger should have printed his imitations in pages of ninety-six stamps in the very form that had been adopted for the first printing of the genuine!

What explanation, moreover, could be given of the circumstance that the stamps with large figures and those with small had been found mixed together in a Government warehouse, and undoubtedly forming part of the remainders returned by the Administration of Paraná itself?

We think that if, in requesting information, Señor Alvarez de Arenales had forwarded entire sheets in his letter, in place of a single stamp of each kind, he would have received a different reply from Colonel Espejo, and we should not have been obliged to enter into all these details.

We consider, therefore, that this point is finally settled; we have dwelt upon it perhaps at even too great length, but we thought that it required to be fully elucidated. *(To be continued.)*

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

AN International Postage Stamp Exhibition, with a special department for the stamps issued formerly in Alsace-Lorraine, will be held at Mülhausen, in Alsace, next Easter. The exhibition will be open for five days. Entries can be made up to December 31st, 1902. All details will be supplied gladly by Herr A. Steffner, Spinnereistrasse 2, Mülhausen in Elsass, Germany. The jury contains such well-known names as those of M. le Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Herr Carl Willadt, Hugo Kröttsch, and M. P. Mahé.

* * *
DURING the first week of September there came to light in Lodz, the "Manchester of Poland," an extensive forgery of postage stamps. A woman presented a letter for registration franked by stamps which seemed to the post office official to be very suspicious. A close examination showed that they were forged, and on being asked how she had come by them, the woman said she had bought them in the shop of a certain Motel Ditmann in the Vidzevska Street. Of course, Ditmann's shop was searched at once, and the police found an immense stock of forged stamps of all values. About the same time two Hebrews of Odessa circulated forged post office orders on Moscow, and succeeded in obtaining large sums of money. It is believed that all the culprits referred to are members of the band which put into circulation quite recently false bank-notes of various values. The unfortunate part of the business is that the Russian authorities discover these constant attempts to swindle the State and the public only when the swindlers have made no little profit out of their misdirected energies.

* * *
THE stamp-booklet idea is spreading; New Zealand has, we believe, adopted it already, and the following cutting from the *Egyptian Gazette* shows that the land of the Pharaohs is keeping up to date:—

"USEFUL POSTAL INNOVATION.—The Egyptian Post Office intends to introduce, on the 1st of January, a convenient system of selling stamps in little books. Stamps may, after that date, be purchased in collections of twenty-four at a time. The stamps will not adhere to one another, as wax paper will be interleaved, thus effectually preventing this. The extra cost of buying stamps in this manner will only be one millième the packet, and it should prove a very popular innovation, as it affords special facilities for carrying postage stamps in the pocket."

GEBRÜDER SENF'S attention is drawn by a French client to the fact that there are five French possessions which do not possess their own stamps. They are—the Kerguelen Islands, in the Southern Indian Ocean; Sheik Said, at the entrance to the Red Sea and on the Arabian coast; the Clipperton Islands, in the Pacific, off Central America; Adélie Land and Louis Philippe Land, in the Antarctic Ocean; and, lastly, the islands St. Paul and New Amsterdam, in the Southern Indian Ocean.

SAYS the *Globe*: "The problems with which the Post Office officials have to grapple are occasionally of the sort which Mr. Sowerby would have described as 'staggerers,' and the way in which they deduce a correct address from insufficient data is a thing to be marvelled at. A letter reached Jarrow Steel Works the other day in spite of the fact that it was addressed to 'Jerry Still Works, England.' A few years ago there was an even harder case. A gentleman in Bombay, wishing to write to the Royal Albert Dock, addressed his letter, 'R. A. Docks, Esq.' And yet it reached its destination."

ADDRESSES like those quoted, by the *Globe* are by no means confined to England. In one of the recent reports drawn up for the Canadian postal authorities there are many instances of addresses which required an extensive and peculiar knowledge of the immediate neighbourhood on the part of the postmen of such places as Dawson City, Klondike. Thus "The cabin with the screen door," "The tent with two stove-pipes," "The cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are," and "The slat house facing the river." Everybody must have heard of the letter addressed—

"March 25th, 1902, to the Hon. Secy of State, London, S.W."

This was deciphered as being meant for "Lady Day," and that lady duly received the letter, which turned out to have been written and addressed by a friend suffering at the time from enlarged funny bone. A philatelic friend, ordinarily of promiscuous veracity, assures me he once was privileged to behold an envelope addressed, "Mr. Slimmins, Brumlibibo." Next, please

THE journal *Armée et Marine* has published a map which shows the position of a new Spanish Colony in the African continent. "This territory, of about 25,000 sq. kilometres in extent, is situated to the south of the island of Fernando Pó, which belongs to Spain, and it will form with it the Colony of Biaffra or Spanish Guinea."

"We are always hearing of rural postmen who have walked so many times to the moon and back, etc., but justice has not been done to their shoe-leather." The effort has been put right at last. It is announced that a Russian post-boy, Peter Derengoffski, celebrated on August 15th his "silver wedding" as a letter-carrier. He has calculated that the cost of his boot-leather used during these twenty-five years amounts to 1,000 roubles, or £100.

It is said that the Pope is the sovereign who receives the greatest number of letters daily. He receives about 22,000; King Edward VIII.'s daily post is 4,500; the Tsar's, 700; the German Emperor's, 600; the King of Italy's, 500; and the Queen of Holland's only 150. The Dutch were ever a careful race.

THREE officials of the German Imperial Post Office are undertaking a journey to the United States in order to study American post office methods. Special attention will be paid to various new systems of telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, obliterating machines, and pneumatic post installations. Among the latter a new system of pneumatic post will receive particular attention, as it is worked by electric energy instead of by air pressure.

THE following episode "surprises by himself," for it opens up a vista of unlimited length to those people whose delight in doing things otherwise than as is ordained by the law or by the postal authorities. The German Press is responsible for the alleged incident. It was evening. A typical German family, consisting of about four generations, was gathered round the homely beer-mugs during the recent carnival time in Cologne. Suddenly the breeze stirred in the trees. One of the party seized upon the idea, and suggested that picture post cards should be sent to their uncles, cousins, and aunts, etc. So many cards were addressed that the family party had not enough 5 pfennig stamps to go round. One card, destined for Charlottenburg, near Berlin, was in danger of being left behind, when the funny man of the assembly suggested that a piece of English court-plaster should be used. No sooner said than done, even at the risk of the addressee having to pay a fine of 10 pfennig on receiving the card. A piece of court-plaster, cut to the size of the lacking 5 pfennig stamp, was stuck on the card, and, openly enough, there was written below this masquerading stamp, "One halfpenny worth of English court-plaster in the absence of a stamp." Thus branded, the card was posted, and the "stamp" was duly obliterated, "according to the law," between six and seven next morning, and it reached its destination near Berlin on the same evening. So far nothing at all has been heard of any claim made by the postal authorities for excess postage. Probably, as the offence was so dire, the adequate pains and penalties cannot be put into working order all at once. Meanwhile the fraudulent maker of the extemporised stamp has asked the addressee to return it to him, as he regards it as a great rarity. In fact, he is negotiating for the purchase of an estate on the Rhine with the money obtained by selling this remarkable and unabashed philatelic rarity.

THE General Post office authorities have paid 6d. reward to a labouring man who, at the risk of his life, stopped a runaway two-horse post-van near Reading.

The extract given above is taken from the *Evening News* of October 21st, in this present year of grace. We know the estimated value of time according to the General Post Office, but we are glad to receive this striking illustration of the value that St.

Martin's-le-Grand sets upon the life of a labourer, or at least upon the value of a "two-horse post-van." It would be equally interesting to learn the nobly-rewarded labourer's idea of the value to be set upon the lives of the official or officials responsible for offering a brave man a most gratuitous insult.

* * *

BUT we have not got all the cranks. Even beyond the Tweed the workings of some minds are very hard to explain on sane grounds, especially when a man is held to be of less account than an inanimate, two-wheeled vehicle. The postman serving the round between Stirling and Blairdrummond, a distance of six miles, uses a bicycle on week-days. But it dawned upon the moth-eaten minds of the "unco' guid" who are privileged to control the postman's goings-out and comings-in, that there was a "terrible desecration of the Sawbath" going on in their midst. It was impossible that both the man and his bicycle should be allowed to work on Sundays; one or other of them must rest. Now the bicycle is clearly of no use of itself to deliver letters, and of course the local big-wigs must have their letters even on the "Sawbath"; so, and this is no fairy tale, the postman was told he must tramp his round on Sundays and leave his bicycle at home on that day. But such excuse as there may be for such a remarkable decision is supplied by the following item, which appeared recently in "By the Way," in the *Globe* :—

"After reading the decision of certain Scottish authorities with regard to making the 'Sawbath' a day of rest for the postman's bicycle, a sense of justice to the Scot moves 'T. F. F.' to exculpate them in the following quatrain :—

" ' Those Scottish powers were surely right ;
By best intentions they were fired.
The man can rest his legs at night :
The bicycle is always tired. "

* * *

WE cut the following from *Mekeel's Weekly*. A Donkey Rampant seems an unlikely thing anyhow, but a War Department Mule is quite another animal; we have heard of such things even in War Departments nearer home :—

"The following question and answer appeared in an English stamp paper: 'Is the enclosed postmark an accident or the regular cancellation? It looks very much like a donkey.' Answer: 'The cancellation on the United States stamps certainly looks like a donkey rampant, and it is no doubt intended for such, in which case it is probably a private speculation on the part of someone in the post office. It is rather remarkable that it should be permitted.' Thus the famous Port Townsend (Wash.) 'flying mule' is again the victim of that notoriety from which it so fearfully shrinks. The 'flying-mule' cancellation first made its triumphant entry into the affections of the philatelic public about twenty years ago, when the War Department stamps sent on matter from the Port Townsend office appeared with the 'flying-mule' cancellation. Latterly the marking has been used only on special matter. Our contemporary across the pond should know that the American mule has its proud place in our national history, and it is always fitting to hold him up for admiration. It was not a speculative tendency that is to be credited with the 'donkey rampant' cancellation; it was a desire to pay in a nicely sentimental way deserved tribute to the American mule."

THE light is dawning upon Portugal. Cheaper postage rates between the mother country and the colonies in either direction have been introduced; thus the fee for an ordinary letter is now 25 reis instead of 50 reis. This reduction applies also to the postal service between the colonies themselves.

* * *

SOME statistics concerning post cards may be interesting to certain collectors. It appears that the number of post cards received yearly by each inhabitant of the following countries is: United States, 77; England, 71; Belgium, 51; Switzerland, 46; Holland, 43; France, 42; Germany, 30; Austria, 21; Italy, 14; and Russia, 2. To a certain extent these figures may be taken to represent the proportionate degree of civilisation attained by the various countries.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Gazeta* of St. Petersburg, the Russian postal authorities have had printed the following quantities of postage stamps for 1903 :—

1	kopec, 46,000,000.
2	" 52,000,000.
3	" 39,000,000.
4	" 7,500,000.
5	" 17,500,000.
7	" 196,000,000.
10	" 18,000,000.
14	" 13,000,000.
20	" 4,500,000.
35	" 500,000.

* * *

ALL sorts of extraordinary discoveries are said to have been made by close study of King Edward's portrait on our current stamps. It has been stated that on the Penny His Majesty has a Lady in his eye; another enthusiast has found a Crow in the King's moustache; and it is believed that microscopic research has revealed the presence of crow's-feet on some portion of the royal countenance. It is hardly reverent to treat the representation of the King's Head as a kind of puzzle picture, and some of the suggestions are almost treasonable.

* * *

CAN our readers give us any information on the subject of the envelope described in the following extract from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*? Our publishers met with an unused copy a few years ago, but did not regard it as of any consequence, and we can hardly suppose that the impression on the flap possessed any franking power.

"A correspondent has shown us a cover that to our eyes is novel and seemingly of great philatelic interest; at all events, it possesses an evident postal and historical cast. The item is a cover on the flap of which is an embossed impression which, when the envelope is sealed, falls in the middle of the reverse side. The impression is in brown and is of oval design after the fashion of an envelope stamp. In the centre is a bust, evidently of Rowland Hill, for in the network, between two enclosing circles, is the inscription in raised white letters, 'Rowland Hill' above and 'Free' below. The printed impression is 14 x 17 millimetres, and the envelope, which is of a slightly bluish tint, is 3½ x 4½ inches. The envelope to appearances bore no other stamp, and if such was the case, the embossed impression on the back was vested with franking power, the inference being that

Rowland Hill received the complimentary privilege of free franking in recognition of his great work of postal reform. The letter is addressed to Ashford, Ireland, and while the postmark on the face is undecipherable, on the reverse, the side having the brown impression, are three different postmarks, one bearing the date of October 6, 1848. Behind the stamp on the flap is a dab of gum of indigo colour, for use in sealing the envelope. To our English friends the curiosity may be an old acquaintance, although we should judge that it could not be a very familiar one. It is not recollected that mention of this seeming frank has been seen, although it is highly improbable that it is a matter of clear record with British specialists, to whom the historical and postal suggestions of such a cover would appeal with much sentimental force. The postal regulations of the early days were stringent, and it is the 'Free' inscription on the impression referred to that seems to dispose of the theory of private manufacture without the consent of the Government or that it could have been in the nature of a tribute to Rowland Hill for public use. We should be pleased to have one of our English authorities lead us out of the darkness in this case."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society, London.

THE Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society took place on Friday, December 12th, at the Café Monico, Regent Circus, London. Mr. M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President, in the absence of the Earl of Crawford, occupied the chair.

Among those present were the following members and their friends: Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, J. H. Abbott, E. J. Nankivell, W. Schwabacher, R. Meyer, L. L. R. Hausburg, F. H. Napier, Gordon Smith, H. R. Oldfield, H. W. E. Story, J. Craig, R. Ehrenbach, C. E. McNaughtan, F. W. Fulcher, C. J. Tyers, W. H. Peckitt, Airlie Dry, P. L. Pemberton, Neville Biggs, A. W. Chambers, T. Wickham Jones, T. W. Hall, R. Yardley, F. Ransom, G. C. Alston, W. T. Wilson.

Upon the conclusion of dinner the Chairman rose to propose the usual loyal toasts of "The King," "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," which were duly honoured, the last toast being specially acceptable from the fact that the President of the Society is the Prince of Wales. The next toast proposed by the Chairman was "The Philatelic Society," in doing which he gave a somewhat depressing account of the present state of the Society, and expatiated at some length on its shortcomings. Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the Hon. Assistant Secretary, responded and deplored the absence through illness of Mr. J. A. Tilleard, who would, he felt sure, have been better qualified to give a good account of the Society than he (the speaker) could. The health of the visitors was proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell and was amusingly responded to by Mr. J. Craig. Mr. W. T. Wilson having proposed the health of the Chairman, to which Mr. Castle responded, the proceedings were brought to a close. During the evening songs were contributed by Messrs. Biggs and Chambers, and other entertainment by Miss Riversdale and Mr. Rowland Henry.

Berts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on November 11th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

The following were elected as ordinary members of the Society: Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, J. P., T. O. Callender, William Burrell, C. J. Daun, Lieut. Talbot Ponsoby, R.N., Prince de Nissole, and J. P. Taylor.

Mr. George Gaffe tendered his resignation, and in recognition of his past services was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach gave a display of his splendid collection of the earlier issues of Portugal, accompanied with full and explanatory notes.

Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-98.)

Directors—

E. J. COOPER, Esq. W. HADLOW, Esq.
F. H. OLIVER, Esq. H. W. PLUMBRIDGE, Esq.
A. B. KAY, Esq. J. H. TELFER, Esq.

Solicitor—W. CORBETT GOULDING, Esq., 49, Finsbury Pavement.

Registered Office—63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

IN presenting the Second Annual Report and Accounts of the above Association the Directors again feel regret that their efforts have not met with the substantial support which is necessary to enable them to make the Association a success.

They feel that perhaps with a fresh Board of Directors, who can give plenty of time in canvassing for new members, the Association may become a success, and of use to the trade in general.

The unfortunate resignation of the late energetic Secretary has left the Directors without this necessary aid, and it will be for the new Board to at once look about for a successor.

They beg to submit the accounts of the Association to September, 1902.

In accordance with the articles of association all the Directors retire, and some do not desire to continue their office, although willing to give all support possible to the new Board. W. HADLOW, *Chairman*.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO SEPTEMBER, 1902.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	7	2	2	Solicitor's Costs, float-			
37 Subscriptions at 2s/-	38	17	0	ing, etc.	25	0	0
Loans by Directors	21	0	0	*Solicitor's Account	1	14	8
Amounts collected for				*Secretary's Account	4	13	5
Members	11	10	0	Amount repaid Mem-			
Commissions, various	4	15	7	bers for money col-			
				lected	10	7	2
				Wilcox, Smith, & Co.	1	4	2
				Repaid to Directors on			
				Account of Loans	10	9	10
				Secretary's Salary and			
				Commission	12	16	11
				Printing, Postages, &			
				Sundry Expenses	10	17	8
				Balance in Bank	6	0	11
	£83	4	9		£83	4	9

* These two items were in connection with the Armstrong prosecution.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Solicitor's and Counsel's Fees, re Armstrong	3	8	0
Balance due to Directors	10	10	2
	£13	18	2

Answers to Correspondents.

F. E. W.—1, 2, and 4. You had better send these to our publishers for examination and opinion. 3. Are you quite sure that you are right? 5. British Guiana, No. 106, is not described as having a figure "1" surcharged upon it. Your No. 117 possibly has the surcharge printed low. 6. It is quite likely that there is a watermark of some kind in the paper used for the current Austrian stamps. 7. Yes, it is the same old illustration, and quite good enough for the purpose.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

	1902. Unpaid.	s.	d.
1d., green	.	0	2

COLOMBIA.

	1902. Oblong stamps.	s.	d.
2 c., green	.	0	1
10 c., red	.	0	1
20 c., violet	.	0	2
10 c., brown, registered	.	0	1

DUTCH INDIES.

	1902. Similar to Type 11 of Holland.	s.	d.
½ c., mauve	.	0	1

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Alexandria.

	1899. Surcharged inverted.	s.	d.
25 c., black on rose (No. B18)	reduced to	25	0

Canton.

	1901. Indo China stamps surcharged.
Nos. A60 to A65	are sold out.

Hoi-hao.

	1902. Indo China stamps surcharged.
Nos. A106 to A114	are sold out.

Morocco.

	1899. Surcharged on wrong value.	s.	d.
10 c. on 25 c., black on rose (No. E14)	.	35	0

HAYTI.

	May, 1902. Issue of 1898 surcharged with Type 10.	s.	d.
1 c., blue; 2 c., orange; 5 c., purple-brown. Set of 3		0	8

NATAL.

	1902. King's Head.	s.	d.
½d., green	.	0	1
1d., carmine	.	0	2
1½d., black and green	.	0	2
3d., grey and lilac	.	0	4
5d., orange and black	.	0	7
6d., marone and green	.	0	8
1s., blue and carmine	.	1	3
2s., lilac and green	.	2	6
2s. 6d., claret	.	3	0
5s., carmine and blue	.	6	0
10s., brown and carmine	.	12	0

PARAGUAY.

	1902. Provisional.	s.	d.
5 c. on 8 c., brown (litho.)	.	0	1

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Angola.

	1902. Surcharged on 1886 issue.	s.	d.
65 reis on 40 reis, brown	.	0	6
65 " 300 " orange	.	0	6
115 " 10 " green	.	0	9
115 " 200 " lilac	.	0	9
130 " 100 " brown	.	0	10

Angola—continued.

	1902. Surcharged on 1893 issue.	s.	d.
65 reis on 5 reis, yellow	.	0	6
65 " 10 " lilac	.	0	6
65 " 20 " mauve	.	0	6
65 " 25 " green	.	0	6
115 " 80 " green	.	0	9
115 " 100 " brown	.	0	9
115 " 150 " rose	.	0	9
130 " 15 " chocolate	.	0	10
130 " 75 " rose	.	0	10
130 " 300 " blue on buff	.	0	10
400 " 2½ " brown	.	2	6
400 " 50 " blue	.	2	6
400 " 200 " blue on blue	.	2	6

Macao.

	1902. Surcharged on 1888 issue.	s.	d.
6 avos on 5 reis, black (p. 12½)	.	0	6
6 " 10 " green "	.	0	6

1902. Surcharged "Provisorio" on 1898 issue.

2 avos, green	.	0	4
4 " blue-green	.	0	5
8 " blue	.	0	6
10 " indigo	.	0	8
12 " lilac-rose	.	0	9

Portuguese India.

	1902. Surcharged on 1886 issue.	s.	d.
1 real on 2 tangas, blue, used	.	0	4

RUSSIA.

	1902. Current issue. Paper laid vertically.	s.	d.
2 kop., green	.	0	6
5 " lilac	.	0	9
7 " blue	.	0	9
10 " blue	.	1	0
14 " blue and carmine	.	1	6
20 " blue and carmine	.	2	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

	1902. Long stamps inscribed "Postage."	s.	d.
8d., ultramarine	.	0	10

SURINAM.

	1902. Similar to Type 11 of Holland.	s.	d.
½ c., mauve (oblong)	.	0	1

UNITED STATES.

	1902. New value and type.	s.	d.
13 c., purple-black (Harrison)	.	0	9

VENEZUELA.

	1902. Provisionals. Type-set.	s.	d.
5 c., purple on orange; 25 c., purple on green; 50 c., green on yellow; 1 b., blue on pink. Set of 4		10	0
10 c., black on orange, tête-bêche pair	.	5	0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

	1902. Wmk. V and Crown. Die enlarged.	s.	d.
1d., carmine	.	0	2

A FEW RARE STAMPS



IN STOCK.

The following is a list of a few Rare Stamps we have for sale.
Approval to clients, or after usual references.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cat. No.	Description	£	s.	d.
5.	1840. 2d., blue, horizontal pair, mint	18	0	0
23.	1854-57. 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14, mint	18	0	0
62.	1855. 4d., deep carmine, Small Garter, no gum	35	0	0
63.	,, 4d., carmine ,, mint	24	0	0
64.	,, 4d., deep carmine, Medium Garter on blue, mint	36	0	0
66.	,, 4d., rose-carmine ,, on white, unused, no gum	15	0	0
128.	1867-82. 10s., grey-green, Cross, unused, no gum, very fine	20	0	0
129.	,, £1, brown-lilac ,, ,, ,, ,, mint	35	0	0
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, mint	40	0	0
130.	,, 5s., rose, on very blue paper, Anchor, mint	16	0	0
134.	,, ,, ,, on white paper ,, ,, ,, ,, mint	14	0	0

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

55A.	1898. 1d., red and blue, centre inverted, unused, no gum	75	0	0
------	--	----	---	---

(Of this stamp only one row on the top of a sheet was found with the centre inverted.)

CANADA.

63.	1868. 1 c., red-brown, on laid paper, unused, no gum	15	0	0
64.	,, 3 c., red ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	11	0	0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

16.	1861. 1d., brick-red, unused, no gum	17	10	0
,,	,, 1d., bright red, fine used pair	18	0	0
21.	,, 1d., blue, error, used, fine margins	65	0	0
,,	,, 1d., ,, on original envelope	80	0	0

GRENADA.

15.	1871. 1s., deep mauve, error "SHLLING," used, very fine	14	0	0
29.	1883. Large diagonal "POSTAGE" on 1d., orange, unsevered pair, used	12	0	0
30.	,, Small ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, mint	8	0	0

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

A few RARE STAMPS in Stock—continued.**INDIA.**

<i>Cat. No.</i>		£	s.	d.
518.	1866. 8 a., long Service stamps, very fine, lightly cancelled, <i>horizontal pair</i> .	30	0	0

NATAL.

6.	1857. 9d., blue	20	0	0
„	„ „ larger margins	25	0	0
7.	„ 1s., buff	£12 to	20	0
12.	1862. 3d., blue, horizontal pair, imperf. between, unused	10	0	0
57.	1870. 1s., green, curved <i>red</i> surcharge, fine, used	30	0	0
58.	„ „ „ black „ <i>double</i> , used	25	0	0

NEVIS.

7.	1861. 4d., rose, reconstructed plate of twelve types, unused	42	0	0
9.	„ 6d., grey „ „ „ „	35	0	0
13.	1867. 4d., orange, uncut sheet, with margins, mint	150	0	0
20.	1878. 1d., red „ no margins, mint (<i>No. 1 is the retouched variety.</i>)	18	0	0
22.	„ 4d., orange, uncut sheet, with margins, mint	105	0	0
24.	„ 6d., grey, reconstructed plate of twelve types, mint	90	0	0
26.	„ 1s., pale green, uncut sheet, with margins	16	0	0
27.	„ 1s., deep green „ „	18	0	0

NEW BRUNSWICK.

3.	1851. 1s., violet, very fine, used on letter with a fine 3d.	16	0	0
8.	1860. 5 cents, brown, Connell, unused	32	0	0

NEWFOUNDLAND.

2.	1857. 2d., scarlet-vermilion, slight tear and no margins, but very rare unused	20	0	0
4.	„ 4d. „ extra large margins all round, used	9	0	0
9.	„ 1s. „ brilliant colour, no margin, unused	45	0	0
12.	1860. 4d., orange-vermilion, good margin, unused	17	10	0
„	„ „ „ extra margins and brilliant colour	22	10	0
14.	„ 6d. „ „ unused	25	0	0
„	„ „ „ good margins and wonderful colour, used	9	0	0
15.	„ 1s. „ „ lightly cancelled	21	0	0

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.)

10 per Cent. for purchases over £50 at one time.

Collectors visiting London are cordially invited to inspect our stock and premises.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,**391, STRAND (OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL), LONDON, and at 167, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1903.

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 what 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.	No. of Set.		No. in Set.	s. d.
JAPAN.				MEXICO—continued.			
3.068†	1871-72, 48, 100 mon, 1, 2, and 5 sen	5	7 8	3.151†	1858, imperf. and perf, including "anotado"	8	10 0
3.069†	1872, 1/2, 1, 2, 10, and 20 sen	6	42 6	3.152*	" 6, 12, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	9 0
3.070*	" 1, 2, 2, and 4 sen	5	5 0	3.153*	" perf., 12, 25, 50, and 100 c.	4	10 0
3.071*	1874, 6 sen, plate numbers	5	65 0	3.154†	1872, including imperf. and perf.	6	5 0
3.072†	" 1/2, 1, 6, 6, and 10 sen	5	17 6	3.155*	" "	4	2 0
3.073*	" 1 sen, complete set plate numbers	12	10 0	3.156†	1874-83, 4, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	8	2 6
3.074*	" 1/2 and 2 sen, plate numbers	13	5 0	3.157*	" including 50 and 100 c.	8	2 6
3.075†	1875, 12, 15, and 45 sen	3	22 6	3.158†	1879-83, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 85, and 100 c.	8	7 0
3.076†	" including 4 and 10 sen	8	22 6	3.159*	" "	8	5 0
3.077†	" 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 6 sen, various plates	15	7 6	3.160†	" thin paper, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 85, and 100 c.	7	10 0
3.078†	1876-77, 5, 5 rin, 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 20 sen	11	12 6	3.161†	1882-83, 2, 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 c.	6	1 6
3.079†	" various perf., including up to 1 yen	25	3 6	3.162†	1884, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 c.	6	1 6
3.080†	1879, 1, 2, 4, 10, 15, and 25 sen	6	4 0	3.163†	" 10, 12, 20, and 50 c., 1 and 2 pesos	6	4 6
3.081†	1888, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 15 sen	7	6 0	3.164*	" 1, 3, 6, 10, and 20 c.	5	0 8
3.082†	1893-99, 5 rin, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 25, 50, and 25 sen	10	6 0	3.165†	1875, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12 c.	8	9 0
3.083*	" including 50 sen and 1 yen	12	1 9	3.166*	1885, 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, and 25 c.	7	12 0
3.084†	1899, 5 rin, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10 sen	10	1 3	3.167*	" 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 c.	5	1 3
3.085†	" 15, 20, 25, and 50 sen	4	3 3	3.168†	1887, 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, and 25 c.	6	5 0
3.086*	" including 40, 25, 50 sen, and 1 yen	14	2 0	3.169*	" 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	2 0
3.087†	Commemoration stamps	4	1 3	3.170†	1890, 2, 3, 6, 20, and 25 c.	5	3 6
3.088*	" "	4	0 6	3.171*	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	7	1 0
3.089†	P.O. China, 5 rin, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, and 8 sen	9	1 0	3.172†	1892-95, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, and 25 c.	12	6 0
3.090†	" 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 sen	5	3 6	3.173†	1892-95, including 25 c.	11	2 0
3.091*	" 5 rin to 10 sen	8	1 3	3.174†	1895, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 50 c.	12	7 0
3.092†	P.O. Corea, 5 rin, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, and 20 sen	11	4 0	3.175*	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 20 c.	9	2 0
3.093*	" 5 rin, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20 sen	6	2 0	3.176†	1896-97, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 c.	6	2 3
LIBERIA.				MONACO.			
3.096†	1880, 1, 2, 6, 12, and 24 c.	5	3 3	3.177*	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, and 5 c.	6	0 6
3.097†	1881-88, 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, and 8 c.	6	3 0	3.178†	1897, 1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 20, 50 c., and 1 peso	8	10 0
3.098†	1890-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, and 32 c.	10	4 6	3.179†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 20, and 50 c.	9	9 0
3.099†	1892, imperf., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, and 32 c.	9	5 0	3.180†	1899, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	1 9
3.100†	" perf., 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	2 0	3.181†	" 50 c. and 1 peso	3	19 0
3.101†	" 16, 24, 32 c., and 1 dollar	4	8 6	3.182*	1897-99, including scarce issues	14	2 0
3.102†	1883, 5 c., imperf.; 5 c., rouk.; and 5 on 6 c.	3	1 0	3.183†	Official, 1884-93, four colours	4	1 0
3.103†	1897, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 c.	5	1 10	3.184*	" "	5	1 0
3.104†	" 20, 25, 30, and 50 c.	4	6 3	3.185†	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4 c.	4	1 3
3.105†	1897-1900, 1, 2, 3, and 5 c.	4	0 9	3.186†	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 50 c.	10	10 0
3.106†	Registration, 1894, 10 c. (four districts)	4	2 3	3.187†	Porte-de-Mar, 1875, on yellow, 10, 25, 35, 50, 60, and 85 c.	6	4 0
3.107†	" errors, one "10" omitted	4	6 0	3.188†	1875, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50, and 100 c.	8	2 0
3.108†	" imperf. (normal)	4	9 0	3.189†	1879, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	1 0
3.109†	Postage Due, 1892, 3 and 6 c., perf.; 3 c., imperf.	3	7 6	MONTENEGRO.			
3.110†	" 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 40 c.	7	5 0	3.195†	1874-90, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 15 nov.	8	6 0
3.111†	Official, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 c.	5	1 3	3.196†	1893, Jubilee, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 15 nov.	6	2 6
3.112†	" 8, 12, 16, 24, 12 c., and 1 dollar	6	9 6	3.197†	1893-94 (perf. 10), 1, 2, 3, and 30 nov.	4	1 3
3.113†	" 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, and 32 c.	7	3 6	3.198†	" (" 12), 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 25 nov.	10	2 6
3.114†	" 1898, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 c.	9	7 6	3.199*	" 2, 3, 5, 7, and 25 nov.	5	1 9
3.115*	" 1900, 1, 2, 5 c.	9	7 6	3.199†	1898, Commemorative, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 nov	8	2 0
3.116†	" "	3	0 8	3.199†	1902, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 heller	6	1 3
LUXEMBURG.				NICARAGUA.			
3.120*	1852, 10 c., 1 scr.	2	3 3	3.201†	1869-71, 1, 2, 10, and 25 c.	4	2 3
3.121†	1859-60, imperf., 1, 2, and 10 c.	3	8 0	3.203†	1877-80, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	1 9
3.122†	1865, rouk., 1, 2, 4, 10, 12 1/2, and 70 c.	6	9 0	3.204*	1869-80, 1, 5, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	3 0
3.123*	" 1 c. to 30 c.	9	4 3	3.205†	1882, 1 c. to 50 c.	7	1 6
3.124†	1874, 1, 4, 5, 10, and 4 c., imperf.	5	5 0	3.206†	1890, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	1 6
3.125*	" 1 c. to 25 c.	7	2 0	3.207†	1891 "	10	1 6
3.126†	1880, including 30 c.	5	3 6	3.208†	1892 "	10	1 6
3.127*	" 20 and 25 c.	6	3 3	3.209†	1893 "	10	1 6
3.128†	1882, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 20, and 25 c.	7	3 0	3.210†	1894 "	10	1 6
3.129†	" 2, 10, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 fr.	6	3 0	3.211†	1895 "	10	1 6
3.130†	1884, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 50 c.	6	4 0	3.212†	1896, 1 c. to 5 pesos	9	1 6
3.131*	" including 20, 25, and 50 c.	7	2 3	3.213†	1897 "	9	1 6
3.132†	1891-95, 10, 10, 12 1/2, 20, 25, 25, 30, 37 1/2, and 50 c.	9	2 6	3.214†	1898 "	11	1 6
3.133*	" later perf., 25, 30, 37 1/2, 50 c., and 1 fr.	7	2 0	3.215†	1899 "	11	1 6
3.134*	" 1895, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	5	0 4	3.216*	1900 "	13	5 0
3.135†	1882-96, including several issues	5	0 6	3.217†	1901, Provisional	5	1 6
3.136†	Official, 1875-77, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 25 c.	6	8 0	3.218†	" varieties	5	5 0
3.137†	" 1881 (S.P.), 1, 2, 4, 4, 10, 12 1/2 c., and 1 fr.	6	12 8	3.219†	" on unpaid	7	2 0
3.138†	" 1882, perf. 13 1/2 c. to 1 fr.	9	5 6	3.220†	Unpaid, 1895, 1 c. to 50 c.	7	1 6
3.139†	" 1883, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	5	0 9	3.221†	" 1897 "	7	1 6
3.140†	" 1895, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	5	0 9	3.222†	" 1898 "	7	1 6
3.141†	" 1899, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	5	0 9	3.223†	" 1899 "	6	1 6
3.142†	" "	5	0 4	3.224†	Official, 1890, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	1 6
MEXICO.							
3.145*	1856-61, 1/2, 1, 1, 2, and 2 reales	6	3 0				
3.146†	1863, 1, 2, 4 rls., and 1 peso	4	0 6				
3.147*	1864-66, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales	5	16 0				
3.148†	" 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales	4	4 0				
3.149†	1866-67, including Gothic surcharge	4	9 0				
3.150†	" 13, 25, and 50 c.	3	3 0				

STANLEY GIBBONS'

New Stamp Catalogue.

5,000 NEW and ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS.

New Edition.] POCKET SIZE, IN TWO VOLUMES. [1903.]

VOL. I. contains—

**All Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and the
British Colonies.** * * * * *

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

The Countries which have received particular attention are GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and ZANZIBAR, which have been entirely rewritten, while the INDIAN NATIVE STATES have been revised thoroughly, and some of them, such as BUNDI, JAMMU, KASHMIR, and KISHENGARH, have been rewritten.

Advanced Collectors, who are interested in the various perforations effected by Messrs. PERKINS BACON & Co., will find that the lists of GRENADA, QUEENSLAND, ST. HELENA, ST. VINCENT, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have been divided in accordance with the information supplied in the Handbook *Grenada*.

The two Countries of STELLALAND and NEW SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC are placed in Part I., as these territories now form part of the British Dominions in South Africa.

VOL. II. contains—

The Postage Stamps of the rest of the World.

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

In Part II. CHILI and GREECE have been entirely rewritten, and many countries revised and corrected to date.

The important feature of the PRICES has received our most careful attention, and we fully believe that the present Catalogue reflects the current market values as we go to press. We have an enormous stock, from the rarest to the commonest varieties, and we have been enabled to make a vast number of reductions in prices, more especially in the used stamps. The current and more recent issues have also been priced, in this New Catalogue, on a lower basis throughout than has formerly been the case.

The prices are those at which we can actually supply the Stamps at the moment of going to press, and are strictly net in all cases.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. (Opposite the Hotel Cecil).

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

Vol. XIII.

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	129
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	131
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. By L. HANCIU	139
THE 1880 ISSUE OF PORTUGAL. By R. EHRENBACH	142
THE STAMPS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC. By EMIL TAMSEN	143
<i>(Continued from page 118.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	145
THE STAMPS OF TONGA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	147
<i>(Continued from page 113.)</i>	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	149
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	151
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	152

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.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 sei.

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 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	" 1 0	
No. 28	" 1 0	
Nos. 28, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 29	Out of print.	
No. 30	each 1 6	
No. 31	each 1 6	
No. 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	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 12/-; 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.

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.

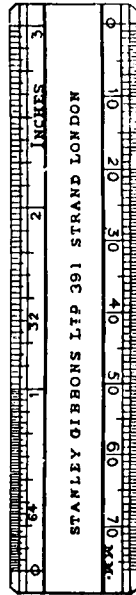
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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.

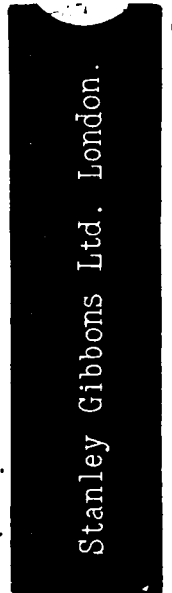
The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

* *
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 FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

JANUARY 31, 1903.

No. 151.

Editorial.

* * *



OUR publishers have submitted to us a large amount of correspondence which they have received upon the subject of the supposed reprints of the early stamps of Moldavia, and although we have probably not got quite to the bottom of the whole story, or heard

The Moldavia Case Again.

all the facts of the case, we believe that we have sufficient evidence to enable us to form an opinion, and that we are in a position to give our readers an account that is approximately accurate.

There seems to be little doubt that some ten or eleven years ago the original dies were in existence, in a more or less damaged condition, and that some impressions were then struck from them, under the authority of Colonel Gorjan, the Director of Posts. All our correspondents agree upon this point. Whether any of those impressions were struck in colour, or upon coloured papers, so as to in any way resemble the originals, is more uncertain. Our own belief is that all the impressions then taken were in *black* on white paper. One correspondent, in whose good faith we have every reason to believe, states distinctly that such was the case, and none of the others, except the person interested in their sale, claims to have seen impressions of any other nature until comparatively recently.

A few months ago, as our readers are aware, a letter signed "Paul Paulescu" was published in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. This letter professed to describe, for the informa-

tion of Philatelists, certain reprints of the early Moldavian stamps the existence of which was quite unknown. We gave a translation of it in our October number, and added some remarks which have been fully justified by all that we have heard since. We have not the slightest doubt that the letter in question was intended as an advertisement of the articles that were then to be put on the market, and we sincerely trust that this advertisement has failed to produce the effect desired. We have not yet ascertained anything as to the identity of Mr. Paulescu. He seems to be unknown to collectors in Bucharest, and it is even asserted that this "Paul" is merely a cloak for a more notorious Philatelist, who may have had good reasons for preferring to appear to corroborate a statement made by another rather than as the author of that statement.

In November we saw some of the supposed reprints which had been offered to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, by a certain Captain Moroïu. We supposed at the time that Mr. Phillips had been inquiring for and had obtained these for his collection of Reprints, but we have since ascertained that they were offered to the firm without any previous inquiry, and that this same person was advertising a similar set in a German paper, as we stated last month. The specimens we saw had been examined by Philatelists far more competent than ourselves to give an opinion upon them, and we therefore expressed none, our own feeling against them being founded, not upon their appearance, but upon their history and the

reputation of the person from whom they came. We stated in our November number that Captain Moroïu had written a letter confirming the information given by Mr. Paul Paulescu, and adding further details. We described him as "a well-known Philatelist of Bucharest," but we did not add, as we might have done, that Captain Moroïu's philatelic reputation is not altogether a spotless one. We had not then received an accumulation of evidence all tending to show that this person was one of the principals in the case, instead of only a witness; but we considered that his appearance in it at all was sufficient to raise further doubts, and it now appears that the principal authority for a history, that is on the face of it suspicious, is a person whose veracity has been called in question on previous occasions.

That the whole story is a most suspicious one we have suggested in our recent articles on the subject. One of our reasons for believing that the impressions struck by Colonel Gorjan were all in *black* is the conviction that, if the impressions in colour that are now being offered for sale were printed in 1891, their existence would have been made known long before this. Colonel Gorjan, who could and no doubt would have told us the truth on the subject, is dead. If the things now offered by Captain Moroïu are part of five sets of reprints, which he states were given to him by Colonel Gorjan, there was no reason why he should not dispose of them during that gentleman's lifetime, and it is most improbable that he would have kept duplicate sets for all these years. If, on the other hand, the things are mere imitations, reproductions made from the impressions struck in *black*, it is quite easy to understand why they were not put on the market until after the death of the person who could state with authority that they are not what they are claimed to be.

In reference to the character of Captain Moroïu, we quote the following extract from a very plain-speaking article which appeared in the December number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* :—

"The whole affair is distinctly malodorous, and it is above all to be regretted that the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, by not establishing the identity of its correspondents, has brought about the very thing that they desired.

"Behind all these correspondents, who all write the same miserably bad French, it is plain that Herr Moroïu is concealed, that 'most able' collector, as the *Echo* calls him, the 'very old' collector, as he is called in the 'Argus' letter, which, if he did not write it himself, was inspired by him.

"Herr Moroïu enjoys the worst conceivable reputation. We need only recall his expulsion some years ago from a Bucharest Society, with the public statement that it was 'because he had not reformed,' that is, he had not kept the promises made by him on his election. We may also recall his quarrel with M. Moens, who called him a liar, and was not contradicted. He has been pointed out repeatedly in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, in the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenzblatt*, in the *Philatelist*, and in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, and he figures in at least one black list."

Our contemporary adds, and in this we fully agree :—

"We say plainly here that we shall doubt these *Reprints* until thoroughly unimpeachable proofs of their production are laid before us. Otherwise we must regard them as cleverly launched forgeries."

With regard to the articles themselves, we are bound to admit that, supposing the description of the condition of the dies when found to be correct, the impressions shown us might very well have been printed from those dies. It was the story which preceded them that caused our scepticism; we felt convinced that if they were really reprints they were not so scarce (or so old) as they were stated to be, and, knowing what can be done at the present day in the way of reproducing such simple designs, we also felt that there was nothing in the appearance of these impressions to absolutely prove that they were printed from the original dies. Given clear impressions in *black*, such as we now know to exist, there is no difficulty whatever in producing dies that will give equally good impressions or very nearly so. Touching up the real reprints, with a view to filling in the gaps due to defects in the old dies, would be a far more difficult process. Captain Moroïu declares that this *was* done by nefarious persons, in order to produce dies from which impressions might be printed that would not exhibit these defects. He adds that he discovered this fraud, and that its authors fled to Paris, whence they are disseminating their

imitations, but we cannot learn that the latter have yet been seen by anyone except himself, and we regard this story as merely a kind of "red herring" drawn across the track.

It is more difficult to understand why these so-called reprints were struck upon entirely wrong papers. Whoever made them must have been aware that the papers were wrong. We can only suppose that the papers used were the nearest to the originals, in point of colour, that could be obtained without taking steps which would have aroused suspicion; possibly, also, it was recognised that no experienced collector would pass these impressions as originals, owing to the defective condition of the designs, and it was hoped that less experienced persons would not notice the differences in the papers. Another and extremely probable reason may be the idea that if these impressions on the wrong papers were accepted as *reprints*, another edition on papers of the right qualities might be accepted as originals; and we would warn collectors not to be led astray by the notion that these supposed reprints exist only upon the wrong papers. That attempts have already been made to render some of the papers more like those of the originals we can vouch for, as we have before us copies of the 27 and

54 paras on exactly the same papers as those previously described, but in both cases adorned with fictitious *laid* lines. The lines are very apparent on the surface, and look as if they had been produced by ruling with a blunt instrument; on the 54 paras the thing seems to have slipped once or twice, making the lines run into one another in a manner that is both interesting and instructive. This specimen is also *obliterated!* The fact that this "faking" up has taken place is sufficient in itself to prove that these are not the immensely rare, unobtainable impressions from the original dies for which Mr. Paul Paulescu, Captain Moroiu, "Argus," etc., succeeded in getting a free advertisement in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

Our own belief is that the statement contained in the concluding paragraph of our November editorial is perfectly correct, that these are recent forgeries, very cleverly executed, and very ingeniously launched. It seems curious that so much ingenuity has been expended upon the manufacture of these things, and the advertisement of them as "reprints," for which there is no very extensive sale; let us hope that their authors have not got more dangerous imitations in reserve.

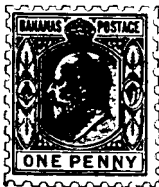
New Issues and Varieties.

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.

Bahamas.—We have received some of the values of a new issue, with the King's Head in a frame that has evidently been specially produced for this Colony, as it has at the sides the Pineapple and the Shell which were depicted on some of the earlier types. The inscriptions are "BAHAMAS—POSTAGE" at top, with a Crown between the two words, and value at foot. The value on the 1s. is in *carmine*, the lower values are each in one colour only. Watermark and perforation as usual. The 5s. and £1 we have not seen, but we copy them from *The S. C. F.*



1d., carmine.
2½d., ultramarine.
4d., yellow.
6d., light brown.

1s., grey-black and
carmine.
5s., lilac and blue.
£1, green and black.

Even's Weekly states that the values up to 1s. were issued on December 19th; probably the others appeared at the same time.

Bermuda.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 1d. stamp.

British Guiana.—A correspondent in Barbados tells us that he also possesses a copy of No. 178 with no stop after "CENTS," like the one we described in October.

British Honduras.—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that the new 2 c. stamps arrived there on October 12th (we think he means November 12th), but had not been put in circulation when he wrote on November 28th (he says, "they landed here a fortnight ago on October 12th"). He points out that there are two distinct shades of the 2 c. Queen's Head, *rose* and



carminé-rose we might call them; the specimen shown us in the deeper shade is much more heavily printed than the first, but all these colours are very liable to vary.

British Somaliland.—We understand that the overprinted stamps chronicled for this territory have not yet been issued.

British South Africa.—Mr. C. Quarkowsky tells us that he has received a 2½d. stamp of Type 10 in the Catalogue, which was issued on November 18th, 1902. 2½d., cobalt; *perf.* 14 to 15 (?).

Canada.—We have received what really must be one of the last of the Queen's Head stamps, a 7 c. for the Dominion which was issued on December 24th. It is probably not quite the last, for a 4 c. stamp is promised in the near future, and the design for a King's Head issue is said not to have been yet decided upon.

7 c., olive-yellow; Type 30.

Cape of Good Hope.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that this Colony has abandoned Hope and adopted the King's Head as the central device upon new ½d., 1d., and 1s. stamps. The design of the 1d. is shown in the accompanying illustration; the other values have, we understand, frames of different patterns.



½d., green; *wmk.* *Anchor*; *perf.* 14.
1d., rose " "
1s., ochre " "

Cook Islands.—*The Ph. A.* chronicles the remaining values of the current series with the single-line NZ and Star watermark. It should be noted that the Star and the letters are nearer together in the new *wmk.* than they were in the old one of similar description.

Wmk. single-line NZ and Star; *perf.* 11.

1½d., reddish mauve.	6d., purple.
2d., dark brown.	10d., green.
5d., olive-black.	1s., carmine.

We have seen the ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2½d., with this *wmk.* sideways in the upright rectangular stamps, and upright in the oblong. The ½d. we find in sheets of sixty—six horizontal rows of ten.

It should be noted that the stamp surcharged with Crown is the 1d., *brown* (not *blue*, as given in the Catalogue). *Ewen's Weekly* reports that there are two varieties, or errors, of this—one with the Crown upside down and the other with it sideways.

Fiji Islands.—"Specimen" copies of a whole new series of stamps (½d. to £1), with the King's Head, are reported to have been distributed from Berne. Let us hope that varieties of perforation will not be so numerous as of late.

We believe, however, that the recently chronicled perforations 11½ × 12 and 12 all round may be taken together, and that they are really the same as the 11½ to 12 of New South Wales.

A correspondent has shown us a horizontal strip of four of the current 1s., *perf.* 11 × 12, watermarked with the date "1892," in large double-line figures, not unlike those in the New South Wales stamps of earlier days. The watermark is upside down, and, as

the owner remarks, if the stamps were separated we should have specimens *wmkd.* large figure "6" and large figures "1," "8," and "2" inverted!

Gold Coast.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that a pair of the 6d., of the 1898-1900 issue, with name and value in the same colour as the rest of the stamp, was described in an auction catalogue, and adds that the publishers of that journal possess a similar pair of the King's Head issue in which the name and value are in even a paler shade than that of the body of the design, but resulting from a too prolonged sojourn in the shop window. A little closer attention to the effects of light and shade would probably have produced, in this case also, an interesting variety all in one colour.

Indian Native States.—*Bamra.*—Messrs. Bridger and Kay have shown us a variety of the 1891 issue that we have not met with before. It is the 1 rupee with a small "r" in the word "rupee," instead of a capital. The word "Postage" has a capital "P" and the stamp is No. 10 on the sheet of one of the later settings, probably the one described as the ninth in our papers.

1 r., black on *bright rose*; "rupee" with small "r."

Rhopal.—Mr. J. W. Jones has drawn our attention to the fact that we do not state in the Catalogue (or in our paper on the stamps of this State) that Nos. 104, 108, 112, and 116, in addition to being lettered "NAWA" for "NAWAB," also have "JANAN" for "JAHAN."

Bussahir.—Messrs. Bridger and Kay have also shown us some fresh varieties from this State, which seems always to have some novelty in stock.

1. With large monogram, Type 10, in greenish blue. ½ a., vermilion; *imperf.*
2. Reprint on laid, surcharged "P.S." in violet. ½ a., brown-red; *pin-perf.*; vertical pair *imperf.* between the two stamps.

Cochin.—In April, 1896, we chronicled, on the authority of *The Indian Philatelist*, the ½ p and 1 p. of the first issue of this State *imperf.* We have never seen copies of these, but they are, of course, by no means impossible varieties. We have just received, from a native dealer in India, single specimens which profess to be not only the two items mentioned above, but similar copies of all four values of the current set. Such profusion was a little suspicious, and careful examination shows that at least three out of the seven specimens before us have been "imperf." (as their would-be vendor terms them) with the aid of a pair of scissors, and we do not doubt that the other four are equally "A1, clipper-built." Can anyone show us *imperf.* pairs of any Cochin stamps?

Labuan.—We give an illustration of the design of the new series, which we trust will satisfy the authorities both in London and abroad for some time to come.

Leeward Islands.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers show us a block of the "One Penny" on 6d. with the paper *blued*, in patches, like that of the 6d. Crown CC of Sierra



Leone. This is the first time that we have seen the Crown CA paper thus discoloured.

Mauritius.—*The L. P.* states that "specimen" copies of new 3 c. and 6 c. stamps have been seen.

3 c., green and carmine on *yellow*.
6 c., black " " *orange-red*.

Newfoundland.—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of part of a sheet of the current 1 c., *green*, imperforate horizontally.

New South Wales.—We have received the 1d. Unpaid Letter stamp on *chalk-surfaced* paper, perf. 11½ to 12 compound with 11.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1d., pale green.

The Australian Ph. states that the 5d. stamp has been issued on a new paper, thinner than before, but with the same wmk. and perf. 11½ × 12; also that the 1d. Unpaid Letter stamp, without "N. S. W." at foot, has come into use in this Colony.

The A. J. of Ph. notes the following, all wmkd. Crown and N S W, *imperforate*:—

3d., Type 8, green; 4d., Type 27, red-brown; 1d., Type 39 (Die 11.), rose; 2d., Type 40, ultramarine.

All except the first are on chalk-surfaced paper, and therefore of recent date. Has some influential Philatelist been accommodated? or has the printer's waste-paper basket been searched?

New Zealand.—We have received sheets of the current 3d. and 6d., with the latest type of watermark, and showing a few varieties of it which require a little description. The plates contain 120 stamps in ten horizontal rows of twelve, and the impressions before us are printed sideways upon half-sheets of the new paper, so that the watermark is in an unsatisfactory position in any case. The paper contains the same number of watermarks, but they are arranged the other way, so that there are twelve watermarks sideways to the vertical row of ten stamps, and ten wmk. to the horizontal row of twelve stamps, the result being that the left- and right-hand vertical rows of stamps are printed on the margins of the sheet; the top margin has a row of watermarks, and the bottom row of the stamps is on the margin of the sheet. Thus on our sheets the first four stamps in the left-hand vertical row show parts of the letters "ZEALA," and at the right-hand side a portion of a Star, the fifth and ninth stamps show only a bit of a Star, the sixth, seventh, and eighth stamps have parts of the letters "NEW," and the tenth stamp has no wmk. at all. At the other side, Nos. 1 to 9 show traces of the tops of the letters "NZ" at left, No. 1 has also part of the letter "D" of "ZEALAND," Nos. 2 and 9 have no other wmk., 3 to 8 have parts of the letters of "POSTAGE," 10 has no wmk. Of the remaining stamps in the bottom row, Nos. 2, 3, 4 have the letters "NEW," 5 has no wmk., 6 to 11 have the letters of "ZEALAND." Now we trust that for many years to come none of our readers will announce to us as novelties New Zealand stamps watermarked with large letters.

We have also seen part of a sheet of the 6d. on the "superfine" white paper, which we find is watermarked "LISHON SUPERFINE," in two lines, in the

sheet. In unused copies, especially with part of the margin of the sheet attached, this paper can be recognised, but we doubt whether it will be distinguishable with certainty in used copies.

We do not appear to have yet described the essential difference between the new watermark and the more or less similar one that is very inaccurately represented by Type 12 in the Catalogue. The letters are in both cases above the Star, but in the old watermark there is a distance of about 6 mm. between the top point of the Star and the letters, whilst in the new there is only about 1 mm.

Ewen's Weekly notes the discovery of "a copy of the 1s. Queen's Head issue, perf. 12½ × 10." As the specimen is said to be postmarked "16th June, 1893," we presume it is of the 1882-97 series, but there have been other "Queen's Head" issues in New Zealand.

1s., brown-red; *perf.* 12½ × 10.

The same journal tells us that the 4d. and 1s. have appeared on the new paper, perf. 11.

4d., buff and blue; *wmk.* single-line NZ and Star.
1s., vermilion " " " "

Orange River Colony.—Various of our readers have asked questions as to Orange Free State postage stamps surcharged "V.R.I." and "B.D." The second overprint stands for "Bank Draft," and converts the stamps into fiscals; and whether any stamps thus surcharged have ever been used for postage or not we cannot say, but we do not suppose that their use for such a purpose was ever authorised. We hope not, at all events, for we learn from *Morley's Ph. J.* that there are several varieties with small "B" and large "B," little "D" and big "D," ingeniously combined. We have not, however, yet seen a variety overprinted "U.B.D." which has been mentioned to us, and we cannot imagine what those letters would imply.

Queensland.—A correspondent at Brisbane writes to us as follows on the subject of the stamps fraudulently perforated 9½ × 12:—

"The 9½ machine *has* been sent to New Guinea for commercial purposes, and a party who had access to it put through some of the current sheets, imperf., hence the 9½ part of it; but I never saw a specimen, so do not know if they were perf. 12 or 13 on the sides. Anyway, they were never issued to the public, as the affair, to put it charitably, was an *experiment* of the above-mentioned party." (Where did this party get the *imperf.* sheets we wonder.) "Perhaps he was too scared to try to sell any outside. In addition to the above there have been various *experiments* with old sheets of the stamps of 1882, perf. 12, and some fairly successful fakes got about. I have seen a specimen of the 1s. perf. 12, worked up with a fine chisel into a very passable imitation of a 9½ × 12, but this was quite an innocent affair compared with another that was engineered on a sewing machine. I wish I could have got hold of some to send you, but the owners wanted big prices for them on account of their artistic merit."

"Artistic merit" seems hardly the correct expression for this kind of "chiselling." We acknowledge the "art," but think that "artful" would be a more appropriate adjective than "artistic."

St. Lucia.—A stamp with a view of "The Pitons, 3,700 feet," and the dates "1502-1902," was issued here on December 16th. We presume it commemorates the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Island, or something of that kind. It is of large oblong shape; wmk. Crown and CC; perf. 14.



2d., centre green, frame yellow-brown.

Seychelles.—Our publishers have met with a variety of the 6 c. on 8 c., of 1901, having the overprint upside down at the top of the stamp.

6 c. on 8 c., brown-purple and ultramarine; inverted surcharge.

Sierra Leone.—The Postmaster-General of this Colony is evidently very anxious to dispose of his old stock. We published one of his circulars in November, and we are now shown another, as follows:—

"Hereunder you will find a complete list of all the old Victorian Postage and Revenue Stamps remaining on hand in this Colony.

"The dies for these stamps have been destroyed. The new issue of King Edward VII. Stamps have arrived in the colony, but will not be put in circulation until the stock of Victorian Stamps shall have been exhausted.

"The 1d. Victorian Stamps now in use were struck in June, 1901, after the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria."

½d. stamps, 1534 sheets of 120 each, at 5s. per sheet.

1d.	"	862	"	"	"	10s.	"
1½d.	"	755	"	"	"	15s.	"
2d.	"	789	"	"	"	20s.	"
2½d.	"	2850	"	"	"	25s.	"
3d.	"	1166	"	"	"	30s.	"
4d.	"	109	"	"	"	40s.	"
5d.	"	248	"	"	"	50s.	"
6d.	"	249	"	"	"	£3	"
1s.	"	511	"	"	"	£6	"
2s.	"	503	"	"	"	£12	"
5s.	"	114	"	"	"	£30	"
20s.	"	103	"	"	"	£120	"

This gentleman's notions on the subject of clearance sales appear to be of the most primitive description; it will require considerable reductions in price to get rid of all this heavy stock.

South Australia.—Several more values of the new type have reached us; wmk. and perforation as already noted.

3d., olive-green.
4d., orange-red.
6d., blue-green.
10d., buff-yellow.
1s., brown.

The word "POSTAGE" at the top and the value at foot are evidently printed separately from the rest of the design; they vary in position and, in the 3d. especially, differ in shade also.

Sudan.—*Le C. de T. P.* tells us that the 1 piastre and 10 piastres stamps have appeared in new colours, and we learn from other sources that they also have the Star and Crescent watermark.

1 piast., black and red.
10 ,, brown and mauve.

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that this Colony has commenced the issue of a set of stamps for newspapers, of a similar nature, no doubt, to those used in New Zealand. Their design is of the simplest description, consisting solely of type-set inscriptions, in a plain frame with the space enclosed divided into three horizontal portions. In the top portion is "T. G. RYS.", meaning, we gather, "Tasmanian Government Railways"; in the second portion is "1d." (or other value); in the bottom compartment "NEWSPAPER STAMP.", in two lines. The design is 26 mm. square, and the three values known are all printed in black on white wove paper, perf. 12.

Newspaper Stamps, ½d., black.

1d. ,,
2d. ,,

Uganda.—We have received the 1 anna stamp in its new colour, which we are inclined to term *carmine-rose*. Watermark and perforation as before.

Western Australia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps chronicled last month.



Zanzibar.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a variety of the surcharged Indian stamps which is not noted in the Catalogue, or in Mr. Phillips' lists. It is the 2 annas with the inverted "q" for "h," and the second "z" in "Zanzibar" normal. An asterisk should be added opposite this value in column one of the table, at the bottom of the first column of page 15 of this volume. The variety would come after No. 54 in the Catalogue.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent kindly sends us a cutting, from which we gather that the 5 c. stamp which we chronicled in November, and of which we now give an illustration, was issued to commemorate the laying of



the first stone of the new Harbour Works, and we presume, therefore, that the scene depicted is a prophetic one. It was issued all over the Republic during the one day only, and was available solely for inland postage. Our correspondent adds that he possesses the current 5, 10, and 20 pesos stamps, perforated with large letters "IUL", as an obliteration

we gather, as he states that they bear no other mark. Can any of our readers tell us what nature of use this indicates? We should suppose that the stamps may have been used on telegrams, but we have no information on the subject.

Belgium.—We find that before the new series of Parcel Post stamps was issued last year, the additional values in centimes, which were not in the set of 1895; were brought into use in Type 73 with figures in black. We have the following:—

<i>Parcel Post Stamps.</i>		
30 c., orange-red	;	figures in black.
40 c., blue-green	"	"
70 c., blue	"	"
90 c., rose-red	"	"

Our copies were postmarked in June and July, 1902.

Colombia.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a variety which may be considered the complement of No. 270 in the Catalogue (which should, we believe, be described as 5 c., violet). It is the 10 c., Type 72, with two Stars. The three-Star brand has not yet reached us.

10 c., brown; surcharged with two Stars; perf.

We give illustrations of the 2 c. and 10 c. pictorial provisionals that have been chronicled of late. The

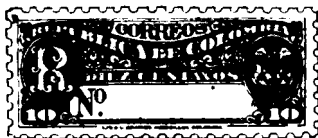


Iron Pier seems to extend to the distant horizon, if not farther. Mr. W. H. Peckitt shows us the lower value in blue, and further varieties are reported by some of our contemporaries.

2 c., blue; imperf.	10 c., scarlet; perf.
10 c., scarlet "	10 c., carmine "
2 c., blue; perf.	20 c., dark purple; perf.
20 c., blue; perf.	

Mekeel's Weekly tells us that the 20 c. Registration stamp of last year, No. 418 in the Catalogue, exists perforated as well as imperforate.

We have also received another new set of stamps, we trust a more or less permanent one, as it includes nine values, ranging from 1 c. to 10 pesos. The design is the same for all, having the Arms in a circle with "REPUBLICA" around the upper portion of it and "DE COLOMBIA" on labels below it, "CORREOS" between numerals at top, value in words at bottom. Outside each stamp at foot, in microscopic letters, is "LIT. J. L. ARANGO, MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA.", and the same inscription, without the word "COLOMBIA", is



on a label at the bottom of some of the sheets. We have seen sheets of the 1 c. and 5 c., which contain seventy-two stamps, in eight horizontal rows of nine.

These stamps are all on tinted wove paper, and perf. 12 with a single-line machine. The sheet of 5 c. before us has one vertical row of perforations missing between the second and third vertical rows of stamps. There is also an oblong Registration label, printed in sheets of thirty, ten horizontal rows of three, on white laid paper, same perforation.

1 c., green on yellow.	20 c., mauve on salmon.
2 c., red on salmon.	50 c., red on bluish.
5 c., blue on bluish.	1 p., black on bright yellow.
10 c., brown on yellow.	5 p., dark blue on azure.
10 p., brown on salmon.	

Registration Stamp. 10 c., purple on laid.

Antioquia.—We are informed that the following numbers only of the new issue were printed, and that the plates or stones were then cleaned off. We fear this means another new issue in the near future:—

1 c. 200,000	20 c. 100,000
2 c. 300,000	50 c. 50,000
5 c. 100,000	1 p. 25,000
10 c. 200,000	5 p. 10,000
10 c. (Regn.) 5,000	10 p. 10,000

We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 2½ c., Venetian red, of 1896, and the 10 c., of 1899, have been found in vertical pairs imperf. between.

Corea.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that a very fine and large stamp has been issued here in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of something—not the birth of the present Emperor, which, as we gather from other sources, took place in 1852, nor of his accession, which did not happen till 1864. But no doubt something occurred in Corea forty years ago which is worthy of a 3 cheun stamp.

3 ch., orange.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We have seen the new stamps, some of which we chronicled from hearsay in November, and we find that there are two sets, one for ordinary and the other for official use. Both are of the same design, but the first is inscribed "FRIMERKI" at right, and the other "PJONUSTA". The centre of the stamp is, we believe, in all cases printed separately from the frame, and the two parts are therefore apt to differ in shade even when supposed to be in the same colour. We repeat the whole list, the centre being in the first colour given:—

3 aur, orange.
4 " rose and grey.
5 " green.
6 " deep brown and grey-brown.
10 " carmine.
16 " reddish brown.
20 " blue.
25 " green and brown.
40 " mauve.
50 " slate and grey.
1 krona, brown and dull blue.

Official Stamps.

3 aur, black and yellow-buff.
4 " " dark green.
5 " " orange-brown.
10 " " blue.
16 " " carmine-red.
20 " " green.
50 " " mauve.
20 " blue; error.

A correspondent tells us that there are two errors in the sheets of the 20 aur of the ordinary series,

Nos. 2 and 52 in the sheet of 100 stamps being the "Official" type, with "PJONUSTA" at right. This seems to indicate that the plates were made up of two blocks or transfers of fifty.

We have seen some of the values of the previous issues surcharged as described in November:—

3 aur,	ochre-yellow; black surcharge.
6 "	grey; red surcharge.
10 "	carmine; black surcharge.
20 "	ultramarine; red "
25 "	blue and brown; red surcharge.
40 "	lilac; black surcharge.
50 "	carmine and blue; black surcharge.

The 20 and 25 aur we have not yet seen; the others are perf. 12½. The surcharge "1 GILDIG '02-'03" means, we are told, *only available* during the years indicated.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that all the values of the Commemorative series of last year exist *imperforate*—may we not add both with and without the centre inverted?

Egypt.—We have received the 5 millimes on chalk-surfaced paper; unchanged in other respects.

5 mil., rose-carmine; *chalk-surfaced paper*.

France.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 15 c. in the new type (14 in the Catalogue). We suppose the Sower Lady cannot be expected to come out till the weather improves. The *M. C.* states that the 50 c. has appeared without the coloured ground in the centre, and we believe we may also list the 40 c. in the same condition.

15 c.,	pale rose; Type 14.
40 c.,	red; Type 13.
50 c.,	brown "

China.—Mr. David Benjamin tells us that the stamps of Indo-China surcharged "CHINE" and with the value in Chinese are for use in Canton, Hoi-Hao, and ports in Southern China. These will therefore no doubt supersede the separate issues for Canton and Hoi-Hao, but we fear that the other set in the altered types of France will not take the place of all the Franco-Chinese series.

Egypt (Alexandria).—The intermediate values of the new series are, we gather, to be for the present in the design of Type 14 of France, with "POSTE FRANÇAISE" at top and name at foot. We have at present only received the 10 c. for Alexandria, but the rest will no doubt follow in due course.

10 c., carmine-rose; *new type*.

Turkish Empire (Levant).—*Le T. Belge* chronicles the 10 c. in the design which we have described under Alexandria.

10 c., carmine-rose; *new type*.

French Colonies.—*Madagascar and Dependencies.*—We learn from *Le Moniteur du Coll.* that the 50 c. of *Diego Suarez* was surcharged "0.10" like the same value of the Madagascar stamps. The same journal states that the 5 fr. of Madagascar has been surcharged "0.10," with both figures "0" narrow.

0.10 on 50 c.,	rose, of <i>Diego Suarez</i> (Types 4 and 5?).
0.10 on 5 fr.,	lilac, of <i>Madagascar</i> (Type 4).

New Hebrides.—According to the following cutting from an Australian paper, stamps with values in French currency are to be issued in these islands, presumably by a French Steamship Company.

"A series of New Hebrides postage stamps is about to be issued. They will be used only for local service, that is to say, in the archipelago. Letters and papers for foreign places will, as hitherto, bear the stamps of New Caledonia or of New South Wales, according to whether they are despatched by the French or English boats. The new stamps will be three in number—5 centimes, 15 centimes, and 1 franc. The proceeds of the sale of these stamps will be devoted to the improvement of the postal service and the maintenance of the routes of communication."

German Empire.—It was rumoured some time back that Official stamps were to be used in Germany during 1903, in order to determine the amount to be credited to the Post Office annually for conveying the correspondence of other departments. We have at last seen the 10 and 20 (pfennig), the design of which consists of the frame of Type 17, with the inscription "FREI—DURCH—ABLÖSUNG—Nr. 21," in four lines, in place of the bust of Germania. If the number is that of the department, it would seem that there are at least twenty-one new sets to be added to the lists.

10 (pf.),	carmine.
20 "	ultramarine.

Greece.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the 50 lepta of the current type on a thinner quality of paper than that first used. The 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 lepta are already catalogued upon this paper, though we have not noted them all here.

50 l., lake; *thin paper*.

Guatemala.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 75 c. stamp.

Hayti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 2 c. Unpaid Letter stamp surcharged with Type 10 in red, instead of black.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

2 c., dark indigo; red surcharge.



We understand that if any stamps exist (which seems doubtful) with surcharges dated "Juin" or "Juillet," such surcharges are entirely fraudulent.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We are shown a horizontal strip of three of the surcharged 10 c. of 1899, No. 88 in the Catalogue, the centre stamp being the error without the two dots over the "E" of "INDIE." We noted this from hearsay in December, 1900, but have not seen a copy previously. It existed, we are told, on the sheets of the first printing only.

Italy.—*Benadir.*—The handsome labels which we described last April have not yet reached Italian Somaliland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that after trying in vain to get any reply to letters addressed to this place, asking for information, they sent an Italian bank-note for a supply of the stamps. The note was honestly returned, with a reply from which the following is an extract:—

"There are no postmasters here, and it is forbidden to us officials to have anything to do with postage stamp dealers; the stamps can only be obtained from the company's office at Milan."

The letter bore a stamp of British East Africa, and was posted at Kismayu. Our correspondent's letter, the envelope of which was returned, had been to Mombasa, Djibouti, and Aden, and was endorsed in French, "No postal service with Benadir."

Liberia.—We have received the One Dollar stamp of 1892 surcharged with a new value in large figures, in red, and with a thick bar of the same colour cancelling the original value.

Le T. Belge states that there is one stamp on the sheet on which the letter "C" of the surcharge is taller and narrower than on the others, and is followed by a comma instead of a full stop.

75 c. on \$1, black and blue.
75 C, on \$1 " "

Mexico.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* chronicles a fresh value of the current set. The design is not described.
4 c., brown-red.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that two of the lithographed stamps of last year exist imperforate.

5 c., carmine; imperf.
10 c., mauve "

Paraguay.—We have received the 28 c surcharged "Habilitado—en cinco—5 cent. 5," in three lines, vertically, in black.

5 c. on 28 c., orange.

Persia.—A new issue came into use on December 15th, and has, we trust, put an end to the necessity for surcharged and other provisionals. The lower values are, as before, of ordinary size, and have



the Lion and Sun for their device, while the 1 kran and upwards are larger and bear a portrait of the Shah; the latter are also engraved in *taille-douce*, while the former are surface-printed. We have seen the following:—

- 1 ch., mauve; perf. 12½.
- 2 " grey "
- 3 " green "
- 5 " rose-red "
- 10 " light brown "
- 12 " blue "
- 1 kr., mauve; perf. 11½ × 11.
- 2 " blue "
- 5 " light brown; perf. 11½ × 11.
- 10 " vermilion " "
- 50 " green " "

We have had an opportunity of examining a certain number of the Meshed provisionals, and it may be interesting to note the manner in which they appear to have been produced. They must have given a great deal of trouble, for we believe they involved four distinct impressions besides the final initialling, and that they were printed separately one by one. The general design seems to have consisted of the frame containing the inscriptions both in Persian and

in French, but with the oval centre and the spaces in the upper right- and lower left-hand corners blank. This was no doubt printed first, and then the blanks were filled up separately, and in what order one cannot tell, but the position of the oval portion with the letters "V. C." varies considerably even in unsevered pairs and blocks, and so does the position of the numerals and of the Persian characters denoting the numbers. All may be found overlapping the outlines of the spaces provided for them, and in such a manner as to show that the three additions were not made at the same time, the most marked variety being a pair of the 5 ch., violet, which has the centre portion the right way up, but misplaced to a different extent on each stamp, the Persian characters for five upside down in the left lower corner, and the figures "5" the right way up in the right upper corners. We must suppose that the stamps were taken wrong way up and the Persian characters printed in, and that then the mistake was perceived and the figures added the correct way up but in the wrong corner.

We have also specimens of some of the values pin-perf. or rouletted, probably the latter. We do not know the size of the sheets, but we are shown a horizontal strip of nine, and a vertical strip of five (which has probably been longer) of the 1 ch. We find all the values on a yellowish semi-transparent paper, resembling in some cases that which we term *native* paper in the Indian Native States, but the appearance is probably due to the gum, as we also find specimens of the 12 ch. and 1 kran, that have not been gummed, on thin white wove. The so-called black colour is in most cases brownish black. The following varieties are to be added to the list:—

- 1 ch., brownish black; rouletted.
- 2 " " " "
- 5 " " " "
- 5 " violet; rouletted. "
- 12 " blue " "

Error, with figure "5" in right upper corner.
5 ch., violet; imperf.

Peru.—Mr. Hayman shows us the 10 soles Unpaid Letter stamp surcharged "DEFICIT—UN CENTAVO," in two lines, diagonally, in black. Soles are certainly very cheap.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 c. on 10 soles, brown-lilac.

Portugal.—*Angola.*—We have, of course, a few additions to make to the lists of surcharged remainders of this and other Colonies:—

- 65 reis on Nos. 71, 82, 95, and on 25 r., Type 3, perf. 12½, on chalk-surfaced paper.
- 400 " " 56, 58, 59, 61, 92, 203.

Guinea:—

- 65 reis on Nos. 58, 59, 60, 62, 69a.
- 115 " " 57, 61, 101.
- 130 " " 66, 67, 68.
- 400 " " 63, 64, 65.

Macao:—

4 avos, blue-green; surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Mozambique Company.—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a new value of Type 2 has been issued.

65 r., dark blue; numerals black.

Portuguese Congo:—

65 reis on Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16.
115 " " 9, 51, and 50 r., Type 1, on cream, perf. 13½.
130 " " 8, 4, 6, and 100 r., Type 1, perf. 13½.
400 " " 5, 14, 15.
15 r., chocolate (of 1898), surcharged "PROVISORIO."
25 r., blue-green (") " "
50 r., blue (") " "
75 r., rose (") " "

Portuguese India:—

1 real on No. 188a.
2 tangas, blue (of 1898); surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Le T. Belge announces three new stamps in Type 25, with value in black.

1 real, grey; perf. 11½.
2 reis, orange " "
6 " green " "

St. Thomas and Prince Islands:—

65 reis on 20 r., Type 2, perf. 12½.
400 " on No. 76.

Timor:—

5 avos on Nos. 36, 40, and on 50 r., Type 4, on cream, perf. 13½.
6 " " 39, 108.
9 " " 38, 42.
15 " " 37, 44, 47.
22 " " 43, 46.
3 " lilac (of 1898); surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Russia.—We have received the 1, 14, 20, and 35 kopecs stamps on vertically laid paper. We listed the second of these last month, and now add the other three.

1 k., orange.
20 k., blue and carmine.
35 k., violet and green.

Samoa.—In reference to the note after No. 50 in the Catalogue, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us letters which they received from Mr. Davis in 1901, stating most positively that the 3d., in green, on 2d. was printed on February 7th, 1900, that his office was not closed until February 28th, and that no stamps were printed after the latter date; therefore there are no reprints of the later issues. It seems curious that the stamps in stock in February, 1900, had not been surcharged "PROVISIONAL GOVT.," but we may presume that this was an entirely fancy addition, only applied to a certain portion of the stamps.

Siam.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes one of the numerous varieties of the 2 atts on 64 atts with double surcharge, one inverted.

Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the existence of imperforate copies, in pairs, of all the values of the issue of 1900; also of a block of four stamps of the 20 c., marone, of 1899, three of which are surcharged 50 c., while the fourth is unsurcharged. Little sins of omission, for the former of which Philately is probably responsible.

Sweden and Norway.—*Norway.*—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 35 öre perf. 14½ × 13½, like several of the other values.

35 öre, deep blue-green; perf. 14½ × 13½.

United States.—We have received the new 8 c., with portrait of Martha Washington, and it is cer-



tainly a very pretty stamp, with a lighter and, to our mind, far more artistic frame than that of the 13 c., which is shown in our second illustration.

8 c., grey-violet; perf. 12.

We have also a new Special Delivery stamp with a Messenger Boy on a Bicycle.

Special Delivery Stamp. 10 c., ultramarine; perf. 12.

Cuba.—Mr. J. P. Reynolds kindly sends us a copy of the Special Delivery stamp with the inscription corrected to "inmediata," which, he tells us, was issued about December 15th.

Special Delivery Stamp. 10 c., orange.

We gather that a good deal of trouble was taken over the production of the 1 c. on 3 c. provisional. *The Weekly Ph. Era* states that a pair has been seen, on one of which the overprint is inverted, and that the surcharge was printed vertically on 150 specimens only.

Venezuela.—*Le T. Belge* chronicles a series of stamps stated to have been issued by the Revolutionary Government at Guayana in October last, which appears to have been formed from various stamps of 1899 and later by surcharging them with a large circular hand-stamp in violet, and with the signature "Carrasco" in black. The circular mark is much larger than the stamps, and must have covered more than one at a time, in such a way as to look more like an obliteration; it has a coat of arms in the centre and the inscription "FISCALIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA—ESTADO GUAYANA." Some of the stamps are also overprinted with a fresh value in violet, and if any of them received a postal obliteration on the top of all this, there can be very little of the original design to be seen.

5 c., green.
10 c., red.
25 c., blue.
50 c., orange (with surcharge "1900").
1 h, black " "
25 c. on 5 c., green. " "
50 c. on 5 c. " "
1 b. on 5 c. " "

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCAU.

* * * *

I.

The Ordinary Adhesive Stamps.



THE introduction of stamps into Lombardo-Venetia (or Austrian Italy) took place on June 1st, 1850, the very day on which they were issued in Austria. Both portions of the Empire were thus treated alike.

The original design, which was the same as that used for Austria, was engraved without any inscription whatever, from which we may not unreasonably suppose that the authorities had in view the idea of selecting an inscription which might be varied according to the part of the country in which the stamps were to be used. The German inscription, in movable letters, which we find at the top of the stamps both of Austria and Lombardo-Venetia, proves that this idea was abandoned.

The following were the Regulations issued in reference to the introduction of the use of stamps in Lombardy:—

No. 196. R. L. *Regulations relating to the rates of postage for letters, and their collection by means of Postage Stamps.*

In accordance with the Royal Decree of Sept. 25th, 1849, given on the proposition of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works, the following arrangements in regard to the rates of postage for letters, and the regulations relating thereto, as well as the use of postage stamps, will come into force from June 1st, 1850.

§ 1. *Rates of Postage.* The rates of postage for letters are as follows:—

- (a) Within the circuit of delivery of the post office where the letter is posted 10 centesimi.
- (b) For a distance not exceeding 10 leagues 15 „
- (c) Up to 20 leagues, inclusive . . . 30 „
- (d) Beyond 20 leagues . . . 45 „

§ 2. *Single-rate letters.* A single-rate letter is one the weight of which does not exceed 1 lot, Venetian.

§ 3. *Increase of the rate according to the weight.* For a letter exceeding 1 lot and up to 2 lots, Venetian, inclusive, the rate is double; and above 2 lots up to 3 lots, the rate is triple that of a single letter, and so on.

§ 4. *Instruction as to other objects sent as letters.* What has been said as to letters should, in the strictest acceptation of the words, be considered as applying equally to all other objects that may be sent by letter-post, such as manuscripts, printed matter, samples, etc.

§ 5. *Reduced rates.* For packets sent in wrappers, if they contain no writing beyond the address, the date, and the signature [of the sender], the charge is only 5 centesimi per lot, *whatever the distance may be.*

For samples of merchandise, and for coupons, which are sent in such a manner as to show plainly that the contents of the packet are confined to those objects, the charge is calculated at the single letter rate for every 2 lots in weight.

In order that the reduced rate may be applied to these latter packets, it is sufficient to add to them a single-rate letter, the weight of which will be included in the calculation of the rate for the samples of merchandise, or coupons. In any case, however, packets of this nature will not be accepted for transmission by post or treated in accordance with the preceding regulation, if their weight exceeds 16 lots.

§ 6. *Returned letters.* For the return of packets sent by the post, which could not be delivered to the addressees, no additional charge will be made,

§ 7. *Registration fee.* Packets sent registered (with a receipt from the despatching office) must be fully prepaid, and the senders will have to pay a registration fee at the rate of 15 centesimi for each packet addressed to a place within the circuit of distribution of the office where the packet is posted (local post), and at the rate of 30 centesimi for all other packets.

§ 8. *Acknowledgment of receipt.* If the sender desires to receive an acknowledgment of the receipt of a packet, that is to say a receipt signed by the addressee, he must pay at the time of posting the packet an amount equal to the postage of a single-rate letter.

§ 9. *Printed forms of inquiry.* Printed forms for making inquiries are supplied on payment of the postage for a single-rate letter.

The transmission, free of charge, of a printed form of inquiry may, however, be demanded by the sender:—

(a) If the sender produces at the post office a letter from the addressee, from which it appears that a registered packet has not reached its destination within the period in which, in the ordinary course of the postal service, it would have arrived there; or

(b) If the acknowledgment of receipt has not been returned in due course.

§ 10. *Charge for delivery.* For the delivery of packets sent by post in the places where there are no postmen paid by the State, a charge must be paid of a half carantano (3 centesimi) for each article.

§ 11. *Rent for a private box.* When, at the request of the receiver, his letters, etc., are kept in a special box at the distributing office until they are called for, the receiver will be charged a rent for the box of 5 centesimi for each letter or packet.

§ 12. *Compulsory prepayment.* All packets transmitted by the post between places in the interior of the country must be prepaid.

§ 13. *Prepayment by means of postage stamps.* The prepayment of postage mentioned above, as also the payment of the registration fee, must be made by the affixing of postage stamps.

§ 14. *Values of the postage stamps, and their sale.* The stamps above mentioned are of the following values: 5, 10, 15, 30, 45 centesimi. Their colours are: 5 centes., yellow; 10 centes., black; 15 centes., light red; 30 centes., red-brown; 45 centes., blue.

They can be obtained at all the offices of the Imperial and Royal Post, in any quantity desired, on payment of their value.

At every post office where there are several wickets, a special wicket, with a notice upon it, will be reserved for the sale of stamps. It is forbidden to retail postage stamps except at the post offices.

§ 15. *The affixing of the stamps.* The sender of a packet by post must take care to affix on the address side, in the middle of the upper margin, and securely by moistening the adhesive matter to be found on the back of the stamp, one or as many postage stamps as may be necessary to make up the postal rate corresponding with the distance and the weight of the packet. The registration fee must be paid by the sender by means of the 30 centesimi postage stamp, affixed at the side of the seal of the letter.

§ 16. *Method of posting.* Articles to be despatched are deposited in the letter boxes, except those that are to be registered, which must be handed to the postal officials, to whom must be paid the rate for an acknowledgment of receipt, if one is required.

§ 17. *Exhibition of notices relating to the postal tariff, and to distances of places.* In every post office there shall be exhibited for the information of the public the notices relating to the posts, as well as a list showing the localities comprised in the circuit of distribution, those that are distant from it up to 10 leagues, and lastly those of which the distance from the post office is more than 10 leagues up to 20 leagues inclusively.

The more important post offices will be supplied with copies of the lists above mentioned, printed for sale.

§ 18. *Affixing of the postage stamps, in certain cases, by the postal officials.* In cases of doubt, the senders are permitted to obtain information at the post offices on the subject of the amount to be paid, and to have the necessary stamps affixed to the articles despatched by the postal officials, on payment of their value in cash.

§ 19. *Treatment of insufficiently prepaid packets.* Articles found in the letter boxes unstamped or insufficiently stamped will nevertheless be forwarded immediately; the receiver will have to pay the amount of the deficiency and an additional rate of 15 centesimi for a single-rate letter, increased in accordance with the weight.

If a postal packet subject to the reduced rate of postage mentioned in § 5 is deposited in a letter box unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, that packet will be no longer conveyed at the reduced rate, but will be treated as an unstamped or insufficiently stamped letter. Registered packets will not be accepted for transmission if they are not fully prepaid.

§ 20. *Exceptions.* Official letters and those of persons privileged to send letters free by post. Letters addressed to persons in the employment of the post office are charged only the amount of the regular rate, without additional charge [if unstamped or insufficiently stamped].

§ 21. *Procedure in the case of the affixing of stamps that have already been used.* The post offices impress upon the stamps affixed to the articles despatched through them the ordinary postal date mark. Packets stamped with postage stamps bearing marks indicating that they have been already used will be treated as if they had been posted unstamped.

§ 22. *Forgeries.* The forging of the postage stamps is considered as equivalent to the forging of stamped paper.

§ 23. *Correspondence addressed to foreign countries.* For letters and packets addressed to places abroad there remain in force, for the present, the previous regulations as to the rates of postage and their increase according to weight, also the power to prepay them in cash, and the option of prepaying it or not. The registration fee (§§ 13 and 15) must, however, be paid also on letters for abroad by means of postage stamps.

(Signed) BRUCK.

Vienna, March 26, 1850.

POSTAL TARIFF.

	DISTANCES.					
	I.		II.		III.	
	IN LEAGUES, IN A DIRECT LINE.					
For a letter or other article which can be sent by the Post.	Up to 10 leagues inclusive.	From 10 to 20 leagues inclusive.	Beyond 20 leagues.			
	RATES OF POSTAGE.					
	Lire	Cent.	Lire	Cent.	Lire	Cent.
Up to 1 lot inclusive	—	15	—	30	—	45
Above 1 lot and up to 2 lots	—	30	—	60	—	90
“ 2 lots “ “ 3 “	—	45	—	90	1	35
“ 3 “ “ “ 4 “	—	60	1	20	1	80
“ 4 “ “ “ 5 “	—	75	1	50	2	25
“ 5 “ “ “ 6 “	—	90	1	80	2	70
“ 6 “ “ “ 7 “	1	05	2	10	3	15

And so on, at the rate of 15, 30, or 45 centesimi per lot in weight.*

A month later (April 26th, 1850) another circular, No. 1,553 P., was published, which was almost a repetition of the above, giving instructions for the different post offices; I therefore think it useless to quote it here.

* The original table is much longer than this, but it seems unnecessary to reproduce the whole of it, as the rates are exactly the same all the way through.—TRANS.



Issue of June 1st, 1850.

Design:—Arms in a Shield surmounted by an Imperial Crown, within a rectangle bearing in the upper part the words: “KK. POST-STEMPEL” (Imperial and Royal Postage Stamp); at each side of the Arms are branches of Oak or Laurel.



The Arms are described heraldically as follows:—

“Or, an Eagle with two heads displayed sable, crowned or, holding in the dexter talon a Sword and a Sceptre or, and in the sinister an Imperial Orb of the same.

“The breast of the Eagle has been charged by the Reigning House with a Shield:—

“Tiercé per pale: 1. Or, a Lion rampant gules, crowned azure (for Hapsburg); 2. Gules, a fesse argent (for Austria); 3. Or, on a bend gules, three allerions argent (for Lorraine).”

The design was engraved on wood by M. Hartberger at the Imperial and Royal State Printing House, at Vienna, where the stamps were printed, as were also all the later issues. The same die was used for all the values; there are therefore no differences in the dotted ground of the shield, as has sometimes been stated. The impression was by typography, from metal plates, in colour on white paper varying greatly in quality.

According to a letter, dated November 27th, 1850, from the Director-General of Posts at Vienna, which is published in full by Dr. E. Diena in his well-known work *I Francobolli del Ducato di Modena e delle Provincie Modenesi*, these stamps were provisional only, and were to be replaced by stamps of a design bearing an effigy “which would be more difficult to counterfeit.” The following is an extract from this letter:—

“To begin with I must inform you that our present stamps are only provisional, and that it is proposed to prepare a new issue, without the imperial arms, and all in one colour, but to facilitate their use, in different sizes. Our new stamps will also bear a head in the centre of the design, in order to render it more difficult to forge them, and easier to recognise the forgery, if occasion should arise, although in my opinion this is not likely to happen, since up to the present no attempt of the kind has been traced, although the present stamps, prepared very hastily and as a first experiment, do not appear to offer any great difficulty to a forger.

"Seeing that the Governments of America, England, France, Belgium, and other places have preferred to represent a head upon their postage stamps, it was supposed that your Ministry might perhaps prefer to have the portrait of the Prince, or some other effigy of a historical or mythological personage. I am told that in Tuscany it is also proposed to use an effigy instead of the arms."

This provisional issue, as it was termed by the Director of Posts, who appears to have been misinformed, lasted till November, 1858. It is true that the paper was frequently changed, *perhaps* as a safeguard against forgery; but counterfeits, in spite of the fears of the Director of Posts, do not seem to have made their appearance until August, 1853, at Vicenza and Verona. Forgery then continued, however, down to the end of the issue, although forgers were convicted and punished in 1854. As to the proposal of a design with an effigy, urged upon the Duchy of Modena, and stated to have been contemplated in Tuscany, we know what happened to it in those Duchies.

The values of this issue are the following :—

- 5 centesimi, yellow.
- 10 " black.
- 15 " red.
- 30 " brown.
- 45 " blue.

There had been an intention, it appears, of issuing a 12 kreuzer stamp (in Austria), the plate for which had even been prepared, judging from a gummed copy in the Tapling Collection, printed in *blue*, on paper tinted *yellowish*, by the gum. This 12 *kreuzer*, if adopted, would certainly have been accompanied by a stamp of 60 *centesimi*, which may indeed have existed, like the 12 kr., but I have never met with a specimen.

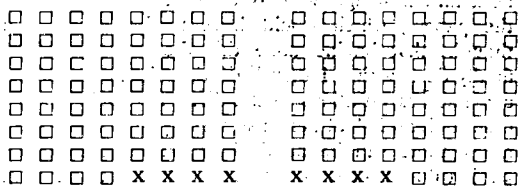
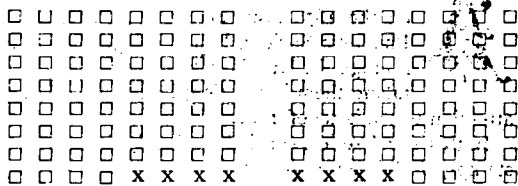
The sheets consisted of 240 stamps, divided into four equal panes, each of which contained sixty stamps and four St. Andrew's crosses, the arrangement being in eight rows of eight, which would have left four blank spaces (or a blank space the size of four stamps) in each pane. The object of this arrangement I am quite unable to understand; the idea of sixty stamps to the pane was natural enough for Austria, where the *florin* was divided into 60 *kreuzers*, but this number was quite unsuitable for Lombardy, where the values were expressed in *hundredth* parts of a *lira*.

From an examination of blocks and single specimens of the stamps, I have come to the conclusion that the sheets were composed as shown in the annexed diagram, without any inscriptions either above or below, as I have been able to prove by means of specimens from the top and bottom rows.

The line across the centre was about 1½ mm. in thickness, but it was frequently defective and broken in places.

I am led to believe that the composition of the sheet was as shown above, by meeting with certain blocks of stamps, amongst others two which I saw in the collection of Dr. E. Diena, which are thus :

1. A block of seven stamps, 5 c., *ochre-yellow*, in two horizontal rows (four stamps in the first row, three in the second, with a Cross at the right of the latter).
2. A larger block of the 15 c., *red*, the bottom row of which consists of four Crosses (commencing from the left) followed by two stamps. The finding of the Crosses sometimes at the right and sometimes at the left of the stamps sufficiently proves the positions they must have occupied on the sheet.



The thick line which separates the two upper from the two lower panes appears, in certain copies that I have seen, to resemble a row of numerals; I believe, however, that it is really nothing of the kind. I have also found, by chance, a specimen of the 15 c. which shows traces of this line both above and below; and this is a puzzle which I am quite unable to explain.

These stamps were printed on hand-made and on machine-made paper. In the former there may be found a watermark, composed apparently of large capital letters, extending in part over a few rows of stamps on the sheet.* This watermark has never been reconstructed, in spite of the efforts that have been made; even the reward of 1,000 marks, offered by Mr. Schwartz, of Vienna, to anyone who should succeed in piecing together the watermarked inscription, failed to produce the desired result.

Failing any proof of the contrary, I believe that there was no watermark, properly so called, but that the letters are only portions of a manufacturer's mark. When a watermarked paper is intentionally employed, the design as a rule touches almost all the stamps printed upon it; when the watermark can only be seen in two or three of the stamps on a sheet, it is plainly of no service whatever, and I think therefore that it is useless to go further into the question.

* I have seen in the collection of Dr. E. Diena—

(a) A block formed of two horizontal rows of four stamps, the first vertical pair of which was touched by lines of the watermark, whilst the others showed no traces.

(b) Another block, of twelve stamps, in four horizontal rows, showing by its margins that it belongs to the left lower portion of a sheet, shows no watermark, beyond a simple line in the margin opposite the first stamp in the first row. It is evident from this that the watermark was of no particular importance.

(To be continued.)

The 1880 Issue of Portugal.

By R. EHRENBACH.

* * * *

AFTER reading some notes in April last on the 1870 issue of Portugal, before the Philatelic Society, London, I proceeded to arrange the later issues of this country, and taking them in rotation, I next devoted my attention to the issue of 1880.

In this small series, consisting of only three or four stamps, I did not expect to find anything of very great interest, or which would call for special attention, and although well aware of the differences in the papers, which would have to be classified, I thought that having done this the issue would be finally done with. I then little thought that I should come across variations in the die. Yet such was the case, and, as I shall demonstrate to you in these short notes, there can be no doubt whatever that in the 5 reis value two designs of the head exist, and that at some period the head in this value was redrawn.

As in no two of the three values which have this "fat" head is it identically the same, it is quite likely that no other types or redrawn heads exist, the more so as the heads in the higher values are more or less similar to the redrawn or second type of that of the 5 reis, which is of a far better appearance than the first. It being well known that the 25 reis, *steel-grey*, of the first 1880 period, was issued some time before the others—in fact, is of quite a different design from the other three stamps—I presume I am correct in placing these stamps in the following chronological order:—

1. 25 reis, pearl or steel-grey ;
2. 5 reis of the first type ; and
3. The 5 reis of the second type and the 25 and 50 reis stamps in the later designs.

Further evidence of this may be found in the fact that the 5 reis stamp on the chalk-surfaced paper is in the redrawn type, and that no stamps on this paper are known before February, 1881 (at least as far as dated used specimens are concerned, but of course that does not preclude the possibility of earlier copies turning up).

The 50 reis on chalk-surfaced paper, which has from time to time been chronicled, I have never met with, and till I see it I shall doubt its existence. Those shown or offered to me, purporting to be this variety, never stood the silver test, and were all on thick, pure white paper, that is, *reprints*.

Reverting to the two types of the 5 reis, the following description and illustrations will at once show the salient points of difference, and these are so distinct that it is astonishing that no one has ever mentioned them before.

Die I.—The dotted lines of shading from the temple to the collar are almost continuous and nearly cover the cheek. The hair is indistinctly delineated, and becomes a confused mass at the back of the head.



Die I.

The white of the collar ends at the back of the ear. The white portions of the ear are badly drawn, and the mustache merges into the shading in the cheek.



Die II.

Die II.—The dotted lines of shading are interrupted by a white space to the right of the eye, which is continued into the cheek. The hair is better drawn, and is clearly delineated to the back of the head. The collar goes across to the back of the neck. The white portions of the ear are more clearly marked. The mustache is more clearly shown, and the whole appearance of Die II. is much clearer than that of Die I.

REFERENCE LIST.

- (a) *Thin, yellowish paper.*
- (b) *Thin, bluish white paper.*
- (c) *Thick paper.*
- (d) *Thick, chalk-surfaced paper.*

Perf. 12½.

5	reis,	black,	Die I. (a).
5	"	"	" II. (a).
5	"	"	" I. (b).
5	"	"	" II. (c).
5	"	"	" II. (d).

25 reis, grey, steel-grey (a).
 50 ,, blue (a or b).*
 50 ,, ,, (c).
 25 reis, dull mauve (a).
 25 ,, ,, (c).
 25 ,, purple-grey (a).
 25 ,, ,, (c).
 25 ,, grey (a).

Perf. 13½.

5 reis, black, Die I. (b).
 5 ,, ,, ,, II. (b).
 5 ,, ,, ,, I. (c).
 5 ,, ,, ,, II. (c).
 5 ,, ,, ,, II. (d).

* Being a *blue* stamp, the paper cannot be determined with certainty.

25 reis, grey, steel-grey (a).
 50 ,, blue (a).
 50 ,, ,, (c).
 25 reis, dull mauve (a).
 25 ,, ,, (c).
 25 ,, purple-grey (a).
 25 ,, ,, (c).
 25 ,, grey (a).
 25 ,, ,, (c).

Stamps of this issue are found imperforate, but these are probably from so-called waste sheets.

Reprints of all four values are known to exist; they are far rarer than the originals, and they can be easily recognised by the paper they are printed on.

The Stamps of the New Republic.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 118.)

* * * *



THE Third Issue.—I repeat that it is entirely my own idea to call these several Issues I., II., III., and IV. There was no official distinction between them, and I have only adopted this system for the sake of convenience. Specimens of this issue came to me from the Postmaster in the same packet as those of the Second Issue, in February, 1887. During the same month I got another parcel from Vryheid, the contents of which consisted mainly of Issue III., with only a few of Issue II. In March I got a supply of Issue IV., with a few of Issue III.; and after that time I only got stamps of Issue IV. This would seem to give February, 1887, as the date for Issues II. and III., and March, 1887, for Issue IV.

Issues III. and IV. are exactly alike, except that all the values in the former are on *blue* paper; the 1d. and 2d. of that issue can usually be distinguished from the similar stamps given under Issue IV. by their having the Arms more faintly impressed, so faintly in some cases as to be hardly visible, whereas in Issue IV. the Arms are generally distinct and plain.* The 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. 6d. stamps on *blue* have always been scarce out here, which seems to prove that Issue III. had but a short life. In Gibbons' Catalogue Issue III. (Nos. 71 to 81) is placed after Issue IV. (Nos. 47a to 70); this should be corrected in a later edition.

Issue IV. was in use from March, 1887, to July, 1888, when the country was incorporated with the

* This hardly seems a sufficiently reliable distinction, and in fact the division into Issues III. and IV. seems an unnecessary one. In February Mr. Tamsen got undated stamps on *blue*, many (or most) of which were badly embossed; in March he got stamps the majority of which were on *yellow*, and well embossed. The *blue* paper seems to have been used afterwards for the 1d. and 2d. stamps only, as the later supplies of the higher values were on *yellow*; but the difference in the paper presumably had no more significance than in the First Issue, and the Catalogue adheres to the system of putting the *yellow* paper first.—*Ed. M. J.*

South African Republic. This issue is printed on *yellow* paper only, except the 1d. and 2d. values, which are on *blue*. There are differences in the relative positions of the value and the word "REPUBLIEK" in stamps of the same value, due no doubt to different printings; for instance, in the 6d. the figure "6" is in some cases under the letter "U" and in others under the letter "L." The 1d. stamps vary most; one lot, of which I have seen a whole sheet, has the letter "d" slanting backwards towards the figure. It would make a very long list to enumerate all these minor differences; it would serve no good purpose to do so, and I therefore only mention their existence.

The embossed Coat of Arms is to be found inverted on almost all the values of Issues II., III., and IV. This is due in many cases to the inconvenient size of the large sheets of 180 stamps. I have seen sheets of which one half had the embossing correct and the other half had it inverted; some sheets had the Arms inverted on the bottom row only, others showed this peculiarity on the first or last vertical row, but as a rule the stamps I have seen had the Arms correctly placed. Those with inverted Arms are much scarcer than is generally supposed; pairs showing one stamp with Arms correct and the other with Arms inverted are very difficult to obtain.

I have only now to mention the few stamps that are known without either Arms or date; these are either errors, which escaped the embossing by mistake, or proofs. I know of the 2d. and 2s., on *yellow*, but Gibbons' Catalogue lists also the 10s., on *yellow*, and the 1d. and 2d., on *blue*. The last two I believe to belong to Issue III., and are covered by the remark I made above as to imperfect embossing.

In the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* I find chronicled the 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., on *yellow*, and also the 3d. and 4d., on *yellow*, imperforate, all without Arms or date. I have never

met with any of these, and list them on the above authority.

All the stamps were available for postal, telegraphic, and fiscal use; the high values, above 10s., were seldom used postally, but I have seen all values up to £1 used on parcels. Many of the obliterated specimens come off old telegrams, but used copies of any kind are scarce. That so many varieties, even of the higher values, are still to be had unused is accounted for by the following facts: In July, 1888, when the country was annexed, the stamps left on hand in the Treasurer-General's office were sent to the Postmaster-General in Pretoria, who, after keeping them for a year or two in his office, disposed of the lot to local collectors, the lower values at face and the higher ones at a discount. I had an opportunity of seeing some of these, about two or three hundred stamps of all values, and I noticed among them some copies of Issues I. and II., but the great majority were of Issue IV. Of some values there were only two or three specimens, of others as many as twenty to fifty—a real job lot.

When the stamps were sent to Pretoria the printing and embossing machines, with all belonging to them, were sent there also; these gradually got lost. One of the highest officials in the late Postal Service told me that when he came across them one day in some corner, only the embossing machine and the hand-stamp, without any of the movable type, were left, so that reprinting is impossible. I have always heard it stated that no blank paper was sent to Pretoria, so the original stock must have been exhausted, or the remainder was thrown away at Vryheid as being of no further use.

PROOFS.

There are no records or statistics to be found of the quantities of stamps printed, etc.; all this was considered of no value, and destroyed when the country was annexed. In 1894, when examining the Official Collection in the office of the Postmaster-General of the South African Republic, I found in it a sheet of fifty-two stamps, which I take to be a proof-sheet, of which it will be well to give a full description. The sheet contained seven horizontal rows, six of which were of eight stamps each, and the seventh of only four. They were arranged as follows:—

6d.	6d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	3l.	3d.	3d.
6d.	6d.	9d.	9d.	9d.	1s.	1s.	1s.
2/6	2/6	2s.	2s.	2s.	1/6	1/6	1/6
2/6	3s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	5s.
7/6	7/6	7/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5s.	5s.
£1	£1	10s.	10s.	10s.	10/6	10/6	10/6
£1	30s.	30s.	30s.				

* The sheet is of yellow paper, and each stamp has the Coat of Arms embossed correctly. Should this sheet or part of it ever come into a collector's hands,

he would no doubt be greatly puzzled at finding pairs or strips of different values *se tenant*, and would not be able to understand why no 3s. stamps had ever been catalogued.*

The specimens that are found without either date or Arms are probably proofs or unfinished stamps; I make some remarks upon them at the end of the list of Issue IV. I saw years ago a block of twenty-eight of the 2d., on yellow, in this condition, evidently part of an entire sheet.

ENVELOPES.

Besides the adhesives there was one issue of stamped envelopes. These were stamped by the same machine as that which produced the stamps; the impression was struck in the right upper corner, and always bears the date "4 JAN. 87." The envelopes are of white or blue paper and in four sizes. The Postmaster at Vryheid, when sending me some of each at the time of issue, told me that only fifty had been printed. I took this to mean fifty copies in all, but I afterwards discovered that there were fifty of each size. There was no further stamping of envelopes, as some irregularity is stated to have taken place in connection with this issue, but what it was that happened I could not find out.

Official envelopes have also been chronicled bearing a circular stamp, in black, with a Coat of Arms in the centre, lettered "VRYHEID NIEUWE REPUBLIEK ZUID AFRIKA" and "POSTKANTOOR", or "LANDDROST KANTOOR" (Magistrate's office), below. These are of no philatelic value. The office stamp was impressed on envelopes containing official correspondence (all of which travelled post-free) simply in order to save the writer the trouble of franking it with his signature. The hand-stamp with "POSTKANTOOR" was also used temporarily as a cancelling stamp.

OBLITERATIONS.

The earliest cancellation mark that I know of resembled the annexed illustration, except that it had no figures in the centre. It has all the appearance of being a date-stamp with movable figures, but I have never seen an impression of it bearing a date. I have specimens of the Transvaal stamps of 1883, used in the



* After compiling his paper and reference list, Mr. Tamsen bought, in September last, some varieties that were new to him, and amongst other things specimens of the 2s. and 3s. values of Issue IV., which he had not apparently seen previously, though both are in our publishers' Catalogue. He says that when he first saw these he thought that the proof-sheet had been broken up, but he found that a pair of 3s. had no perforation along the top, showing that it came from the top row of a sheet; he also obtained both values with the Arms inverted, whereas on the proof-sheet all the embossing was correct. He is convinced that these stamps are quite genuine, and at his request we have inserted them in the list.—Ed. M. J.

New Republic before 1886, defaced with this obliteration.*

The second cancellation stamp is of oval shape, with a plain outline, inscribed "VRIJHEID" above, "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK" below, and with a date in the centre, at each side of which is a cross nearly touching the outer frame. This is to be found in *black* and also in *red*, the former usually much clearer than the latter, the *red* impressions being generally blurred. It must have been in use at least a year, as I have stamps of all the four issues cancelled with it.

The third mark is similar in shape to the second, but is only inscribed "VRVHEID" (with "v" instead of "ij"), there are no crosses at the sides, and the name of the Republic is replaced by three small stars. This was generally impressed in *lilac*, but occasionally in *black* or *red*. I do not know when it came into use, but I have it upon specimens of all

* This illustration, which, from the description given by Mr. Tamsen (but omitted by us), seems to represent the mark he refers to, though he does not mention a *double* outer circle, is given in Moens' Catalogue, last edition, with a note to the effect that it was impressed upon envelopes by some post office clerk in order to produce fancy articles for collectors—presumably so-called Official envelopes. The date should probably be "85," not "58."—ED. M. J.

the four issues. The second and third types of obliteration must have been used concurrently, as I have impressions of both with the same date—perhaps both were employed when a large number of letters had to be handled—but from the middle of 1887 to the middle of 1888 (when the New Republic ceased to exist) the third type was used far more frequently than the second, as far as my experience goes.

Besides these three regular cancelling marks, there is the one which I described as impressed upon the supposed Official envelopes. I have met with this on a few stamps of Issues I., III., and IV., and on several of Issue II., always struck in *black*. I first noticed it in February, 1887. The similar mark lettered "LANDDROST KANTOOR" ought not to occur upon stamps; specimens thus obliterated may safely be put down as cancelled to order.

I do not know how many post offices there were in the New Republic, or what kind of obliterations were employed elsewhere than at Vryheid. All my used stamps were either obliterated with one of the four marks described above, or with a date and initials in manuscript; perhaps the latter was the method employed in all the outlying offices.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The "Nankivell" Collection of Transvaal Stamps.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that our publishers have purchased the celebrated collection of Transvaal stamps formed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell during the past twenty-three years.

The collection is one that we have long coveted, but owing to the high value placed upon it by Mr. Nankivell we have not been able to come to terms at an earlier period.

A year ago the late owner spoke of £6,000 as the lowest sum he would accept for his treasures, but at length a favourable investment in land presented itself and Mr. Nankivell allowed us to take his six volumes at what was a fair price to all parties.

The scope of the collection is as follows:—In each set or printing of the old stamps Mr. Nankivell takes a row of four picked shades of single stamps, unused. If there are four values in a set, we find on the first pages of each issue four stamps of each value, unused, then a page of the same stamps with the fine roulette, then a page of wide roulettes, more or less, according to variety. Following the unused single stamps we find one or more pages, as may be necessary, of unused pairs, strips, and blocks of four, and the collection is very strong in this respect.

Next we have just the same repeated in *used* stamps. After this there come several pages of "varieties,"

such as *tête-bêche*, inverted surcharges, defective lettering, etc., etc.

In fact, this collection may be said to consist of four ordinary unused collections, plus four used collections, plus an unused collection in pairs and blocks, plus a used collection in pairs and blocks.

The great charm about the collection is the exquisite condition of almost every stamp—each one with large margins, well centred, carefully selected shades, so much so that there seems no redundant copy in the whole collection.

This collection ranks worthily with two other well-known specialised collections, viz. the British stamps of Mr. H. J. White, and the Ceylon of Baron A. de Worms.

The collection is a marked example of the "survival of the fittest," as for many years Mr. Nankivell has weeded out of his collection a poor copy whenever he could replace it by a better one.

It will be a great pity if this collection should have to be broken up, and for the present we offer it only as a whole. In case we decide to price the collection for sale in detail, we shall be glad to have the names of any clients who would like to see it. Their names will be booked and notification sent them in due course.

The price of the collection is £5,250 net.

South African Agency in Johannesburg. WE have much pleasure in announcing to our many clients in South Africa that we have made arrangements to be fully represented in Johannesburg.

Our friend Mr. Adolf Sonn has now arrived there, and has opened a temporary office at 5, ALBANY CHAMBERS, MAIN STREET; postal address, P.O. Box 2619, JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Sonn has already received valuable selections of stamps of most of the African Colonies, and some other countries, and small approval books of other countries are being forwarded by each mail.

Mr. Sonn has also a large number of sheets of stamps for collectors less advanced. Sets and packets and cases of publications are on the way out, but it may be a few weeks before they are received, owing to the great congestion in the goods traffic to South Africa.

An import duty of 9 per cent. is imposed on all stamps entering the Transvaal. Mr. Sonn will make the necessary arrangements about this matter, and will, on application, inform clients how this will be dealt with.

We shall be obliged if all our clients in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia will forward their orders to Mr. A. Sonn, who, in a short time, will be able to execute the bulk of them, or where he cannot do so, he will book the order and forward home for prompt execution.

* * *

Supplement to 1903 Catalogue.

WITH this number of the *M. J.* we present to subscribers a Supplement to our current Catalogues, containing a list of all discoveries and new issues that have appeared since the current Catalogues went to press.

This Supplement we formerly issued two or three times a year in the advertising pages of the *M. J.*, but on the representation of many clients we have decided to issue it about twice between each edition of the Catalogues, and to get it up exactly in Catalogue form.

The price of the Supplement to non-subscribers to the *M. J.* will be 3d., post-free.

* * *

Uncatalogued Varieties.

ONE of our leading collectors has lately allowed me to carefully inspect his superb specialised collection of old *Transvaal* stamps, and I have noted some interesting varieties, as list following:—

Cat. No.

42. 1d., orange-red; horizontal pair, rouletted all round, imperf. between.
82. 6d., dull blue; square block of four, imperf. horizontally.
24. 6d., ultramarine; vertical pair, rouletted vertically and imperf. horizontally.
292. 6d., dull blue; a vertical pair, imperf. between.
542. 1s., green; red surcharge, imperf., with surcharge inverted.
- 6d., blue; red surcharge, imperf., postmarked with figure "1" in three circles, with a very clear *double surcharge*; the "V.R." and "TRANSVAAL" both impressed twice, the second surcharge being clear of the first one and below it.
87. 1d., red on blue; "V." of "V.R." omitted.
90. 6d., blue on green; stops thus "V. R".
97. 1d., red on blue; horizontal pair, imperf. between.
98. 1d., red on orange; horizontal pair, imperf. between.
99. 3d., mauve on buff; a vertical pair, imperf. between.
162. 1d., red on blue; a horizontal pair, with surcharge misplaced, "Transvaal" at top and "V.R." below, one stamp normal, the other with the error "Transvaal."
- 105 & 117. 1d., red on orange; a vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 91 & 111. 6d., blue on blue. This collection contains a pane of forty stamps, and I have noted the varieties in it, which are as under:—
Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive; have "V.R." upright.
" 14 to 40 " " " " "V.R." slanting.
" 25 and 26 are a *tte-bêche* pair.
No. 25 has the surcharge inverted.
" 6 has the stop after "R" omitted.
122. 3d., mauve on green; fine roulette, "V.R." upright, a used horizontal pair, the left-hand stamp normal, the right-hand stamp having *no surcharge*.
- N.B.—I consider this an important variety. First of all it gives us a new variety, viz. the error, surcharge omitted, *with fine roulette*, previously only chronicled imperf.; but more important still, it seems to show that this rare error is probably caused by the surcharge on the right-hand side of one vertical row on a pane being omitted, and not that an entire sheet, or pane, was issued in this form, as previously was thought to have been the case.
128. 1d., red on yellow; "T" of "Transvaal" omitted.
- After 147. 3d., mauve on green; *wide roulette*. This is the first *wide roulette* I have seen or heard of on the stamps with small "T," but as we know the wide roulette on the four varieties of this set without the small "T," we may conclude that all four with small "T" must have existed with the wide roulette, though they may not now be known in collections.
183. ½d., grey; strip of four, imperf. horizontally, having a good large margin at top and bottom of each stamp.
191. 6d., blue; *imperf.* This stamp is from the top of the sheet, and has a margin at top half as deep as the stamp itself.
204. 2d. on 3d., mauve; clear *double surcharge*.
225. ½d. on 2d., olive-bistre; horizontal pair, one stamp without surcharge.
252. 1d. on 2½d., violet; with *surcharge vertical*.

2½d.—“PENI E UA MO KOGA”= *Two pennies and a piece*, the ordinary way of expressing a plural number with a fraction added. To be more exact would entail using the cumbersome expression, “Peni e ua moe vaua oe peni.”

The other numerals are :—

- Tolu (Three).
- Fa (Four).
- Nima (Five).
- Ono (Six).
- Fitu (Seven).
- Valu (Eight).
- Hiva (Nine).
- Hogofulu (Ten).
- Hogofulu ma taha (Eleven).
- Hogofulu ma ua (Twelve).

It will be noticed that “7½d.” is expressed in a similar manner as to the fraction as in the 2½d. The 2s. 6d., “SILINI E UA PENI E ONO,” is *Two shillings six pence*.

The following *Gazette* notice shows that the new stamps are available for both postage and revenue :—

“NUKUALOFA, TONGA,
“February 11th 1898.

“The Law relating to Receipts and Stamps.

“This enactment has been made to regulate the buying and selling by all who are engaged in transacting business in the Kingdom of Tonga in order therefore that the buyer obtain a receipt from the seller, it is hereby enacted, viz :—

“If any person has bought goods or anything else from another whether it be a cash transaction, or on credit, the person receiving the money must make out a bill, enumerating all the articles, sold, and also the value, the seller to receipt the account, and attach a Stamp to the same, according to the value of the goods sold, as per following regulation, and the said receipt to be handed over to the buyer—if the value of the goods sold be

1.	\$10	to \$50	a d1 Stamp to be attached.
2.	\$50	” \$150	” d2 ” ”
3.	\$150	” \$500	” d3 ” ”
4.	\$500	” \$1000	” d6 ” ”
5.	\$1000	” \$2000	” 1/- ” ”
6.	\$2000	” \$4000	” 2/- ” ”
7.	\$4000	” \$5000	” 4/- ” ”
8.	\$5000	” \$10000	” 5/- ” ”

“If any one commits a breach of this enactment, he will be tried, and if proved a fine of \$100 to \$500 imposed as the Judge may decide, the said fine to go to the Government.

“(The case to be tried in the Police Court summons free of charge the buyer to lay the information.)

“JIOAJI TUBOU II. K.”

The Government printer evidently procured some more letters “d” and commas after the publication of the last-quoted notice, but he did not distribute the latter with much judgment !

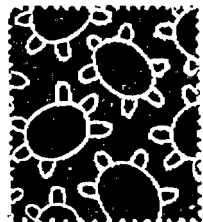
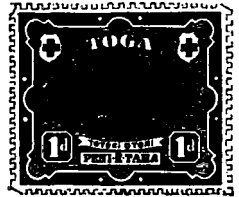
In 1899 the 1d. stamp was overprinted, ^{T—L} June, 1899, in *black*, in honour of the marriage of King George II. (Taufa 'ahau) with Lavinia, who reigned as Queen until her untimely death in May, 1902. The overprint was, I believe, set up in a forme of sixty repetitions, and in one the error “1889” occurred.

On the 29th March, 1900, Mr. W. Lieber, of Tonga, wrote to Mr. Hagen, of Sydney, as follows :—

“A few days ago a find was made here, by the local post-master, of a genuine error. This is no less than the 7½d. stamp, current issue, with head of the King reversed. Only one sheet, *i.e.* 60 stamps, has been found, and it is astonish-

ing how that could have been missed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. (the printers), considering that these stamps have been checked by eleven different persons, whose signatures are on each package of stamps. This error has, of course, occurred through one sheet of the 7½d. stamps, after the green border had been printed, having been put in upside down to print in the black centre piece. The top of the head sometimes touches the figures 7½d. on the tablet at the bottom of the stamp. As I could only obtain one specimen of this stamp, I am unable to send you a copy of same.”

SYNOPSIS.



Issue XV. 1st June, 1897. Various designs, engraved and plate-printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., London, on white wove paper, watermarked with pattern of turtles; perf. 13½.

- ½d., deep blue, Arms.
- 1d., red, *centre* black, Breadfruit Tree.
- 2d., bistre " black, Portrait of King George II.
- 2½d., blue " black " "
- 3d., emerald " black, Triolithic Monument.
- 4d., lilac " green, Bunch of Breadfruit.
- 5d., orange " black, Portrait of King George II.
- 6d., vermilion, Cluster of Corals.
- 7½d., green, *centre* black, Portrait of King George II.
- 10d., carmine " black " "
- 1/-, brown " black " "
- 2/-, blue " black, View of Haabai. "
- 2/6, purple, Parrot and Foliage.
- 5/-, orange, *centre* black, View of Vavau.

Variety. Centre inverted.

7½d., green, *centre* black.

1st June, 1899. Commemoration Stamp; the 1d. of Issue XV. overprinted with the initials "T—L" and the date, "1 June, 1899," in black.

1d., red and black.

Error, with date "1889."

1d., red and black.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Berks Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on December 9th, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Frentzel (chair), Blenkinsop, Bradbury, Brown, Cool, Ehrenbach, Fagan, Giles, Jacoby, Meyer, Schwabacher, Shields, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, and Slade.

The election of Mr. L. W. Fulcher as an ordinary member was duly confirmed.

At the conclusion of ordinary business a general display by the members was given. This included the Society's collection of Forgeries and Reprints (Mr. Cool); U.S. Fractional Currency Notes (Mr. Frentzel); Uganda, B.S.A. Co., Commando Briefs, etc. (Mr. Fagan); Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Brazil, etc. (Mr. Giles); Confederate Envelopes (Mr. Brown); Russian Envelopes, Swazieland, etc. (Mr. Golodnoff); South American Post Cards (Mrs. Producers), etc., etc.

Gifts of forgeries from Mrs. Wrigley and Mr. Neck were received and acknowledged.

The programme for Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, will be: Paper, "Joys of Collecting" (Rudolph Meyer). Display, Mauritius (Baron Anthony de Worms).

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Bois, Bradbury, R. B. Brown, Charlick, Cool, Daun, Ehrenbach, Fulcher, Mellor, Melville, Meyer, Neyrood, Richardson, Shields, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Wiehen, Baron Anthony de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, and Slade.

An able paper on "The Joys of Collecting" was read by Mr. Rudolph Meyer and was followed with much interest. At its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and carried *nem. con.*

Baron Anthony de Worms gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Mauritius, which was complete with the exception of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office." He also showed some huge blocks of the early issues of Ceylon, and a small but very choice selection of English varieties, including a pair of the 1d. "V.R." and the rarest of the high values.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Baron Anthony de Worms for again coming among the members and placing a portion of his philatelic treasures before them.

The programme for the meeting on Tuesday, February 10th, 1903, consists of:—

Paper: "The Ideal Exhibition." Herbert R. Oldfield.

Display: British East Africa. H. L. Hayman.

Display: West Indies (used). J. E. Heginbottom.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Plymouth Philatelic Society.

An exhibition of postage stamps, arranged by the Plymouth Philatelic Society in the Mechanics' Institute, on December 17th, attracted a large gathering, who were delighted with a very fine display. Owing to limited space, a number of the stamps sent could not be shown. The chief exhibitor was Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, of Rochdale, who showed Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, etc. Among Mr. Heginbottom's treasures were very fine copies of the first issue imperforate Ceylons, including the 4d., 8d., and 2s.; and in the case of India he exhibited the only known used copy of the two annas green, no watermark. This stamp was accompanied by a certificate from the Philatelic Society of London as to the genuineness of its obliteration. Although small in number, the sheets sent by Baron A. de Worms were conspicuous for excellence and rarity of the specimens. The collection included six of the earliest unused English, and among the stamps were a pair of the well-known and keenly-sought-after "V.R." 1d. blacks; pairs of all varieties of dies, watermarks, and perforations of the 1d. red line-engraved series; a magnificent specimen of the 2d. blue, large Crown, perforated 16; a pair of 10d. embossed (in mint condition), extremely rare; an 8d. brown; and an excellent show of the early issues of Mauritius. Mrs. Livingstone, Torquay, sent a representative collection of the Cape of Good Hope, and the three-cornered stamps gave much delight to the junior stamp collectors present; and of Newfoundland, showing the many beautiful designs of that Colony, including, naturally, the codfish, seal, and Newfoundland-dog's head; and of Tonga. Mr. C. E. Russel Rendle displayed several remarkable stamps, amongst which were the official surcharged ones of Great Britain, nearly all the varieties of Government parcels, Inland Revenue, Office of Works, etc. Mr. Rendle's collection included a *rara avis* in the shape of a 1d. Government Parcels with inverted surcharge. Mr. C. P. Rogers, R.E., Pembroke, had a very specialised line of Barbados, which he gathered when stationed in the West Indies. Mr. Rogers was fortunate enough to detect the *bleuté* and white papers of the jubilee issue, and secured an ample supply of both varieties. There was an excellent attendance, and a large number of visitors were delighted. Several members were enrolled, and Mr. C. H. Dymond, 5, Cotehele Terrace, Stoke, will be glad to receive further names. The Exhibition Hon. Secretary was Mr. H. Scott Tucker, who was ably assisted by the President (Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens), Mr. C. E. Russel Rendle, Major Hailes, R.M.L.I., Messrs. Dymond, Walker, and Boyes-Fowler.

The Irish Philatelic Exchange Club.

President—

WM. R. LANE-JOYNT, B.L.

Committee—

W. E. PREBBLES, B.L. J. N. MOSTYN.
T. A. STODART. F. C. SCARR.

CAPT. CROOKSHANK.

Honorary Secretary—

FRANCIS C. SCARR, 1, Fortfield Villas, Rathmines, Dublin.

Entrance Fee, Five Shillings. Annual Subscription, Five Shillings.

THE Irish Philatelic Club having decided to start an Exchange, such members as desire to participate shall notify the same to the Hon. Secretary, from whom the rules can be obtained.

Philatelic Society of South Australia.

THE fourteenth Annual Meeting was held on October 29th. There was a large attendance, and the President (Mr. G. G. Shaw) occupied the chair. Mr. W. L. Peck (Hon. Sec.) stated in his report that the roll numbered thirty-two members, two less than the previous year. Eight meetings were held, with an average attendance of nine members, and the committee meeting. The balance to credit, £9, was satisfactory. Two exchange books had been sent to the Bathurst Society and one received from there. Three city exchange books and six country books had been sent out, but a less number than during any time since the formation of the system. The Committee were anxious that more interest should be shown by members in contributing to the exchange circuits. The report and balance were adopted; also the Exchange Superintendent's report. Election of officers resulted thus: President, Mr. G. G. Shaw; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Hillman; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Peck; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. G. Blockey; Committee, Messrs. F. C. Krichauff and E. Tyson. Three new members were elected and one nominated. Communications were read from the Bathurst Society regarding the new rate of postage on unused stamps, and it was resolved that united action be taken in approaching the Commonwealth Government with a view to having the rate altered. Several propositions were passed relative to the working of the Society. During the evening all the new South Australian issues were shown, including the 8d. stamp in blue just printed.

The Philatelic Society of India.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 19th December, 1902, at six o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. A provisional statement disclosing a satisfactory financial position was presented, and a few minor alterations made in the rules, which, as amended, were ordered to be published in the Journal. Mr. E. W. Wetherell was accorded a special vote of thanks for his editorship of the *Philatelic Journal of India* during 1902. The Honourable Mr. D. P. Masson was invited to publish his series of articles on the stamps of Afghanistan, which have appeared in the Journal during the year, in the form of a handbook, and the fact was noted with pleasure that the fiscal issues of India are at last receiving careful attention, as evidenced by the instructive articles by Mr. C. H. Crosse in course of publication in the Journal. A discussion on the subject of an exhibition in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1903-4 was adjourned to the March meeting.

A souvenir of interest to Philatelists to be issued with the Delhi Durlar Postal Guide was announced. It consists of a complete collection of the whole of the adhesives (both Victorian and Edwardian) now on sale at the post offices throughout India. The stamps (of all values from 3 pices to 5 rupees) bear an official overprint (it can hardly be termed a postmark), indicating the special circumstances of their appearance. The Guide will only be procurable at Delhi at noon on the 1st January, 1903, and its issue should aid very considerably in reducing the stock of remainders of the stamps of the last reign.

The following honorary officers were appointed for 1903:—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. (Lahore). Vice-Presidents, The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T. (London), Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Mr. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), and the Honourable Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E. (Lahore); Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta); Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson (Lahore); Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann (Calcutta); Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson (Lahore); Council, the above *ex-officio*, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta), Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis (Agra), and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), W. James (Calcutta), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), P. A. Selve (Calcutta), and E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore).

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

CALCUTTA, December 20th, 1902.

Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

THE Philatelic Society of Johannesburg had a highly successful gathering at their rooms in Reliance Buildings on Tuesday, December 9th, 1902, a large number of members and visitors being present. A number of new members were elected, and applications for membership received from others. The exhibition of zoological stamps was a great success, a large variety of very fine specimens being shown. The judges' award was as follows: Unused section, Mr. Carter, 80 points; Mr. A. J. Cohen, 70. Used section, Mr. A. J. Cohen, 75 points; Mr. Carter, 70. The programme of the meeting to be held on the 23rd included a paper by Mr. S. Klagsbrun on the "Manuscript Revenue Stamps of the Transvaal," and an exhibit of the best stamps of Great Britain—an exhibit in accordance with the scientific side of Philately. Intending members and those interested in Philately are notified that the Secretary's box is 4,967, and correspondence on matters philatelic is invited.

Boston Philatelic Society.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

To the Members of the Boston Philatelic Society.

THE past year has been one of exceptional prosperity and progress for this Society, and one hard to excel, if indeed it can be equalled. Your Committee, however, feels encouraged by the spirit of enthusiasm manifested, and hopes to achieve at least an equal degree of success during the coming year.

The members and friends, in the name of the Society, have liberally responded in the offering of medals, and if the members will kindly assist your Committee by an equal response in the shape of stamps for competition, the success of the forthcoming and third competitive exhibition can be fully assured.

One offer of prizes from our worthy Secretary for original essays should be especially mentioned and commended, as the dearth of original papers on Philately of late has been notably apparent, both in society and journalistic work.

In the interest of the members possessing collections of minor prominence, and who have heretofore failed to obtain a prize, several medals have also been offered.

Competitive exhibitions will be held at the regular meetings of the Society on the dates given hereafter, and medals have been donated by Mr. C. A. Howes, Mr. E. S. Martin, Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, Mr. J. H. Lyons, Mr. L. G. Barrett, Mr. F. P. Brown, Mr. E. F. Sawyer, Mr. A. W. Batchelder, Mr. W. H. Colson, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, the Pacific Philatelic Society.

At each meeting two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, will be awarded for the exhibits standing first and second on the judges' list, except the exhibit of June 16th, when a silver medal will be awarded for entire envelopes and wrappers, and a bronze medal for those cut square. The judges will be, as heretofore, three in number, will be appointed by the Committee for each exhibition, and will be ineligible to compete while serving in that capacity.

E. F. SAWYER,

J. H. LYONS,

L. G. BARRETT,

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. 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, when not specially mentioned, both adhesive stamps and envelopes and wrappers issued for postal purposes by Governments or postmasters. The percentages in the following table indicate the perfection in each of the four qualifications:—

	Completeness.	Rarity.	Con- Arrangement.	ment.
<i>January 20th.</i>				
Stamp portraits, not busts, full-face and three-quarter views	—	—	75%	25%
* <i>February 17th.</i>				
Best general exhibit, adhesives only. Collections not to number over 6,000	20%	—	50	30
<i>March 17th.</i>				
Best collection of stamps of the 20th century, exhibited in printed albums. Single specimens only to count	75	—	25	—
* <i>April 21st.</i>				
British North America	20	—	50	30
<i>May 19th.</i>				
Russia, including Finland	35	30	25	10
* <i>June 16th.</i>				
Envelopes and wrappers (entire) of Great Britain and Colonies. Envelopes and wrappers (cut square) of Great Britain and Colonies	20	—	50	30
<i>September 15th.</i>				
Victoria	35	30	25	10
* <i>October 20th.</i>				
United States, adhesives only	20	—	50	30
<i>November 17th.</i>				
Commemorative stamps of the world	35	30	25	10
<i>December 15th.</i>				
Original essays upon subjects having an immediate and practical bearing on the study of postage stamps.				

* For members who have never taken a prize. Blocks, strips, and pairs to count as single stamps only.

Answers to Correspondents.

M. F. B.—1. The paper can be distinguished by drawing the edge of a silver coin across it; this will make a mark on the chalk-surfaced paper. 2. Only the 10 c. and 25 c. exist in both sets. Of these, the 10 c. with the figures printed separately has a figure "1" with a flat foot; in the other variety the sole of the foot is arched. The 25 c. with figures printed separately can only, we believe, be distinguished with certainty when the figures are more or less out of place, or differ in shade from the rest of the impression. 3. We have not got a copy of the Album at hand; but does not the note to the 1869-80 issue in the Catalogue answer your question? 4. English and French stamps, not surcharged, used at post offices in places abroad, do not, we think, possess any great interest.

MACANONYMOUS.—Write to us in Irish or Scotch, and we will see what we can do for you in the matter of statistics.

F. W.—None of the ½d. stamps have been printed in blue, but the green stamps can easily be changed to blue. We have answered this question a great number of times.

C. H. H. C.—"PAID" marks, like that which you describe, have no value as stamps. You are mistaken in supposing that yours was used before stamps were issued; it is dated "1844."

F. C. P.—Many thanks for your letter. We noted the Dutch Indies variety in December, 1900, and we mention it again in this number.

A. A. C.—The 5 reis of Funchal divided in half was used for 2½ reis for a few days in January, 1893, and was noted by us at the time. These half-stamps, which have to be collected on the entire envelope or newspaper, are not as a rule listed in the Catalogue.

E. J. K.—We have no information as to the Cretans. We have some recollection of having seen No. 2, but whatever we were told about it evidently led us not to chronicle it. No. 1, according to your information, was a fiscal, not a postage, stamp. No. 3 is a Turkish fiscal.

S. B.—The postage stamps of Ceylon are not, we believe, ever used for telegrams, as there are special telegraph stamps in that Colony.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.			
Cat. No.	1870-82. Parcel Post Stamps.	s.	d.
403.	25 c., green, used, reduced to	0	3
405.	80 c., orange-yellow, used, reduced to	0	4
406	1 fr., grey, used, reduced to	0	2
425.	2 fr., buff (1894) used, reduced to	0	6
1895 Parcel Post Stamps.			
426.	10 c., chestnut, used	0	2
427.	15 c., grey	0	5
434a.	30 c., orange	0	6
434b.	40 c., blue-green	0	8
434c.	70 c., blue	0	8
434d.	90 c., rosine	0	9
CANADA.			
1903. New value.			
7 c., yellow		0	5
CHILI.			
1902. Type 18			
10 c., black and vermilion		0	4
COLOMBIA.			
1902. Oblong provisionals, with view.			
20 c., violet, perf. 12		0	3
2 c., indigo, imperf.		0	1
10 c., marone		0	1
10 c., magenta		0	1
1902. New type.			
1 c., green		0	1
2 c., red		0	1
5 c., blue		0	2
10 c., brown		0	2
20 c., lilac		0	4
50 c., rose		1	0
\$1, black on yellow		2	0
10 c., violet, "Registered"		0	2
DENMARK.			
1902. Type 10. Perf. 12½.			
1 öre, orange		0	1
15 öre, lilac		0	3
1902. Official Stamps. Type 51. Perf. 12½.			
1 öre, orange		0	1
5 öre, green		0	1
10 öre, carmine		0	2
FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.			
Alexandria.			
1902. Type of French stamps.			
10 c., rose		0	2
GERMAN NEW GUINEA.			
1900. Types N 2 and N 3.			
3 pf., brown, used		0	2
5 pf., green		0	2
10 pf., carmine		0	3
20 pf., ultramarine, used		0	4
25 pf., black and red on yellow, used		0	6
30 pf., orange on buff		0	8
40 pf., carmine		0	8
50 pf., violet on buff		0	9
80 pf., carmine on rose		1	3
1 m., carmine, used		1	6
2 m., blue		3	0
3 m., violet		4	6
5 m., carmine and black, used		6	6
LIBERIA.			
1902. Provisional.			
75 c., on 1 dollar, blue		4	0
75 c., on 1 dollar, blue (variety thin C), in a pair		14	0
MADAGASCAR.			
1895. British Inland Mail.			
4d., black (No. 69), used		1	0
1d., blue-grey (No. 71), reduced to		1	0
6d., pale yellow (No. 73)		1	0
8d., salmon (No. 72), reduced to		1	3
1s., fawn (No. 73)		1	6
1s., bright rose (No. 74)		2	0
2s., grey (No. 75)		2	6
4s., Set of 7, used		7	6

PARAGUAY.			
1902. Provisional.			
	s.	d.	
5 c. on 28 c., orange	0	2	
5 c. on 28 c., (error comma after "cent")	2	0	
5 c. on 28 c., orange (error no stop after "cent")	4	0	
PERSIA.			
1902. Meshed.			
1 ch., black (No. 250), used	5	0	
2 ch., (No. 251)	4	0	
5 ch., violet (No. 253)	8	0	
1 kr., red (No. 255)	40	0	
5 ch., black (rouletted)	8	6	
12 ch., blue ()	10	0	
1902. New types.			
1 ch., mauve	0	1	
2 ch., grey	0	1	
3 ch., green	0	2	
5 ch., rose-red	0	2	
10 ch., light brown	0	4	
12 ch., blue	0	6	
1 kr., mauve	0	9	
2 kr., blue	1	6	
5 kr., brown	3	9	
12 kr., vermilion	7	6	
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.			
Guinea.			
1902. Issue of 1893 surcharged.			
65 reis on 10 reis, mauve	0	6	
65 " 15 " red-brown	0	6	
65 " 20 " lavender	0	6	
65 " 50 " pale blue	0	6	
115 " 5 " orange-yellow	0	9	
115 " 25 " green	0	9	
135 " 2½ " brown	0	9	
130 " 25 " carmine	0	10	
130 " 200 " blue	0	10	
130 " 300 " blue on brown	0	10	
400 " 75 " rose	2	6	
400 " 80 " pale green	2	6	
400 " 100 " brown on buff	2	6	
Portuguese Congo.			
1902. Issue of 1893 surcharged.			
65 reis on 15 reis, red-brown	0	6	
65 " 20 " lavender	0	6	
65 " 25 " green	0	6	
65 " 30 " blue on brown	0	6	
115 " 2½ " brown	0	9	
115 " 10 " mauve	0	9	
115 " 50 " pale blue	0	9	
130 " 5 " pale orange	0	10	
130 " 75 " rose	0	10	
130 " 100 " brown on yellow	0	10	
400 " 80 " pale green	2	6	
400 " 150 " carmine	2	6	
400 " 200 " blue	2	6	
Issue of 1898 surcharged "PROVISORIO."			
15 reis, chocolate	0	2	
25 " blue-green	0	3	
Portuguese India.			
1902. Type 25.			
1 real, grey, used	0	1	
Timor.			
1902. Issue of 1893 surcharged.			
5 avos on 25 reis, pale orange	0	6	
5 " 25 " green	0	6	
5 " 50 " pale blue	0	6	
6 " 2½ " brown	0	6	
6 " 20 " lavender	0	6	
9 " 15 " red-brown	0	8	
9 " 75 " rose	0	8	
15 " 10 " mauve	1	3	
15 " 100 " brown on buff	1	3	
15 " 300 " blue on brown	1	3	
22 " 80 " pale green	1	9	
22 " 200 " blue on blue	1	9	

Timor—continued.			
Issue of 1898 surcharged "PROVISORIO."			
	s.	d.	
3 avos, deep lilac	0	4	
RUSSIA.			
1902. Current issue. Paper laid vertically.			
1 kop., yellow	0	3	
35 " lilac and green	2	6	
ST. LUCIA.			
1902. Pictorial Stamp.			
2d., green and ochre	0	3	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
1897. Watermark Crown and SA. Perf. 1¼ X 12½.			
9d., lilac-rose (No. 283)	7	6	
1902. Long stamps inscribed "POSTAGE."			
3d., sage-green	0	5	
4d., orange-vermilion	0	6	
6d., blue-green	0	8	
10d., orange	1	1	
1s., brown	1	4	
UGANDA.			
1902. Change of colour.			
1 s., rosine	0	2	
UNITED STATES.			
1902. New series.			
8 c., purple (Martha Washington)	0	5	
VENEZUELA.			
REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.			
Cat. No. 1893. Type 32. "INSTRUCCION."			
198. 5 c., slate	0	1	
199. 10 c., green	0	1	
200. 25 c., blue	0	1	
201. 50 c., orange	0	1	
202. 1 b., claret	0	2	
203. 3 b., vermilion	0	6	
204. 10 b., violet	3	0	
205. 20 b., red-brown	7	6	
Set of 8, 5 c. to 20 b.	10	0	
" 6, 5 c. to 3 b.	0	9	
1899. Type 35. "CORROS DE VENEZUELA."			
216. 5 c., blue-green	0	1	
217. 10 c., vermilion	0	1	
218. 25 c., blue	0	2	
219. 50 c., black	0	3	
220. 1 b., yellow-green	0	9	
Set of 5, 5 c. to 1 b.	1	0	
1899. One-printed "RESELLADA R. F. M."			
222. 5 c., blue-green	0	1	
223. 10 c., vermilion	0	1	
225. 50 c., black	0	2	
226. 1 b., yellow-green	0	6	
227. 2 b., orange-yellow	0	9	
Set of 5, as above	1	2	
1900. "INSTRUCCION" issue of 1893, surcharged as last.			
229. 5 c., slate	0	1	
230. 10 c., green	0	1	
231. 25 c., blue	0	1	
232. 50 c., orange	0	2	
233. 1 b., claret	0	2	
234. 3 b., vermilion	0	6	
235. 10 b., violet	1	0	
236. 20 b., red-brown	2	0	
Set of 8, 5 c. to 20 b.	3	0	
" 7, 5 c. to 10 b.	1	3	

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1903.

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 what 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.	<i>s. d.</i>	No. of Set.		No. in Set.	<i>s. d.</i>
NICARAGUA.				PERU—continued.			
3.225†	Official, 1891, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	1 6	3.299†	Official, 1894, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	2 6
3.226†	" 1892 " " "	10	1 6	3.300†	" 1897, 1, 10, and 50 c.	3	3 0
3.227†	" 1893 " " "	11	1 6	3.301†	Arequipa. Including several rare varieties	9	15 0
3.228†	" 1894 " " "	10	1 6	3.302*	" " " " " " " " " "	7	10 0
3.229†	" 1895 " " "	10	1 6	3.303†	Cuzco, Pasco, Plura, Puno, Yca	6	10 6
3.230†	" 1896, 1 c. to 5 pesos	9	1 6	PORTUGAL.			
3.231†	" 1897 " " "	9	1 6	3.304*	1853-64, including the early types	7	4 0
3.232†	" 1898 " " "	11	1 6	3.305*	1866-70, 25, 25, 50, 80, and 120 r.	5	7 6
3.233†	" 1899 " " "	12	1 6	3.306†	1864-80, 5, 10, 10, 10 (blue-green), 20, 25, and 25 r.	7	10 0
PARAGUAY.				3.307*	" including 80, 100, and 150 r.	9	1 9
3.236†	1879-84, including 5 and 10 c. and Provisional	6	3 6	3.308†	1880, various perfs.	6	3 0
3.237†	1884, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 9	3.309*	" " " " " " " " " "	10	0 8
3.238†	1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	2 9	3.310†	1884-92, various	10	2 0
3.239*	" 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 c.	5	1 9	3.311†	1892, various perfs.	16	1 3
3.240†	1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, and 30 c.	8	1 3	3.312†	1893, Provisionals	7	2 0
3.241†	" 40, 60, 80 c. and 1 peso	4	3 0	3.313†	" embossed	5	3 0
3.242*	" 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, and 30 c.	7	1 3	3.314†	" " with date added	6	2 0
3.243*	" 40, 60, 80 c. and 1 peso	4	2 9	3.315†	" " Provisionals	6	0 6
3.244*	1895-99, Provisionals	6	1 2	3.316†	1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 r.	5	1 3
3.245†	1900-01, engraved, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 24 c.	5	1 0	3.317*	" 100, 150, 300, 500, and 1000 r.	5	9 0
3.247†	1901-02, lithographed, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 28, 40, and 40 c.	12	1 9	3.318†	1895, 2½, 5, 15, and 25 r.	4	1 6
3.247a*	Engraved and lithographed	8	1 0	3.319†	1895-99, 2½ to 80 reis	11	2 0
3.248†	Official, 1880, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 6	3.320†	" 100 to 500 r.	8	10 0
3.249†	" 1892, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	6	1 6	3.321*	" 2½ to 500 r.	18	2 3
3.250*	" 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	8	1 6	3.322†	1898, Vasco da Gama, 2½ to 150 r.	8	4 0
3.251*	" 1901, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	7	1 3	3.323†	Journals and Rifle Club stamps	7	1 0
PERSIA.				3.324†	Unpaid, 5 to 200 r.	6	2 6
3.252†	1876, 1, 2, 5, and 10 sh.	4	1 9	PORTUGUESE COLONIES.			
3.252*	1876-82, including scarce issues	8	3 3	3.328†	Africa. 1898, Vasco da Gama, 2½ to 150 r.	8	3 0
3.253†	1882-84, 5, 5, 10, 10 c., 1 and 5 r.	6	5 0	3.329†	Angola. 1871-85, perf. 12½, 10, 20, 25, and 200 r.	4	1 6
3.254†	1885, 1, 2, 5, and 10 ch., 1 and 5 kr.	6	1 4	3.331†	" " perf. 13½, 10, 100, 200, and 300 r.	4	1 6
3.257†	1886, Official, 3, 6, 6, 8, 12, and 18 ch.	6	5 0	3.332†	1881-85, both perfs., 20, 25, 25, 40, and 50 r.	6	1 4
3.258†	1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 ch., 1 and 5 kr.	7	3 6	3.333†	1886, both perfs., 5, 5, 10, 10, 20, 25, and 50 r.	7	1 8
3.259*	" 2, 5, 7, 10 ch., 1 and 5 kr.	6	1 0	3.334†	1893-94, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 r.	5	1 3
3.260†	1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, 14 ch., 1 and 2 kr.	7	4 6	3.335†	" 75, 85, 100, 150, and 300 r.	5	7 6
3.261*	" 1, 5, 10, 14 ch., 1 and 2 kr.	6	1 0	3.336†	1898-1900, 2½ to 80 r.	9	2 0
3.262†	1894, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, and 16 ch.	6	2 0	3.337†	" 100, 150, 200, and 300 r.	4	5 0
3.263*	" 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 ch., 1 and 1 kr.	6	0 9	3.338†	Several issues, including high values	21	3 0
3.264†	1897, Provisionals, 5 ch., 1 and 2 kr.	3	2 6	3.341†	Angra. 1892, 5, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, and 150 r.	7	5 6
3.265†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 12 ch.	8	2 3	3.342†	1897-98, 2½ to 80 r.	10	2 4
3.266†	" 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 kr.	5	11 6	3.343†	" 100 to 500 r.	8	8 6
3.267†	1899, with control, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, and 16 ch.	8	2 3	3.344*	Including two issues	8	0 6
3.268†	" " 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 kr.	5	10 0	3.347†	Azores. 1881-82, large surcharge, including 300 r.	11	7 6
3.269*	" " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 12 ch.	6	1 3	3.348†	1882-85, small surcharge on Embossed Head, including two varieties of 150 r., yellow	9	10 0
3.270†	" green paper, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 16 ch.	9	2 0	3.349†	1882-87, including different perfs. and papers	11	2 6
3.271†	" 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 kr.	5	6 0	3.350†	Large and small surcharges	11	1 6
3.272†	1900-02, Provisionals, including three types	8	1 2	3.351†	1894, Commemorative, 2½ to 50 r.	6	1 9
3.273†	1902, type-set, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 ch.	5	0 9	3.352†	" " 75 to 300 r.	5	10 0
3.274†	" as last, surcharged, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 sh.	6	1 0	3.353†	" " 2½ to 50 r.	6	0 10
3.274a†	Service, 5, 10, and 12 sh.	3	0 8	3.354*	" " 75 to 1,000 r.	7	10 0
PERU.				3.355†	1898, Vasco da Gama, 2½ to 150 r.	8	4 0
3.275*	1858-62, including several issues and rare value	8	6 0	3.356†	Newspaper, large and small surcharges	7	0 6
3.276†	1866-73 " scarce issues	8	4 0	3.357†	Cape Verd Islands. 1877, two perfs., 10, 10, 20, 20, 20, 25, 100, 100, and 300	9	3 0
3.277†	1874-79, 1, 2, 10, 50 c., and 1 sol	5	3 0	3.360†	1881-85, two perfs. and imperf.	8	1 6
3.278†	1880-83, including Chilean Provisionals	8	1 6	3.361†	1886, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 r.	5	1 9
3.279†	1882-83, 1, 1, 5, 50, and 50 c., and 1 sol	6	2 9	3.362†	1898, 2½ to 80 r.	10	2 0
3.280*	1874-83, various issues	10	1 9	3.363†	" 100 to 300 r.	4	5 0
3.281†	1883, with triangle, etc.	7	2 0	3.367†	Including several issues	8	0 9
3.282†	1886, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sol	7	4 0	3.368†	Funchal. 1892-93, 10, 15, 15, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 r.	12	10 0
3.283*	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sol	7	1 4	3.369†	1897-99, 2½ to 80 r.	9	2 0
3.284†	1894, surcharged with Head of Bermudez	7	2 0	3.370†	" 100 to 300 r.	8	7 6
3.285†	1874-95, a fine set of many issues	25	2 6	3.371†	Including several issues	9	1 3
3.286†	" ditto, with many rarer varieties, including four different 50 c. and three 1 sol. One of our cheapest sets	41	10 0	3.372†	Guinea. 1881-84, 5, 20, 20, 25, 100, 200, and 300 r.	7	1 0
3.287†	1895, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 6	3.373†	1886, 10, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 40 r.	7	1 0
3.288†	1904, Commemorative, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	6 6	3.374†	1886, 5, 10, 20, and 50 r.	4	1 0
3.289†	1896-1900, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	10	3 6	3.375†	1893-94, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, and 200 r.	9	10 0
3.290*	1894-1900, including Provisionals and high values	16	2 9	3.376†	1898, 2½ to 80 r.	10	2 0
3.291†	1897-1901, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, and 5 c.	6	1 3	3.377†	" 100 to 300 r.	4	5 0
3.292*	" " " " " " " " " "	6	0 9	3.380†	Horta. 1892, 5, 10, 75, 80, and 100 r.	5	4 0
3.293†	Parcel Post, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	6 0	3.381†	1897-99, 2½ to 80 r.	9	2 0
3.294†	Unpaid, 1874-85, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	8 0	3.382†	" 100 to 300 r.	7	6 0
3.295†	" 1880, triangle, 1, 1, 5, 10, 10, and 50 c.	6	6 0	3.383*	Various issues	9	0 8
3.296†	" " 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	2 6	3.386†	Lourenzo Marques. 1894, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 r.	7	4 0
3.297†	" " circle, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	15 0	3.387†	1898, 2½ to 80 r.	9	2 0
3.298†	" " " " " " " " " "	4	15 0	3.388†	" 100 to 300 r.	4	5 0
3.299†	" 1897, Deficit, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	5 6	3.389†	Provisional and Newspaper	6	7 6
				3.390*	Various issues, including high values	13	2 3

IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Tenth Edition (1903). Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THE PRESENT EDITION IS ARRANGED IN THREE VOLUMES.

Vol. I. THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

remains as before, with the latest additions and corrections.

Vol. II. THE STAMPS OF EUROPE, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of EUROPEAN STATES.

Vol. III. FOREIGN COUNTRIES, except Europe and Possessions.

This division has the advantage of suitability for the collector who collects any particular country with its colonies, as well as the practical advantage of making three volumes of very nearly equal bulk.

Now Ready.

Great Britain and Colonies.

Now Ready.

526 pages. About 1,800 Illustrations.

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**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| No. 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on }
back, cloth sides, gilt edges | Price without postage, 25/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 26/- |
| No. 9.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green <i>Levant morocco</i> , }
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/- |

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of the EUROPEAN STATES.

Ready about February 15th. Prepaid orders can now be booked.

543 PAGES. 1,700 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 65.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 12/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 12/9 |
| No. 67.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 17/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 18/3 |
| No. 68.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered }
on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | Price without postage, 27/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 28/6 |
| No. 69.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green <i>Levant morocco</i> , }
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/- |

Vol. III. The Stamps of Foreign Countries, except EUROPE and POSSESSIONS.

Ready about end of March, 1903. Prepaid orders can now be booked.

400 PAGES. 1,500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 95.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 97.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| No. 98.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on }
back, cloth sides, gilt edges | Price without postage, 22/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 23/3 |
| No. 99.—On highly rolled plate paper, magnificently bound in finest green <i>Levant morocco</i> , }
rounded corners, with gold line round the bevelled edges, lettered on back, gilt }
edges, patent expanding lock | Price without postage, 45/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 45/9 |

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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	153
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	156
TRANSVAAL: NOTES ON THE PENNY, BLACK, OF 1883. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	161
THE STAMPS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC. BY EMIL TAMSEN	164
<i>(Continued from page 145.)</i>	
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. BY L. HANCIAU	167
<i>(Continued from page 141.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	171
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. BY DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT	171
<i>(Continued from page 124.)</i>	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	175
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 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.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 sei.

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 6
No. 26	"	2 6
No. 27	"	1 0
Nos. 28, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 29	Out of print.	
No. 30	each	1 6
No. 31	Out of print.	
No. 32	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.

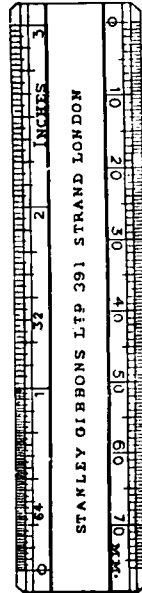
Vol. X. (July, 1899, to June, 1900.)
Price 5/-; post-free, 5/6.

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.



IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

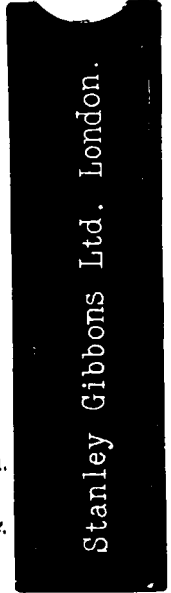
* * *
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

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 FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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, 2/8 per set.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

No. 152.

Editorial.

* * *



In our recent numbers we have been discussing certain dangerous imitations (as we fully believe them to be) of some of the rarest stamps of Europe. A perusal of some of our contemporaries might lead nervous persons to suppose that there has been a kind of epidemic of Philatelic and Fakers. Fraud in various parts of the world of late, but it is not really quite so bad as that. Forgers we shall always have with us, no doubt, so long as stamp-collecting exists; and as rare stamps become rarer and prices go up, so will the temptation to forge them and to improve the imitations of them increase, until the forger arrives at perfection, and then—either nobody will buy rare stamps at all, or everybody will be satisfied that his own copy is the genuine and everybody else's a forgery.

What has happened within the past few months, both in the United States and in Australia, is far more satisfactory; two cases of somewhat extensive forgery of surcharges and fraudulent alteration of stamps have been traced to their perpetrators, and although unfortunately no legal action has followed, the manufactory seems to have been stopped in one case, and the disseminator (who was perhaps not the manufacturer) has fled from his country in the other.

It appears that during the last year a considerable quantity and variety of stamps with forged surcharges were found to be on sale in Boston, U.S.A., and as the credit of Boston collectors and dealers was involved,

the Philatelic Society of that city very properly took the matter up and appointed a committee to investigate the case. The greater part of the fraudulent varieties were traced, we gather, to the Boston Stamp Company, a firm which is believed by the committee to have sold them in perfect good faith, and on the nature of the things being discovered, the money paid for them was promptly refunded. The manager of the firm in question seems to have declined at first to give the name of the person from whom he obtained these stamps, but we are glad to hear that he subsequently thought better of it, and this person, a Mr. W. R. Thomas, was interviewed by the President and Treasurer of the Boston Society, and was induced to sign the following statement, to the terms of which we sincerely trust he will adhere:—

“January 1st, 1903.

“Boston Philatelic Society,
“Boston, Mass.

“I have read the letter of J. F. Capron to you of December 30th. His statement therein that he purchased these fraudulent surcharged stamps from me is true. I have ceased to handle any such stamps, have destroyed all such stamps in my possession, have removed from Boston to the Western States, and shall handle no such stamps in any way in the future.

“You are authorised to publish this statement if you so desire.

“(Signed) W. R. THOMAS.”

The following is a list of the manufactures of Mr Thomas, published in *The Weekly Ph. Era*:—

“British East Africa, 1895, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas, 1 rupee.

"British Protectorate, 1888, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

"Gold Coast, 1889, 1d. on 6d., orange.

"Grenada, Unpaid Letter stamps, 2d. on 6d., red-lilac.

"Hawaii, 1893, 12 c., red-lilac, black surcharge.

"India, official stamps, 1866, watermarked, 1 a., brown.

"Niger Coast Protectorate, 1894, ½d. on 2½d., blue (No. 53).

"Orange River Colony, 1900, surcharged 'V.R.I.', 6d., carmine."

It should be noted that all of these are stamps whose philatelic value is very largely increased by the addition of a comparatively simple overprint; there is no doubt that these surcharged varieties present a very great temptation to the forger, and the imitations, in only too many instances, are extremely difficult to detect.

To finish with our American contemporaries, we will quote a passage from *The American Journal of Philately*, the editor of which, at the end of an article on the Moldavian question, upon which we are very glad to find he fully agrees with us, adds:—

"We take this opportunity to offer a word of warning against various counterfeits which we have seen within the past few months, and most of which we believe to be of quite recent manufacture. All of the following list are dangerous imitations of the original stamps:—

"Egypt, Unpaid Letter stamps, all values with or without watermark.

"Guam, surcharged on United States stamps, 1 to 15 cents. These come from the Philippine Islands.

"Cuba, Puerto Principe. Extremely dangerous imitations of all the scarcer varieties are now being offered in large quantities by parties in Cuba.

"Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., vermilion, re-engraved.

"Philippine Islands, 1899, 2 c., carmine (U.S. stamp), with inverted surcharge. This comes from Cuba.

"Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue. One of the most perfect imitations we have ever seen.

"Tuscany, first issue.

"These are merely a few varieties which we recall at the moment. We realise that, unfortunately, the list is far more extensive than this."

From Sydney comes an even more extraordinary story than that unravelled at Boston, but here the fraud consisted principally in the alteration of perforations, in order to produce something rich and strange. This is a much more difficult nature of "fake" than the adding of forged surcharges, and we fancy that careful comparison with genuine

specimens would usually reveal the fraud unmistakably; but many of these varieties of perforation are scarce, and the ordinary collector is too apt to rely on his gauge, which is of no use in the case of forged perforations carefully done. It is the nature and appearance of the perforation by which we must be guided.

We think it interesting to reproduce in full the account given by Mr. Fred Hagen in *The Australian Philatelist*:—

"In July I received information that for some considerable time certain stamps had been sold by a dealer as genuine, whereas the perforation of these stamps had been faked, thereby enhancing their apparent value.

"I referred the matter shortly afterwards to Mr. Maney-Lake, the President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and we decided that in the interest of Philatelists it would be best to keep the matter secret, until we were able to thoroughly investigate it. We examined a number of stamps bought over an extended period from Mr. F. W. Reid. The majority of these stamps had their perforations denoted in figures on the backs, in Mr. Reid's handwriting; the stamps were compared with undoubted genuine ones, and also examined in a very careful manner, and we proved conclusively that the stamps in question were undoubted fakes.

"On the 22nd August we consulted with Mr. Acting Judge Montgomerie Hamilton, a prominent member of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and endeavoured to devise some means of sheeting home the guilt to the person manufacturing them. We were informed that although a person may be guilty of uttering fakes, it does not prove that he manufactured them, consequently it was a most difficult subject to prove. Finding no sure means of quickly bringing the guilty person to book, I thereupon, early in November, informed Mr. Basset Hull of the matter, who advised bringing the matter before the Club. At the meeting held on the 19th November I moved that a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of the President, Mr. Maney-Lake, the Vice-President, Mr. Pettifer, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Gilles, and Mr. A. F. Basset Hull and myself, to investigate a matter of grave importance to the Club.

"The sub-committee met the following day, a number of faked perforations were examined, and their irregularities as compared with the genuine noted, and the committee were unanimous in their decision that the stamps in question were undoubted fakes.

"I then stated to my colleagues that the sale of these fakes had been spread over a period of four years, and were still on sale. I also produced a letter written by Mr. Reid on the 25th March, 1898, from Brisbane, to a friend in Sydney. Amongst items of a personal nature, several referred to stamp matters. These I now quote, viz.: 'Re American grill—it is a good field, but

great care has to be taken to get it only on the Nat. B.N. Co.'s stamps. A year or two ago, when these marks were first discovered, dealers, in looking over their stocks, found "grills" of every company, and, of course, this showed wholesale forging. I never had the remotest idea of trying to make "O.S.", as I know it would be as impossible as for you to play "The Last Rose of Summer" on my violin, but I thought I could get a rough canceller just to obliterate with. I wish we could work together in Sydney in some way, and, besides, get up some paper, &c., Australian Stamp Co., or something, and ship your (?) work into America and England. I know hundreds of collectors and dealers in America, and we could, by advertising in American papers, &c., sell all you could make.'

"Mr. Reid shortly afterwards came to Sydney, and in November, '98, advertised a Queensland 1s., perf. 9×12 ; for sale, which, my informant states, was a fake, and which Mr. Reid later on referred to as such.

"The sub-committee decided that Mr. Pettifer (who proposed Mr. Reid as a member of the Sydney Philatelic Club) should wait upon Mr. Reid, and place the result before him.

"Mr. Pettifer called upon Mr. Reid, and told him that he had been selling fakes, and that the stamps had been expertised on and proved to be frauds. Mr. Reid admitted having sold the stamps in question, but stated he was not aware that they were bad, that he sold them as received, but if the experts had decided they were fakes, he supposed they were. At the same time he said: 'If they were fakes, how was it that Hagen, who had bought a 9×12 Queensland four years ago, had not discovered it was a fake?' No mention had been made of the 1s. sold four years ago, so by his statement he virtually admitted his knowledge that the stamp in question also was a fake. A copy of the letter written by him from Brisbane was read. He admitted having written a letter to the person, and that it was his signature, but out of revenge for a split in the camp, my informant had altered some of the contents. He did not attempt to put a different construction on the letter, which was possible, but simply said the original matter had been removed, and the damaging statement inserted by his one-time friend. The letter was written on both sides of a thin sheet of ordinary letter paper, the ink marks showing through both the sides, and to remove matter with a view to insert the paragraph above detailed would require both sides of the paper to be chemically treated. The letter, on careful scrutiny, showed no signs of having been tampered with.

"Reid was informed the best thing he could do was to resign from the club. He was, however, strongly advised by Mr. Pettifer to give an explanation, and that the committee would give him an opportunity of clearing himself. However, he saw fit not to accept the opportunity, and within an hour sent in his resignation.

"A prominent collector, who had purchased extensively from Reid, upon examination found a good number of fakes amongst his stamps. He

returned these stamps to Reid and got a refund of the money. No doubt some of the stamps returned were genuine, but the collector preferred to rid himself of stamps that were bought in doubtful company.

"Mr. Smyth states that Mr. Reid declined to take steps to clear himself on the ground of private and personal reasons. These private and personal reasons, which Mr. Smyth imagines were due to domestic affairs, were proved not to exist.

"Mr. Smyth also states he received a letter from Mr. Reid, intimating his departure from Sydney to America. This letter was received some hours after Mr. Reid had left Sydney, and not before as the paragraph would infer. Another dealer in the city, who owed a small account to Reid, also received a letter after the latter had left, stating that he would forward an address from America, where the money due to him could be sent.

"Mr. Reid's most intimate friends were not aware of his hurried departure. The *Oceanic* mail steamer left on Monday, December 8th, at 1 p.m. sharp. One of his friends was speaking to Mr. Reid at half-past twelve at his place of business in the Markets, a fifteen minutes' drive from the steamer. Mr. Reid made no mention of his departure. Upon inquiry at the shipping office the name of F. W. Reid did not appear on the passenger list, but an intimate friend has since received a letter written at sea and posted at Auckland, apologising for his hurried departure, but explaining nothing.

"One of the dealers of the city having some $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ N.Z.'s in his possession, took them to Reid to ask if the perf. had been faked, as Reid's figures were on the back— $12\frac{1}{2}$ rather large and the 10 somewhat lighter. Reid stated that the 10 had been added after the perforation had been put on!

"The following are some of the fakes that I have seen and heard of, and for which money has been refunded. There may be others.

"NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Diadem*, perf. 12, 3d. (rare shade), 8d.

1870-80, *Small Crown*, perf. 10, 4d., 1s.; perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 5d., 8d.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 2d.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 3d.

1880-87, *Large Crown*, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 2d.; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 2d.; perf. 12, 1d.; perf. 12×10 , 9d.; perf. 12×11 , 2d.

Wmk. 10, perf. 11×10 , 10d.

Official Stamps, *Small Crown*, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 2d.; perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 2d.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 3d.

Large Crown, perf. 10, 2d.; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 6d.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 2d.; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 5d.

5s., *Map*, perf. 10, perf. 11×10 , and perf. 10×11 .
Registered, no wmk., perf. 12.

Fiji.—Perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 1d. and 2d.; perf. 12×10 , 1d. and 2d.; perf. 10, 4d. and 5d.; 5s., stamp cleaned and re-gummed (Fiji list is incomplete).

TASMANIA—1864-70, perf. 10, 2d.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

NEW ZEALAND.—1878, perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., 2d., and 6d. (incomplete).

QUEENSLAND.—Perf. 9×12 , 1d., 2d. (two plates), 1s.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Roulette* and perf., 1s; 1st star, perf. 10, 1d. and 1s.; perf. $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 6d. *Official*, perf. $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 4d., and others of which a list has not been kept, including perfs. of both stars and O.S.

"Referring to the subject of grills, which Mr. Reid mentions in his letter, my informant states that a number of these were sold by Mr. Reid to a collector in Sydney, who has them in his collection at the present moment. Probably these also were sold unknowingly (?).

"Such are the facts of the case; I leave my readers to draw their own conclusions."

Now are we to point the usual moral? It should be unnecessary, for these stories seem

to carry their own moral with them. The great majority of collectors cannot expect to be able to recognise these forgeries, etc., at sight; experts require to make very careful examination of some of them before deciding upon their character. If a collector buys these things at bargain prices, he must take the risks; he probably gloats over the idea that he has "bested" someone else, and he can hardly complain if now and then he finds that the other party has got the best of it. If he gives a fair market price, then he should take care to buy only from persons who can be relied upon to return the money if the goods turn out not to be what they seem.

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 have seen a block of the 80 paras on 5d., one stamp of which shows the small figure "o," alluded to in November. The figure is distinctly shorter than the normal, but is the same width. Some of our contemporaries chronicle the current 1d. stamp, overprinted "C.A.", for use by the Crown Agents.

Official Stamp. 1d., carmine; surcharged "C.A."

Australian Commonwealth.—We have received the 2d. of the Unpaid Letter series with the space at foot filled in, as in Type 52 of the Supplement.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2d., emerald-green; type altered.

Bahamas.—We have received three new values in Type 6 of the Catalogue, with centre in black. Is the King's Head considered too monotonous, or is it that the local authorities do not wish this expensive design to be wasted? The watermark is Crown and CC, and the perforation 14.

5d., black and orange.
2s. ,, ultramarine.
3s. ,, dark green.

British South Africa Company.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the issue of £20 and £100 stamps of Type 12, but we do not suppose that the highest value is intended or likely to be used for postal purposes. £50, £100, and £200 stamps were reported in March, 1896, to have been formed by surcharging the £2, £5, and £10 respectively, but they were not for postal use. The £20, perhaps.

£20, bistre; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Cyprus.—We have received the first of King Edward's stamps for this island, and are surprised to find that it is in the old adaptable type, with head in an octagon and no inscription to denote the use the stamps are devoted to. The frame, in fact, is that of Type 7, with a little Crown inserted above the head. The name and value are in the second colour. Wmk. and perf. as usual.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, dull green and carmine.

Hong Kong.—We have received the first of a new series of stamps bearing the King's Head in an oval medallion, with Crown at the top, within a frame which seems to be adapted from that of the first type. It has the name at the top, value below, and Chinese characters at the sides, as before; but some conventional ornaments are added, which are no particular improvement. The centre is in the first colour given, and the watermark and perforation are as usual.

1 c., lilac and brown.

India.—*Lt T. Belge* announces the issue of two more stamps with the King's Head.

2 a., purple.
3 a., orange-brown.

We must not forget to note that the Coronation Durbar gave occasion, not for a special Commemorative issue of stamps, but for a special edition of the *Indian Postal Guide*, which is rendered of interest to Philatelists by the insertion of a full set of the stamps at present in use. These include the 3 p., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 1 a. with the King's Head, and the 3 p., $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in both colours, and all the higher values of the Queen's Head; they are neatly obliterated with a

circular date-mark, inscribed "CORONATION DURBAR—CENTRAL-HEAD-OFFICE" round the circumference, and "DELHI—1 JA 03—12 NOON," in three lines, in the centre. Only 5,000 copies of this *Souvenir* were published.

Gwalior.—We have received the three King's Head stamps with the usual surcharge for this State.

½ a., grey ;	surcharged	"GWAJLIOR,"	etc.
½ a., green	"	"	"
1 a., carmine	"	"	"

Puttiala.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the ½ a., No. 35, and the 12 a., No. 44, with the second "A" in "PATIALA" deficient of the cross-bar, like an inverted "V."

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us the new 4 a. with a new form of embossing; and the characters are now in quite a different form, and compose a design somewhat resembling that upon Type 1 of Hyderabad; they are enclosed in a double-line circle, with the date "1320" (April 10th, 1902, to March 29th, 1903) at top. The stamp also is in *yellow*, instead of *orange*.

4 a., yellow; *new form of embossing.*

We omitted to note that the stamps first received had the usual embossed design in a double-line octagon, the frame of which is generally very indistinct. We have seen it inverted on the ½ a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have shown us a curious sheet of the current 2d., No. 366 in the Catalogue. Of the two panes of sixty of which it is composed, the right-hand one only is perforated, the other being entirely *imperforate*. It is evident that, owing to the space between the panes being narrower than the width of a stamp, the comb-machine (which perforates the top, bottom, and one side of the stamps in a row) has to work upon each pane separately, commencing with the row next to the central space. When one pane has been finished the sheet should be turned round and the other pane perforated, but in this particular case the second half of the work was omitted. We thus have to chronicle—

2d., ultramarine; *chalky paper; imperf.*

New Zealand.—We have received the current 2d. on the new paper and perforated with the new machine, which does not do its work very cleanly.

2d., lilac; *wmk. N Z and Star; perf. 14.*

Ewen's Weekly describes four stamps of the issue of 1882-97, surcharged diagonally "O.P.S.O." They are the ½ d. and 2½ d., perf. 10 x 11, and the 1d. and 2d., perf. 11. The specimens are stated to be in mint, unused condition. The 1d., perf. 11½, and the 2d., perf. 10, were chronicled with this surcharge as long ago as September, 1892. If the overprint is really official, it is curious that no information about it has been obtainable.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—*Le T. Belge* describes a second edition of the 10s. of the last issue, badly printed and in *bright mauve*, instead of *deep violet*. If it were not stated that the watermark and perforation are correct, we might almost suspect this novelty to be a forgery. Is it possible that it can be a copy which has been soaked, and that the colour has run?

The stamps of this territory have, we understand, been obsolete for three years past.

Orange River Colony.—A 1d. stamp, with the King's Head in a specially designed frame, is reported to have been seen, but we fancy only in "specimen" condition at present.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses the overprinted 1d. Cape of Good Hope with the "E" of "ORANGE" dropped, as on Nos. 195, 196.

Queensland.—*The Australian Ph.* notes the discovery of a pair of the 6d., *pa'e emerald-green*, no wmk., of 1879 (No. 83 in the Catalogue), imperforate vertically and used fiscally in 1880; also of a 6d. stamp with figures in the lower corners only—we suppose Type 18. Our contemporary believes this to be a proof, though on watermarked paper (and perforated?).

St. Vincent.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that all the remainders of the Queen's Head stamps and stationery were destroyed on January 5th. The following were the numbers of the adhesives:—

2½ d.	37,688	5d.	18,364
3d.	36,233	6d.	10,887
4d.	18,000	1s.	3,704
		5s.	2,662

This seems an utterly foolish waste of Government property, especially in the present impoverished condition of the colony.

South Australia.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 15s. stamp, Type 19, perf. 11½.

15s., yellow-brown; *perf. 11½, large holes.*

Sudan.—We have received a used copy of the 5 millimes stamp, with the multiple Star and Crescent watermark, and surcharged "O.S.G.S." in *black, sans-serif* capitals. We supposed at first that these letters stood for "On Stanley Gibbons' Service," and could not help thinking that if "391, Strand," were added it would prove a better advertisement, but we believe the overprint is an official one of some kind. We presume this variety of the stamp also exists unsurcharged.

5 mil., carmine and black; *wmk. Stars and Crescents.*

Official Stamp.

5 mil., carmine and black; *wmk. Stars and Crescents.*

Victoria.—We are informed that official correspondence in this colony is now franked by means of stamps perforated with the letters "O.S.," and we believe that a similar system is being adopted in other parts of the Commonwealth. The question arises, Are these things to be chronicled, catalogued, and collected?

Western Australia.—We have received a new 2d. stamp, of similar design to Type 14, but inscribed "POSTAGE TWO PENCE" below, instead of "TWO PENCE" only, and printed at Melbourne.

2d., yellow; *wmk. V and Crown sideways; perf. 12½.*

PART II.

Abyssinia.—We have received the 4, 8, and 16 guerche in Type 1, but without the surcharge which these stamps should bear as *Unpaid Letter* stamps (Nos. 53, 54, and 57). We do not know whether these are to be regarded as Parisian *errors*, or as Abyssinian *novelties*.

Afghanistan.—*The Ph. J. of I.* for December contains a description by Mr. Masson of some new and very dangerous forgeries of the 1 abasi of 1893, Type 44, the 1 rupee of 1894, Type 46, and the 2 abasi Registration stamp of 1894, Type 51. The second of these were found in pairs, both of the same variety, which is sufficient to condemn them; but of the 1 rupee Mr. Masson found two pairs, one containing two copies of the same type, but the other showing two different types, and therefore far more dangerous. We recommend great caution in purchasing any of these stamps. It should be noted that the second and third illustrations in the article in question have been transposed.

The same authority states that new Afghan stamps are to be issued on the first day of the Mahomedan year 1321, March 30th, 1903.

Argentine Republic.—In reference to the stamps of high values perforated with large letters, about which we inquired last month, we gather from the *I. B. J.* that the postage on newspapers is paid in cash, and reckoned upon the total weight of the papers sent. Stamps to the amount of the postage are then delivered to the senders, as a receipt, cancelled by perforating them with the word "INUTILIZADO," in large capitals. The "IUL" mentioned by our correspondent must, we presume, be parts of the letters "NUT."

Austria.—We have received the current 5 h. and 10 h. with the word "HELLER" at top and bottom cancelled by a black bar and "CENTIMES" printed in the same colour below the head. We are told that these are for use in Austrian post offices in Crete, but, if so, why *centimes* and not *lepta*? Both of them have the shiny bars.

5 c. on 5 h., deep green; *perf.* 13.
10 c. on 10 h., rose "

China.—A correspondent in India tells us that he obtained a few months back a copy of the 1 c., No. 87 in the Catalogue, overprinted "4 cents.", in black, at foot, which came on a letter from China. The history sounds satisfactory, but our informant asks if we know anything of the stamp in question, which we do not.

Colombia.—We have received sheets of some of the pictorial provisionals of last year, and we believe that they are not lithographed, but printed from very badly made casts or electrotypes. The 2 c. and 10 c. are in sheets of fifty, two panes of 5 × 5 one above the other, which may almost be said to consist of fifty varieties of type, differing in the more or less defective state of the shading and other details. We have also various varieties, as the auction catalogues have it:—

10 pesos, blue, Type 41; *perf.* 13½.
20 c., brown on buff, Type 80; much deeper colour than No. 278.
50 c., blue-green on rose, Type 81; lighter shade than No. 279.

10 c., lilac-rose, Type 84; *pin-perf.* (sewing machine).
10 c., magenta " 84 " "
20 c., mauve " 85; *machine perf.* 12."

Ewen's Weekly adds that the 2 c., green, exists *pin-perf.*, and that there is a 20 c., dark blue, which has been found *imperf.*, *pin-perf.*, and *perf.* 11½. And

Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us No. 271 with the wavy line overprint vertical instead of horizontal.

Mr. Gelli has shown us a curious block of six of the 5 c., *marone on green*, of the Cartagena provisionals, No. 253 in the Catalogue. There are two rows of three impressions, one row one way up and the other row the other way up; they are also most irregularly placed, the centres of the stamps in one row being almost opposite the spaces between the stamps in the other. Evidently when part of the sheet had been printed it was turned round and the other portion printed the reverse way and not in alignment with the first.

Dr. G. Michelsen, the well-known authority on the stamps of this Republic, publishes in the *D. B. Z.* a sweeping condemnation of the provisionals of recent years, branding them (according to *The Ph. R.*, from which we extract the following notes) "as swindles, made by speculators with and without the connivance of the authorities, and issued simply to fleece the philatelic public."

Cartagena.—These stamps, when a buyer presented himself at the post office, were always sold out, but the current stamps of Colombia were always in stock, and could be supplied. . . . The postal officials could, however, always oblige buyers with provisionals at double and treble face value!"

Cucuta.— . . . As the governmental troops surrounded the town, which could not in consequence have any postal connection with other parts, stamps were a superfluous luxury." But these stamps did, we believe, reach New York and other places on letters, and must be acknowledged to have paid postage.

Tumaco.—This town also in turn was beleaguered by the governmental troops or the revolutionists and cut off from the world. Yet a postal official managed to issue stamps and get a few letters franked with them to Europe. The latest report is that the inventive official has been suspended for issuing these stamps."

Rio Hacha.—The same remarks are made as to the provisionals of this place.

Garzon.—The authorities were absolutely unaware that any provisionals had been issued at this place. An inquiry set on foot concerning the postmaster elicited the fact that he had not issued the stamps, only obliterated a few to oblige a friend. He keeps company now with his brother of Tumaco.

Honda.—Some genius bought several sheets of the current 2 c. stamps and surcharged them vertically 'Habilitado vale \$0.01. Honda.' He used them for franking printed matter costing 1 centavo. As the full face value (2 c.) had been paid for the stamps, and the postage for printed matter was only 1 c., the officials let them pass until the general postal administration at Bogota heard of it and confiscated all stamps still in possession of the speculator."

It is a most remarkable fact, and one of which future historians will no doubt take due note, that nowadays whenever a city or village is beleaguered, and more or less completely cut off from the outside world, one of the first things thought of is the harmless and, in the circumstances, unnecessary postage stamp. The principal difference between the curiosities alluded to above and some of those issued in South Africa seems to be that in the latter case the increased prices were marked in plain figures, and that nobody was suspended over them.

Costa Rica.—*Mekel's Weekly* states that three of the higher values of the 1891 set are now surcharged "OFICIAL."

Official Stamps. 50 cent., blue and lilac.
1 col., black and olive.
2 " " " " carmine.

The same authority chronicles the 2 c. of the same issue surcharged "PROVISORIO OFICIAL," in green; the first word seems hardly necessary, unless it denotes that black ink has run out.

Crete.—A correspondent sends us some notes on varieties of the current issue. Of the 25 l., overprinted in red (No. 75), a variety exists on thinner paper than usual; of the same value with black overprint (No. 80) there is a variety in which the colour of the surcharge is more grey-black. This has been recognised by the officials, who no doubt take an intelligent interest in Philately, and is known at the P.O. as the "B 1 Edition of 1901." The 1, 2, and 5 dr. have been issued with local overprint, in black, varying slightly from the original, London print; No. 87 is, our correspondent states, in a lighter shade than the surcharged stamp of 1900. No. 90 is a fiscal; there is a whole set in this colour, used for fiscal purposes. Our correspondent also confirms the statement, mentioned in our number for May last, that there is a variety of No. 94 with the first letter of the overprint inverted. He was told, however, that one pane was printed with this (presumably on all the stamps), but we think it more likely that the error was on one stamp of each pane of the first printing, as previously stated.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—A further examination of the new Official stamps shows us that the centres are in sepia, not in black, as we stated last month.

Ecuador.—We have from time to time listed varieties of surcharge upon the current stamps, and some of our contemporaries have added a good many others of late. We have no reason to doubt any of these things, but we would venture to point out that some of the overprints are of such a simple nature that anyone with an assortment of india-rubber type, and a conscience of equally elastic material, might manufacture as many as ever he wished. If any of our readers who are interested in current issues of Ecuador can furnish us with reliable information as to the surcharges actually used, we shall be very grateful for it.

France.—*China.*—We have been shown a curious lot of stamps, obtained at Tchong-King, and sent home by an officer in the navy to a friend in England. The French post office in that town is stated to have been opened rather more than a year ago, and to have used for some twelve months the ordinary stamps of Indo-China. In October last (or so we gather) the postmaster got permission to surcharge his stamps, a privilege that was immediately withdrawn, but not before he had taken full advantage of it by producing two sets of provisionals:—

1. The ordinary stamps of Indo-China, surcharged "TCHONG-KING," in small sans-serif capitals, in red on the 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., black on lilac, and 15 c., grey; in black on the 2 c., 4 c., 10 c., rose-red, 15 c., blue, 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., 75 c., and 1 fr.

2. The stamps surcharged "CHINE" and with value in Chinese, with the same overprint in black on all the values from 1 c. to 5 fr., but including only the 10 c., rose-red, and 15 c., grey.

All the copies shown us were stuck upon a sheet of paper, and obliterated with a circular date stamp, bearing "TCHONG-KING" above, Chinese characters below, and "3—NOV—02" in centre. *C'est magnifique, mais—!*

We learn from the *M. C.* that a French contemporary reports that the surcharge "HOI-HAO" on 15 c., blue, is the work of a local forger, who has been tried and punished. Let us hope that the latter part of the ment is true, at all events.

Crete.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that two values have been issued in Type 14 of France, with name at foot.

10 c., rose.
15 c., red.

Egypt (Port Said).—A correspondent tells us that he obtained in 1901, at the French post office at this place, the surcharged 50 c. of France, variety (a). Our publishers' Catalogue gives this as in variety (b) only, but (a) should exist also.

Turkish Empire (Levant).—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of two values in Type 14 of France, modified, as described last month for Alexandria.

10 c., carmine; "LEVANT."
1 piast. on 25 c., blue; "LEVANT."

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the official stamps are still in use, and that two new values of the series in Type 61 have made their appearance. The central portion, consisting of the numerals and label inscribed "AMTLICHER VERKEHR," is in black, the rest in colour.

Official Stamps. 30 pf., black and orange; perf. 11¼ × 11.
40 pf. " " carmine " " "

German Empire.—*Le T. Belge* tells us that the series of official stamps, of which we described the 10 and 20 pfennig last month, includes all the values up to 50 pf.

Official Stamps. 2 (pf.), grey.
3 " " brown.
5 " " green.
25 " " black and orange on yellow.
40 " " " carmine.
50 " " " lilac on buff.

The inscription in the centre, as those of our readers who know something of German have doubtless discovered, does not refer to any special department, but to the arrangement under which the stamps have been issued. We feel relieved!

Greece.—We have been shown copies of two curious varieties, about which we should be glad to obtain further information. The first is a 20 c. of, apparently, the issue of 1870-77, on thin transparent paper, with some additional lines of shading on the face, to the right of the usual lines and almost in the middle of that part of the cheek which is normally quite bare. We showed this to Mr. Dorning Beckton, who tells us that he possesses a similar copy, but with these lines not identically the same; which would argue that they were added to certain copies (not on the plate, for that would be impossible, but) in the matrix impressions

from which the electrotypes composing the plates were produced.

The other is a stamp which we noted, on the authority of a contemporary, as long ago as May, 1894, but which has never got into the catalogues, and Mr. Beckton tells us that he has no faith in it; this is the 40 l., Type 1, Athens print, on blue paper, without figures on the back. Its owner assures us that he found it among a lot of used Greek stamps, which he purchased at Corfu, that he removed it from the original paper himself, and that it cannot have been tampered with.

The same correspondent shows us the 50 lepta on 40 l., as No. 197 in the Catalogue, but with the error "ΑΕΙΠΤΑ" for "ΛΕΙΠΤΑ." This seems to be quite a probable variety.

Guatemala.—We have at last received what we presume is the 20 c., Type 15, in a new colour, which we chronicled last November. The colour, however, is not *marone*, but a rather deep shade of *brown*.

Hayti.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the 5 c., *sky-blue*, 10 c., and 50 c. of the surcharged issue, with the overprint inverted, to be added to those already listed.

Honduras.—We have received a set of new stamps for this republic bearing a portrait of a gentleman with a very long moustache, who, we are told, is "ex-President General Santos Guardiola." They are stated to have been produced by the American Bank Note Company of New York, and are perf. 12.

1 c., emerald-green.	10 c., brown.
2 c., carmine-rose.	20 c., light blue.
5 c., dark blue.	50 c., vermilion.
6 c., violet.	1 p., orange.

Italy.—*Benadir.*—In continuation of what we published last month, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. add: "We omitted to state that the letter we received from Kismayu was sent by the Italian Resident for Jubaland. We have since received a letter from the Societ  Anonima Commerciale del Benadir informing us the entire stock of Benadir 'postage stamps' has been sold to an Italian stamp dealer." Oh, Benny, dear!

Liberia.—Mr. Hayman kindly sends us specimens of some very pretty stamps that have just been issued. A 3 c. for "INLAND POSTAGE," bearing the portrait of the beautiful lady who adorns Type 31, we presume Miss Liberia herself; this stamp exists in *black* for ordinary use, and in *green*, surcharged with the letters "O.S.," in script type, in *red*, in the left upper corner, for Official purposes. Also a set of Registration stamps, showing a portrait, in *black*, of a coloured gentleman with a white moustache and beard, and a twinkle in his eye, who, we are told, is President G. W. Gibson. All appear to be engraved in *taille-douce*, and they are printed on white wove paper, perf. 14.

3 c., black.

<i>Regu. Stamps.</i>	10 c., black and blue; "Buchanan."
	10 c. ,, orange-red; "Grenville."
	10 c. ,, green; "Harper."
	10 c. ,, mauve; "Monrovia."
	10 c. ,, deep lilac; "Robertsport."

Official Stamp. 3 c., green; red surcharge.

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports three new stamps, with a portrait in the centre in *black*, and the date "11 DE JULIO 1893" below it. Who the gentleman is, and whether the date is that of his birth or his death, or his marriage, has not yet been ascertained.

1 c., black and emerald.
5 c. ,, blue.
10 c. ,, yellow.

Paraguay.—We have examined an entire sheet of the 5 c. on 28 c. chronicled last month, and find that there are some minor varieties to be noted. The sheets contain fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows; Nos. 7 in the top row and 4 in the third row have a comma after "cent," instead of a full stop, and No. 9 in the top row has no stop at all. We have also a 1 c., formed from the 14 c. of 1892 by means of a similar surcharge to that upon the 28 c.—"Habilitado—en un—1 cent. 1," vertically, reading upwards. The same varieties occur in the same positions on the sheet, and in addition No. 3 in the second row has " n" with an accent over the first letter.

We are also shown a block of four of No. 153 in the Catalogue, the 30 c. Telegraph stamp with value changed to 5 c. The overprint consists of a figure "5" at each side of the centre of the stamp and a "big black block" cancelling the figures "30." On one of the stamps, No. 16 on the sheet, the two figures "5" are of quite different types, the abnormal figure (at right) having a very curly top, with a ball at the end.

1 c. on 14 c., brown.
1 c. on 14 c. ,, comma after "cent."
5 c. on 28 c., orange
1 c. on 14 c., brown; no stop after "cent."
5 c. on 28 c., orange
1 c. on 14 c., brown; "�n" with accent.

Mr. Gelli has shown us a curious lot of varieties of the stamps of 1870 surcharged with Types 4 and 5:—No. 4 in the Catalogue with double and triple surcharges; No. 5 with two, and with three figures struck horizontally; and Nos. 5 and 7 combined (both types of figure on the same stamp); also No. 6 with double surcharge. Let us hope they are all right.

Persia.—In our number for July last we chronicled a 3 ch. stamp of the Meshed issue, Type 31 in the Catalogue. Our publishers have been shown a used pair of this value, which we find was omitted from the list in the current edition of Part II. We are shown the 1 kran, No. 199, surcharged "12 CH.," etc., in *violet*, as No. 231, but *without* the "PROVISOIRE" overprint.

Ewen's Weekly states that the new 50 kran stamp has already been converted into other values by means of overprinting, and adds, on the authority of a French journal, that the 5 and 12 chahi, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 kran, have been surcharged "Service."

12 ch., in violet, on 1 kr., carmine-red.
2 toman, in blue, on 50 kr., green.
3 ,, in black, on 50 kr. ,,

Official Stamps.

5 ch., rose-red.	2 kr., blue.
12 ,, blue.	5 ,, light brown.
1 kr., mauve.	10 ,, vermilion.

Peru.—Mr. Gelli also shows us a *l te-b che* vertical pair of the 5 c. *Parcel Post* stamp, No. 353 in the Catalogue.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—An unchronicled variety of the first issue has been shown to *The L. P.* It is the 25 reis, *deep rose*, perf. 12½, on *vertically laid* paper. This is, we believe, the first time that a stamp of Portugal or its Colonies has been found upon such paper, and it is a difficult variety to account for.

Cape Verd Islands.—We have received a first instalment of the surcharged varieties, as follows:—

65 reis on Nos. 49, 59, 61, 69, 71, 80.
 115 „ „ 50, 51, 68, 77, 82.
 130 „ „ 56, 58, 74, 79, 81a, 83.
 400 „ „ 52, 55, 73, 76, and 2½ r. perf. 13½.
 Also the 15, 25, 50, 75 reis, Type 4, surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Macao.—One more here.

6 avos on No. 101.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—In addition to further varieties formed from the stamps of the 1887 issue, we have two upon labels of the 1869 type, but perf. 11½. What are these? Reprints with a fresh variety of perforation?

65 reis on No 59.
 115 „ 50 r., green, Type 1; perf. 11½.
 400 „ 10 r., yellow „ „ and on No. 56.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that a fresh eruption of surcharges is expected from here, and chronicles a first instalment—only a very little one. It appears to be the 3 c., Type 74, surcharged with Type 81, in *black* (No. 337), further overprinted "1 centavo," in the same colour. *Ewen's Weekly*, however, announces a new issue, which, we trust, may obviate the necessity for further overprinting.

1 c. on 3 c., black.

<i>New design.</i> Wmk. "S"; perf. 14½ x 14.	
1 c., dark green.	12 c., slate.
2 c., red.	13 c., red-brown.
3 c., orange.	24 c., red.
5 c., dark blue.	26 c., yellow-brown.
10 c., dull lilac.	50 c., yellow.
	100 c., light blue.

Servia.—We have received a 1 dinar stamp in Type 9 of the Catalogue. Plain white paper.

1 dinar, light brown; perf. 11½.

Spain.—Mr. Gelli shows us a block of nine of the 10 c. de p. *War Tax* stamp of 1875, with the centre stamp inverted.

Offices in Morocco.—The *D. B. Z.* tells us that some of the values of the current stamps of Spain have

been surcharged with the words "CORREO ESPANOL—MARRUECOS," in two lines, diagonally.

½ c., green (Type 34); red surcharge.
 5 c., „ („ 48) „ „
 10 c., red („ „); black „ „
 25 c., blue („ „); red „ „

Fernando Poo.—We learn from *Le M. du Coll.* that a new series of stamps was issued here on January 1st, dated "1903," but in other respects the same as that of last year. The colours even appear to be unchanged, but we will describe the stamps further, if necessary, when we have seen them.

Switzerland.—The 1 franc has appeared in a new colour; the change has been noted by some of our contemporaries, but we have been waiting to see the new variety before chronicling it. It is not easy to say exactly what the colour is, but it is distinctly different from any of the tints in which this value has been known hitherto.

1 fr., carmine-red; perf. 11½ x 11.

Turkey.—Mr. F. Gleadow informs *The Ph. J. of I.* that the use of the French word *cheir* to denote the surcharge upon the local stamps for Constantinople is quite incorrect; the characters represent the (Arabic?) word *shahr*, which means *city*, signifying that the stamps are for *City*, or *Local Service*.

We have received the current 5 paras for *exterior* postage on printed matter, with the surcharge, Type 64, inverted at the bottom of the stamp.

Stamp for Printed Matter.

5 p., yellow-brown; inverted surcharge.

United States.—We have received the new 2 c. stamp, which bears a three-quarter-face portrait of Washington, as upon the 12 c. of 1851 and 1861. It is a handsome stamp, but, like its fellows, with too much fancy work in the frame, in our opinion. We understand that the new 1 c. and 5 c. have also been issued, but we have not yet seen them.

1 c., green; perf. 12.
 2 c., scarlet „ „
 5 c., blue „ „

Uruguay.—A query in *Ewen's Weekly* draws our attention to the fact that No. 232 in the Catalogue is not described with absolute accuracy. The surcharge upon this stamp is not identically the same as that upon Nos. 230, 231; it has the word "PROVISORIO" in an arch and "1897" in a straight line below.

Transvaal.

NOTES ON THE PENNY, BLACK, OF 1883.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

"**A**RE you plating Transvaal stamps?" would have sounded a curious question to put to a collector of the old school, but as I think I can show that this can be done with at least one stamp and probably with others, it may be a quite ordinary query a year or two hence.

Since the demand for the old issues of the Transvaal stamps set in, soon after the commencement of the war in South Africa, I have taken a keen interest in them, and have purchased a number of important collections, and have had through my hands many thousands of pounds' worth of these stamps, and have

devoted a good deal of time to studying the many interesting points that arise as regards the order of issue, the various printings, etc.

Lately I have found in the wholesale stock of our publishers a quantity of sheets of the 1d., black, old type reissued, perforated, in 1883, and think that a few notes on them may be of interest to those who collect the stamps of this colony.

First I will note shortly the history of the plates from which these stamps were printed.

The original die of the 1d. Transvaal was made by Mr. Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who also made the plates by the process of electrotyping in copper. Two plates were made (of each value, but I have only now to deal with the 1d.), each of forty impressions, arranged in five horizontal rows of eight; and the two plates were mounted side by side on a slab of wood, with a space between them and a considerable margin all round.

Mr. Otto printed off a certain number of stamps from these plates, and despatched the die, the two plates, and some sheets of stamps to Potchefstroom in the later part of 1869. These plates were used to print all the 1d. stamps required in the Transvaal for a number of years, being successively made use of by—

Viljoen at Pretoria	April to July, 1870.
Borrius at Potchefstroom	Sept., 1870, to 1874.
Davis at Pietermaritzburg in	Sept., 1874.
And again by Borrius and the Stamp Commission up to the first British occupation in	July, 1877.
The British authorities used the same plates until the issue of stamps with the Queen's Head in	July, 1878.

I give these details to show what a considerable amount of wear and tear these plates must have suffered.

We now come to the Second Boer Republic, which, by an arrangement with the English authorities, took over the stock of Queen's Heads and used them, and overprinted the 4d. with the words "EEN PENNY," but these were all used up long before the new stamps ordered in Holland could arrive, and recourse had to be had to the old plates, which had lain idle for between four and five years.

The printing of the 1d. from the old plates was entrusted to Mr. T. F. Celliers, proprietor of the Boer newspaper *The Volkstein*.

From Mr. E. Tamsen's articles in the *M. J.* of 1894 (to which we are indebted for so much of our knowledge on the Transvaal stamps) I learn that Celliers delivered the first batch of these stamps on April 5th, 1883, and that some twenty different printings were made of these 1d., black, stamps, the total numbers being—

1883	192,240
1884	358,320
1885	107,840

During the years these 1d. plates were not in use they had no doubt become corroded and caked with dirt, and before Celliers could use them they had to be thoroughly cleaned. I do not know how this was done, but I do know that, through scratching and

damage, the inscriptions and the frames became so full of defects and flaws that most of the stamps may now be plated with the greatest ease, as I will show later on.

In the sheets I have found there are some containing the two panes of forty stamps unsevered, proving conclusively that the two 1d. plates were used side by side, producing one full sheet of eighty stamps.

In these sheets I find two absolutely different groups, probably an early and a late printing, which I divide as follows:—

First Group.

Smooth, yellowish-toned paper, with smooth yellow-brown gum, perforated 12 with a single-line or guillotine machine. The two panes of stamps are perforated between, but there are no perforations on the top, bottom, or outer edges of the marginal stamps on the full sheets. Colour, grey-black to intense black. The outside margins of these sheets, measuring from the edge of the stamps, are: 18 mm. at top, 23 mm. at bottom, 10 to 11 mm. at right side, 8 to 9 mm. at left side.

Second Group.

Very white paper, slightly coarser and rougher, with a smooth, white, thinner gum, perforated 12 with a single-line machine, but the two panes of stamps are *not** perforated between, and now the perforations are continued right round the outside edges of the pane of stamps. Between panes = 12 mm. Colour, grey-black only. The sheets of paper are much larger than in the other printing, and the outside margins measure from the edge of the stamps 34 mm. at top, 33 mm. at bottom, 33 mm. on the right, and 30 mm. on the left.

A curious point to be noted, in regard to the perforations of the sheets I have, is that *before* the perforation was done the sheets were folded between the panes and face to face. This is proved—

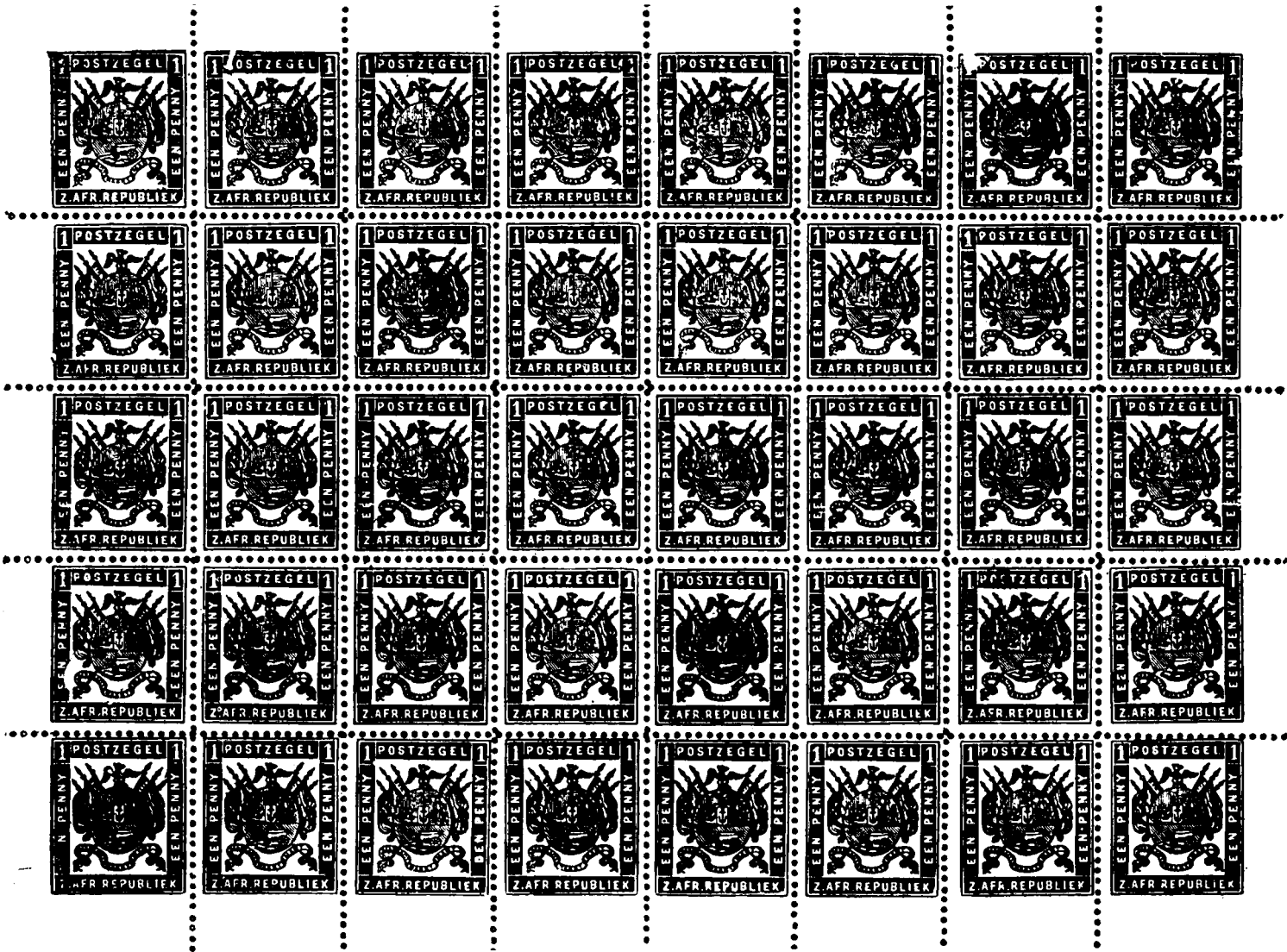
1. By the fact that on one pane the paper round the edge of each hole of the perforations is pressed outwards, and on the opposite pane is pressed inwards.

2. By the fact that owing to the use of a guillotine machine without proper adjusters the distance between the rows of perforations varies considerably, and when on one pane the vertical rows are placed too wide or too narrow, as the case may be, the corresponding row on the other pane, *when the sheet is folded over*, shows identically the same misplacing.

3. Some stamps are imperf. between, vertically. I have a block showing this fault on the corresponding position, *when folded*, on the two panes.

A point to notice is that in making the plates the electros were not placed at the same distances apart in all the rows. This will be seen very distinctly on the two panes I reproduce. Note, for instance, the width between the bottom stamps of the sixth and seventh vertical rows, which is about 4 mm. on the left-hand pane and only about 2½ mm. on the right-hand pane.

* This is not invariably the case; we possess a left-hand pane perforated all round, and with a row of perforations at right which would have been nearly in the centre of the space between the two panes.—ED. *M. J.*



LEFT-HAND PANE.

devoted a good deal of time to studying the many interesting points that arise as regards the order of issue, the various printings, etc.

Lately I have found in the wholesale stock of our publishers a quantity of sheets of the 1d., black, old type reissued, perforated, in 1883, and think that a few notes on them may be of interest to those who collect the stamps of this colony.

First I will note shortly the history of the plates from which these stamps were printed.

The original die of the 1d. Transvaal was made by Mr. Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who also made the plates by the process of electrotyping in copper. Two plates were made (of each value, but I have only now to deal with the 1d.), each of forty impressions, arranged in five horizontal rows of eight; and the two plates were mounted side by side on a slab of wood, with a space between them and a considerable margin all round.

Mr. Otto printed off a certain number of stamps from these plates, and despatched the die, the two plates, and some sheets of stamps to Potchefstroom in the later part of 1869. These plates were used to print all the 1d. stamps required in the Transvaal for a number of years, being successively made use of by—

Viljoen at Pretoria	April to July, 1870.
Borrius at Potchefstroom	Sept., 1870, to 1874.
Davis at Pietermaritzburg in	Sept., 1874.
And again by Borrius and the Stamp Commission up to the first British occupation in	July, 1877:—
The British authorities used the same plates until the issue of stamps with the Queen's Head in	July, 1878.

I give these details to show what a considerable amount of wear and tear these plates must have suffered.

We now come to the Second Boer Republic, which, by an arrangement with the English authorities, took over the stock of Queen's Heads and used them, and overprinted the 4d. with the words "EEN PENNY," but these were all used up long before the new stamps ordered in Holland could arrive, and recourse had to be had to the old plates, which had lain idle for between four and five years.

The printing of the 1d. from the old plates was entrusted to Mr. T. F. Celliers, proprietor of the Boer newspaper *The Volkstein*.

From Mr. E. Tamsen's articles in the *M. J.* of 1894 (to which we are indebted for so much of our knowledge on the Transvaal stamps) I learn that Celliers delivered the first batch of these stamps on April 5th, 1883, and that some twenty different printings were made of these 1d., black, stamps, the total numbers being—

1883	192,240
1884	358,320
1885	107,840

During the years these 1d. plates were not in use they had no doubt become corroded and caked with dirt, and before Celliers could use them they had to be thoroughly cleaned. I do not know how this was done, but I do know that, through scratching and

damage, the inscriptions and the frames became so full of defects and flaws that most of the stamps may now be plated with the greatest ease, as I will show later on.

In the sheets I have found there are some containing the two panes of forty stamps unsevered, proving conclusively that the two 1d. plates were used side by side, producing one full sheet of eighty stamps.

In these sheets I find two absolutely different groups, probably an early and a late printing, which I divide as follows:—

First Group.

Smooth, yellowish-toned paper, with smooth yellow-brown gum, perforated 12 with a single-line or guillotine machine. The two panes of stamps are perforated between, but there are no perforations on the top, bottom, or outer edges of the marginal stamps on the full sheets. Colour, grey-black to intense black. The outside margins of these sheets, measuring from the edge of the stamps, are: 18 mm. at top, 23 mm. at bottom, 10 to 11 mm. at right side, 8 to 9 mm. at left side.

Second Group.

Very white paper, slightly coarser and rougher, with a smooth, white, thinner gum, perforated 12 with a single-line machine, but the two panes of stamps are *not** perforated between, and now the perforations are continued right round the outside edges of the pane of stamps. Between panes = 12 mm. Colour, grey-black only. The sheets of paper are much larger than in the other printing, and the outside margins measure from the edge of the stamps 34 mm. at top, 33 mm. at bottom, 33 mm. on the right, and 30 mm. on the left.

A curious point to be noted, in regard to the perforations of the sheets I have, is that *before* the perforation was done the sheets were folded between the panes and face to face. This is proved—

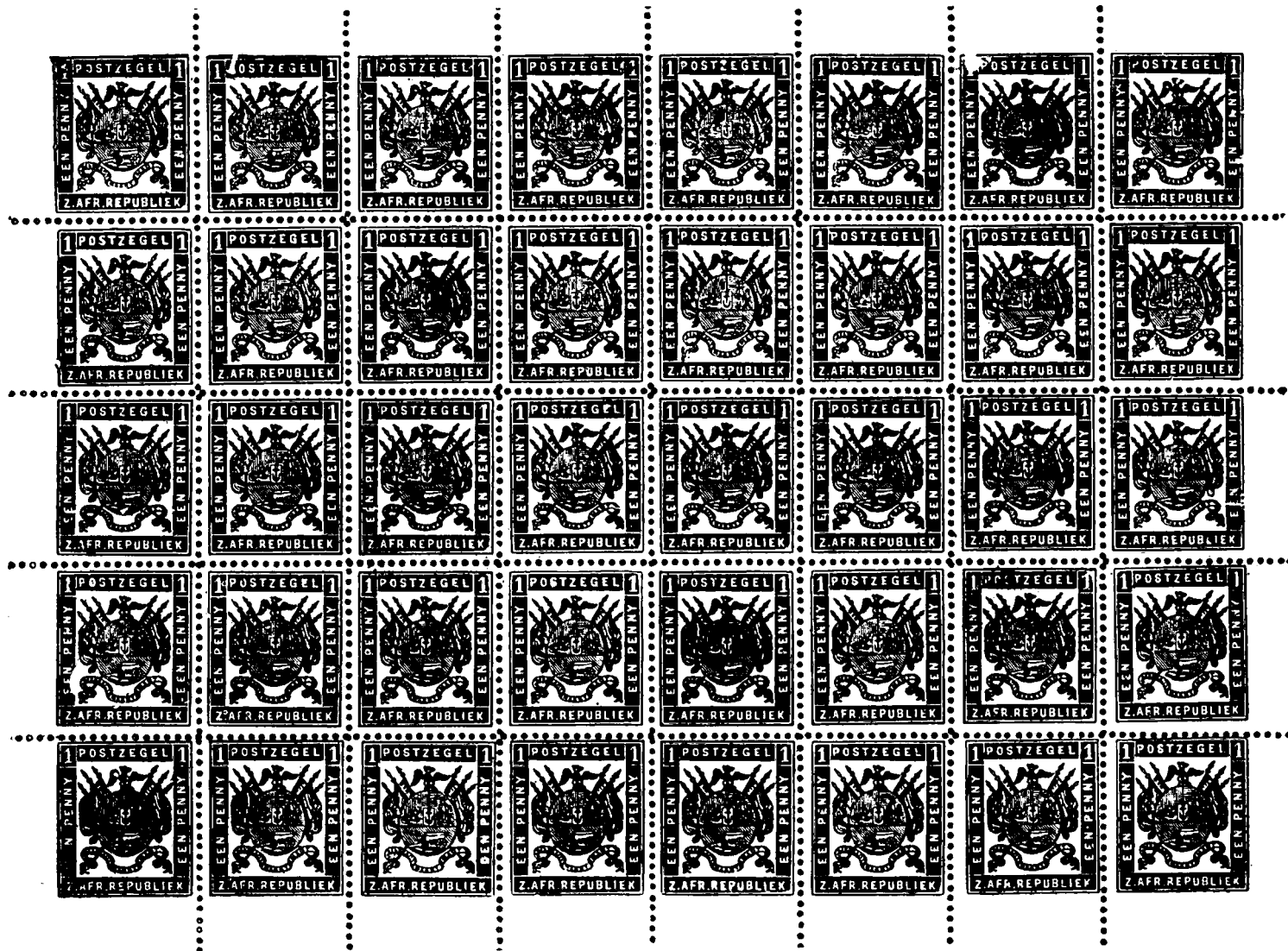
1. By the fact that on one pane the paper round the edge of each hole of the perforations is pressed outwards, and on the opposite pane is pressed inwards.

2. By the fact that owing to the use of a guillotine machine without proper adjusters the distance between the rows of perforations varies considerably, and when on one pane the vertical rows are placed too wide or too narrow, as the case may be, the corresponding row on the other pane, *when the sheet is folded over*, shows identically the same misplacing.

3. Some stamps are imperf. between, vertically. I have a block showing this fault on the corresponding position, *when folded*, on the two panes.

A point to notice is that in making the plates the electros were not placed at the same distances apart in all the rows. This will be seen very distinctly on the two panes I reproduce. Note, for instance, the width between the bottom stamps of the sixth and seventh vertical rows, which is about 4 mm. on the left-hand pane and only about $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. on the right-hand pane.

* This is not invariably the case; we possess a left-hand pane perforated all round, and with a row of perforations at right which would have been nearly in the centre of the space between the two panes.—Ed. *M. J.*



LEFT-HAND PANE.







RIGHT-HAND PANE.

Now as to plating these stamps. A careful study of the two panes I illustrate will show many points by which this can be done, but I draw attention to some of the more prominent varieties, and I only note such defects as I have found are common to, and constant in a considerable number of sheets in both the printings to which I have referred above.

No. **Left-hand Pane.**

1. Frame on left below "P" broken.
2. "P" in "POSTZEGEL" entirely obliterated with a cut going through the outer frame.
3. Two dots after "AFR."
4. Flaw after "POSTZEGEL," white dots over last "E" and "L," and black dot on "I" in "REPUBLIEK."
5. Slanting fine line between "E" and "G" at top.
6. Black dot in frame on right between "E" of "EEN" and spear-head. Black dots in "S" and "G" of "POSTZEGEL."
7. "I" in upper left corner partly obliterated.
8. Scratch between "T" and "Z" at top, and second "E" in "EEN" at right damaged.
9. Frame broken on left above "Z."
10. Dot in white outer frame on right in the angle above "K," and small white line on right limb of "Y."
11. Dot in "P" of "REPUBLIEK," and frame broken on left above "Z."
12. Dot in "U" of "REPUBLIEK."
13. Blur in corner over serif of "I" at upper left,* and small flaw between the two letters "N" of "PENNY" on right.
14. White space between "P" of "POSTZEGEL" and white line to left.
15. Dot in second "E" in "EEN" and in "P" on right.
16. Dot in outer frame below "E" in "REPUBLIEK."
17. Large white space through second "E" on left and white space over second "E" on right.
18. Dot in middle limb of second "E" on right.
19. Long white line through frame and second "E" on right and white dash between the "EE."
20. Two upper limbs of last "E" in "POSTZEGEL" blurred together, and small line over second "E" on right.
21. White line through lower limb of second "E" on left and white dash between the "EE."
22. White line across the ends of the first "E" on left continued to the inner frame, and another line prolonging back-stroke of the second "E" to inner space.
23. Thin white line between the "EE" on left, and thin white line through outer frame over "I" in top left corner.*
24. *Thick* white line through second "E" of "EEN" on right, and outer frame broken in two places under "EN."

N.B.—Nos. 17 to 24 form the third horizontal row of the pane, and it will be noted that the plate has been scratched right across through the "EE" in "EEN," traces showing in the centre portions of some stamps. (See right side of scroll in No. 20.)

25. Diagonal scratch extending across left lower corner from first "E" on left through "A" of "AFR."
26. Spot after "I" in left upper corner, and outer frame broken between "NY" at left.
27. Thin white line above "F" in "AFR."
28. Small dot in lower limb of "E" of "PENNY" on left.
29. Two dots in "P" on right.
30. Dot in white line between "I" and "P" in left upper corner.
31. Black dash in "F" of "AFR."
32. Break in line of oval containing the Arms, just below flagstaff on left.
33. Long black dash in "I" on left.*
34. Flaw between "K" and first "E" on right.*
35. Cross-bar of "A" in "AFR" prolonged by thin stroke to left, and white flaw at lower right of left figure "I."
36. Black dot in "Z" below.*
37. Thin white line under corner containing the "I" on right.*
38. Thin line through frame above "Y" on left, being prolongation of line on No. 37.*
39. Large white spot between "N" and "P" on right.
40. Dots in "R" and "I" of "REPUBLIEK."

No. **Right-hand Pane.**

1. Dot in "L" of "POSTZEGEL."
2. *Curved* line under "I" on right.
3. Prolongation of line on last stamp, showing on left from second "E" of "EEN" to frame above "P." Thick white dash before "EEN" on right.
4. White line on right from outer frame under "N" in "EEN" to the "K."
5. Dash on white line in front of serif of "I" on right.
6. Thin line below the serif of the "I" on left.
7. Large flaw in front of "EEN" on right.
8. Dent in outer frame on left between the "EN" in "EEN."
9. Dot between "A" and "F" in "AFR."
10. Thin white line in front of first "E" in "EEN" on left.
11. Dot in frame on left over first "N" in "PENNY."
12. Curved line in front of "EEN" on right.
13. White space in upper right-hand corner.
14. Small black spot on left under "P" in white space between the frame and flags.
15. White spot under second "E" in "EEN" on left.
16. White circle under "I" in left top corner.
17. Thin white line under "E" in "PENNY" on left.
18. Frame broken under "UB" in "REPUBLIEK."
19. White dot above and to left of "A" in "AFR."
20. White line under second "E" in "POSTZEGEL."
21. Dot in white line of frame on left above last limb of "Y."
22. White dot on top of "B" in "REPUBLIEK."
23. Black dot in "P" of "REPUBLIEK."
24. Flaw before "EEN" on left.
25. White circle with black centre on "L" in "REPUBLIEK."
26. Frame broken at top over "GE."
27. Dot in "R" of "AFR."

- No.
 28. Thin line through stop after "AFR."
 29. Dot in outer frame on right under "E" in "PENNY."*
 30. Frame broken at top over "EG."
 31. White circle between "P" and "E" on right.
 32. Black dot on "V" on left and in "P" on right.
 33. Flaw after "V" on left.
 34. Dot in first "E" on right, and black line across frame under same letter.
 35. Dot in outer frame on left above first "E."

- No.
 36. Dot in "B" of "REPUBLIEK" and small white line under "N" of "EEN" on right.*
 37. Frame on left badly broken over "N" in "EEN."
 38. Dot in "P" and "V" on right.
 39. Flaw over last "E" in "POSTZEGEL."
 40. Very small and thin "K" in "REPUBLIEK," and dot in "N" of "EEN" on left.

All the above marks of identification can be seen without difficulty on the stamps, but in the cases marked "*" they are not visible in the photographic plates.

The Stamps of the New Republic.

By EMIL TAMSEN.

(Continued from page 145.)

* * * *

REFERENCE LIST.



ISSUE I.

January, 1886-87. Type I, with date. Perf. 11½.

Impression in lilac.

1886. Jan. 9. ✓1d., on yellow.
 ✓2d. "
 ,, 13. ✓1d. "
 ✓2d. "
 3d. "
 9d. "
 2s. 6d. "
 7s. 6d.* "
 £1 "
 30s. "
 5s. 6d., on blue.*
 7s. 6d. "
 ✓10s. 6d. "
 12s.* "
 ✓£1 "
 ✓30s. "
 ,, 24. ✓1d. "
 ✓2d. "
 ,, † ✓5s., on yellow.
 10s. 6d. "
 10s., on blue.
 Feb. 20. ✓5s. 6d., on yellow.
 Mar. 7. 1d. "
 5s. "
 ✓5s. 6d. "
 2d., on blue.
 Mar. 17. 1d., on yellow.*
 Apr. 24. 1d. "
 2d., on blue.
 May 21. 6d., on yellow.
 ✓1s., on blue.*
 ,, 24. ✓1d. "

✓2/6 20.7.86

Apr. 20. ✓1/6 blue
 ,, 29. ✓1/6 blue

† The day of the month is omitted.

- May 24. ✓2d., on blue.
 4d. "
 6d. "
 1s. "
 2s. "
 1d., on yellow.*
 2d. "
 5s. "
 ✓7s. 6d. "
 ,, 26. 1d., on blue.*
 June 30. 1d.* "
 July 2. 6d., on yellow.
 10s. 6d., on blue.
 Aug. 19. 2s. 6d., on yellow.
 ✓2s. 6d., on blue.
 ,, 30. ✓1d., on yellow.
 ✓2d. "
 ✓3d. "
 ✓4d. "
 ✓6d. "
 ✓9d. "
 ✓1s. "
 ✓1s. 6d. "
 ✓2s. "
 2s. 6d. "
 ✓2d., on blue.
 Sept. 6. ✓1d., on yellow.
 ✓2d. "
 ✓3d. "
 ✓4d. "
 ✓6d. "
 ✓9d. "
 ✓1s. "
 ✓1s. 6d. "
 ✓2s. "
 ✓2s. 6d. "
 5s. "
 10s. "
 ✓£1 "
 ✓1d., on blue.
 9d. "
 ✓1s. "
 2s. 6d. "
 Oct. 6. 1d. "
 ,, 13. ✓1d., on yellow.
 ✓2d. "
 ✓3d. "
 ✓4d. "
 ✓6d. "
 ✓9d. "
 ✓1s. "
 ✓1s. 6d. "
 ✓2s. "
 ✓2s. 6d. "
 ✓5s. "

*Both
 I have
 many minor
 varieties etc
 are not in
 the Catalogues*

both varieties

- Oct. 13. ✓ 10s., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 10s 6d. ,,
 ✓ 1d. ,,
 ✓ 2d., on *blue*.
 ✓ 3d. ,,
 ✓ 4d. ,,
 ✓ 1s. ,,
 ✓ 1s. 6d. ,,
 ✓ 2s. ,,
 Nov. 3. 1d.* ,,
 ,, 13. 1d., on *yellow*.
 ,, 24. 1d., on *blue*.
 2d. ,,
 ✓ 4d. ,,
 ✓ 6d. ,,
 ✓ 9d. ,,
 ✓ 1s. ,,
 ✓ 1s. 6d. ,,
 2s. ,,
 ✓ 2d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 3d. ,,
 10s. ,,
 13s. ,,
 ✓ 30s. ,,
 1887. Jan. 4. 1d., on *yellow*.
 2d. ,,
 13s. ,,
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 ✓ 2d. ,,
 ,, 13. 5s. 6d. ,,
 7s. 6d. ,,
 ,, 17. 1d., on *yellow*.
 2d. ,,
 3d. ,,
 4s. ,,
 1d., on *blue*.
 4s. ,,
 13s. ,,
 ✓ 30s. ,,
 ,, 20. 2d. ,,

Varieties.

- a. Double impression.
 1886. Oct. 13. 5s., on *yellow*.
 Nov. 24. 3d. ,,
 4d., on *blue*.
 6d. ,,
 b. Printed tête-bêche.
 1886. Oct. 13. 3d., on *blue*.
 Nov. 24. 30s., on *yellow*.
 c. Imperforate.
 1886. Aug. 30. 1d., on *yellow*.
 2d., on *blue*.
 Sept. 6. 6d. ,,
 Oct. 13. 3d. ,,
 4d. ,,
 Nov. 24. 1d. ,,
 2d. ,,
 3d. ,,

In the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, by Messrs. Collin and Calman, I find the following listed under Issue I. I have only met with them in Issue II., with the Arms embossed, and therefore list them separately on the authority of the catalogue alluded to.

1886. Feb. 10. 1d., on *yellow*.
 2d., on *blue*.
 Mar. 17. 1d., on *yellow*. †
 2d., on *blue*.
 May 26. 1d. † ,,
 June 30. 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*. †
 July 7. 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*.
 Oct. 6. 1d., on *yellow*.
 Nov. 3. 1d. ,,
 1d., on *blue*. †

† I have seen these four stamps, and have therefore added them to Mr. Tamsen's reference list.—C. J. PHILLIPS.

In the same catalogue I find all the values from 2d. to 10s., on *yellow*, and the 1d. and 2d., on *blue*, without dates, enumerated under Issue I. I consider that these belong to Issue IV. In Issue I. the protection against forgery and fraud lay in the dates; the embossed Coat of Arms was substituted for this safeguard in Issues III. and IV., and I think it far more likely that some of the stamps of the later issues escaped the embossing than that eleven different values were printed with the date omitted.



ISSUE II.

February, 1887 (?). Type II. The same as the first issue, but with an embossed Coat of Arms added.

1886. Jan. 20. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*.
 Feb. 10. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 Mar. 17. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 Apl. 14. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 May 26. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*. *
 ,, 28. 1d., on *yellow*.
 June 30. 1d. ,,
 1d., on *blue*.
 July 7. 1d., on *yellow*. *
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 Aug. 4. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*.
 ,, 30. 2d. ,,
 Sept. 13. 1d., on *yellow*.
 ,, 13. 1d., on *blue*. *
 Oct. 6. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 ,, 6. 1d., on *blue*. *
 Nov. 3. ✓ 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*.
 Dec. 2. 1d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 2d. ,,
 ✓ 4d. * ,,
 ✓ 6d. * ,,
 ✓ 1d., on *blue*.
 ✓ 2d. ,,
 Dec. † 4d., on *yellow*.
 6d. ,, ✓, 2 blue
1887. Jan. 4. ✓ 2d., on *blue*.
 ,, 20. 2d., on *yellow*.
 ✓ 2d., on *blue*

Varieties.

- a. Imperforate.
 1886. June 30. 1d., on *yellow*.
 1d., on *blue*.
 July 7. 1d. ,,
 Dec. 2. 2d. ,,
 1887. Jan. 20. 2d. ,,
 b. Imperforate vertically.
 1886. July 7. 1d., on *blue*.
 Aug. 4. 1d. ,,
 c. With the embossed Arms upside down.
 1886. Jan. 20. 1d., on *yellow*.
 Feb. 10. 1d. ,,
 ,, 10. 1d., on *blue*.
 Mar. 17. 1d. ,,

† Day of the month omitted.

- Mar. 26. 1d., on *blue*.
- Apl. 14. 1d., on *yellow*.
- May 23. 1d., on *blue*.
- " 26. 1d., on *yellow*.
- " " 1d., on *blue*.
- June 30. 1d., on *yellow*.
- July 7. 1d., on *blue*.
- " " 1d., on *blue*.*
- Aug. 30. 2d., on *blue*.*
- Sept. 13. 1d., on *yellow*.*
- Oct. 6. 1d.*
- Nov. 3. 1d., on *yellow*.
- " " 1d., on *blue*.
- " 8. 1d., on *blue*.
- " 24. 2d., on *yellow*.
- Dec. 2. 1d., on *blue*.
- " " 2d., on *blue*.*
- " " 2d., on *blue*.*
- " " 2d., on *blue*.*
- " " 4d., on *yellow*.*
- 1887. Jan. 20. 2d., on *blue*.

d. As c, but imperf. vertically.

1886. Dec. 2. 1d., on *yellow*.

e. As c, but imperf. horizontally.

1886. Dec. 2. 2d., on *blue*.

f. With the Arms embossed on the back.

1886. Aug. 30. 2d., on *blue*.

1887. Jan. 4. 2d., on *blue*.

 " 20. 2d., on *yellow*.¹

 " " 2d., on *blue*.

g. As f, but the Arms upside down.

1887. Jan. 20. 2d., on *yellow*.

 " " 2d., on *blue*.

ISSUE III.

Feb., 1887. With the embossed Arms, but without the date. Perf. as before.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1d., on <i>blue</i> . | 4d., on <i>blue</i> . |
| 2d., on <i>blue</i> . | 6d., on <i>blue</i> . |
| 3d., on <i>blue</i> . | 1s. 6d., on <i>blue</i> . |

Varieties.

a. Imperforate.

2d., on *blue*.

1s. 6d., on *blue*.

b. With the Arms upside down.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1d., on <i>blue</i> . | 4d., on <i>blue</i> . |
| 2d., on <i>blue</i> . | 6d., on <i>blue</i> . |
| 3d., on <i>blue</i> . | |

c. As b, but imperforate.

1d., on *blue*.

d. As b, but imperf. vertically.

1d., on *blue*.

The 1d. and 2d. of this issue can be distinguished from the similar stamps of Issue IV. by the Arms being somewhat faintly embossed.

ISSUE IV.

March, 1887. Same type, etc., as Issue III. Perf. as before.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1d., on <i>blue</i> . | 2s. 6d., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 2d., on <i>blue</i> . | 3s., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 3d., on <i>yellow</i> . | 4s., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 4d., on <i>blue</i> . | 5s., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 6d., on <i>blue</i> . | 7s. 6d., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 9d., on <i>blue</i> . | 10s., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 1s., on <i>blue</i> . | 10s. 6d., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 1s. 6d., on <i>blue</i> . | 11s., on <i>yellow</i> . |
| 2s., on <i>blue</i> . | |

30s., on *yellow*.

Varieties.

a. Printed tête-bêche.

2d., on *blue*.

3d., on *yellow*.*

11s., on *yellow*.

b. Imperforate.

3d., on *yellow*.

6d., on *blue*.

9d., on *blue*.

- c. Imperf. vertically.
- 2s. 6d., on *yellow*.
- 5s., on *yellow*.
- 10s., on *yellow*.
- 10s. 6d., on *yellow*.
- d. With the Arms upside down.
- 1d., on *blue*.
- 2d., on *blue*.
- 3d., on *yellow*.
- 4d., on *blue*.
- 6d., on *blue*.
- 1s., on *blue*.
- 2s., on *yellow*.
- 2s. 6d., on *yellow*.
- 3s., on *yellow*.
- 7/6*, on *yellow*.
- 10s., on *yellow*.
- 11s., on *yellow*.
- e. As d, but imperf. vertically.
- 3d., on *yellow*.
- f. Embossed Arms omitted.
- 1d., on *blue*.
- 2d., on *blue*.
- 2d., on *yellow*.
- 3d., on *yellow*.
- 4d., on *yellow*.
- 6d., on *yellow*.
- 1s., on *yellow*.
- 1s. 6d., on *yellow*.
- 2s., on *yellow*.
- 2s. 6d., on *yellow*.
- 5s., on *yellow*.
- 10s., on *yellow*.
- g. As f, but imperforate.
- 3d., on *yellow*.
- 4d., on *yellow*.

Of the varieties given under f and g I have only met with the 1d., 2d., and 2s. values; the others are given in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*. As I have already stated, I have seen a block of twenty-eight of the 2d., on *yellow*, without either date or embossing; but I should consider all such impressions as rather of the nature of proofs, or unfinished stamps, unless they could be found in pairs, one stamp with the embossing and one without, showing that a stamp upon an otherwise completed sheet had escaped the embossing.

ENVELOPES.

Jan. 4, 1887. Type 1 impressed in the right upper corner of envelopes, of *white* or *blue* paper.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 2d., lilac on <i>white</i> ; | 145 × 93 mm. |
| 2d., on <i>blue</i> ; | 223 × 100 " |
| 2d., on <i>blue</i> ; | 229 × 102 " |
| 4d., on <i>blue</i> ; | 254 × 105 " |

NOTES BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Curiously enough, before the receipt of Mr. Tamsen's article on the stamps of the New Republic, I had drafted out a reference list, for publication in the *Monthly Journal*, based on a large collection of the stamps that I possess, and upon two well-known British collections, the owners of which have been good enough to allow me to refer to their stamps.

I have been able to add about a dozen varieties to Mr. Tamsen's lists, and have indicated with a star (*) those so included.

Mr. Tamsen does not refer to what I consider to be quite an important variety in Issue I. The 1s. 6d., on *yellow*, dated 13 Oct. 86, has the value expressed in two distinct ways—thus, "1s. 6d." and "1/6."† It will be worth noting whether similar varieties occur in different values and with different dates.

As regards imperf. stamps, I do not consider that any should be accepted unless in pairs, as I have such widely perforated specimens from margins of sheets that it would be possible to cut off the perforations and still show a margin of nearly half an inch all round the stamps.

† In October, 1898, we were shown various stamps, dated "13 JAN 86," including a "5s. 6d." and a "10s. 6d.," which we noted as having the values thus expressed, instead of "5/6" and "10/6." There was also a 12s. stamp of the same date. We have added the 5s. 6d. and the 12s. to those inserted by Mr. Phillips.—Ed. M. J.

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCAIU.

(Continued from page 141.)

* * * *

THE engraver having delivered his original die devoid of all inscriptions, it was necessary to add these on the matrix dies, from which reproductions were then made without the numerals of value, the latter being added later still. Hence arise the variations that are to be found both in the shape of the figures (especially the figures "5," "15," and "45") and in their positions. The little projections in the top and bottom of the value label must have greatly assisted the workman in fitting in the figures and letters, and it would seem as if they were put there for that purpose. A mere hasty examination shows that the inscriptions are different for each value, although the type is of the same fount, and differences often occurred when it became necessary to construct fresh plates on account of the first being worn out.

I can only suppose that there was more than one matrix block made up for the same value (for the 15 c. among others), as the letters do not always occupy the same position; they are very often set uneven and crooked. It is possible that this was caused in making up the printing blocks.

Although the 10 c. and 30 c. show no varieties in the figures, and the latter always occupy the same position, it is not likely that a different system was employed for these two values. I think, therefore, that the figures were inserted in the blocks in the same manner as for the 5 c., 15 c., and 45 c., and that this plan continued till 1853, when it was given up for the 45 c. only. In any case we have proof that the figures were movable, in the fact that, in 1852, they were changed for the last-named value, as we shall see later.

Finally, the following notes prove that there was a separate composition of the inscriptions for each of the five values of which the issue is composed:—

5 centesimi. The lettering appears to be the same for all the stamps on the plate, showing that there must have been only one matrix block. The figures vary both in shape and position. There is no stop after the word "POST".

"CENTES." measures 9½ mm. in length; the first two letters are uneven at the bottom; the stop after the word is just to the left of the two projections at top and bottom of the frame.

10 centesimi. The lettering is as uniform as in the 5 c. There is a small stop after "POST," which is not always visible.

"CENTES." measures 9½ mm., and ends just to left of the projections, with the stop consequently to right of the latter as in the second type of the 15 c. The "C" of "CENTES." always stands higher than the letter that follows it; the lower part of the second "E" is always broken. There are copies in which the letters were broken during the printing—for instance, "E" broken at top, "T" with the left arm deficient, etc.

15 centesimi. There are two types, placed haphazard on the plate. The more common of the two, which I will call Type 1, was made up with broken letters, such as the second letter "K" at left and the first "E" of "STEMPEL," the lower part of both of which is defective. It should be noted, however, that the majority of the broken letters and figures, which I will describe later, are due to injuries received during the printing.

As a rule there is no stop to be seen after "POST," but the various printings produced unexpected results, as specimens may occasionally be met with showing a stop.

"CENTES." measures 9½ mm., and finishes ½ mm. from the two projections, with its stop beyond them.

In the figures "15" there are several varieties of the "5," which are very much alike; all, with perhaps one exception, have the line which joins the upper and lower portions slightly sloping. The exception which I have mentioned, and of which I have only found one copy among thousands of 15 c., has this line vertical instead of sloping, and the head of the figure has a hollow in the centre and the end turned upwards. The figures in Type 1 are always ¾ mm. from the top of the frame.



Type 2 has no broken letters in the upper inscription "POST" should have a stop, but it is not always visible [it is very small, and sometimes seems to be joined to the foot of the "T"].

"CENTES." measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the "C" is too high and the first "E" rather too low. The word ends just between the two projections (without touching either of them); the stop is thus more to the right. The second "E" has the lower horizontal limb slightly damaged.

The figures "15" touch the top of the frame of the lower label, and the "5" is above the level of the "1." The figure "5" is in several distinct varieties, but all differ from those of Type 1 in having the stroke which joins the head to the body *vertical*, and as a rule quite straight. The head is turned up at the end and hollowed in the centre.

30 centesimi. The figures and inscriptions are uniform, and appear at first sight to be the same throughout the sheet. There are slight differences to be found, however, which show that more than one block was made up; these are visible in the letters "KK" and in the "S" of "STEMPEL."

There is a stop after "POST," but it is not always visible.



"CENTES." measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The letters "ES" are uneven, the "E" being too low; the word ends at the projections, the "S" touching the upper one.

There are sometimes broken letters, the results of damage during the printing.

The figure "3" of "30" has an oval ball below, which is not the case in the second plate, used in 1853.

45 centesimi. There are no prominent varieties in the inscription, but there are numerous differences in the figures, which were inserted in several matrix dies.

There is a stop after "POST," except in a few instances.

"CENTES." measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and ends at the projections; the letters are always uneven, the "T" being in some cases much higher than the second "E."

The figures "45" vary in position; sometimes the



"5" is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from "CENTES." (in what we call Type 1), in other cases there is a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as in Type 2. Sometimes the figure "4" is higher or lower than the "5," and it may be found quite low down touching the frame of the label. A characteristic of this printing is the fact that, with perhaps two exceptions, all the stamps on the sheet have the feet of the figures below the word "CENTES." The exceptions show both the varieties of the space between the figures and the word, but have "45" and "CENTES." on the same level (I call these Types 3 and 4).

It should be noted that the word "STEMPEL" on this value always has the first letter "E" defective, the central horizontal limb having no vertical serif. It is only in the case of bad impressions [clogged with ink] that there is any apparent exception to this. Perhaps it is a secret mark!*

The following is a

Reference List

of values and varieties.

Up to 1852 the stamps on the plates were spaced as follows:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. horizontally.
3 " vertically.

These distances are not always mathematically exact—they may vary by $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. This remark applies to all the issues that follow.

Up to 1853 the stamps were printed on *white*, hand-made paper, watermarked in the middle of the sheet with an inscription which is probably only a manufacturer's mark.

The first printings show numerous varieties in the paper—white, greyish, yellowish, straw-coloured, bluish, with or without a kind of spotted appearance, and sometimes a sort of *quadrillé* texture; the last is almost always rough. It is sufficient, I consider, to divide it into the following:—

June 1, 1850. With or without watermark (if there is a watermark properly so-called).

1. Paper *white*; gum *white* or *yellowish*.

5 c., pale golden yellow.
10 c., grey-black.
15 c., carmine-red (Types 1, 2).
30 c., brown (Type 1).
45 c., pale blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

The impressions of this 5 c. are exceptionally clear. I have seen a copy on a letter dated July 6, 1850; it is therefore undoubtedly the earliest shade.

The only copy I have seen of the 45 c., Type 3, bears a postmark of Venice, December, without any year date, so that I can only guess which issue it belongs to. My belief is, however, that it must belong to the issue of 1850, because it would appear that the object of the issue of 1852 [*i.e.* of constructing fresh plates in that year] was to correct the placing of the figures in reference to the word "CENTES.", by setting them farther away from that word. This is certainly not the case in our Type 3, in which the figure "5" almost touches the letter "C," and as in the 1850 issue there are all kinds of variations in the position of the figures, which are not to be found in the 1852 printings, this confirms my opinion, and leads me to assign this variety to the 1850 series. I add, as a natural consequence, Type 3 upon *white* and upon *greyish* paper (which I have not seen), since it must have existed upon the same plate as Types 1 and 2. The same remark applies to the 45 c., Type 3, of 1851.

Type 4 occupies a similar position to Type 3. I have only met with one copy, but it is on *white* paper, and in the *pale blue* of the first printings. It must therefore belong to the 1850 issue.

2. Paper *greyish*; gum as before.

5 c., ochre-yellow.
10 c., grey-black.
15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
30 c., brown (, 1).
45 c., pale blue (, 1, 2, 3, 4).

* We should be inclined to suppose that there was in reality only one matrix die, or cast, for this value, which might very well have the defective "π" in "STEMPEL," as described, and that the figures and letters denoting the value were not sufficiently tightly fixed in the lower label. This would account for all the variations noted, as the type might be displaced in taking the impressions from which the plate was constructed. In the case of the 15 c., the value most used, it is quite possible that two matrix dies were made to facilitate the production of the plates, and that impressions from these were used indiscriminately in making up the plates.—ED. M. J.

3. Paper *yellowish or straw-coloured*; gum as before.
 - 5 c., pale orange-yellow.
 - 10 c., black.
 - 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
 - 30 c., deep brown(,, 1).
 - 45 c., blue (,, 1, 2, 3, 4).
4. Paper *bluish white*; gum (?).
 - 15 c., red (Types 1, 2).
5. *Rough white* paper, *mottled* or *quadrillé*.
 - 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).

The *quadrillé* appearance is formed of a sort of speckled pattern running both horizontally and vertically.

The colours used at the commencement were pale; they were deepened later, producing numerous varieties. The ink was sometimes very liquid, producing impressions in which it is difficult to read the inscriptions or to distinguish the Arms.

Varieties.

Of the 15 c., Type 1, I have a specimen (*a*), in which the vertical stroke of the figure "5" is not sloping, but upright, and the head is hollowed and ends in a point; also another (*b*), which has the sloping stroke and a very small head.

- 15 c., bright red (Type 1, var. *a*).
- 15 c. ,, (,, 1 ,, *b*).

Of Type 2 I have a copy in which the head of the figure "5" is formed of a thick horizontal line, touching the curved body of the figure and at a distance from the upper frame line. My specimen is in an unsevered pair with Type 1, and is the only copy I have seen.

- 15 c., bright red (Type 2, variety).

The Chevalier de Raimann tells me that an obliterated copy of a 5 c., *blue*, exists in the collection of Mr. Forster, of Vienna. This would be a 45 c., *blue*, the first figure of which is missing. It was probably broken from the block in the course of printing, and possibly it was this accident that led to the issue of 1852. I do not know what is the type of this stamp, as I have never seen it.

- 5 (for 45) c., blue (Type?).

There are other varieties resulting from accidents that happened during the printing, or from wearing of the letters. I will not deal here with all the varieties of the 15 c., Type 1, because the breaks in certain of the letters are the characteristics of that type, and therefore do not constitute varieties.

a. Breakages, giving the following results:—

1. *Damaged letters and figures.*

- 5 c. . . . "K F."
- 5 c. . . . with a dot over a sloping dash after "CENTES."
- 15 c., Type 1, "K F."
- 15 c. ,, 2 ,, "
- 15 c. ,, 1, with a horizontal dash in the middle of the second "E" of "STEMPEL."
- 15 c. ,, 1, "CENTES." with the centre and lower limbs of the first "E" broken.
- 15 c. ,, 2, "CENTES." with the centre and lower limbs of the first "E" broken.
- 15 c. ,, 1, with the "S" misshapen.
- 15 c. ,, 1, "STEMPEI."
- 30 c. ,, 1 ,, "
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPEI" (no dot at end).
- 30 c. ,, 1, "K F."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPFL."
- 45 c. ,, 2 ,, "K I."
- 45 c. ,, 2, "K I."
- 45 c. ,, 2, with a dot over a sloping dash after "CENTES."
- 45 c. ,, 1, top of "5" broken.



1



2

- 43 (for 45) c., Type 1.
- 43 (,,) c. ,, 2.

In the "43" the vertical stroke of the second figure is missing, producing a distinct figure "3" instead of "5."* There are also 45 c. with the letter "C" misshapen.

2. *Projections under the figures damaged.*

The varieties might be multiplied indefinitely under this head; that is to say, the projection in the base of the frame at the left is sometimes replaced by a break in the frame line, varying in extent, sometimes by two breaks, and sometimes even by a straight line, showing neither projection nor break. I note only the more important varieties:—

- 45 c., Type 1, inner frame line absent from the left lower corner up to the "S" of "CENTES."
- 45 c., Type 1, the projection is inverted, being concave instead of convex.
- 45 c., Type 2, the projection is inverted, being concave instead of convex.

b. Figures out of position.

- 45 c., Type 1, figure "4" higher than "5."
- 45 c. ,, 2, ,, "4" lower ,, "5."

c. Defective impressions.

- 15 c., Type 1, "STEMPKL."
- 30 c. ,, 1 ,, "
- 45 c. ,, 2 ,, "
- 15 c. ,, 1, "STEMPRL"
- 45 c. ,, 1 ,, "

d. Impression on both sides.

- 5 c., ochre-yellow.
- 10 c., grey-black.

It is difficult to understand why these impressions were made on both sides of the sheet, but a copy of the 5 c. is known showing portions of four stamps on the back (the two impressions not being in register), one of which is *inverted*. No case of a *lète-bêche* pair of the issued stamps has ever been heard of, so we must conclude that the impression on the back was in this instance a *proof*, after the printing of which the inverted block was placed in proper position. It must therefore be presumed that spoiled sheets or proofs were used over again from motives of economy.

It was probably by some departmental instruction, a copy of which I have not been able to obtain, that the stamps in circulation were impressed with vertical lines close together in relief, which I find do not extend over the margins of the sheets. One wonders whether this was done as a protection against forgery or to prevent the cleaning of used stamps; in either case it seems unlikely to be of much service. The fact remains that no reason has yet been discovered for this singular operation, which must have taken place as early as 1851, as is proved by stamps obliterated in that year—the earliest that I have seen was dated "18.5.51."—but they must have been issued earlier than that.† No counterfeiting of the stamps is known to have taken place before 1853.

* We are inclined to think that the figure is as much entitled to be considered "5" as "3"; it is equally defective in either case.—Ed. M. J.

† We should suppose that this ribbing, or pattern of vertical lines in relief, may possibly have been (as in some other cases of stamps on *ribbed* paper) a purely accidental result produced in the printing, and due to the surface of the material laid over the sheets in the press. The fact that the lines do not extend over the margins of the sheets would tend to confirm this theory.—Ed. M. J.

March (?), 1851. Without and with watermark (?).

1. Paper *white*, *ribbed with vertical lines*; gum *white* or *yellowish*.

- 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., bright blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

2. Paper *greyish*, otherwise as above.

- 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., bright blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

3. Paper *yellowish* or *straw-coloured*, otherwise as before.

- 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., yellow-brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., deep blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

I have not seen Types 3 and 4 of the 45 c. on the *ribbed* paper, but as they are found on the plates with Types 1 and 2 they must necessarily exist on this paper.

It seems to have been considered unnecessary to apply the ribbing to the 5 c. and 10 c. For what reason?

Varieties.

It is probable that all the varieties listed under the issue of 1850 may be found here, or at least a great part of them, the *ribbing* having been applied to the stamps already printed and in stock.*

The following are all that I have seen:—

a. Breakages that occurred during the printing.

- 15 c., Type 1, "KP."
- 30 c. ,, 1, with the vertical stroke of the "L" of "STEMPEL" double, the letter having split.

c. Defective impressions.

- 30 c., Type 1, "STEMPKL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPFL."

Whether the public complained of the non-adhesiveness of the stamps, or whether the department spontaneously endeavoured to improve matters in that respect, we do not know, nor does it matter to us as Philatelists; the fact remains that about March (?), 1851 (I have seen specimens used in that month), the stamps appeared with a thicker gum, *yellowish* in colour, the paper remaining as before.

These are the stamps that are often confounded with those upon *thick paper*.

March (?), 1851. Without or with watermark (?).

1. Paper *white*, gum *yellowish*, *thick*, and varying.

- 15 c., bright red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., pale blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

2. Paper *greyish* to *brownish*; same gum.

- 5 c., ochre-yellow, deep yellow.
- 10 c., black.
- 15 c., bright red, dull red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., pale blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

3. Paper *yellowish* or *straw-coloured*; same gum.

- 5 c., orange-yellow.
- 10 c., black.
- 15 c., pale red, bright red, dull red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., deep blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

* If our theory is correct, this *ribbing* was produced in the course of the printing, and perhaps in one of the earlier printings before all the breakages had taken place. Still, if that was so, all the varieties on the *ribbed* paper should also occur on the plain.—Ed. M. J.

4. Paper *greyish*, *pelure* (?); same gum.

- 5 c., yellow.
- 15 c., dull red (Types 1, 2).
- 30 c., deep brown (Type 1).
- 45 c., blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4).

This is not exactly *pelure* paper properly so called, but it closely resembles that paper.

Varieties.

I have a 15 c. with small head to the figure "5."

- 15 c., red (Type 1, variety).

It is probable that all the varieties noted in the issue of 1850 exist here also, but I list those only that I have seen:—

a. Damaged letters and figures.

- 15 c., Type 2, "KP."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "KK."
- 15 c. ,, 1, "KI."
- 15 c. ,, 1, the second "K" has only the vertical stroke and a dash attached to the top of it.
- 15 c. ,, 1, "KC."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "FK."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "KL."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "EK."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "LK."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "IOST."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "OST."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "POST."
- 15 c. ,, 1, "L" of "STEMPEL" with very long horizontal limb.
- 15 c. ,, 2, "STEMPEL."
- 15 c. ,, 2, second "E" of "STEMPEL" with very long lower limb.
- 15 c. ,, 2, as last, and with "I." for "L".
- 15 c. ,, 2, "EL" of "STEMPEL" joined.
- 15 c. ,, 2, "STEMPFL."
- 15 c. ,, 1, "STEMPEL."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "CENTES."
- 15 c. ,, 1, "C" of "CENTES." too much open (two varieties).
- 15 c. ,, 1, "C" open, and "s" broken below.
- 15 c. ,, 1, "C" broken at top and almost entirely closed up.
- 30 c. ,, 1, "KP."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "FK."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "POST."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "POST."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPEL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPEL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPFL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "C" of "CENTES." too open.

b. ? ?

c. Defective impressions.

- 5 c. ,, "STEMPKL."
- 15 c., Type 1 ,,
- 15 c. ,, 2 ,,
- 15 c. ,, 1, "FOST."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "STEMPEL," accent over second "E."
- 15 c. ,, 2, "STRMPFL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, second "K" turned down.
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPKL."
- 30 c. ,, 1, "STEMPFL."
- 45 c. ,, 1, "STEMPKL."
- 45 c. ,, 2, "RK."

(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 last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Roumania (3 vols.)	£510
Great Britain (unused)	1159
Uruguay	475
Russia	307
Finland	551
Austria	304
" Italy	206
Hungary	156
Denmark	—
British East Africa and Zanzibar	744

* * *

Imperial Album. VOL. II. is now ready, and prepaid orders have been executed. This volume contains the stamps of Europe and the Colonies and Possessions of the European States, in all 543 pages, being slightly larger than Vol. I.

Vol. III. is being printed and will, we hope, be ready early in April. Retail prices on back of cover of this *Journal*.

The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.

(Continued from page 124.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—With reference to discrepancies in the figures and accounts, which are dealt with on page 82, Mr. S. Chapman suggests to us that the 105 sheets too many of 5 c., alluded to in the notes at foot of the first column, may be accounted for by 210 of the half-sheets of 96 having been counted as *sheets*, although the stamps upon them were reckoned correctly. This, of course, may be so, but still the numbers in the "Summary" should agree with those in the tables that precede it.

He also suggests that the extra stamps entered in the books of the Accountant-General may have formed part of the twelve "damaged" sheets shown as returned on January 11th, 1858, portions of which might have been found fit for use. It is not a matter of very special consequence, but it would have been extremely curious if the Accountant-General had found himself in possession of more stamps than were ever printed.—Ed. M. J.]

II.

AS soon as the Minister of the Treasury had received all the stamps, he applied afresh to the Minister of the Interior, drawing his attention to the matter by means of the following communication:—

"Ministry of the Treasury,
"No. 9.

"PARANÁ, February 19th, 1858.

"To H. E. the Minister of the Interior.

"On the 27th December last I had the honour to inform Y. E. that the first printing of the stamps for franking letters having been finished, the printing of a further quantity, in fulfilment of the orders of H. E. the Vice-President, had been commenced on the 21st of the same month, and that the stamps had been despatched to the care of the Accountant-General, with a view to their being issued for use so soon as Y. E.'s department, to which this matter belongs, shall have drawn up the Decree regulating their use, and shall have communicated it to the post offices under your authority.

"To-day I have the honour to announce to you that the second printing is finished, to the number of one million two hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and sixteen (1,294,416) stamps of the values 5, 10, and 15 centavos, and that these have also been consigned to the same office.

"But as I think it is most essential, for the better collection of the postal revenue, that they should be put in use as soon as possible, and that, with the view of carrying this out, the offices of the Treasury should be prepared to supply them, I have this day instructed the Accountant-General's Department to transmit to all the offices the quantities of stamps that are considered necessary for the consumption of the present year.

"(Signed) ELIAS BEDOYA."

As he stated to the Minister of the Interior, he sent, on that same date, the following order to the Accountant-General's Department:—

"Treasury,
"No. 7.

"PARANÁ, February 19th, 1858.

"To the Second Accountant.

"It being necessary to furnish in advance the offices of the Treasury with the stamps for the franking of letters, in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the current year, in order that they may be prepared to supply them as soon as the Ministry of the Interior issues the orders under which they will be brought into use and by which their use will be regulated, His Excellency the Vice-President has ordered that there shall be issued from the Accountant-General's Office to each of the National Revenue Offices supplies of the 5, 10, and 15 centavos stamps equal in amount to double that of the revenue collected during the past year by the corresponding post offices. You will therefore proceed to carry out this issue, in the manner already indicated, and you will instruct those offices to keep the stamps in store until the Treasury Department sends directions for their distribution, which will be done as soon as the Ministry of the Interior publishes the regulations referred to above, on which subject I had previously written to that Department on 27th December last. (Signed) ELIAS BEDOYA."

Dr. Santiago Derqui, the Minister of the Interior, did not delay matters this time. On the 22nd February he acknowledged the receipt of the letter of the Minister of the Interior, and informed the latter that the Decree regulating the use of the stamps would be issued by his Department very shortly.

Such was indeed the case, for on the 24th of the same month a Decree was signed introducing the use of postage stamps, which Decree was published in the *Nacional Argentino* on the 27th. In spite of the fact that it has, as we are aware, been already published, we think it necessary to reproduce it here in full* :—

"Ministry of the Interior,

"PARANÁ, February 24th, 1858.

"The Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation, charged with the Executive Power: To facilitate the franking of correspondence and in accordance with the law, *Has resolved and decreed* :—

"Art. 1. A stamp is created, printed on special paper, the design of which shall be as follows:—In the upper part is the inscription 'Confederación Argentina.' Below this is a plain shield containing the National Arms, and at foot, in distinct type, the facial value in the following form :—

1st class—five centavos, red.	
2nd " ten " green.	
3rd " fifteen " blue.	

"Art. 2. No letter, packet, or despatch that is not franked by means of the stamps described in Art. 1, or which bears a stamp that has been already used, may be transmitted by any Director of Posts and Couriers, with the exception of those letters, etc., that are allowed by law to go post-free, and in cases of contravention of this Article, such officials will be punished with the fine prescribed by the law.

"Art. 3. The Ministry of the Treasury will order the printing of the stamps created by Art. 1, and will appoint the places for their sale.

"Art. 4. In order that a stamp which has already been used upon a letter, or packet, may not be used again upon others, as soon as the letter reaches a post office the stamp will be impressed with the mark *Franca*, which all the offices possess, so that it may thus be rendered useless.

"Art. 5. When any letter or packet does not bear the number or value of stamps required to make up the postage in accordance with the tariff, the postmaster will not forward it to its destination, but, after the despatch of the mail, he will put up a notice to the public of all the letters that have been detained for this reason.

"Art. 6. On the other hand, if any letter or packet bears stamps to a greater amount than that of the postage, the postmaster will not admit a claim of any kind on that account.

"Art. 7. The present Decree will come into force from May 1st of this year.

"Art. 8. To be communicated to all concerned, published, and inserted in the National Register.

"(Signed) CARRIL,
"SANTIAGO DERQUÍ."

On the same day the Minister of the Interior issued the following detailed and curious Regulations :—

"Instructions to the Directors of Posts and Couriers, for the use of the Stamps created for the prepayment of postage on correspondence.

"Art. 1. By the Decree of this date, which appears at the head of these instructions, an alteration is made in the system of transmitting all the correspondence which proceeds from or circulates in the territory of the Argentine Confederation, whether by land or by water; hereafter the postage must be prepaid by means of the stamps created by Art. 1, and this innovation will come into force from May 1st of the present year.

"Art. 2. The Government has adopted the means permitted by the law, and employed generally by the most advanced nations of Europe and America, of a stamp for the prepayment of the postage of letters, in accordance with the law of July 7th, 1856,* with a view to facilitating the work, diminishing responsibility, correcting abuses, and increasing the revenue of the State as laid down in Art. 4 of the Federal Constitution. The stamp is a square of a special kind of paper impressed with a device containing the National Arms, as described in Art. 1 of the Decree, which has on the reverse side a preparation of gum, which, when moistened, adheres easily to the cover of any letter that is to be sent by post. It will be easily understood that by this convenient method all letters can be franked previous to sending them to the post office and without need for the sender to go personally to the office, especially in the case of business firms and persons who have a large amount of correspondence, who, for their greater convenience, can provide themselves with any quantity of the stamps supplied, of the natures specified in the Decree, and keep them in their desks.

"Art. 3. Single-rate letters, those up to four adarmes in weight (the weight of an ordinary sheet of letter-paper), and which under the law are charged five centavos postage, are franked by means of a stamp of No. 1, which is of a red colour, and which represents that value, as shown in the accompanying specimen.†

"Art. 4. Double-rate letters, those from 4 to 8 adarmes (or two sheets of letter-paper) are charged by the law ten centavos, and are franked by a stamp of green colour, representing that value, or by two of red colour, which make the same amount. As shown in specimen No. 2.†

* This was the law which established the tariff then in force for the conveyance of correspondence :—

"The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Confederation, assembled in Congress, give legal force to the following :—

"Art. 1. The charges on correspondence which passes within the Confederation between the places where post offices have been established, will be collected in accordance with the following :—

Tariff.

"For each letter or packet not exceeding four adarmes in weight	5 cts.
from 4 to 8 adarmes	10 "
" 8 " 12 "	15 "
" 12 " 16 " (1 oz.)	20 "
" 1 oz. to 1½ oz.	25 "
" 1½ " 2 "	30 "
" 2 " 2½ "	35 "
" 2½ " 3 "	40 "
Registration fee, single rate, on packets up to 1 oz. in weight	40 "
Double rate, on packets over 1 oz.	80 "

"Art. 2. This abolishes the tariff laid down by Art. 12, chapter 1, of the Regulations of June, 1854.

"Art. 3. All persons are forbidden to convey correspondence between places where post offices have been established unless the postage has been prepaid at the proper office, under a penalty of \$15 for every letter or packet.

"Art. 4. [Exceptions, official correspondence, etc.]

"(Signed) BALTASAR SÁNCHEZ, President."

* It has not, to our knowledge, been published in English, so we make no apologies for giving it here.—ED. M. J.

"Art. 5. Triple-rate letters, which are from 8 to 12 adarmes in weight (or three sheets of letter-paper), and pay by law 15 centavos, require a stamp of *blue colour*, which represents that value, or, in default of that stamp, one of *green* and another of *red*, which gives the same amount, or three of *red*, which are equivalent.

"Art. 6.} For those postal packets which by their weight require higher rates of postage, so long as the stamps make up the amount prescribed by the law, it does not matter whether they are all of the same colour or include all the three. See specimens numbered 3 and 4.†

"Art. 7. On registered letters, whether single- or double-rate, the despatching office will always impress the mark *Certificado* as hitherto, without collecting any further charge for doing so, and a note will be made in the invoice which accompanies it to its destination for the return of the cover of the letter with the receipt for it, in order that, according to the law and the usual custom, this invoice may be a guarantee or proof that such letters have been received by the proper persons.

"The above is the method of making use of the stamps. However, in order to remove all occasion for doubt, four covers are annexed of the patterns alluded to in the preceding articles, so that all letters may be stamped in the manner thus indicated, and the postmasters can explain it to the persons who resort to their offices for that purpose. After this explanation it should be easily understood that the postage of all correspondence being prepaid, there is nothing further to be paid by the persons to whom it is addressed.

"Art. 8. In order that the stamps that have once been used may be rendered unfit for further use, the postmasters must never forget to impress upon them the mark *Franca*, which their offices possess, as ordered by Art. 4 of the Decree.

"Art. 9. Correspondence which comes from Europe or other foreign countries by the packets or other vessels must immediately be handed over officially by the Captain of the Port, or the chief of the Custom House officers, to the post office of the place, with a report specifying the number of single- or double-rate letters, packets, etc., which he received at the time of his visit [to the ship], a copy of which report will be deposited at the office of the Captain of the Port, to be retained for future reference.

"Art. 10. When the post offices at the ports receive letters addressed to persons residing at places in the interior of the Confederation, those letters will be transmitted to the office of destination, with the corresponding account, as has been the custom up to the present time.

"Art. 11. As the letters which come from abroad cannot be prepaid, the foreigners and others to whom they are addressed will pay the postage at their respective post offices, in accordance with the legal tariff.

"Art. 12. All official correspondence is conveyed free of charge, in accordance with the Regulations of the 8th June, 1854; also that relating to statistical matters, under Art. 4 of the Regulations of the 25th August, 1856.

"Art. 13. Having separated from the others all letters not stamped, or bearing stamps that are not equivalent to the required postage (as laid down in Arts. 4 and 5 of the Decree), the postmaster will seal up the bag and despatch the courier, and he will then immediately put up the notice to the public containing the list of letters detained for want of the necessary prepayment. When this has been done he will deal with the claims of those concerned, whether they desire to complete the prepayment of the postage or to withdraw any letter or packet, taking care that, to obtain the return of any article that has been detained, the person interested must give sufficient proof of the identity of the seal, direction, special mark, etc., etc. In this matter a

† The specimen letters alluded to, of which illustrations are given in the original article, are outlines of covers drawn on a sheet of paper showing how the stamps should be used. No. 1 has a 5 c. stamp in the left lower corner. No. 2 has a 10 c. stamp in the same position, with two 5 c. stamps on the sheet below it, with the word "*Equivalente*" written by the side of them. No. 3 has two 15 c. stamps in the corner, three 10 c. stamps below, and six 5 c. stamps lower down, to show the three ways in which the amount could be made up. And No. 4 represents a registered cover, requiring 80 centavos, which are made up of five 15 c. and one 5 c. in the corner, with eight 10 c. and then sixteen 5 c. below.—ED. M. J.

postmaster must act with great care and circumspection, so that a letter belonging to one person may not be delivered to another.

"Art. 14. The postmasters will enter in their books any sums collected for the postage of letters referred to in Art. 10 of these instructions, detailing it as such in the monthly account which they furnish, in accordance with the Decree of the 8th August, 1855.

"Art. 15. In case any doubt should arise in the future, the postmasters will refer it to the Inspector-General of the district, and if he cannot solve the question, to this Department. Finally, in regard to the system and organisation of the Post Office, the means for collecting and despatching correspondence, the treatment of mail bags, etc., etc., there is no change in the methods already established; everything will be carried out as hitherto.

"Paraná, Feb. 24, 1858.

"(Signed) SANTIAGO DERQUI."

Prepayment of postage had existed, as we have stated already, from the 8th June, 1854, the date of the Regulations in force at the time of which we are writing; these Regulations, however, did not forbid the transmission of letters that were not prepaid, for which a double rate of postage was collected on delivery, whilst under the Decree and Instructions just quoted, unpaid letters were to be detained at the office at which they were posted. This order, which, according to modern ideas, would be considered a retrograde alteration in the postal system, may be explained, no doubt, by the desire of the Government that the public should become accustomed to the use of the stamps which were about to be issued; the same rule was in force in the then State of Buenos Ayres.

On the 25th March the Government issued the following Decree, regulating the administration of the postage stamp system:—

"Ministry of the Treasury,

"PARANÁ, March 25, 1858.

"The Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation, charged with the Executive Power, it being necessary to regulate the administration of the system of stamps for the franking of letters, created by the Decree of 24th February last,—*Has resolved and decrees:—*

"Art. 1. The Administrators and Receivers of the National Revenue will have charge of the Stamp Department in their respective provinces, under the inspection of the Accountant-General's Office, and they will entrust the sale of the stamps to the persons whom they think fit, allowing them four per cent. on the value of the stamps which they sell.

"Art. 2. The Accountant-General's Department will appoint agents for the sale of stamps in those places where there are no revenue offices, allowing them the percentage fixed in the foregoing article.

"Art. 3. The Administrators of the Stamp Department will render accounts of their charge in the reports of stamped paper, which have to be sent to the Accountant-General's Office in compliance with the Decree of November 26, 1855, entering in these reports the amounts received for stamps in their respective revenue offices.

"Art. 4. Stamps which have once been sold cannot be taken back on any excuse.

"Art. 5. Having been already supplied with the quantity necessary for the consumption of the present year, the Ministry of the Treasury is authorised to take such steps as may be suitable when further printing of stamps may be required.

"Art. 6. To be communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register. "(Signed) CARRIL.

"By order of H. E., and in the absence of the Minister of the Treasury. "(Signed) BERNABÉ LOPEZ."

We see from the above that the Postmasters were not the persons charged with the sale of the stamps; but as the Administrators and Receivers of Revenue were entrusted with the appointment of the persons

by whom they were to be sold, it appears that in some cases the Postmasters were thus appointed, since the stamps were sold by the latter at Rosario and in the provinces of Cordoba, Catamarca, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago, and Tucuman. In La Rioja they were sold at the Mint; in other provinces they were sold by the Receivers of Revenue themselves, and by other officials under their direction.

On the other hand, the Accountant-General's Department, in compliance with the instructions given, carried out the distribution of the stamps and made the following report to the Treasury on the subject:—

"Accountant-General's Department No. 57,
"PARANÁ, March 3rd, 1858.

"To H. E. the Minister of the Treasury.

"The undersigned Accountant, in compliance with the orders which Y. E. was pleased to give in your letter, No. 7, of February 19th last, has the honour to report that, on the 23rd of the same month and under No. 7, he transmitted to all the National Revenue Offices, both in the provinces and in the Federal Territory, the circular form of invoice which is given below, sending to them the stamps for the franking of letters, referred to in the order already quoted.

"The number and nature of stamps supplied to each office was calculated at more than double the amount collected in one year, as decided by Y. E., and as is shown in the annexed table.

"The stamps sent to Cordoba, Santiago, and Tucuman have been consigned to the Postmasters, as there are in those places no other revenue officers; all of which the undersigned trusts will meet with the approval of Y. E., etc., etc., etc.

"(Signed) PEDRO PONDAL."

"Treasury,

"PARANÁ, March 9th, 1858.

"To be published and filed in the Archives."

"(Signed) BEDOYA."

Stamps for the franking of letters supplied to the following Revenue Offices:—

	Amount calculated at double the receipts for one year.	Sheets of stamps sent.				Total.
		5 c.	10 c.	15 c.	Total.	
Victoria . . .	\$ 105	5	2	1	\$ 129	60
Nogoya . . .	50	2	1	1	75	60
Villaguay . . .	5	1	1	1	64	80
Diamante . . .	10	1	1	1	64	80
Guaqueguay . . .	25	2	1	1	75	60
La Paz . . .	15	1	1	1	64	80
Uruguay . . .	80	5	2	1	129	60
La Capital . . .	1,200	50	16	16	1,404	00
Guaqueguaychú . . .	150	10	4	2	259	20
Concordia . . .	100	5	2	1	129	60
Santa Fé . . .	400	17	6	3	410	40
Rosario . . .	3,500	150	50	50	4,320	00
Catamarca . . .	1,200	50	16	16	1,404	00
Salta . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
San Luis . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
Mendoza . . .	1,500	60	16	16	1,512	00
Santiago . . .	600	25	13	13	972	00
Rioja . . .	600	25	13	13	972	00
Jujuy . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
San Juan . . .	700	25	13	13	972	00
Cordoba . . .	2,560	100	32	32	2,808	00
Tucuman . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
Corrientes . . .	1,000	50	16	16	1,404	00
Goya . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
Bella Vista . . .	500	25	13	13	972	00
Federacion . . .	50	2	1	1	75	60
Restauracion . . .	100	5	2	1	129	60
Tala . . .	50	2	1	1	75	60
Totals	17,000	743	288	279	23,284	80

This tabular statement, which in our opinion is of great importance, was published in the official journal *El Nacional Argentino*, of March 16th, 1858; it gives us official proof of the fact that this first distribution consisted exclusively of stamps in sheets of 216, that is to say, of those with the small figures, corroborating the opinion which we had previously formed, to the effect that those with the large figures were not put in circulation until 1860, as we have only found them on letters of that date.

The Accountant-General's Department could easily ascertain that double the amount received in 1857 came to \$17,000. It was reckoned, however, that the receipts should continue to increase, and in view of this the department distributed stamps to the amount of \$23,284.80. It did not foresee the development that took place in the city of Rosario, and sent there no more than \$4,320 worth, or \$800 more than double the annual receipts of that period. This turned out to be insufficient,* and the department was obliged, it appears, to despatch a further supply before the time reckoned upon, and no doubt in this fresh supply were the stamps with large figures.

It is probable that the accounts of the subsequent distributions of stamps were also published, but unfortunately the collection of the *Nacional Argentino*, which we have been able to consult in the State Library, ends with December 31st, 1859, and up to that date there was nothing beyond what we have quoted above.

It is to be regretted that we have not got details as to these later distributions, as they would enable us to determine exactly at what date the stamps with large figures were put on sale, whilst without them we can only fix this date approximately. On December 31st, 1859, they had not left the Accountant-General's depot; at least, as we have just stated, up to that date there does not appear to have been any further distribution of supplies of stamps besides the one mentioned above. As early as March 5th, 1860, we find the 5 centavos stamp with large numeral used upon letters; it must therefore have been put in circulation during the period January to March, 1860.

M. Moens, adhering to his idea as to the origin of these stamps with large figures, states that they were used only at Rosario. But this is not so; they were employed also at Cordoba and at Paraná, though, it seems, only in small numbers, it being undoubtedly in Rosario that the great majority were used. We have been told that they have been seen used in other parts of the Confederation, but this we are not able to prove. It is a point which will be cleared up once for all if the later lists of stamps distributed can be found.

* There appears to be no actual evidence of this beyond the fact that the 5 c. stamps with large figures are found to have been used at Rosario in March, 1860. But if we compare the numbers of sheets given as having been issued in March, 1858, with the numbers quoted on page 123 from *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, we shall see that a good many more sheets of each value were issued before the end of 1858, and more still between that time and February 22nd, 1860, when all the stamps were handed over to the Post Office Department, while prior to the last date no sheets of 5 c. of 192 stamps had been distributed at all. We must suppose, therefore, that these were sent to Rosario immediately after February 22nd, 1860.—Ed. M. J.

When the time drew near that had been fixed by the Government for the issue of the stamps to the public, the Postmaster of Paraná published the following notice in the official journal of April 19, 20, 1858:—

“NOTICE

“*From the General Post Office of the capital.*

“The undersigned postmaster gives notice to the public that commencing from the 1st of the coming month of May, as the system of stamps created by the Supreme Decree of the 24th February last is then to come into force, no correspondence will be accepted or transmitted the postage on which is not prepaid, both for the Interior of the Republic and for the Exterior.

“(Signed) BENITO DEL PUERTO.”

(*To be continued.*)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Ferts Philatelic Society.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1902-3 was held on February 10th.

Members present: Messrs. Bradbury, Cool, Frenzel, Mellor, Meyer, Neyroud, Schwabacher, Simpson, Sidebotham, Sutherland, R. B. Brown, B. Cooper, Daun, Fulcher, Jacoby, Jones, Bois, Fagan, Morten, Boyes, Charllick, Field, Hayman, Wiehen, Wills, Giles, Thomson, Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. M. V. Morten was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Mr. H. L. Hayman exhibited his collection of the stamps of British East Africa, accompanied with explanatory notes as to the number and dates of the different issues, etc. All varieties of the manuscript and printed surcharges were shown in great profusion, and scarcely one of the multitudinous errors was wanting.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom's collection of Leeward Islands and St. Vincent was then displayed by the Hon. Secretary. The stamps were all in a used condition and excited much interest.

At the March meeting Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield will read his paper on the “Ideal Philatelic Exhibition,” and Mr. Thos. Wm. Hall will exhibit his collection of the stamps of Chili, with notes.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

EXHIBITION AND CONVERSAZIONE.

MEMBERS of the Sheffield Philatelic Society spent an enjoyable and profitable evening at the Cutlers' Hall on January 21st, when a conversazione and exhibition of stamps was held. There was a large attendance of collectors and their friends present, and the function, on both its social and practical sides, proved an unqualified success. This is the fifth exhibition the Sheffield Society has held, and from the point of view of value and interest it was the most successful.

Mr. J. H. Chapman's exhibit was an extensive one: New South Wales; New Zealand; Tasmania, 1892 to date, complete, unused; Victoria; Western Australia; Queensland; Canada; Malta, complete, unused, including 10s.; Cyprus, 1882 to date, complete, unused; Gibraltar, 1889 to 1900, complete, unused; Sandwich Islands, 1864 to 1891,

complete; also Belgium, France, Russia, Portugal, and Italy, practically complete; Holland, a splendid collection of about 500 stamps, a great many of them being unused, in mint condition; Spain, a very fine lot, including several of the rare 19 cuartos stamps, and also a complete set of the frank stamps of Dr. Thebussem; Roumania, over 800 stamps, all the different varieties of paper, watermark, and perforation being practically complete. Mr. Chapman also showed several sheets of forged stamps, and a number of the new issues of the colonies bearing the King's Head, including Transvaal and Natal up to 5s.

Mr. J. E. Bartlett's exhibit consisted entirely of English stamps, complete with very few exceptions.

Mr. A. T. Nixon exhibited many nice stamps of Gambia; Newfoundland, early issues; Seychelles, with surcharges; Niger Coast and Northern Nigeria, complete.

The collection shown by Mr. J. F. Peace was an exceedingly large one, consisting of over 5,000 stamps, including fine displays of all the chief European countries.

Mr. H. Hawley showed a fine lot of Queensland, pence Newfoundland, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Antioquia war provisionals, a total of 160 sheets of stamps.

Mr. J. G. Hawley showed two 1s. Nova Scotia, a strip of six Great Britain 1d., black, also a mint block of 120 1d., red, 1841, with part margin, and one Baden-Powell, Mafeking.

Mr. R. Sneath, the hon. exchange secretary of the society, displayed a rare collection of the early issues of Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, New South Wales, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony; also the early issues, surcharges, and most of the stamps of that little-known but interesting British island in the southern seas, Tonga.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A. McK.—The way to distinguish chalk-surfaced paper is by drawing the edge of a silver coin across it; this makes no mark on plain paper, but leaves a mark on the chalk-surfaced. Your Argentine Official no doubt has a broken “O” in the surcharge.

A. G. B. L.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we make use elsewhere. The curious device on the face of the new Bermuda stamp does represent the so-called Arms of the Colony; it figures on the colonial flag, etc. We have no idea what the value of the stamps you ask about may be, as we have never seen prices quoted for them.

C. O'F.—We believe that the perforation of the current Russian stamps would be more correctly described as $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us whether there are any Stamp Clubs in Norfolk or neighbouring counties. Can any of our readers help us to answer the question?

H. B.—Your United States stamps are from the left edge of the right-hand half of the sheet; there is a small space between the two halves of the sheets as printed, and they are divided there before being issued, so that each half contains at one side or the other stamps such as you describe, imperforate at one side. All the British Guiana stamps of the issue of 1888-9 were printed from a plate with no value expressed upon it; the value was added by the surcharge.

W. B.—You should have received with the January number the Supplement to the Catalogue, which takes the place of the “Addenda,” and will be published periodically as found necessary. It is thought that, being in the same size as the Catalogues, these will be more handy for reference than the old lists.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.			
Cat. No.	1902. Reductions in prices.		s. d.
152.	3 c., green, reduced to		0 1
153	4 c., purple		0 1
154.	5 c., rose-red		0 1
155.	10 c., rose-lilac		0 2
156.	20 c., green		0 3
205.	10 c., violet on blue, reduced to		0 2
241.	5 c., black on rose		0 1

AUSTRIAN OFFICES IN CRETE.			
1903. Current Austrian stamps surcharged.			
	5 centimes on 5 h., green		0 1
	10 " on 10 h., carmine		0 2

BAHAMAS.			
1902. King's Head.			
	1d., carmine		0 2
	2½d., ultramarine		0 4
	4d., orange		0 6
	6d., bistre-brown		0 8
	1s., black and carmine		1 3

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.			
1902. Small type.			
	2½d., cobalt		0 4

COLOMBIA.			
Cat. No.	1902. Reductions in prices.		s. d.
273.	20 c., magenta, reduced to		0 3
275.	4 c., red on green		0 1
276.	5 c., green on green, reduced to		0 1
277.	10 c., black on rose		0 1
278.	20 c., bistre on buff		0 2
279.	50 c., green on rose		0 4
280.	1 p., violet on buff		0 8
281.	10 c., black on buff		0 1
383.	5 c., violet on rose		0 1
454.	10 c., blue on pale blue		0 2

1902. Oblong provisionals.			
	10 c., magenta, pin-perf.		0 1
	10 c., marone		0 1

GERMAN EMPIRE.			
1903. Official stamps.			
	5 pf., green	used	0 4
	10 pf., carmine		0 2
	20 pf., ultramarine		0 3

GREAT BRITAIN.
Current prices for stamps not priced in 1903 Catalogue.

1885-1902. Inland Revenue.			
Cat. No.		Unused.	Used.
O. 6.	2½d., lilac	—	20 0
O. 18.	6d., purple on red	—	2 6
O. 20.	3d., green	—	0 3
O. 21.	1d., scarlet	—	0 2

1836-1902. Office of Works.			
O. 33.	3d., blue-green	Set of three, £21	65 0
O. 34.	5d., purple & ultram.		
O. 35.	10d., purple & scarlet		
O. 36.	2d., purple and ultram.		4 0
O. 37.	1d., green		2 0
O. 38.	2d., green and scarlet		3 0

1902. Army Official.			
O. 48.	3d., green		0 6
O. 49.	1d., scarlet		0 4
O. 50.	6d., purple		2 0

1883-1902. Government Parcels.			
O. 62.	6d., green		10 0
O. 73.	1s., green and scarlet		4 0
O. 76.	6d., purple		2 0

1902. Board of Education.			
O. 81.	3d., purple and ultram.		15 0
O. 83.	3d., green		1 0
O. 84.	1d., scarlet		0 9
O. 85.	2½d., ultramarine		5 0

Great Britain—continued.			
1902. Royal Household.			
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
O. 91.	¼d., green	12 6	8 6
O. 92.	1d., scarlet	10 0	3 0

1902. British Levant.			
L. 1.	40 p on 2½d., lilac	3 0	1 6

HONDURAS.			
1903. New type.			
	1 c., green		0 1
	2 c., lake		0 2
	5 c., indigo		0 3
	6 c., mauve		0 4
	10 c., brown		0 5
	20 c., ultramarine		0 10
	50 c., vermilion		2 0
	1 p., orange		4 0

HONG KONG.			
1902. Head of King.			
	1 c., lilac and brown		0 1

ICELAND.			
1902. Provisionals. Reduced prices.			
	6 aur, grey		0 2
	10 " carmine		0 4
	20 " ultramarine		0 6
	25 " blue and brown		0 8
	40 " lilac		1 0
	50 " carmine and blue		1 3

1902. Official Provisionals.			
	5 aur, sepia		0 2
	10 " blue		0 4
	20 " green		0 6
	50 " lilac		1 3

LIBERIA.			
1903. Inland postage. New type.			
	3 c., black		0 2
	3 c., green and red (Official)		0 2

1903. Registration stamps. Centre in black.			
	10 c., green (Harper)	Set of five	2 6
	10 c., orange (Grenville)		
	10 c., blue (Buchanan)		
	10 c., lilac (Robertsport)		
	10 c., mauve (Monrovia)		

NICARAGUA.			
1900. Type 15			
	122. 1 c., lilac		0 1
	123. 2 c., orange-red		0 2

1902. Type 15.			
	186. 5 c., carmine		0 4

PARAGUAY.			
1901. Type 41. Black surcharge.			
	153. 5 on 30 c., grey and green		0 6
	154. 10 on 50 c., violet		1 6

1902. Provisional.			
	1 c. on 14 c., brown		0 1

PERSIA.			
1902. Provisional.			
	12 ch. 07 r kr. (as No. 231, but without the "PROVISOIRE" surcharge)		0 6

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.			
Cape Verd.			
1902. Issue of 1885 surcharged.			
	65 reis on 200 reis, lilac		0 6
	65 " 300 " orange		0 6
	115 " 10 " green		0 9
	115 " 20 " rosine		0 9
	130 " 50 " blue		0 10
	130 " 100 " brown		0 10

Cape Verd—continued.			
Issue of 1893 surcharged.			
			s. d.
65 reis on 10 reis,	mauve		0 6
65 " 20 " "	lilac		0 6
65 " 100 " "	brown on buff		0 6
115 " 5 " "	orange		0 9
115 " 25 " "	green		0 9
115 " 150 " "	carmine on rose		0 9
130 " 75 " "	carmine		0 10
130 " 80 " "	green on cream		0 10
130 " 200 " "	blue on blue		0 10
400 " 300 " "	blue on buff		2 6
400 " 2½ " "	brown		2 6

Issue of 1898 surcharged "PROVISORIO."			
	15 reis, chocolate		0 2
	25 " blue-green		0 3
	50 " blue		0 5
	75 " carmine		0 7

SERVIA.			
1903. Type 9.			
	1 diuar, brown		1 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
Johor.			

Reduced prices.			
Cat. No.		Unused.	Used.
21.	2 c. 07 24 c., green	2 6	—
22.	" error "CRST"	—	90 0
29.	\$1. green and carmine	4 0	—
31.	3 c. on 5 c.	1 0	1 0
32.	3 c. on 6 c.	1 0	1 0
33.	3 c. on \$1.	3 6	3 6
41.	1 c., KATAHKOTAN	0 3	—
42.	2 c. "	0 5	—
43.	3 c. "	0 6	—
44.	4 c. "	0 6	—
45.	5 c. "	0 8	—
46.	6 c. "	0 9	—

Negri Sembilan.			
	16. 1 c. on 15 c.		10 0

Pahang.			
	6. 2 c.		6 0
	7. 2 c on 24 c.		10 0
	8. "		10 0
	9. "		15 0
	10. "		5 0
	21. 50 c., lilac and black		12 6

Selangor.			
	52. 2 c. on 24 c.		10 0
	53. "		7 6
	54. "		10 0
	55. "		8 0
	56. "		8 0

Sungei Ujong.			
	51. 2 c. on 24 c.		25 0
	56. "		10 0

TURKEY.			
1901. For exterior postage.			
	5 p., yellow-brown (No. 160), surcharge inverted		3 6

UNITED STATES.			
1903. New type.			
	2 c., lake (Washington)		0 2

1902. Special Delivery.			
	10 c., ultramarine		0 7

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
1902. Watermark V and Crown. New type.			
	2d., yellow		0 3

IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Tenth Edition (1903). Size of pages, 8½ × 11½ inches.

THE PRESENT EDITION IS ARRANGED IN THREE VOLUMES.

Vol. I. THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

remains as before, with the latest additions and corrections.

Vol. II. THE STAMPS OF EUROPE, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of EUROPEAN STATES.

Vol. III. FOREIGN COUNTRIES, except Europe and Possessions.

This division has the advantage of suitability for the collector who collects any particular country with its colonies, as well as the practical advantage of making three volumes of very nearly equal bulk.

Now Ready. **Great Britain and Colonies.** Now Ready.

526 pages. About 1,800 Illustrations.

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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| 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, 25/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 26/- |
| | } Price without postage, 50/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 51/- |

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of the EUROPEAN STATES.

NOW READY.

543 PAGES. 1,700 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 65.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 12/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 12/9 |
| No. 67.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 68.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } Price without postage, 17/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 18/3 |
| 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, 27/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 28/6 |
| | } Price without postage, 50/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 51/- |

Vol. III. The Stamps of Foreign Countries, except EUROPE and POSSESSIONS.

Ready about end of March, 1903. Prepaid orders can now be booked.

400 PAGES. 1,500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 95.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 97.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 98.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| No. 99.—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, 22/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 23/3 |
| | } Price without postage, 45/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 45/9 |

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

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	179
THE 1861 AND 1863 ISSUES OF COLOMBIA. By T. W. HALL AND E. D. BACON	186
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. By L. HANCAIU	188
<i>(Continued from page 170.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	192
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. By THE EDITOR	194
<i>(Continued from page 122.)</i>	
WHAT IS LIMITED SPECIALISM? By H. R. OLDFIELD	198
ANSWER IN FAVOUR OF UNLIMITED SPECIALISM. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	201
THE REPRINTS OF BRITISH GUIANA	202
CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA. By A. F. BASSET HULL	204
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By PHILOLOGOS	204
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	206
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	207

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

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

"The Monthly Journal" parait toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 sei.

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	"	1 0
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 0
No. 27	"	1 6
No. 28	"	1 0
No. 29	"	1 0
Nos. 30, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 32	each	1 6
No. 34	"	1 6
No. 37	"	1 0
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 39	each	1 6
No. 42	"	1 0
No. 43	"	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, 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.

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.

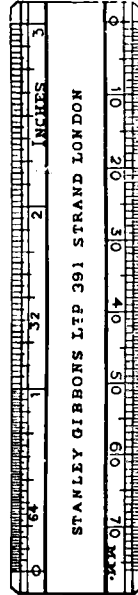
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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.

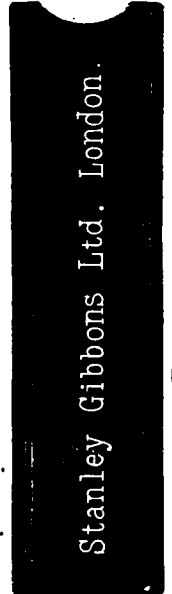
PRICE

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 FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

- 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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

MARCH 31, 1903.

No. 153.

Editorial.

* * *



OUR readers must be as sick of this case as we are, and we apologise for making it the subject of another Editorial; but an article by Mr. G. B. Duerst, in the February number of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, contains a considerable amount of interesting information which has not, we believe, been given in any other English magazine, and we think it well to quote the substance of it here.

The Moldavia Case.

It may be remembered that the story of the supposed reprinting first appeared in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, in the form of a letter signed "Paul Paulescu," a gentleman who professed to have been troubled daily with letters asking whether such things as reprints of the early Moldavian stamps existed. The account given by this person was confirmed first by a certain Captain Moroiu (who is evidently the gentleman whose name appears uniformly as "Morvin" in Mr. Duerst's article), and afterwards, we gather, by a Mr. Matheesco, all these three persons writing from Bucarest. We have not seen their letters in the original, but we understand that the supposed trio not only wrote very bad French, but made the same curious mistakes! Further inquiry shows that collectors in Bucarest have never heard of either Mr. Paulescu or Mr. Matheesco (Captain Moroiu they do know); moreover letters addressed to the distinguished Philatelist, whose daily mail was at one time a burden to him, are now returned through the Dead

Letter Office, and his corroborator, Mr. Matheesco, is equally difficult to find. It really seems as if the motto of these gentlemen is "Tria juncta in uno," and that the Moldavian Unity is Captain Moroiu himself.

We cannot but think that the Rédacteur of our esteemed contemporary, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, displayed a childlike faith in this matter, which would be admirable in the editor of a daily paper thirsting for sensational news, but which is out of place in the conductor of a philatelic periodical, whose desire should be to protect his readers. He published an extraordinary story, which was suspicious on the face of it to anyone who read it at all carefully, and which was vouched for by a person who is unknown in the place from which he professed to write; and he backed this story up by letters, one of which is signed with an equally unknown name, and the others emanate from a person who is somewhat too well known.

In reference to the philatelic career of this personage, whom Mr. Duerst (or his uncorrected printer) persists in terming "Morvin," some very interesting details are given in the article we alluded to. A letter written in Galatz early in 1889, states:—

"A certain C. M. Morvin in Bucarest, who is known as collector and dealer in philatelic circles, has been discovered to be a forger. He has not only forged current stamps, but has made reprints of the old Moldavian stamps of 27, 54, 81, 108, 5, 40, 80, 3, 6, and 30 paras of the 1858 and 1862 issues, for which he had purloined the original dies from the museum of the mint. The police searched his house, found a quantity of clichés and arrested Morvin, who admitted his guilt."

Mr. Duerst goes on to say :—

"From Roumanian newspapers of the same period I learn that the Roumanian police discovered a gang of forgers, who had manufactured forged stamps, principally old Roumanians, for years, and that several high officials in the post office are implicated in the matter. Upon a visitation at the house of Captain Morvin, the leader of the gang, the whole technical apparatus for the manufacture of stamps was found. Captain Morvin is said to have stated that he was a collector of stamps, and had only sold these stamps to foreign collectors, and, as the Roumanian laws did not contain anything about this, he had not done anything wrong."

The dies found at the house of Captain "Morvin" were deposited, we are told, at the Ministry of Finance, as being a safer place than the Museum of the Mint, and in connection with the trial of "Morvin" impressions were struck from them in *black*, for the use of the prosecuting counsel. These, no doubt, were the impressions in *black* which we mentioned in January, and were probably the only impressions struck under official authority. According to the letter of 1889, however, actual reprints from the original dies had been made; no description of these reprints is given, but it is hardly likely that the ingenious Philatelist, who is said to have had the dies in his own possession at that time, confined himself to striking impressions upon entirely wrong papers. It would be interesting to know what became of the edition of 1889 and earlier; the things recently brought out *may* be "remainders" of that printing, but we should fancy that it is more likely that they are of more recent origin.

Again, quoting from *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, we learn that :—

"In the October number of 1891 of the *Timbrofilul*, a Roumanian philatelic journal of 'rather suspicious nature,' I find a long article about a quantity of Moldavian stamps being found amongst the papers of the lately deceased M. Manovarda, a high official in the postal service. The paper itself was edited by C. M. Morvin, and he has admitted to have written the article."

This would seem to have been another attempt to find a market for doubtful Moldavians of one kind or another, and we presume the result of this, or other operations of a similar nature, was the expulsion

of Captain "Morvin" from the Societatea Filatelica Romana, which was announced, we are told, on August 12th, 1892.

Our readers will perceive that this history does not enable us to decide definitely the question of the existence of reprints of the early Moldavians, though we may probably take it as proved that no *official* reprinting took place beyond the few impressions struck in *black* on white.

The story of 1889 states that some *unofficial* reprinting was done about that time, but on the other hand we have the fact that all the best judges were agreed, down to a few months ago, in believing that "no reprints existed; and if this belief is not correct, we have to face the dreadful alternative that the reprints of 1889 have all been accepted by experts as originals!

Our personal opinion is that there are no reprints of the circular stamps, at all events. The impressions advertised by the letters published in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* are such accurate facsimiles that at least two excellent judges came to the conclusion that they were printed from the original dies, but at the same time there are flaws in those impressions which would distinguish them from the originals, even if they were on the correct papers. It seems to be acknowledged by all our experts that this is the first time that such impressions as these have been met with; therefore the things that were sold in 1889 must have differed from these in the matter of the flaws in the impressions. If Captain Moroiu had succeeded in 1889 in producing impressions which have since passed as originals, he would not now be reduced to selling professed *reprints*. Possibly the story of 1889 is not correct in all particulars; there are, we believe, doubtful impressions of some of the varieties of the second issue of Moldavia which may have been produced at that date.

* * *

"**Hobbies**" WE have been favoured with
on a copy of a popular weekly,
Egypt. which, as its name implies,
caters for hobby-horse riders of

other kinds besides Philatelists. In the number before us we find articles on Fretwork and Telephones, Plain Needlework and Teneriffe Lace, all of which are foreign to our purpose, but are doubtless of interest and

value to others. Unfortunately the only article upon "Stamps" contains some entirely erroneous information about the first issue of Egypt, to which we think it necessary to draw attention. This article reproduces the old story of the supposed varieties of type of each value of that issue, for particulars of which *Hobbies* professes to be indebted to the researches made some two years ago by Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, who we suspect will be surprised at finding his name attached to an error that has long been obsolete.

We have not looked up the date at which the theory of two types of these stamps was first propounded, but it is alluded to in Moens' Catalogue of 1892 as an entirely fallacious one. It was resuscitated to a certain extent in an article in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1896, by Mr. G. B. Duerst, who, however, fully explained that what he termed two types were really only one type, placed in some cases one way up and in other cases the other way up. And we can hardly believe that, as stated by *Hobbies*, these so-called two types were once

more rediscovered by Mr. Johnson, without the latter perceiving that his Type 1 is one end, and his Type 2 the other end, of the same identical design. The fact is that, although the designs of the stamps of the first issue of Egypt were intended to have neither top nor bottom, they are not identically the same at both ends; but the ends are so much alike that, in making up the plates from which the stamps were printed, the *clichés* were placed some one way and some the other, and in adding the overprint of the inscriptions and value in Arabic no doubt the sheets were not always inserted into the press the same way up. Thus on (we believe) all the sheets there are found *tête-bêche* pairs, and if we knew which was really the top of the coloured design, we could say that there were stamps with inverted overprint, but there are no varieties of type.

We are always glad to see philatelic information in journals which are not devoted solely to our hobby, but since such journals as a rule give but little space to such information, it is the more essential that they should only publish statements that are correct.

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.—*Army Telegraphs, used in Orange River Colony.*—Our publishers send us the following list of varieties that they have found on the sheets of Nos. M. 51 to M. 58 in the Catalogue. Surcharged in panes of sixty.

(a) Surcharged "V.R.I." and "TF" (narrow). 3d., 6d., 1s., in the setting with raised stops, but without the thick letters "V." Mixed stops are found on Nos. 40, 46, 52, 58.

(b) With "V.R.I." and "AT." All stops raised. 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., width of "AT" at foot 6 mm. Thick letters "V" on Nos. 5, 17, 23, 39, 45, 48.

5s., width of "AT" 7 mm. Thick letters "V" on Nos. 2, 14, 20, 40, 43, 46. No. 35 has a short, thick letter "A," $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, instead of nearly 3 mm. Messrs. Cuthbertson and Co. have shown us a copy of this variety used March 3, 1902.

A correspondent tells us that the current 40 paras on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. shows a great many defective letters, etc., in the overprint.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 3d. Unpaid Letter stamp has appeared in the type with the space at foot filled in, and that it is perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3d., emerald-green; Type 52.

Cape of Good Hope.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1s. stamps.



Cyprus.—We give an illustration of the design of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamp, chronicled last month. We hear that other values are ready and we will list them when we have reason to believe that they are in use.



Fiji Islands.—It is some relief to find that the new issue is in the De la Rue adaptable design, with "POSTAGE—& REVENUE" at sides, because although the designs of that eminent firm are somewhat monotonous and uninteresting, their perforation and paper are monotonous and uniform to a most praiseworthy degree, and it is almost unnecessary to state that the new stamps have the watermark Crown and CA, and are perf. 14. The name is given as "FIJI," only, and there is an ornament at each side of it to fill up the top label. In the bicoloured stamps the name and value are in the second colour given in the list.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
- 1d., purple and black on red.
- 2d., orange.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue on blue.
- 3d., mauve.
- 4d., black.
- 5d., green.
- 6d., carmine.
- 1s., green and black.
- 5s., black.
- £1, grey-black and ultramarine.

Of the above, the 2d., 4d., 6d., and 5s. have the value on a white ground, and the rest have the lined label at foot. All have a single line of the principal colour round the pane.

Hong Kong.—We have to thank Mr. W. Corfield and Messrs. Ellis Bros. for specimens of the new 1 c., of which we give an illustration. We have also examined a sheet of the stamps, which consists of the usual four panes of sixty, each pane surrounded by two lines of colour; neither of these lines is continuous, each being formed of short pieces the width or length of a stamp. The inner line is brown and the outer lilac. There is the plate number "1," in white on a lilac disc above the second and the eleventh stamps at top, and below the corresponding stamps at bottom, and at each of those places the two frame lines are printed one upon the other. We may add that the inner frame line extends across the vertical space between the panes at the top and bottom of the sheet, but not in the centre, and both lines are curved at the corners of the panes, except as just stated. The sheet before us is numbered, in black, "A0009" in the right top corner.



We have also received from Messrs. Ellis Bros. the new 8 c. and 12 c. in the same design, but with the values "EIGHT CENTS" and "12 CENTS" in coloured letters and figures. The centres are in the first colours given.

- 8 c., grey-black and mauve.
- 12 c., green and marone on yellow.

India.—Gwalior.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 1 a., No. 42, on which the "A" of "GWALIOR" is quite devoid of the cross-bar.

The Ph. J. of I. states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. with the Queen's Head in their last colours have been found with the Service surcharge. Also that on the King's Head stamps, with the ordinary surcharge, the following varieties are to be found: Hindi surcharge too much to left on last stamp in first row of top pane. Letter "G" of different type on first stamp in third row of lower pane. Larger letter "R" on second stamp in last row of lower pane. Besides, of course, broken letters in various places.

Service Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green; Queen's Head.
1 a., carmine " "

Indian Native States.—Travancore.—A correspondent tells us that he has seen a copy of the 1 chukram in red, apparently printed in error in the colour of the 2 chukrams. The specimen was used, and on an envelope with the 1 ch., blue.

1 ch., red; error (?).

Leeward Islands.—We have at last seen the 2d. of the new issue, and we find that the name and value are in an ochre-brown tint.

Malta.—We have received two stamps with the King's Head, in which we are glad to see the old design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp retained and adapted to new purposes. An oval has been cut out of the centre for the reception of the new head, with a recess at the top for the Crown. Some additional flowers are placed below the octagonal frame, covering the place originally occupied by the word "ONE," and the value is now in white, sans-serif capitals at foot between two Maltese crosses. Watermark and perforation as usual.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
- 2d., centre mauve, frame grey.

Mauritius.—We have received the 5 c. of current type with the value in black instead of violet.

- 5 c., lilac and black on buff.

Natal.—We have received the £1 stamp; the centre is in grey-black, the frame in ultramarine. Watermark Crown CC, perf. 14.

New Zealand.—A correspondent shows us a type-set Official stamp of a design that is new to us; it has in the centre a monogram composed of the letters E. R. in a circle; the frame is rectangular, and formed of fancy ornaments, at top is the word "POSTAGE," at bottom "FREE," and in the spandrels "P—&—S—D." The copy was used on March 6th, 1902.

Official Frank. Black on pale brown; imperf.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles an Express Delivery stamp, of oblong shape, inscribed "N.—Post Office —7." at top, "Express—6d.—Delivery" across the centre, and "Secures immediate delivery at a special delivery office," at foot. It is said to be printed in violet, with "6d.," in the centre, in red; wmk. NZ and Star, perf. 11.

Express Delivery Stamp. 6d., violet and red.

A correspondent informs us that the colour of some of the current 1d. stamps of this Colony is liable to be dissolved by benzine.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., no watermark, of 1895 in dark olive, or sage-green, quite different from the ordinary colour.

Orange River Colony.—We have received the new 1d. stamp referred to last month. It has the usual profile of the King in an oval in the centre, with Crown at top and name on a fancy scroll above and at sides. There is a landscape below, with two animals (names not mentioned) in the foreground and two pyramids in the distance (in allusion to the Cape to Cairo railway?); value in figures in the upper corners, and the word "POSTAGE" at foot.



1d., carmine; *wmk.* Crown CA; *perf.* 14.

Queensland.—*The Australian Ph.* gives us some further information regarding the 6d. stamp with figures in the lower corners only, to which we alluded last month. A specimen is stated to be in the Official Collection, but marked as an essay; and it is said that only four specimens, in a block, were printed, and that the fate of the other three copies is unknown. The story comes from an official source, but it sounds improbable that one single impression only of a block of four should have been printed on watermarked paper, and, we presume, perforated. The specimen discovered was, we believe, *used*.

Seychelles.—A correspondent in these islands has given us some interesting information concerning some of the provisional issues, together with a list, which includes some uncatalogued varieties:—

- 1893. 12 c. on 16 c., with the overprint so misplaced as to read ^{cents} 12 instead of ^{cents} 12.
- 1896. 18 c. on 45 c., the overprint too much to the left, so that it reads "8 CENT," the figure "1" being lost in the perforations.
- 1900. 3 c. on 36 c., with the original value not cancelled.
- 3 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted.
- on 16 c., the value cancelled, but the overprint "3 cents" omitted.

Our correspondent adds that the somewhat frequent provisional issues have been due to the fact that communication with Europe was at one time very irregular, and consequently supplies of new stamps took a long time in coming. On one occasion no European letters reached the islands from April to September! While at the same time homeward bound ships called in about once a fortnight and took mails.

South Australia.—We have received the new 2s. 6d. stamp chronicled some time back. The colour is *mauve*, and the value is in words, in two lines, at foot.

The Ph. J. of G. B. chronicles the 2d., *orange*, *perf.* 15, with the tall "O.S." surcharge *inverted*.

Straits Settlements.—*Pahang.*—We find a description in *Ewen's Weekly* of a 5 dollars stamp of Perak overprinted "\$50—Pahang." It is stated that these stamps were issued through some misunderstanding, and, although they may have been available for postage, it seems certain that none were so employed.

Perak.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 3 c. on \$1, No. 83 in the Catalogue, with a thin letter "t" at the end of "Cent.," instead of a thick letter like the rest of the surcharge.

Sudan.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that there is a set of Official stamps, consisting of the 3 m., 1 p., 2 p., and 5 p., surcharged "O.S.G.S.," like the 5 m. chronicled last month, and all with the multiple Star and Crescent watermark. Also that the 3 m. for ordinary use has appeared on this paper.

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 2d. stamp *perf.* 11, instead of 12½. It is still printed apparently at Melbourne, being on the V and Crown paper. It seems to have been issued in January last. 2d., violet; *perf.* 11.

Transvaal.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us a vertical pair of the ½d. on 1s., No. 251 in the Catalogue, the top stamp of which has only one thin *red* line across the original value, instead of the usual two.

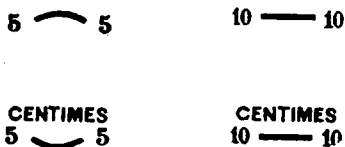
Trinidad.—We have received the 1s., of Type 10, in new colours. Watermark and perforation unchanged. 1s., black and blue on *yellow*.

Western Australia.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the ½d., No. 98a, overprinted with the word "Medical," diagonally in *violet*. He adds that it "came on an envelope addressed to my brother, while lying in an Australian port." Can any of our readers tell us anything as to the meaning of this surcharge?

The Met. Ph. gives a list of eleven stamps from ½d. to 2s., which it states "are of the Melbourne manufacture," but as six of them are described as on Crown C A paper, and two more as on W Crown A, we have some doubts as to the accuracy of the statement. In any case there is nothing new about these items.

PART II.

Austria.—We give illustrations of the overprints applied to the Austrian stamps employed in Crete, as chronicled last month.



Chili.—A correspondent in the Navy, on the Pacific Station, tells us that a very mixed lot of stamps is in use in this country at present. The stamps of Type 16 have quite disappeared; the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., and 50 c. are of Type 18; and the 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. of Type 12, and the 1 peso of Type 15 are still in use.

Colombia.—We have received an apparently imperforate copy of the 5 c. Cartagena provisional of last year, No. 268 in the Catalogue, but it is a corner stamp and we think it possible that the perforations on two sides may have been removed. Mr. B. W. H. Poole points out to us that the Star, with which this stamp and the companion 10 c. are overprinted, sometimes appears with one point up and sometimes with two, but we hardly think that these variations are worthy of notice. He shows us copies of the 10 c. in several distinct shades of *brown*, and machine-*perf.* 12, instead of pin-*perf.*

We have also two more provisional stamps; very roughly drawn and lithographed (?), a 1 peso with a

supposed portrait of General Prospero Pinzon in the centre, and a 10 pesos with the Arms of the Republic.

10 c., brown (Type 72); perf. 12.
1 p. ,, imperf.
10 p., green ,,

We stated last month that Dr. Michelsen's condemnation of the recent provisionals was a "sweeping" one, and some of our friends think that it was too much so, as many of the labels he refers to were undoubtedly allowed to pay postage on letters to other parts of the world. This was certainly the case, but we believe that the issue of most, if not all, the varieties mentioned was quite unnecessary, and it is equally certain that few Philatelists know better than Dr. Michelsen how such curiosities are produced in those parts.

Costa Rica.—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that there is an error on the sheets of 2 c. stamps surcharged "PROVISORIO OFICIAL," one stamp on each sheet having "PROVISIOI," the second letter "R" being omitted.

Crete.—We have seen the varieties which we referred to last month. The copy of No. 75, said to be on thinner paper than usual, differs very little from the normal; our correspondent confesses that he can see no difference in it himself, but states that it was given to him by the Postmaster-General of Crete, as a stamp from a single sheet of thin paper that was found in the stock. It certainly is not a conspicuous variety. The 25 l. with *grey-black* surcharge is, we find, a variety of No. 94, not of No. 80; the ink is very pale and the impression in some cases hardly legible. The error with the first letter of the surcharge inverted belongs to this printing, which is evidently the early edition of the large surcharge described in our chronicle in May last; it is quite distinct from the very *black* overprint since used. The error was evidently on one stamp only, as then described; our correspondent has a pair, one with the error and one without. The local overprint on the higher values is in the small type, and seems to be the same as in the London print in that respect, but it is in much paler ink, more like that of the first printing of the large surcharge, but the impressions shown us are fairly distinct.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We hear that some of the low values have run out, and we have received a specimen of the 4 c., perf. 12½, divided diagonally for use as 2 c.

Iceland.—We give illustrations showing the surcharge applied to previous issues, and the design of the new Official stamps, which differs from that of the ordinary set only in the word at the right-hand side.

Í GLDI

'02-'08



We have received further values of the surcharged stamps—the 5 aur, which seems to be perf. 13 all

round, with the overprint in *carmine* (one sheet of this value was found with inverted surcharge); the 20 aur, which we find to be perf. 12½; and the 25 aur, perf. 12½ × 13; presumably these are all done with the same machine. We have also some of the Official series, Type 52, with the same overprint, in *black* on all we have seen.

5 aur, dull green; surcharged in carmine.
5 " " inverted surcharge.

Official Stamps. 5 aur, brown; perf. 12½.
10 " deep blue "
20 " green; perf. 14.
50 " lilac "

Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us that a fraudulent imitation of the surcharge "prir," with a figure "3" in *red*, has been printed upon copies of the 5 aur, *green*, perf. 14 × 13½. The shape of the Icelandic letter at the beginning of the word is wrong, and there is a dot to the letter "i," instead of an accent.

Ecuador.—A correspondent of the *M. C.*, residing at Guayaquil, confirms the story of the fire there, and of the issue of the stamps surcharged "*C. Benj. R.*," but he knows nothing apparently of the other overprints. He sends our contemporary specimens of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. surcharged in *violet*, and the higher values surcharged in *blue-black*.

Ewen's Weekly reports the issue of a 25 c., *orange*, fiscal stamp, surcharged "CORREOS—UN CENTAVO" in two lines, in *black*. Is the old Postal Fiscal business to be started again in celebration of the Great Fire? Divers other fiscals are reported to have been postally used without any "CORREOS" overprint.

Postal Fiscal. 1 c. on 25 c., orange.

The stamp is said to be Type F 5, dated "1901-1902," and the surcharge is vertical, the words being enclosed in a pointed oval frame.

France.—The *M. C.* assures us that the current 40 c. and 50 c. do not exist (or have never been printed) without the *pale blue* or *lavender* patches, but that the latter are sometimes almost invisible, as is indeed occasionally the case with the blue sky in our own country.

China.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that the 20 (c.), *brown-purple*, of the new type has made its appearance.

Crete.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the new 25 c., 50 c., 1, 2, and 5 francs have already been surcharged with the values 1, 2, 4, 8, and 20 piastres respectively. The question arises, Were any of these stamps issued without the overprints except in Paris? The Cretans, if they ever patronise the foreign post offices, must be getting a little confused. Their currency is *lepta* and *drachmai*; the Austrians supply them with *heller* translated into *centimes*, and the French with *centimes* and *francs* converted into *piastres*.

1 piastre on 25 (c.), blue.
2 piastres on 50 (c.), brown and lavender.
4 " 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
8 " 2 fr., slate and deep buff.
20 " 5 fr., deep blue and buff.

The Ph. J. of G. B. adds the 10 (c.), *carmine*, in the new type.

Egypt (Alexandria and Port Said).—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* tells us that the 20 and 30 (centimes) stamps for the first of the two ports, and the 10, 20, 25, and 30 (centimes) for the second, have appeared in the new type.

Morocco.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following new stamps are in existence, surcharged with values in *centimos*.

10 centimos on 10 (c.),	carmine.
15 " 15 "	pale red.
20 " 20 "	brown-purple.
25 " 25 "	blue.

Turkish Empire (Levant).—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* tells us that two further values of the new type have been prepared for this office.

15 (c.),	pale red.
20 "	brown-purple.

(*Cavalle and Dedeagh*).—*Ewen's Weekly* reports 15 c. stamps for both of these places.

French Colonies.—M. L. Bernard informs us that all the remaining stocks of stamps of the following Colonies which have been amalgamated with others, or have changed their names for other reasons, are to be burnt: Benin (issues of 1892 and 1894), Diego Suarez (1892 and 1894), French Soudan, Nossi Bé, Ste. Marie de Madagascar. Peace be to their ashes; we really cannot squeeze a tear!

French Somali Coast.—We have received several new stamps for this Colony: a 4 (c.) in the type of the stamps previously chronicled; 20 to 75 (centimes) in upright rectangular shape, with two native gentlemen riding on a camel in the centre—the frame is of very similar design to that of the lower values, but has the monogram "POSTES" and numerals at top, and the name around the sides and lower part of the oval band; also higher values of large size, tall, upright rectangular shape, with a party of three natives in the centre, in a frame of which a considerable portion of the design is invisible, it being heavily shaded and badly printed; the value, in the left upper corner, and the inscriptions "POSTES" at top and name at foot, are, however, distinct enough. The designs of these stamps seem to us to be too overloaded for their purpose, and beyond the capabilities of the engraver. All are perf. 11.

4 (c.),	blue	centre	carmine.
20 "	purple	"	green.
25 "	blue	"	pale blue.
30 "	red	"	black.
40 "	brown-yellow	"	blue.
50 "	green	"	pale red.
75 "	orange	"	lilac.
1 fr.,	orange-red	"	"
2 "	green	"	carmine.
5 "	orange	"	blue.

Ivory Coast.—We have received specimens of the current 50 c. and 1 fr. Unpaid Letter stamps of France, imperforate, surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire—COLIS—Postaux," in three lines, in *black*, but we fancy that these are really fiscals, used for collecting the import duties on parcels.

Germany.—*Bavaria*.—The *I. B. J.* reports that the current 5 pf. exists with the wavy line wmk. vertical.

5 pf., deep green; wmk. vertical wavy lines.

German Empire.—We have received the 1 piaster on 20 (pf.) and the 5 piaster on 1 mark with some slight modifications in the type of the surcharge, the most prominent being that the letter "A" of "PIASTER" now has a conspicuous horizontal *serif* at the top in each case. The 1 mark stamp is in a more dull shade of *carmine* than before. Both are in the types of 1900, inscribed "REICHSPOST."

Guatemala.—The *M. C.* chronicles a series of Official stamps of a type-set design, which consists of the words "Franqueo Oficial—Guatemala.—1902"—(a numeral)—"CENTAVO," in a frame of trefoil ornaments. The highest value is printed 20 centavos, but the "o" is overprinted with a figure "5," in *black*. Perf. 12.

Official Stamps.	1 c.,	light green.
	2 c.,	carmine.
	5 c.,	blue.
	10 c.,	brown-violet.
	25 on 20 c.,	brown-orange.

Hayti.—The *A. J. of Ph* chronicles the 4 c., 15 c., and 1 g. of the 1898 issue with double surcharge of Type 10.

Honduras.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps chronicled last month.



Italy.—*Eritrea*.—Dr. E. Diena tells us that a Royal Decree, dated January 4th, 1903, announced that from April 1st the current stamps and cards of Italy were to be issued with the overprint "Colonia Eritrea." The stamps, etc., now in use in the Colony will cease to be available for postage after the 31st March, 1904, but they will be exchanged for new stamps up to 31st March, 1905.

Another Decree, dated February 1st, ordered the use of the Unpaid Letter stamps of Italy surcharged "Colonia Eritrea," also from April 1st, after which date the same stamps unsurcharged will cease to be used in the Colony.

Liberia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps chronicled last month.



Luxemburg.—The *M. C.* states that the 1 c. to 10 c. values were issued on December 25th on much thicker paper than before. Christmas Card paper (?).

Mexico.—We have received the new 4 c. stamp noted in January. The design is a fine example of engine-turned work, with the Arms in the centre, as upon the other low values of the current issue; the watermark and perforation remain the same, the colour is a *dull red*, but without much trace of *brown* in it.



Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles another value of the new stamps, three of which we listed last month.

2 c., black and carmine.

The portrait upon them is said to be that of General Santos Zelaya, who was proclaimed President on July 11th, 1893, and has held that office ever since.

Paraguay.—We have received two fresh provisionals, surcharged in the same manner as the 1 c. on 14 c. and the 5 c. on 28 c. recently chronicled. But the erring commas have been corrected and the superfluous accents and missing stops removed or replaced, so that we are unable to find any varieties.

1 c. on 1 peso, slate-blue (No. 71).
5 c. on 60 c., orange-yellow (No. 47).

Persia.—The new issue is being subjected to the same indignities as its predecessors. We have received the 50 krans with value altered, as noted last month; the overprint is "2" (or "3") "TOMANS," without any Persian equivalent. We have also the new 3 ch. surcharged diagonally "1 CHAHH" (or "2 CHAHIS"), with Persian characters above and below. These low values evidently are intended for use.

1 ch., in *black*, on 3 ch., *green*.
2 ,, in *blue*, on 3 ,, "

Lastly we have the stamps surcharged "*Service*," which we chronicled last month, together with the rest of the series. All have the overprint in *black*, struck diagonally on the small stamps and horizontally at the top of the large.

Official Stamps.

1 ch., mauve.	10 ch., light brown.
2 ,, grey.	50 kr., green.
3 ,, green.	2 tomans on 50 kr., green.

A correspondent shows us a pair of the 1 ch. of the Meshed issue, each stamp of which has the Persian characters for *jak* (=one) in the left lower corner, as well as in the right upper, and in addition to a figure "1" in the left lower corner. The Persian characters are not inverted. He also tells us that the Persian inscription above the central oval reads "ans temer pasi y memleket y mahrose y iran" = Change of the postage stamp of the well-defended reign (or Kingdom?) of Iran. The words "temer pasi" are a corruption of the French "timbre-poste."

Another correspondent shows us three values of the type-set provisionals, with the word "Chahis" in small letters, with initial capital, instead of being in small capitals, "CHAHIS," as upon the stamps of this design previously received. The specimens shown us have the circular overprint with Lion in centre, in

rose, but our publishers have found an entire sheet of the 5 Chahis, with the "PROVISOIRE" overprint in *black*. This sheet is made up, like those previously described, of two impressions of the same setting of twelve, side by side; the first stamp in the second row of the setting has the lower limb of the cross in the left lower corner broken off, and the first stamp in the fifth row has a narrow figure "5" at left. Mr. J. B. Robert states, in a letter to *Ewen's Weekly*, that there is a whole set, from 1 Chahi to 50 Krans, with the values thus printed, and he denounces them as *frauds*, we presume *reprints* of a kind, but he does not give any proof that such is the case. It is quite likely that he is right, and we await further information before either listing or condemning them.

Peru.—We learn from an advertisement, of which we give a translation below, that the marking down of the prices of some of the high-value stamps, which has taken place lately, was preparatory to a clearance sale by public tender.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS OF PERU.—By order of the Postmaster-General tenders are requested for the following stamps withdrawn from circulation:

"37,000 postage stamps of the value of ten soles, surcharged with the words 'deficit cinco centavo.'

"48,000 unpaid letter stamps of the value of ten soles, surcharged with the words 'un centavo.'

"The stamps mentioned will be submitted for sale in lots of 10,000 of each nature, and one lot containing the surplus.

"The tenders will be opened at the office of the Department on the 1st of February next."

Portuguese Colonies.—The list is growing steadily month by month, and we chronicle all these things if only to show our readers what trouble they can avoid by not collecting them. The *black* stamps are surcharged in *carmine*, the others in *black*.

Angola.—

130 reis on Nos. 62, 63.

Cape Verd.—

115 reis on 150 r., Type 3, *perf.* 11½.
400 ,, No. 66.

Guinea.—

400 reis on No. 44.

Inhambane.—This is a new Colony, and is supplied with a full set of the type of 1898, with name and figures in *black*, except upon the 500 reis, which has them in *carmine*. *Perf.* 11½.

2½ r., grey.	75 r., lilac-rose.
5 r., orange.	100 r., blue on <i>azure</i> .
10 r., light green.	115 r., orange on <i>rose</i> .
15 r., dark green.	130 r., brown on <i>yellow</i> .
20 r., lilac.	200 r., mauve on <i>rose</i> .
25 r., carmine.	400 r., blue on <i>yellow</i> .
50 r., chocolate.	500 r., black on <i>azure</i> .
65 r., slate-blue.	700 r., slate on <i>yellow</i> .

Lourenço Marques.—

65 reis on Nos. 2, 4, 5, and on 2½ r., *perf.* 12½.

115 ,, ,, 3, 7, 8, 9.
130 ,, ,, 11, 12.
400 ,, ,, 10, 11a, 13.

Mr. J. N. Marsden shows us the 400 reis on 75 r., Type 1, *perf.* 11½ to 12, on what appears to be

horizontally *laid* paper, with rather wide lines. He tells us that the authorities at the mint believed the stamps to be proof impressions, which had been gummed and perforated by mistake and placed among the stock. With all the complicated work that is now going on there, little mistakes may be expected!

Macao.—

6 avos on 10 r., dull yellow, Type 1, *perf.* 11½.
 6 „ „ 10 r., grey-green „ „ „ „
 6 „ „ No. 73.
 18 „ „ Nos. 70, 71, 72, 76, 78 (two shades), 87, 88, and on 80 r. (Type 15).

Mozambique.—

65 reis on Nos. 50, 54, 58, 62, 63, 64.
 115 „ „ „ 44, 52, 61, 71, 161.
 130 „ „ on Type 2, 25 r., *magenta, perf.* 13½ (in two shades, unlike anything in the uncharged stamps).
 130 „ „ on Type 2, 300 r., *perf.* 13½, and on Nos. 70, 73, 74.
 400 „ „ on Nos. 65, 67, 75.

Mozambique Company.—The new 65 r. stamp is *perf.* 11½.

Portuguese India.—

2½ tangas on No. 196.
 5 „ „ „ 198a.

Type 25, new values and changes of colour:—

1½ reis, pale orange.
 2½ „ „ chocolate.
 3 „ „ dull blue.

The new colour of the 1½ reis is but a little paler than that of the new 2 reis, and there will probably be some confusion between them.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—

400 reis on No. 50.

Timor.—

5 avos on Nos. 28, 33.
 6 „ „ „ 34.
 9 „ „ „ 29, 32.
 15 „ „ „ 27.
 22 „ „ „ 31.
 12 reis, rose, No. 76; *surcharged* "PROVISORIO."

Mr. Marsden also shows us the 5 avos on 5 r., No. 36, with the surcharge inverted. We are glad to hear that only two sheets were thus overprinted, and one of these has been secured entire by an enthusiastic Philatelist.

Zambiaia.—

65 reis on Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7a.
 115 „ „ „ 1, 9, 12.
 130 „ „ „ 6a, 13, 101.
 400 „ „ „ 6, 7, 14.

Roumania.—We have received the following unchronicled varieties:—

Postage Stamps. *Unwmkd. paper, tinted pink at back.*

5 bani, emerald; *perf.* 13½.
 15 „ „ drab; *perf. compound.*
 40 „ „ green „ „

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

30 bani, emerald; *wmk. Arms; perf.* 11½.
 50 „ „ „ „ "PR" „

Servia.—We have received the new 25 and 50 para, chronicled some time back; the colour of the higher value is what we should term *ochre-yellow*.

Spain.—*Fernando Poo.*—A correspondent tells us that he recently received from a non-philatelic friend in this Colony a letter bearing 25 c., 50 c., 75 c., 1 p. and 2 p. stamps of Fernando Poo, and a 10 c. stamp of Spanish Guinea, which was presumably purchased at the post office there. No doubt one series would be quite sufficient for both places.

United States.—We give illustrations of the designs of some more of the new issue. We gather from *The A. J. of Ph.* that collectors in America are not as well pleased with the new stamps as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is reported to be. It is beginning to be perceived that these overcrowded designs are more ingenious than artistic. But we do not agree with our contemporary in stating that the portrait of Washington on the 2 c. "is new to stamp collectors"; it appears to us, as we stated last month, to be the same as that which was in use fifty years ago. We have received the new 3 c., 4 c., and 10 c. stamps.

3 c., mauve.
 4 c., deep brown.
 10 c., brown.



Uruguay.—A correspondent shows us a copy of No. 446 with double impression of the surcharge, overlapping and very badly printed. We suppose it is all right, but could not vouch for so rough and blurred an overprint.

The 1861 and 1863 Issues of Colombia.

By T. W. HALL and E. D. BACON.

* * * *



HAT the stamps of Colombia are at the present time unpopular can scarcely be gainsaid.

In Great Britain the bulk of collectors, finding "universality" too wide both for their opportunities and purses, naturally confine their attention mainly or wholly to the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, whilst the flood of provisionals, many of them born but to exploit the pockets of Philatelists, has, at any rate for some years past, prevented the stamps of this South American Republic from participating in that advance of specialising which has led to so much light being thrown on the production and history of the postal adhesives of the world.

Little notice has accordingly been taken of the stamps of Colombia of late years, and less written about them, if we except the necessary chronicling of the flood of new issues, and the accompanying caustic or cynical criticisms of their necessity or authenticity, and the corresponding protests of those who had perhaps axes to grind on their own account.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, there are few countries whose stamps will better repay collection and study than the earlier issues of Colombia, and especially the two now under consideration.

No task or pursuit that is too easy of accomplishment provides a lasting interest, and here we find the stamps fairly difficult of acquisition, especially in mint condition. Many problems still unsolved await the attention of the earnest philatelic student desirous of justifying his claim to pre-eminence over the mere collector by adding to our general knowledge of the subject, and there is also the possibility of obtaining, at a moderate cost, a collection unique in its characteristics.

With the older collectors the country was more highly appreciated. It is well known that it was once a favourite with our Honorary Vice-President, and the late Mr. Tapling, as we see from the result at the British Museum, did not by any means neglect its issues. Moreover we find many interesting and descriptive articles in the volumes of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelist*, as well as in the older numbers of the *American Journal of Philately*, the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and the *Philatelic Record*.

The issue of postage stamps for the United States of Colombia, according to a statement made by Dr. Michelsen in an article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for November, 1897, took place in 1858, when its nine component States formed themselves into a new government under the style of "Confederacion Granadina," and it was under their auspices that the first two issues came into existence.

In 1861, in consequence of a revolution, the name of the country was changed to "Estados Unidos de

Nueva Granada," and this was the title borne for the first time on the postal adhesives of Colombia by the large rectangular stamps of 1861.

Many collectors have in the past had a predilection for this issue, partly on account of the difficulty of acquisition, but mainly because so much has been written and so little discovered about the method of production of the stamps. To our knowledge the late Mr. Curtis tried for some years to make up the sheets of the different values, but ultimately had to give up the idea in despair.

Before, however, dealing with the question of varieties, let us look for a minute or two at the stamps themselves generally.

The 1861 issue was lithographed locally, and consists of the following values:—

2½ c.,	black (shades).
5 c.,	yellow (").
10 c.,	blue (").
20 c.,	red (").
1 p.,	rose (").

The design is the same for all the five values, and is as follows: Shape, a large upright rectangle, measuring 20½ × 25 mm. In the centre is a shield, charged with the Arms of the country on a background of solid colour, enclosed within a broad, white oval band inscribed in *sans-serif* capitals "ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NUEVA GRANADA," with nine stars, representing the component States, at the bottom. The spandrels are shaded with parallel horizontal lines, and the design is completed by an exterior straight, broad, white band at the four sides of the stamp. This band has a thick outer and a thin inner line, and is inscribed at the left, top and right sides "CORREOS NACIONALES" in *sans-serif* capitals, with a letter "O" in each corner set diagonally. The value occupies the bottom of the band, and is in Arabic figures and Roman capitals, with the exception of the 1 peso, which has the whole of the value in words, reading "UN PESO."

The description of the issue in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, by Messrs. Collin and Calman, is as follows:—

"Lithographed on white wove paper, one engraving for all the values. The 2½ c. was the original type, the other values being made by erasing the numeral of value as in the 10 c., or the entire lower label as in the 5, 20 c., and 1 peso. Of the 2½ and 10 c. there is only one type; of the 5 and 20 c. there are ten varieties of type, consisting of slight differences in the figures of value; of the 1 peso there (are) also ten varieties, formed by the different ways in which the '2½' was erased from the lower label. In the 5 and 20 c. the erasure of the dot on the 'i' and the 'i' of '½' has left holes in the lined groundwork; this has been retouched in the 10 c., while in the 1 p. these parts have been only partly erased on some of the varieties, and not at all on others. Size 20½ × 25½ mm."

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in their *Catalogue*,

probably copying Messrs. Collin and Calman's description, also state, "There are ten varieties of the 5 c., 20 c., and 1 p., differing in the type of the value"; whilst Dr. Michelsen says in his article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* before referred to, that "the 5 and 20 cent. and the 1 peso of the 1861 issue were printed from a *cliché* of the 2½ centavos, by erasing the '2½' and inserting the figures of the new values. Especially in the 1 peso stamps portions of the old value can be clearly seen."

Dr. Michelsen further states that "all the stamps from 1858-1868 were printed in the lithographic works of Daniel Ayala in Bogota, and the *clichés* were destroyed at the end of every year."

The main difficulty always experienced in plating this issue lay in the fact that from no quarter could one find the slightest information as to the make-up, composition, or size of any of the sheets.

Some short time since Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, became possessed of a small find of the 1861 and 1863 issues. Of the 1861 there were a few blocks of the 5 c., yellow; two blocks of the 20 c., red; and a block and strip of four each of the 1 peso. There were none of the 2½ c. or 10 c.

Fortunately, the two largest blocks of the 5 c. had been separated by scissors or by a knife in such an irregular manner as to leave unmistakable evidence of their having originally been united. These, when put together, gave a united block of 48 stamps, showing side margins on all four sides. Another block supplied the missing six stamps easily placed in their correct position by the side margins, thus proving conclusively that, at any rate so far as the 5 c. of 1861 is concerned, it was printed in sheets of 54 stamps, made up of six horizontal and nine vertical rows.

This made-up sheet is now in Mr. Hall's collection, and whilst this was the only complete one that could be made up out of the lot found, there were other blocks that helped to prove—if further proof were needed—that the above arrangement is correct.

The larger of the only two blocks of the 20 c., red, consisted of 18 stamps—not sufficient perhaps to establish beyond argument that the sheets of the other values were identical in composition—but so far as can be seen, and judging by analogy, as we are entitled to do under the circumstances, it is quite obvious that the sheets would be likely to consist of a similar number of stamps, viz. 54.

The next question that naturally arises is that of the number of varieties of each value. After a very careful examination of the reconstructed sheet of 5 c., and the various blocks and strips of this value and the 20 c. submitted to us, and allowing for the differences accounted for by the mode of printing and degree of inking, we are decidedly of opinion that, contrary to what has previously been written and thought, in neither the 5 c. nor the 20 c., if we except an error in the sheet of the latter value, to be afterwards described, are there any types or varieties at all, but that in each of these two values, as in the case of the 2½ c. and 10 c., the stone was made up by each stamp being separately transferred from a single die or "key" stone, although, as we shall show, the method of

making up the stones used for printing was not identical in each instance.

The original engraved die bore the value "2 i ½ CENTAVOS" (the letter "i" standing for "and"), and the stone used for printing this value was made up by taking transfers one at a time direct from the die (*vide* illustration).

For the 10 c. an impression was taken from the die of the 2½ c. The "2 i ½" were then erased, including the dot of the letter "i" and the top of the fractional "1," the figures "10" were then substituted, and the parts of the horizontal lines erased in the left lower spandrel were made good. The stone for printing the stamps was then made up by taking transfers one at a time from this "key" stone (*vide* illustration).

A similar method was followed in preparing the stone used for printing the 20 c., except that the numerals "20" were substituted in place of "10," and the two small erasures in the left lower spandrel had not the lines made good, so that the stamps show two small uncoloured spaces above the figures of value (*vide* illustration). In making up the stone, however, the lithographer inserted by mistake a transfer of the 2½ c. taken direct from the engraved die, several of which were no doubt lying about his work-table, so that when the proof sheet or sheets were printed off, each contained 53 20 c. stamps and one 2½ c. Whether he noticed his error at that time or not we cannot say; but as no specimen of the 2½ c. is known printed in *red* as an issued stamp, it seems probable that he did so. All we can say for certain is that the error was noticed and corrected before the printing of the stamps ceased, as we have seen four specimens. The mistake was rectified by erasing the "2 i ½," and inserting the numerals "20," drawn by hand; but in doing this the lithographer omitted to erase the dot of the "i" and the upper portion of the fractional "1," so that one stamp on the sheet has not the two small uncoloured spaces above the numerals of value. The figures "20" also differ entirely in shape from those on every other stamp on the sheet, and the "2" has a long, curly foot in place of a straight one (*vide* illustration). We are fortunately able to locate the exact position on the sheet of this interesting error, the existence of which has never been suspected before. The "Hall" Collection contains an unused specimen in the fifth horizontal row of a block of 18, with the top margin of the sheet, whilst we find it to be the fourth stamp in a used horizontal strip of 6, with left side margin of the sheet, in Dr. Michelsen's collection. This proves the error was stamp number 40 on the sheet.

The stone for printing the 5 c. was made in the same way as that described for the 10 c. and 20 c.; but as this value only required one numeral in place of two, the whole of the inscription at the foot of the stamp was erased on the "key" stone, and a numeral "5" and the word "CENTAVOS," in wider and more spaced Roman capitals, was substituted. The broken lines in the left lower spandrel were only partly made good, so far as regards the erasure of the upper part of the fractional "1," for a small uncoloured spot exists on every specimen of this value above the letters "CE" of "CENTAVOS" (*vide* illustration).

It will be seen from the description we have given of the way in which the 2½ c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. were printed, that with the exception of the error on the sheet of the 20 c., there are, as we have before said, no varieties of type of these four stamps.

The most interesting value of the issue is the 1 peso. As before mentioned, in the find was a block of 4 and a strip of 4, which fitted together, and which had evidently, from the margins at the top and right side, formed a block of 8 from the right upper corner of the sheet. We carefully examined these, and found that the value varied on each of the eight stamps.

It may be fairly assumed that the 1 peso was printed in the same size sheets as the other values, but being a high one, only a comparatively small number of the stamps was ordered. Not therefore deeming it worth while to go to the trouble of making another "key" stone, and taking separate transfers to make up a new printing stone, and the 2½ c. stone having been finished with, the lithographer took this stone, and, after erasing the value on each of the stamps, he inserted in each vacant place a new label, which he had transferred from a drawing or engraving, consisting of the words "UN PESO." The placing of the label naturally varied on every stamp on the sheet, and we consequently find fifty-four varieties of this value. He omitted to remove on one stamp the top of the large numeral "2," while on others slight traces of this figure can still be seen. Nor did he trouble to remove from the left lower spandrel of the stamps the dot over the letter "i" or the upper part of the fractional figure "1," as an inspection of the stamps shows.

That the description we have given of the way in which this value was printed is correct can be seen from the partially made up sheet we have illustrated, in which thirty-five stamps are shown all essentially differing from each other in the position of the words "UN PESO."

As regards the arrangement of the varieties, all we can at present say is, that of the stamps illustrated we know that numbers 1, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are correctly placed from the margins of single specimens and blocks we have examined. In addition to these, for the same reason, we know that numbers 4, 5, and 6 follow one another, and that they are in the top row of the sheet, but there is nothing to show that they occupy the exact positions we have assigned to them. Of the rest, we have seen a pair showing that numbers 15 and 16 join, and two strips proving that numbers 32, 33, 34, and 35 succeed each other; but it must be understood that the placing of these six varieties, as well as that of all the other single specimens, is quite arbitrary, and has only been adopted for the convenience of illustration.

There are some very dangerous forgeries of this issue, especially of the 2½ c. and 10 c., which have probably been produced by photo-lithography. They correspond almost exactly in design with the original stamps, but they can be told by their appearance, which is far more "woolly." We illustrate a specimen of the 20 c. of this forged set, but this particular value is not so dangerous as are the forgeries of the 2½ c. and 10 c., as it will be seen it has not got the two small erasures of the horizontal lines in the left lower spandrel, and it is at the same time unlike the error found in this value, inasmuch as there is no trace of the dot of the letter "i" or of the fractional "1," and the numerals "20" occupy a different position, and are not the same in shape.

We also illustrate a forgery of the 5 c. of another type, but this betrays its character at once by the position of the letters "o" in the left and right top corners, which are upright, instead of being placed diagonally, as they should be.

There are several other forgeries of all the values, but none of these are in the least degree dangerous, and the issue has never been reprinted.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 170.)

* * * *



IN the course of the year 1851 (as shown by blocks of stamps obliterated "29.751," including a block of four, all of Type 2) a fresh plate of the 15 c. was constructed, composed solely of Type 2, with varieties in the figures as before.

It would seem that all that was done was removing the copies of Type 1, with their broken letters, and replacing them by copies of Type 2, but with the first "E" of "CENTES." further away from the "N," and the second "E" not damaged. Are we to suppose that the blocks of which the plate was composed were movable? Such seems to have been the case, but I have no information upon this point.

The word "POST," as before, is followed by a period, which is not always visible.

The stamps were spaced on the plate as in 1850;

and the paper, with the doubtful watermark, remained the same.

July (?), 1851. Without and with watermark (?).

1. Paper *greyish*; gum *yellowish*.

15 c., vermilion (Type 2).

2. Paper *cream*, or *yellowish*; same gum.

15 c., vermilion, pale brick-red, dull red (Type 2).

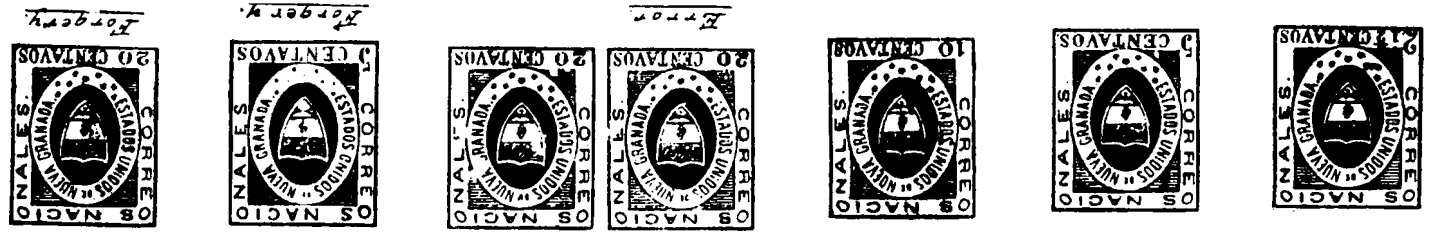
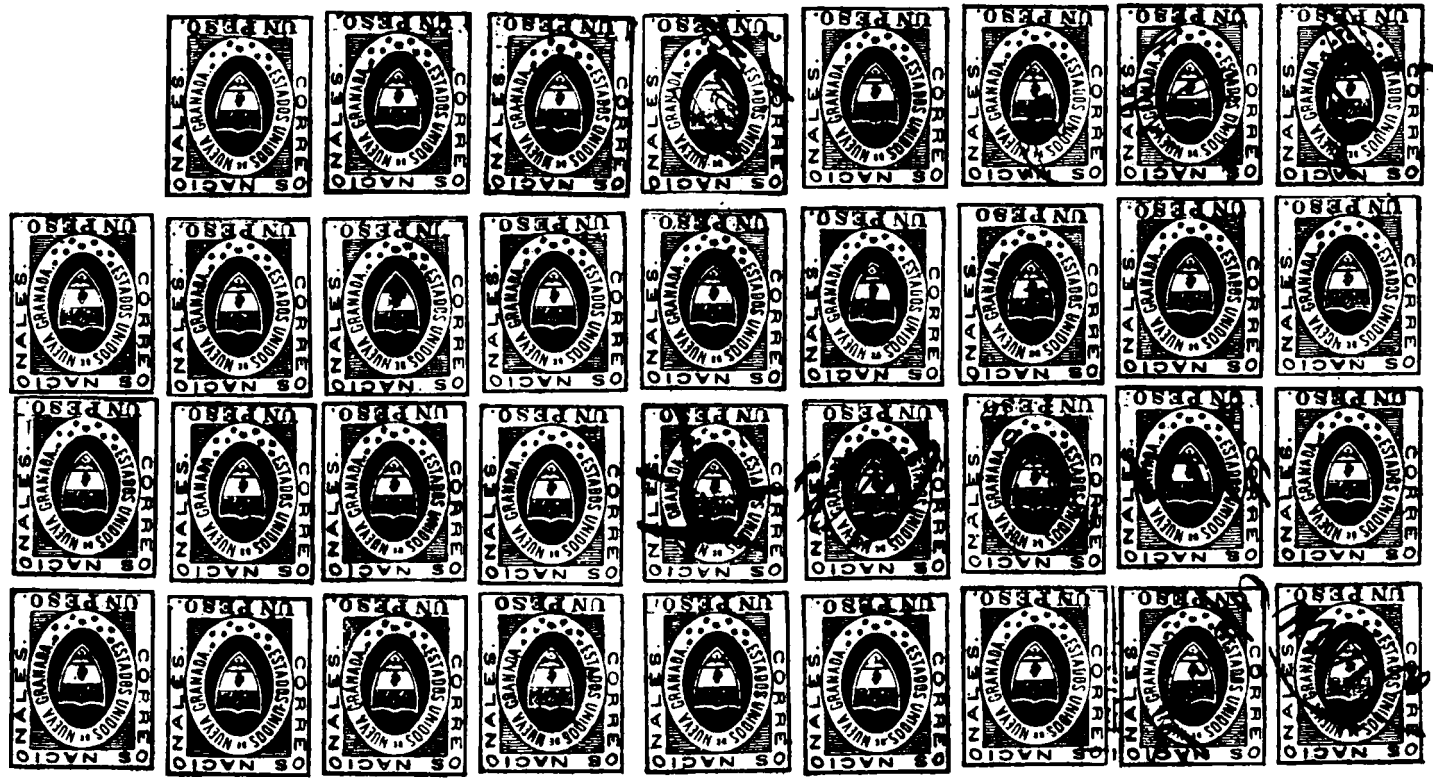
- Varieties.

The only one that I have seen is:—

15 c., Type 2, "POST."

In the early part of 1852 (I have seen copies obliterated "31.352"), 15 c. stamps were issued identical in type with those just described, but more spaced horizontally on the sheet. The varieties of the figure "5"

35 of the 54 varieties of the 17



Forger N.

Forger N.

Forger N.

exist as before, indicating that the system of inserting the figures in the separate blocks composing the plate was still in force.

March (?), 1852. Without or with watermark (?). Stamps $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally, 3 mm. vertically.

1. Paper *greyish white*; gum *thick, yellowish*.

- 5 c., bright yellow.
- 10 c., black.
- 15 c., bright red (Type 2).

2. Paper *cream, or yellowish*; same gum.

- 5 c., ?
- 10 c., black.
- 15 c., bright red (Type 2).

I place the 5 c. here on account of its peculiar colour, which indicates a different period from that of the stamps of 1850-51; I have met with a copy on a letter of 1858, but unfortunately without sufficient margin to show the space between the stamps horizontally. This was probably the last printing of that value, as it is not met with in the issues that follow.

The 10 c. has no broken letters.

Varieties.

- (a) 15 c., Type 2, "KV."
- (b) 15 c., Type 2, with the second "K" misshapen, too narrow, and sloping (seen in a pair with the ordinary).
- (c) 15 c., Type 2, "CENTES" without period, probably, from its rarity, only one copy on the sheet.

Defective impressions.

As (b) above and also :-

- (d) With "STEMPKL."
- (e) ,, "STEMPEL."

After the plate of the 15 c. had been rearranged, the same was done with that of the 45 c. The earliest obliteration that I have seen on a stamp from this plate is dated "4.3.53"; we must suppose, however, that the plate, if not the stamps from it, came into existence at an earlier date, since the stamps are spaced as in 1850, whereas the distance between the stamps horizontally was increased to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the early part of 1852.

1852 (?). Without and with watermark (?). Stamps $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally, 3 mm. vertically.

The plate of 1850 appears to have had the numerals reset and placed uniformly. They are now approxi-



mately in the same line as the word "CENTES," instead of being too high or too low. There are still varieties in the figures, but the "5" is always $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the letter "C." I call this Type 5 of the 45 c. [Our illustration does not show the stop after "CENTES.," which should be present.]

We still find the variety that was in the 1850 plate, with the "T" of "CENTES" much higher than the second "E," and the latter not upright; but the blocks with the letter "C" damaged were removed. The fact that defective blocks could be thus removed and replaced by others, would prove that they must have been separate.

1. Paper *greyish*, thin and ordinary thickness; gum *yellowish*.

45 c., blue, dull blue, deep blue (Type 5).

2. Paper *cream, or yellowish*; same gum.

45 c., blue, dull blue, deep blue (Type 5).

Varieties.

a. *Damage caused in the printing.*

- 45 c., Type 5, "KL."
- 45 c., ,, 5, top of figure "5" broken.

b. *Defective impressions.*

- 45 c., Type 5, "STENPEL."
- 45 c., ,, 5, "STEMPKL."

Dr. E. Diena possesses in his collection a letter, posted at Cremona on February 11th, 1853 (not 1852, as was stated by mistake in the Jubilee number of *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1887), bearing a 15 c. stamp upon *laid* paper, with wide laid lines, which must not be confounded with the *ribbed* paper.

It must have been printed from the plate of 1852, already described, in which the stamps are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally. This is also the spacing of the Austrian stamps on that paper, and both series were treated in the same manner at the same periods.

There are other values on the same paper, but these appear to have been printed from the plates of 1850.

February, 1853 (or earlier).

1. Paper *white laid, with wide lines*; gum *yellowish*.

- 15 c., bright red (Type 2); plate of 1852.
- 30 c., brown (,, 1) ,, 1850.
- 45 c. ?

2. Paper *yellowish laid, with wide lines*; same gum.

- 15 c., bright red (Type 2); plate of 1852.
- 30 c. ?
- 45 c., deep blue (Types 1, 2, 3, 4); plate of 1850.

The 5 c. and 10 c. do not exist on this paper.

Varieties.

The rarity of these stamps will account for my not having met with any varieties. All the four types of the 45 c. must have been printed on the *laid* paper, but only Type 1 has been found.

In the early part of 1853 (the stamps have been seen used in February) the plate of the 30 c. was altered. The blocks were spaced as in the case of the 15 c. of 1852, and the figures "3" have a round ball at the lower end, instead of an oval.



2



2 var.

February (?), 1853. Stamps $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally, 3 mm. vertically.

1. Paper *greyish, or greenish white*; gum *thick, yellowish*.

30 c., red-brown (Type 2).

2. Paper *yellowish* (varying); same gum.

30 c., red-brown (Type 2).

Varieties.

a. *Letters broken in the course of the printing.*

- 30 c., Type 2, "KV."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "KF."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "KL."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "POS."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "STEMPEL."
- 30 c., ,, 2, second "E" of "STEMPEL" with long lower limb.
- 30 c., ,, 2, "CFNTES."

b. *Defective impressions.*

- 30 c., Type 2, "STENPEL."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "SIEMPEL."
- 30 c., ,, 2, "STEMPKL."

I also possess a great curiosity, in which the figure "3" is quite different from the ordinary; the upper part is larger than the lower and has the ball turned

inwards. The lower part has a smaller ball than usual (see illustration above). The only copy that I have ever seen is on *white* paper, but it probably exists also on *yellowish*, the impressions on both papers being from the same plate.

In the course of 1853 it seems to have been thought necessary to adopt a different method of making up the dies and blocks, in the construction of a new plate for the 45 c. The figures this time were inserted at the same time as the inscriptions, thus producing greater regularity; and the distance between the figures and the word "CENTES." was made $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. As in the plate of 1852, the figures and the word "CENTES." are on the same line, and we again find copies with the "T" too high and the second "E" sloping.*

(?) 1853. Without and with watermark (?). Stamps $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. apart horizontally, 3 mm. vertically.

1. Paper *white*; gum *thick, yellowish*.
45 c., bright blue (Type 5).
2. Paper *yellowish*; same gum.
45 c., bright blue (Type 5).

Unsevered blocks of two, four, and sixteen copies have been met with, all identically the same.

The use of hand-made paper was given up from November (?), 1853, and machine-made paper was employed, first for the 15 c., and afterwards for the other values as fresh supplies were required. No exact date, therefore, can be assigned to the issue of stamps on this paper.

November (?), 1853 (and later). Machine-made paper. Stamps $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. apart horizontally, 3 mm. vertically. Printed from the latest plates described.

1. Paper *white*; gum *yellowish*.
10 c., black.
15 c., brick-red, vermilion (varying greatly); Type 2.
30 c., brown, bistre (varying); Type 2.
45 c., bright blue; Type 5.
2. Paper *yellowish* or *straw-coloured*; same gum.
10 c., black.
15 c., brick-red, vermilion (varying greatly); Type 2.
30 c., brown, bistre (varying); Type 2.
45 c., bright blue; Type 5.
3. Paper *brownish yellow*; same gum.
15 c., brick-red, vermilion; Type 2.
30 c., brown; Type 2.
45 c., dull blue; Type 5.
4. Paper *white, very thick*; same gum.
15 c., brick-red; Type 2.
30 c., red-brown; " 2.
45 c., dull blue " 5.

Varieties

The plate of the 15 c. being that of 1852, we naturally find almost all the varieties of that date as well as others produced later.

a. Damaged letters, etc.

15 c. Type 2.

1. With second "K" misshapen, too narrow, and not upright.
2. With the same, and the lower limbs of "EL" of "STEMPEL" too long.
3. With "KF."
4. " lower limb of "L" too long.
5. " " " " "E" " "
6. " "STEMPEL."
7. " " " and high stop at end.
8. " "STEMPEL."
9. " no stop after "CENTES."

* This would seem rather to indicate that the plates of 1852 and 1853 were formed of the very same blocks, with the spacing increased in the second plate of the two.—*Ed. M. J.*

30 c. Type 2.

10. With deformed "K," as variety 1 of 15 c.
11. " " "KF."
12. " " "KF."

b. Defective impressions.

- 15 c., with deformed "K" and "STEMPFL."
- 15 c. " "STEMPKL."
- 30 c. " " "

For the information of those who may be surprised at the absence of the 5 c. and 10 c. from so many of the series noted above, it will be well to quote what was published in *Il Francobollo*, in 1894, regarding the sales of stamps in Vienna, in the first half of June, 1850. The receipts were as follows:—

1 kreuzer stamps	1,487 florins.
2 " "	3,342 "
3 " "	4,980 "
6 " "	12,180 "
9 " "	18,198 "

The proportion would have been about the same in Lombardy, where the 5 c. and 10 c. were the values least used; contrary to what is the case at the present day, when the lower values are always sold in greater numbers than the higher. It is true that the Newspaper stamp in many cases took the place of the 5 c. value.

Essays.

I remember having seen impressions in *black* of all the five values, and I am told of proofs, also in *black*, with the label at bottom *blank*, that is to say, without any indication of the value.

Fancy impressions.

In 1881, and also in 1890, for the benefit of Exhibitions, the design of the stamps of 1850 was printed in sheets of sixteen (four rows), and single specimens were generously distributed to those visiting the Exhibitions. These *stamps* have the date in the lower label, "1881" in colour on *white*, or "1890" in *white* on colour; they were printed in all possible colours and on all the papers obtainable; they were to be had perforated and unperforated, gummed and ungummed—in fact, to suit all tastes.

It sometimes happened that the stamps of Austria were used in Lombardy, and those of Lombardy in Austria. Dr. Diena informed us, some time ago, of specimens of the 3 kreuzer in which the label "15 CENTES." of Lombardy had been inserted, the obliteration showing that this little trick had been played during the period when they were in use; it was therefore not a recent invention. The same correspondent possesses a considerable number of Austrian stamps of 1850 genuinely used in Lombardy, and even letters franked by means of Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian stamps used together.

This improper use of the stamps appears to have become very common, judging from the following Notice, No. 12,395, which was published by the authorities in Lombardy on May 28th, 1851:—

"In accordance with the Decree of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, No. 24522, dated May 7th, 1851, from and after the present date letters deposited at the Post Offices of the Kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia must be franked with the stamps specially intended for that kingdom, with the values expressed in the currency of the province, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 45 centesimi.

"Letters deposited in those offices bearing stamps of the values of 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, which are intended for the other possessions of the Crown, will have to be considered as not franked, and charged postage in accordance with the tariff."

Seeing that the public took no notice of these regulations, the Administration published an Ordinance, dated June 3rd, 1857, No. 13,443-2018, in the following terms:—

"It has been noticed that certain Post Offices outside the Italian provinces treat as unfranked any letters that are there posted bearing Austro-Italian stamps, and charge postage upon them in accordance with the tariff.

"Under the Ministerial Ordinance of May 7th, 1851, No. 2452, all that was expressly forbidden was the use of the Austro-German postage stamps upon letters posted in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, but not the use of the Austro-Italian stamps for the franking of letters posted in other parts [of the Empire]. All the Post Offices in the non-Italian provinces are therefore instructed not to make any exception in the case of the affixing of Austro-Italian stamps upon letters posted at those offices, which letters are to be treated in future as if franked by means of Austro-German stamps."

Now we come to a more serious matter. It is a question this time of *forged* stamps, which had been in circulation for more than a year.

"Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance, dated March 4th, 1854, No. XX. of the Imperial Gazette, approved and published March 13th, 1854, to come into force throughout the Empire, under which is fixed the punishment to be inflicted for the use of forged stamps, or for the use of genuine stamps a second time.

"Cases having occurred of the employment of forged or counterfeit stamps, and of the use a second time of stamps that had been already used, with a view to defrauding the Post Office; in agreement with the Ministry of Commerce the following regulations have been drawn up:—

"In accordance with paragraph 22 of the Regulations of March 26th, 1850; No. 149 of the General Code, approved by H.M., on the subject of the rates of postage for letters, and their collection by means of stamps, the forgery of those stamps is placed on the same footing as the manufacture and forgery of stamped paper.

"In accordance with those Regulations and with the provisions of paragraph 408, No. 9, of the penal laws in reference to offences to the prejudice of the Revenue, anyone who counterfeits the stamps, or who alters them in such a way as to increase their facial value, or who removes stamps from one cover to another after they have been used, or who distributes counterfeit or forged stamps, or supplies them to others, or despatches them anywhere, commits a fraud to the detriment of the Revenue.

"In the countries in which the penal law relating to offences against the Revenue is in force, that law will apply to the procedure to be followed in these cases and the penalties to be inflicted (paragraph 416). In the other territories proceedings will be taken under the appropriate regulations of the Sovereign Decree of August 2nd, 1850, relating to powers in legal matters, documents, etc., etc. (No. 329 of the General Code of Laws of 1856, page 1391) at paragraph 83, No. 4, and paragraph 84, No. 2."

In pursuance of this Ordinance the Administration of Posts published a circular, dated April 6th of the same year, detailing the steps to be taken by the postal officials on the discovery of letters bearing stamps of an apparently fraudulent nature. I do not, however, propose to describe the forgeries here, as they have already been dealt with in an article by Dr. E. Diena, which was published in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Fiscal Stamps were very frequently used upon letters. The earliest that I have seen were thus used

in July, 1855, and the most recent was dated December 2nd, 1856; they belonged to the issue of September 15th, 1850. Their use seems to have been very general, as I have found them upon letters emanating from the following places: *Bassano, Cargnello, Caneglia, Cenesa, Letisana, Milan, Narlo, Poggio, Rivarola, Venice, Vicenza*, etc., etc. They included the following values, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 75 centesimi; and I have even seen the 3 and 9 lire stamps postmarked, but these were not upon letters and it is possible that they had merely been obliterated *par complaisance*—I cannot say. These stamps bear the Austrian Arms and value in a circle, varying for the different values, either in size or in type. The impression is in *black*, except for the 5 c. and 10 c., and the background in colour, and the perforation varies from 12½ to 17.

5 c.,	red-brown and green.	
10 c.,	carmine	,"
15 c.,	black	,"
30 c.	,"	,"
50 c.	,"	,"
75 c.	,"	,"
3 l.	,"	(?)
9 l.	,"	(?)

Poster Stamp (BOLLO PER GLI ANNUNCI).

3 c., red and green.

The postal receipts being diminished by the use of these stamps, which benefited the revenues of the Ministry of Finance, an Ordinance dated at Vienna, July 9th, 1857, was passed with a view to putting an end to this state of affairs:—

"It is hereby declared that the employment of the stamps devoted to fiscal purposes for the franking of letters is altogether inadmissible. Letters on which these stamps are affixed will be considered as improperly stamped and will be charged with postage according to the tariff, and with the extra fee."

In spite of this measure, the use of fiscal stamps upon letters did not entirely cease, but the letters were charged as unstamped. The 2, 6, and 12 kreuzer fiscal stamps of 1858 and 1860, which have been noted as used postally, cannot therefore be regarded as having really done postal service.

Reprints.

It must be acknowledged, to commence with, that the office at Vienna, which furnishes all kinds of postage stamps, etc., at their facial value, has frequently supplied stamps and envelopes which are undoubtedly original, no distinction being made between these and the reprints. The varieties wanting are reprinted as required, so as to keep up a complete assortment, capable of filling all demands.

The first reprinting took place in 1865, from plates containing an unknown number of stamps, in horizontal rows of ten.

The paper is *dull white, wove*, without watermark. The stamps are 3½ mm. apart horizontally and 4 mm. apart vertically, except in the case of the 15 c., which are only 3½ mm. apart vertically, and the 45 c. which are sometimes 4½ mm. apart. Gum *white*.

5 c.,	bright yellow.
10 c.,	deep black.
15 c.,	bright red (Type 2).
30 c.,	red-brown (" 2).
45 c.,	bright blue (" 5).

There are little differences in the figures "5" of the 5 c., and a variety with the second "K" broken.

The left-hand projection in the top of the lower label in the 10 c. is incomplete and shows a broken line. The figure "1" thus appears to be further from the top of the frame of the label than in the originals, the "O" is also very slightly further from the "1."

The 15 c. appears to be identical in type with impressions from the plate of 1852, but the stamps are 3½ mm. apart both horizontally and vertically.

The 30 c. sometimes has two dots after "POST:" as in the originals of 1853.

Some copies of the 45 c. have the top of the figure "5" broken.

In 1871 a second reprinting took place from the same plates, upon *dull white* and *greyish white* paper, but with a watermark "FRANCOMARKEN" in the sheet. Gum *yellowish*.

- 5 c., bright yellow.
- 10 c., deep black.
- 15 c., vermilion (Type 2).
- 30 c., bistre-brown (" 2).
- 45 c., deep blue (" 5).

The remarks as to varieties, etc., apply here also.

In 1884 there was another edition, upon similar, *greyish white* paper, but with the watermark "K. K. BRIEFMARKEN."

- 5 c., bright orange.
- 10 c., black.
- 15 c., deep red (Type 2).
- 30 c., grey-brown (" 2).
- 45 c., dull blue (" 5).

In 1889 there was a printing of the two values only.

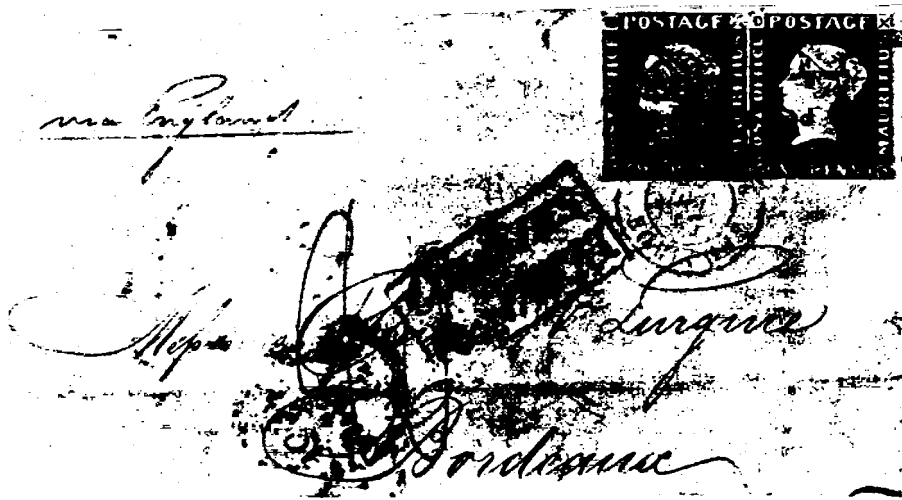
- 5 c., pale yellow.
- 5 c., orange.
- 10 c., black.

(To be continua.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

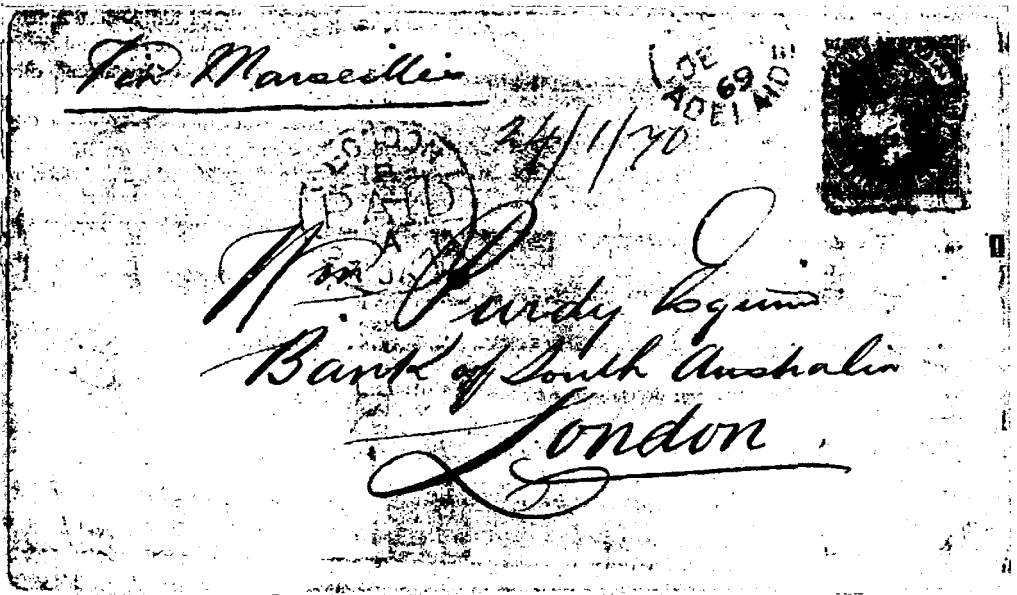


Discovery of two more "Post Office" Mauritius. ABOVE I give an illustration of a wonderful find recently made in Bordeaux under the following circumstances:--

A schoolboy going over some old correspondence found this envelope, and took it to his father, who was not well up in stamps, but who had a friend a collector in Paris.

The envelope was sent on to Paris with instructions to sell at the best price, and was secured by the well-known dealer M. Th. Lemaire for the sum of 40,000 francs (about £1,600), and I am indebted to M. Lemaire for permission to publish this illustration. I am informed that the envelope has been purchased by a well-known collector for the sum of 65,000 francs (about £2,600). If this price is correct, it is out and away a record for these stamps.

The combination of 1d. and 2d. used on one letter together is not unique, as Mr. Philbrick had in his old collection the two stamps used together in this way, but only on a small portion of the envelope. These are now in the collection of M. P. la Rénôtière.



An Important Discovery in South Australian.

SOME two years ago, when looking over the fine collection of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, in San Francisco, I made a note of an unchronicled variety which he possessed. Owing to the forthcoming publication by the Philatelic Society of London of a revised list of Australian stamps, I thought it best to borrow the cover and have it examined, and it has now been passed as correct and genuine by Mr. E. D. Bacon, Lieut. F. H. Napier, and others competent to judge.

The stamp is the "TEN PENCE," in black, on 9d., yellow, and is rouletted top and bottom and perforated 10 on both sides.

It will become No. 84A in our handbook on *South Australia*.

A very important point about this stamp is that it sets back the use of the perforating machine gauging 10 to 1869, instead of 1870, as assigned to it in the handbook.

In the notes to Issue 15 (page 103) the authors say: "Some time early in 1870 the authorities acquired a new perforating machine gauging 10, which they used for perforating the printings of the current values, which were made during that year. Although we cannot tell the exact dates of these printings, they were probably all in the early part of 1870."

The stamp and the envelope are both clearly dated "De 8 69," so probably a sheet of the 10d., rouletted, was found to be imperf. vertically, and run through the new "10" machine before issue.

I have to thank Mr. Henry Crocker for permission to illustrate and describe this interesting piece, and to congratulate him on possessing such a fine thing in South Australian stamps.

* * *

Recent Purchases.

AMONGST rather important recent purchases made by our publishers I draw special attention to:—

A Special Collection of British African Postage Stamps, chiefly unused, in mint condition, including singles, pairs, and blocks of four. This is a very fine collection, pricing up to £3,735. It is in one volume, and can be sent on approval to collectors known to us. The bulk of the stamps are in mint condition with full gum; a few, of course, of the older issues, like the Mauritius and early Natal, are used, and are fine specimens. I note a few of the more interesting stamps, which are at the present moment on sale, in this collection:—

British Bechuanaland Protectorate. Set, 1s. to 10s., with duplicate 10s. stamp; 4d. on the 3d., vermilion, with surcharge inverted, not chronicled; and quite a number of little varieties and minor errors in this country. 2d., in bluish green, on 2d., lilac, used.

British Central Africa. 1895, no watermark, £10, vermilion. April, 1898, 1d., vermilion, provisional issue, with centre inverted. Block of four of 1d. on 3s., one stamp being the error "PNEY."

British East Africa. A fine lot of the scarce provisional stamps and some good errors.

British South Africa. Pair of the 8d., green and violet on buff, imperf. Block of four of the Bulawayo provisional 1d. on 3d.

Cape of Good Hope. A fine lot of the triangulars, the Wood-blocks including the 1d., unused, pair of the 1d., red, and a fine 1d., blue, error, with large margins. Also two of the 4d., dark blue, and some rare things in the later issues.

Mauritius. Fifty-one copies of the native print, including fine impressions and some good pairs and blocks, and some especially rare shades in the Greek border issue.

Natal. All the embossed stamps, mostly extra fine, and most of the varieties in the provisional surcharges.

Orange River Colony. Some very nice blocks, and a few of the rarer surcharges, especially of the early issues.

Sierra Leone. A very fine complete set of the rare 2½d. provisionals of 1897, including all types of the rare 2½d. on 2s., of which only eight sheets were printed.

Transvaal. A fairly good lot for a general collection, including a few scarce varieties, and mostly in exceptionally fine condition.

An Australian Collection has also been purchased from a well-known collector in Melbourne, Victoria. This collection, whilst not a very large one, is in exceptionally fine condition. The bulk of the stamps are unused, and the middle issues very strong in horizontal pairs, mint, and in many shades. The Victoria naturally are very fine, and contain a number of choice things, especially in the early issues.

* * *

Imperial Albums. I AM pleased to be able to announce that the new edition of the Imperial Albums is now complete in three volumes.

Since the disastrous fire at our printers' last year—when practically our stock of Albums were all burnt—we have prepared and issued the following new editions:—

Improved Album.	No. 0	Edition of 25,000
”	” Nos. 2, 3, & 4	” 8,000
Strand Albums.	Nos. 14, 15, & 16	” 15,000
Imperial Albums.	... ..	” 18,200

The only Album that is now out of stock is the “Century,” which has been rewritten, and which is just going to press, but is not expected to be ready before June next.

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 new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Luxemburg	£304
Liberia	208
Switzerland (very strong in Cantonals)	930
Fiji and Cook Islands	281
China	151
Denmark	218
Canada	447
Bermuda, British Honduras, and Turks Islands	613
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	834

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 122.)

* * *

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(continued).

1880 (?).



PRINTED in water colour on paper the nature of which is very difficult to ascertain, but is probably *bâtonné* and *laid*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.

1883 94.

The same types, but printed in different colours for the different values. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. remains in *red*, and can only be distinguished from the same value of the previous issue by the shades and papers. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. plate is in state (c), all the others in state (b), except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., which exists in state (a) only.

1. Paper IV. of the previous issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow-brown,* brownish yellow.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep red-brown, brown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., light blue.

1 a., yellow-green,* bronze-green, greenish bronze, deep green, bluish green.

4 a., deep green, green, yellow-green.

8 a., black-blue, indigo, bright ultramarine.

II. Thin, smooth wove paper.

1. *Greyish*, except for the 2 a., which is on coloured tissue-paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep reddish brown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. (see former issue in *red*).

1 a., dull olive-green.

2 a., red on *yellow*.

2 a., on *yellow-green*, on *bright green*.

2 a., vermilion on *yellow*.

4 a., bright green, dull green.

8 a., deep blue, dull blue.

2. Quite white paper (1889?).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown, chocolate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, orange-red, rose.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., buff-brown

1 a., deep green, pale green, deep olive-green.

4 a., bright green, yellow-green.

8 a., bright blue, pale blue.

III. Thin, creamy, laid paper (1889?).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brownish yellow, yellow.

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion, orange-red.

1 a., deep green.

4 a., green.

8 a., blue.

* The *yellow* ingredient in these runs into the paper, and in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stains everything it comes into contact with.

IV. Thin, rough, *yellow* paper.

- 2 a., deep red on *yellow*.
- 2 a., orange-red on *yellow*.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to put these papers in a positively correct order. The rough paper and the smooth *greyish* were, I think, used indiscriminately for some years, from 1883 to about 1889. Then the thin *laid* and the smooth *white* seem to have been used together, and the latter I think outlasted the former, as most of the varieties on *laid* are scarce. I have never seen the 1 a., 4 a., or 8 a. on this paper, but take them from Mr. Masson's list; I believe the only copies he found were pen-cancelled sheets in the printer's specimen book, but small supplies may have been printed for use and all used up. From the same book Mr. Masson obtained similar sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *brown*, 4 a., *green*, and 4 a. and 8 a., *black*, on ordinary *laid* paper, but I hope these may be regarded as proof-sheets only, as thick paper had been given up before the *brown* and *green* stamps were issued, and the 4 a. and 8 a., *black*, are from state (b) of the plate.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is also found in *red* on native paper, but this is probably an essay or fancy impression.

The 2 a. appeared *first*, to the best of my belief, on a *yellow* paper with the faintest possible tinge of *green* in it, which would not be noticeable if a pure *yellow* paper had not been used later. Then came a distinctly *green* paper, Moens says as early as 1884, of which I have three shades, *pale yellow-green** (with a great deal of *yellow* in it), *bright yellow-green*, and what might be called in comparison *yellowish green*. Later still, I think, came the pure *yellow* paper, with the impression in a shiny, *orange-vermilion* shade; my sheet of this shows a very plain uncoloured ring round the head of the screw at the lower left, as if it stood rather high. These papers are very thin and soft; supplies of the first lasted some time. I got sheets direct in 1885 and in 1890 (on the second occasion only accompanied by the *green* varieties), and it may be worth noting that I have never found a sheet on this paper with good side margins showing the frame complete; the paper appears to have been cut up before the sheets were printed, and cut rather narrow. Last of all, I think, came the rough *yellow* paper, which is thicker than the others, and in texture very like some of the *whity-brown* quality used for the other values; possibly it is the same paper, dyed *yellow* locally.

The two varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue*, I have included in the lists because, although they are not known *used* and were probably not intended for use, I should suppose that they could have been used, as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. had been issued earlier in a *blue* tint. I do not think that as much can be said for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in *green*, of which I possess a sheet on the thin, smooth, *white* paper, or for the 8 a. in *lilac*, which exists on the same paper, and to which I have alluded before.

Fancy Impressions (?).

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *native paper*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright green on *thin white*.
- 8 a., lilac

* I have just seen this *used* in January, 1884.

Unissued Type.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ a. label, in the design of the 4 a. and 8 a. stamps, printed in sheets of twelve varieties, three horizontal rows of four. There are no *white* dots between the rows or round the block, but small white rings can be traced here and there, part of a row along the top, at the left side, and in a few places between the stamps, as if there had been an attempt at representing perforations, but it had not been fully carried out.

This exists as follows:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion on *thin yellowish wove*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *thin yellowish laid*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion on *thin white wove*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., rose on *native laid*.

The *black* impressions are intended of course to form part of the *Official* series in that colour.

Forgeries.

These may be divided into two classes; the first consisting of those made to defraud the Government of the State, and the second consisting of semi-official imitations, made, as in the case of the earlier issues, for sale to collectors. Of the first class Mr. Masson describes two $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, one of which he says was used about the end of 1889, and but rarely, while the other was largely employed during 1890 and 1891. Both were printed in an *orange* shade, in *water* colour, and apparently on white wove paper, and both are described as larger than the genuine. Mr. Masson gives the following dimensions:—

Genuine:—	Inner oval,	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	Outer	" 18 x 21 "
Forgery (i.):—	Inner	" $14\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Outer	" $20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ "
" (ii.):—	Inner	" $13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Outer	" $20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ "

The earlier forgery is a very rough affair, and should not deceive anyone except an officer of the Post Office. I have a copy of this obliterated with a circular mark, formed of bars with a letter "L" in the centre; this, Mr. Masson tells us, was used in the British Post Office at Srinagar, through which he says most of these forged stamps were passed, no doubt because it was thought safer than using them on letters posted at the State Post Office. I have also seen specimens of a 1 a. stamp, in *dull green*, which must have been a companion to this, being engraved and printed in the same rough manner. Neither of these should be dangerous for collectors; like the eligible villas described in the advertisements, they "only require to be seen." But they were at one time supposed by English collectors to be provisionals of some sort. Of the second forgery I have only seen the illustration in Mr. Masson's book, which shows it to be very much better done, but its size should condemn it. This also had a companion 1 a., printed in *bright vermilion*, which, we are told, caused the conviction of its manufacturer in 1892. Specimens of this appear to be very uncommon, and I gather that Mr. Masson had only seen the copies that were produced at the trial and filed with the proceedings.

The forgeries that form the second class alluded to

above are of greater interest to collectors, as they are much more commonly to be met with. Large quantities were supplied through official sources, both with intent to defraud and later on (perhaps) in ignorance of their nature.

The first, I believe, that reached Europe was an 8 a. stamp, for which a whole plate of eight varieties, in two rows of four like the genuine stamps, was engraved. Mr. Masson states that large numbers of sheets of these were found among the remainders, having been put there presumably to conceal misappropriation of genuine stamps. They were noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1898, where the sheet was described as a redrawing or re-engraving of the 8 a. plate. I have before me two entire sheets of this forgery, in different shades of *violet-blue*, also a single copy in *red*, obliterated, and a few specimens in *black*, also obliterated. Mr. Masson states that obliterated copies usually bear an imitation of one of the circular date marks, differing from the genuine both in the lettering and in the spacing between the circles. My *red* stamp agrees with his illustration of a so-called *used* copy, but I am afraid that the obliterations on the *black* stamps (which Mr. Masson had not met with) are from genuine dies, which makes them much more dangerous.

In sheets or blocks these forgeries can be recognised by the great irregularity of the lines of white dots between the stamps. In the genuine these lines are fairly straight, the dots clear, and in but few instances touching or running into one another. In the forgeries, on the contrary, the lines are crooked and the dots blurred; the lines of dots also extend too far into the lower margin of the sheet. In the genuine there is only one dot of each vertical line below the lowest horizontal line; finally in the two bottom corners of the genuine sheets in *blue*, and in all that I have seen in *black*, there are impressions of the heads of two screws, encroaching upon a corner of each of the two corner stamps; these screw-heads are not found in the forgeries, or in the early genuine sheets in *red*. The impressions in *red* and in *blue*, of these forgeries, are badly printed, blurred, and indistinct, more so than any of the genuine stamps that I have met with. But there may be better impressions in those colours, for the *black* ones are far more deceptive. There is an undue amount of *white* about them, all the white lines being rather wide, and if the dots can be seen they will further arouse suspicion, but in the case of close-cut copies comparison with entire sheets is necessary.

Besides the above there is an entire set of forgeries of all the values from $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to 8 a. (the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. was probably not considered worth the trouble) printed from single dies. Curiously enough these seem to be always *obliterated*; at least I have seen no unobliterated copies, nor apparently had Mr. Masson. The latter is of opinion that these were manufactured after the State Post Office was taken over by the Imperial Administration, and that Kashmir officials had a hand in the fraud, as the obliterations are usually genuine. I have, however, found specimens of the 1 a. and 8 a. with a square obliteration, formed

of ten bars, some of which, in the centre, are broken: this is, I fancy, an imitation, the genuine obliterations of similar form consisting of nine or twelve bars, with a native character in the centre. The great majority of these forgeries bear a circular dated obliteration, agreeing with the genuine marks.

These imitations are frequently found with large margins all round, which at once condemn them by showing that they are printed from single dies. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. have a heavy frame of solid colour, which is also a sufficient distinguishing mark, when it is present. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. has *white* dots in the upper and lower margins, resembling the imitation perforations of the genuine; but it has a solid border at each side, which the genuine can never have. If these four values are clipped close, they require comparison with entire sheets, as they are well done. The 4 a. has not got a heavy coloured frame, and the 8 a. has it at right and below only, so that it appears to be a right lower corner stamp. In the 4 a., however, there is a curious omission: in the genuine stamps, at the top of the inner oval, there is a group of white dots, five on six of the types and four on the other two; there are no corresponding dots in the forgeries. In the 8 a. the distinguishing mark is the position of a character shaped like a rough letter "O," in the oval band at the upper right; in all the genuine types this does not actually touch either of the characters at each side of it (it nearly does so on one type only). This character is joined in the forgery to the character at left of it by a tiny dash. Also the line of dots in the upper margin is invisible at the left, and slopes considerably downwards at the right.

All of these are usually stuck upon pieces of *white brown* paper, or a *yellow* official form of some kind, and then obliterated. Mr. Masson says a few rupees' worth were commonly affixed to a *parcel label*, "as had been the practice with the genuine stamps in the prepayment of parcels." They were thus easily disposed of in quantities!

I have seen the following:—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., brown.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.
- 1 a., "
- 1 a., olive-green.
- 2 a., red on yellow } not very thin
- 2 a., " green } or smooth.
- 4 a., red.
- 4 a., green.
- 8 a., red.
- 8 a., ultramarine.

Others, of course, may exist, or may be made, as the dies are probably still in existence.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

All the values of 1878-79 printed in *black*. The states of the plates are as previously described. The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. does not exist in this series.

1879 80.

As previously stated (page 97), these *black* stamps were not known to collectors in Europe at a very early date, in fact the complete set was not chronicled until September, 1880. Probably all the values were issued before the end of 1879, but they were not freely supplied to dealers at that time.

I. Ordinary white *laid* paper, varying in thickness.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (a).
- 1 a. ,,
- 2 a. ,, (a).
- 4 a. ,, (b).
- 8 a. ,, (b).

Mr. Masson possesses the 4 a. and 8 a. on this paper, in the form of a pen-cancelled sheet from the engraver's specimen book, but they are from state (b) of the plate, and it is doubtful whether any impressions of those values on this paper were issued.

II. Thin wove paper, rough, yellowish.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (b).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, (a) (c).
- 1 a. ,, (b).
- 2 a. ,, (b).
- 4 a. ,, (b).
- 8 a. ,,

III. Thin wove paper, smooth, greyish.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (b).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, (b) (c).
- 1 a. ,, (a) (b).
- 2 a. ,, (b).
- 4 a. ,, (b).
- 8 a. ,, (b).

1889 (?).

Thin wove paper, smooth and quite white.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (b).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, (c).
- 1 a. ,, (b).
- 2 a. ,, (b).
- 4 a. ,, (b).
- 8 a. ,, (b).

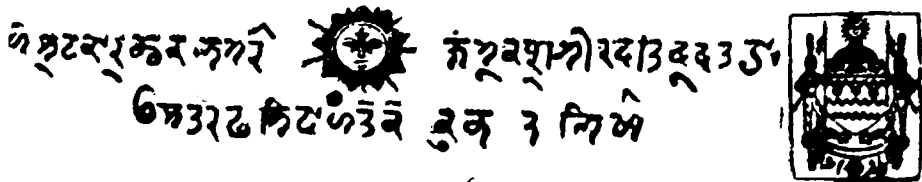
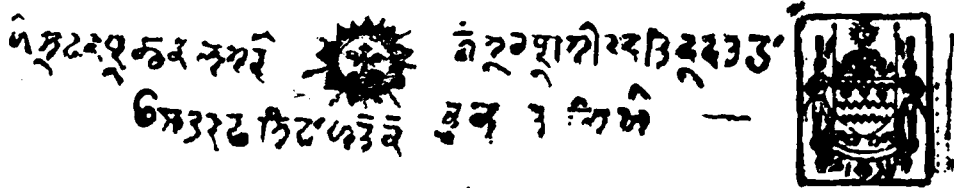
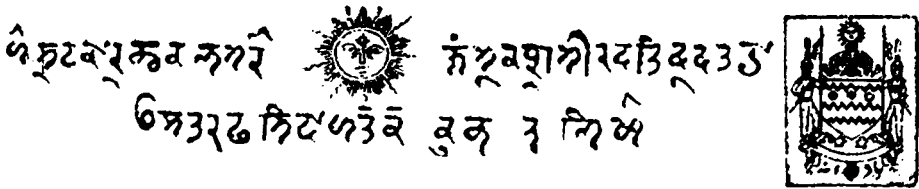
1889 (?).

Thin, creamy, *laid* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (b).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, (c).
- 1 a. ,, (b).
- 2 a. ,, (b).
- 4 a. ,, (b).
- 8 a. ,, (b).

Remainders.

There were very considerable stocks left on hand, both of the ordinary and of the *Official* stamps, when the State Post Office was closed at the end of October, 1894. Supplies may have been printed after that date, but there are no varieties to be found of which it can be said with certainty that they are *reprints*.



POST CARDS.

I have already noted the dates at which the varieties of the cards reached collectors in Europe. The design remained unchanged throughout the issue, and the varieties are those of shade and card (or rather paper) only. The stamp, as shown in the illustrations, bears a Shield with Supporters, surmounted by an indistinct device with a Sun with human face at the top; below the Shield is a blank scroll, and underneath this a round patch of colour in the centre, at right of which are the Persian character for *quarter* and at left those for *anna*; the whole device is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame. Across the upper centre and left of the card are the inscriptions, in Dogra characters, in two lines, with the human-

headed Sun nearly in the middle of the upper line. It is hardly necessary to state that the impressions vary greatly in clearness; the earlier ones, on *laid*, are naturally better than those that followed, on *wove*.

1883-84.

Stout *laid* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., rose on *white*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, *azur*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *white*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, *bluish*.

I cannot say in what order these colours and papers appeared, but I think the above is approximately correct. The card was noted first, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1883, on *white laid*, and a year later

on *violet bleuté*, which can only be the rather *deep azure laid*, on which I only find it in *rose*.

The impressions in *rose* I find on larger pieces of paper than most of the others, 151 to 155 × 97 to 99 mm., about 6 × 3½ inches, and they appear to have been separated by folding the paper and cutting it with a knife. I have also the *red* on *white laid*, in the same size and with the same characteristics.

Just above the left upper corner of the stamp there appears to be a defect in the plate, taking the form of a bit of metal that should have been cut away, and which prints a mark in that place. This mark I find on the first three cards, looking almost like a continuation of the left side of the frame; the upper part of this side of the frame, just below the top corner, does not print properly on these cards, the inscription near it being probably too high.

In 1885 I obtained a few cards direct; these were all in *red*, varying but slightly in shade, and on *bluish laid*; the paper is very slightly *azure*, and I think has faded a little, but it is not quite *white*.—None of these show the mark above the left upper corner of the stamp, but I have specimens very similar to these with a horizontal dash above the right side of the stamp.

The paper of all these is smaller—142 to 148 × 84 to 90 mm., and the edges are smooth, though not always straight, as if cut with scissors.

1886-90.

Thick, *toned*, *wove* paper.

- ¼ a., *red*.
- ½ a., dull *rosy red*.
- ¾ a., *orange* (1890).

This kind of paper seems to have been used from 1886 (it was first noted in February, 1887) down to the time when stamps and cards became obsolete in 1894. I have a good many varieties of shade of the impression, but all are on the same kind of paper. What I take to be the earliest of these is a comparatively deep *red*, closely resembling that of the cards on *bluish laid*, and like them this card does not show the mark above the left upper corner of the stamp. In later impressions, however, it reappears

in a more pronounced form, as if the defect had been noticed and the surface of the projecting piece of metal filed down, only to show again as the plate became worn. In the *orange* shade I have a card, obtained for me in 1890, in which the right-hand half of the inscription is on a higher level than the left (see illustration *b*), showing that the plate was in two parts, one consisting of the stamp and a portion of the inscription, and the other of the Sun and the other part of the inscription. Later still apparently the deep *red* shade was reverted to, the last impressions of all being in that colour, with the defect above the left upper corner of the stamp again removed in part and the head of a rivet sometimes showing under and to left of the Sun in the middle of the inscription (see illustration *c*). I have a used copy of this variety dated "1 JU. 92," and others postmarked to order possibly after the issues of Kashmir became obsolete, as the year portion of the date is omitted. These impressions frequently show a horizontal dash at left of the stamp, under the upper line of inscription. All my impressions on *wove* show a very distinct break in the frame of the stamp, a little below the left upper corner; the edges of the paper are usually rough (I have only one copy with smooth edges all-round), and they again have the appearance in many cases of having been folded and cut with a knife or torn asunder. The size again varies, 140 to 155 × 92 to 95 mm.

NOTE.—In describing, in an earlier portion of this paper, the rectangular stamps of Jammu, I stated that I did not know if the 1 anna, *emerald-green*, had been found *used*. Major Hancock has very kindly referred me to his collection, which he had left in England and which contains a used copy on the entire original envelope; in the same collection are copies of the corresponding ½ anna, also on entire envelopes, but unfortunately the *year* in which they were used is not shown in any of the postmarks that they bear. It is satisfactory, however, to know certainly that both values were issued for use.

(To be continued.)

What is Limited Specialism?

By H. R. OLDFIELD.

* * * *



HERE seems to have been a good deal of misunderstanding as to what has been meant by the expression "limited specialism," and some would-be sarcastic references have been made to the former word by those who think that perfection has now been reached, and that nothing more remains to be learnt as to methods of collection or arrangement.

The reasonableness of the suggestions that have been made, and the necessity for some limitation in the present-day methods of specialising, if such methods are to be regarded as the recognised standard upon which collections should be formed and not

merely as the special idiosyncrasy of the individual collector, is becoming apparent to most people, so that some objectors have been reduced to the expedient of misunderstanding the arguments used. For instance, it is said:—

"You object to the accumulation of specimens of the same stamp, which you call bloating, and you overlook the fact that if such accumulations had not been made, many varieties, types, and errors now recognised by all collectors would never have been discovered."

Why, I actually heard one well-known collector (whose collection of the stamps of an African State, now a Colony, runs into many volumes, and would

occupy the whole of the space available at any but an international exhibition) publicly state that he would not part with any of his specimens lest inadvertently he should dispose of some rare variety hereafter to be discovered, but of which he was not then aware.

These objectors, however, only set up a travesty of the argument they think they refute, and if it amuses them triumphantly to demolish a contention which has never been made, why should we grudge them the pleasure they appear to derive from the process? Personally, I consider they are paying me a great compliment, as I can only assume they feel great difficulty in meeting the real objections to their system of collecting.

I would therefore repeat that in advocating the advantages of limited specialism—

1. I have never criticised bloating for purposes of study, but only bloating in the collection itself. For philatelic purposes I contend that a page filled with specimens all absolutely identical possesses no advantage whatever over one fine copy of the same stamp; there is no sense or reason in it (save the personal pleasure of the individual owner, and if it gives him pleasure so to collect, by all means let him do so); but for the sake of the future of our hobby do not allow the impression to grow that this is the recognised and only method for the formation of a great collection. It is unnecessary, causes weariness rather than pleasure or profit to those who inspect it, involves heavy expense in many cases, warns other collectors off the country concerned, and frightens new-comers from joining our ranks as collectors.

2. I have never pretended to lay down rules, or to dictate to other people how they should collect. My object has been the exact contrary, and to protest, as energetically as in me lies, against what is gradually coming to be understood as the *only* method of forming a collection worthy to be shown or to be recognised as such.

I am told by some that I am preaching a truism, that there are already innumerable limited specialists. It may be; but if so, how is it we so seldom see their stamps? Many of us would be only too thankful to see them. I did not find them at the 1897 nor in any of the subsequent large exhibitions that have been held. We saw some at the private exhibitions of the International Philatelic Union and of the Herts Philatelic Society. There were exhibitors at both these whose stamps had never been publicly shown before, and there is no question whatever that considerable interest was taken in these two exhibitions, both by collectors and by those who still remain outside our community.

Very few of these innumerable limited specialists have shown their stamps at the meetings of this and of other societies, more particularly of the Philatelic Society, London. I have been present at many displays during the last ten years, and I have not yet seen a collection shown which was not formed on what appear to be the recognised lines of bloating in a greater or lesser degree.

I refer, of course, to a specialised as opposed to a general collection when I say that I have never been present at a display where the stamps shown were all different, and in many cases the duplicates outnumbered the values or varieties by at least ten to one.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not protest against anyone collecting in this way; what I object to is that this principle should have gradually been recognised as the *only* way to collect with any chance of recognition or success.

Personally I do not believe in the existence of many (let alone innumerable) limited specialists at the present day. If there had been many, we should have seen more of them. I think that most of us have been led away on wrong lines, so far as our own

pleasure and enjoyment are concerned, by the example of others, and that this is the reason why we seldom find more than one or two specialists in any one country. The unwieldy collections lead the new specialist either to seek for unoccupied fields or else cause him to lose interest generally.

My hope is that the recognition of the fact that specialism does not necessarily involve bloating or the formation of a monster collection, will gradually bring into existence a body of limited specialists, each taking an interest in a large number or group of countries, so that we may have the mutual interest and healthy rivalry (which I thought existed in the olden days—I am told I am mistaken—but) which in any case must tend to our general pleasure and profit.

I am, however, forgetting the *raison d'être* of this paper—What is limited specialism?

But for the fact that this question has been asked by the eminent and learned editor of a leading philatelic journal, as if it involved an intricate problem difficult of solution, I should have thought in my simplicity that the answer was apparent on the surface.

Specialism implies a careful, methodical, and painstaking examination and study of the stamps of the particular country in which the collector has decided to specialise, and the collection cannot be satisfactorily and completely formed until the work involved in such study has been accomplished.

For the purposes of examination, it becomes necessary to accumulate specimens of stamps which at the time may appear to be all precisely identical.

The transfer of a considerable proportion of the copies, in which the most diligent study has been unable to discover any difference, from the studio to the picture gallery, explains how the monster specialised collections of the present day have come into existence.

The owner cannot bring himself to part with his duplicates. He may have been influenced by the collecting instinct or by the commercial instinct—I know not which; but, for reasons which I have given before and will not repeat here, the result, in my judgment, seems likely to be prejudicial to the real interests of Philately.

From the foregoing you will gather that I divide Specialism into two main classes.

I. Bloating Specialism.

II. Limited Specialism.

Between these two classes there is an elemental difference in *kind* which effectually prevents their overlapping, although there are in each class such differences of *degree* that it might be possible for a collection formed under Class II. to exceed in numbers and in space occupied a collection of the same country formed under Class I.

The principle regulating a collection formed under Class II. is that no duplicates are allowed; there must be some difference in every specimen that is admitted to the sacred precincts.

In Class I. there are no such limitations. Condition and cost, quality and scarcity, are written on the entrance portals, and these are the qualifications which secure admission to the crowds of candidates who have entered the sorting-rooms of the specialist. We gaze in open-mouthed wonder at the result, and respectfully join in the worship of the wealth which it represents.

But is this real collecting? I doubt it.

The true collector does not readily part with his treasures, and a man must be wealthy indeed who can afford to collect in this way and to hold, for to do him justice he is generally consistent, and the quantity of the rarities is not less conspicuous than of the commoner and lower-priced varieties and values.

What has become of many of the well-known specialised collections which have been formed on these lines

during the last fifteen years? What proportion of the original compilers still hold them? How many have sold them? How many still hold because they want to? and how many more because they cannot dispose of them?

By all means let each one collect as to himself seems best, but do not discourage general discussion and argument as to the method of collection. Let us hear what the adherents of Class I. have to say in support of their methods from the point of view of the real interests and advancement of Philately.

Hitherto we have not heard many arguments.

Limited Specialism has been derided.

We have been asked to define it, and how we propose to deal with this difficulty or that.

We have been told we are impertinent to try to lay down rules for other people (which, as a matter of fact, we have never attempted to do).

And that it is not desirable to formally indicate in any way approval of collections formed under Class II., because such approval would or might imply censure upon collections formed under Class I.

It is not for me as an advocate of limited specialism to point out the advantages of the other method, though I frankly admit that it does possess advantages, more especially for the collector who can afford to adopt it. Its evolution has been gradual, and at present it holds the pride of place in our societies and at our exhibitions. What I complain of is that its followers tacitly imply and practically enforce the proposition that it is the ONLY satisfactory method of collection, and I propose, therefore, to illustrate and explain the advantages of limited specialism.

In a previous paper recently published in *The London Philatelist* I have indicated some of the disadvantages of bloating specialism.

A. One great advantage is the reduction in the expense involved in the formation of the collection. In many countries the cost of a collection formed under Class I. is absolutely prohibitive to the man of moderate means. There are few countries which do not comprise one or more stamps the market value of which may run from £5 to £50, or even more. It stands to reason that the duplication of specimens of such stamps, so that the numbers may not contrast too unfavourably with those of the commoner values or varieties, may double, quadruple, or even increase the cost ten times more than would otherwise be necessary. If a collector makes a rule excluding duplicates from his collection, and insists that each stamp to qualify for a place must show some difference, either in value, design, type, colour, shade, paper, perforation, or watermark, he will have ample scope for work and study, and for numbers also (if he wants them), while he will at the same time materially reduce the expense.

I recognise, of course, that pairs may in some cases be necessary or useful for showing *tête-bêche* stamps, varieties of spacing or perforation, or errors of perforation, or to illustrate a special error or variety *se tenant* with a normal specimen; but that, of course, is a matter for the individual collector.

B. Less space will be occupied, and the collection will be more interesting to others if not to the collector himself. There is nothing more wearisome to the onlookers, and after a time and in some degree to the owner also, than to turn over page after page of identical stamps, and among the crowd the real gems and curiosities are lost and overlooked; the attention wanders over a wide field, and is seldom concentrated as it might be so as to create very great interest or real enthusiasm.

In the collection of the limited specialist this is not so; every specimen presents some feature of real interest which may be examined, lingered over, and criticised.

C. The range of countries which can be included is largely increased by the diminished expense, and each collector is consequently more likely to find points of contact with his fellow-collectors where a community of interest will arise and the pleasure and enjoyment of each be thereby increased.

Mr. Beckton, in a paper published in the January number of *The Philatelic Record*, hopes that the time is far distant when the owners of different celebrated collections (whom he terms the "Great Moguls") will widen the circle within which they limit their philatelic energies, because he says the wider their circle, the worse it will be for the smaller collectors; but there is another side to this question which he overlooks, because any reduction in the expense involved increases the number of those whose means will permit them to enter into the competition.

D. One of the evils of the present day is the enormous fluctuation in market values instead of a slow but gradual and steady increase in value; prices rise to enormous heights and then fall suddenly. There is no longer the stability which is necessary to attract the investor; but the field is left open to the speculator, with results similar to those which have been, and can be, seen in the mining markets of the Stock Exchange. As an illustration I may mention the Zurich 4 rappen stamp. When I began to collect the stamps of Switzerland, in about 1890, the price of the 4 rappen Zurich was about £10. Gradually it rose to £14, and then came a sudden jump to £20 or £22. Nowadays they can be bought for £8, while the real intrinsic value must be £12 at least.

This evil has been greatly increased by the methods of collecting against which I have ventured to protest; and I am strongly of opinion that the day of the limited specialist, which is rapidly approaching (whatever the Great Moguls may say or think), will go some way towards steadying market prices and bringing them within measurable distance of real market values.

E. Limited specialism affords ample scope for the collecting instinct and the idiosyncrasies of the individual collector.

A collection on these lines might conceivably almost rival the monster collections now so familiar to us if minor varieties and different cancellations were included, although I fear that over-elaboration of this nature would probably go a long way towards diminishing the interest of others in such a collection.

We have recently been told that "great bodies are slow to move," and that "at great altitudes movement is difficult," and there is undoubtedly much truth in this both in the material and in the philatelic world; but notwithstanding, I feel in no whit discouraged with the result of my own humble efforts, even in the arena of the premier society, which is the nucleus and centre of the great collections and collectors.

As I have said, I have seen and heard a certain amount of ridicule, but precious little argument, directed against the suggestions which form the subject of this paper, and I have therefore endeavoured to set forth some of the advantages of limited specialising.

Consequently I feel that there is some justification for humbly requesting some champion of the Great Moguls to step down from his lofty pedestal in the higher altitudes and to condescend to lighten our ignorance, and to set forth in plain and simple language the advantages of the unlimited system he adopts but disdains to advocate, and let the philatelic public judge between the two systems.

If he neglects the challenge I am afraid I shall not feel properly rebuked for my presumption, but possibly (and perhaps quite mistakenly) that he does not feel sufficiently sure of his own ground to pick up the gage.

ANSWER IN FAVOUR OF UNLIMITED SPECIALISM.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MR. OLDFIELD has been good enough to send me the above article, which I am sure will be read with interest by subscribers to the *M. J.* Mr. Oldfield calls for some champion of the Great Moguls to step forth and show in plain language the advantages of the unlimited system of specialising. That high position I cannot, of course, occupy, being neither a collector nor a Great Mogul!

I think I can, however, make some sort of defence for the unlimited specialist, and show that a collection formed on those lines may be one of the greatest utility, if we can for a time forego all considerations of "sordid dross," and look upon such a collection as one that enables us to study and classify the stamps of a particular country in a thorough manner, such as could never be undertaken even by a considerable group of limited specialists.

Let us consider a few particular cases both in the "Dark Ages" of Philately and in the present *fin-de-siècle* times.

New South Wales.—The late Mr. T. K. Tapling and His Honour Judge Philbrick were some twenty years ago both ardent "unlimited specialists," and between them got together many hundreds of Sydney Views, and by means of overlapping pairs, margins, etc., were enabled, after some years' study, to not only classify and arrange the stamps in order of issue, but also to "plate" each individual value.

How much of this interesting and historical work could have been accomplished by a group of "limited specialists," who each only possessed a few shades and the minor varieties of these stamps?

Victoria.—Issue of 1850. Here we have 1d., 2d., and 3d. stamps. What would a limited specialist have made out of them? A few shades, a few pairs printed close and printed wider apart, and perhaps a nice little set of the stamps occupying a page or two of his album.

Now let us turn to the other side of the picture and see what an "unlimited specialist" has made of this insignificant issue of three little stamps.

My friend Mr. M. P. Castle, when forming his superb collection of Australasian stamps, quickly found what scope there was in these stamps for study and research, and after some ten to fifteen years of quiet study and accumulation, he got together a large volume of them and was enabled to separate the different printings of Thos. Ham and of Campbell and Fergusson—the different dies and their many varieties, etc.—a work that could be only undertaken by an unlimited specialist.

Bolivia.—Our knowledge of the very interesting issues of 1866 and 1867 of this country are almost entirely due to two Philatelists who were both unlimited specialists, Mr. F. de Coppet and Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield himself. This latter gentleman accumulated many hundreds of specimens of one stamp—the 5 c., green—and after years of study was enabled to separate the 5 c. stamps not only into the seventy-two varieties on the plate, but into the five or six different retouches, each in seventy-two varieties.

Now as to modern times. Let us take the little country of *Sicily*. What would the limited specialist make of it? Perhaps a page of shades; certainly not more.

But what does this little lot of stamps show when the unlimited specialists so work upon it? Ask Dr. E. Diena, Lord Crawford, or Mr. T. Wickham Jones. I cannot say more, as my firm hopes to print a large handbook on this little group during the coming summer.

* * *

Mr. Oldfield says: "I have never criticised bloating for purposes of study, but only bloating in the collection itself."

What does this mean exactly? What is *bloating in the collection itself*? Later on in the same paragraph Mr. Oldfield says:—

"I contend that a page filled with specimens all exactly identical possesses no advantage whatever over one fine copy of the same stamp."

And still later he says:—

"I have been present at many displays during the last ten years, and I have not yet seen a collection shown which was not formed on what appears to be the recognised lines of bloating."

* * *

Now perhaps from the foregoing remarks we can define Mr. Oldfield's *bête noire*, "the unlimited specialist," as a bloater who takes pages of stamps filled with specimens all exactly alike.

Are there many such collectors? I doubt it. The description seems to apply more to one of our publishers' stock books than to any collection with which I am acquainted.

Mr. Oldfield says he has seen many such collections at meetings of the London Philatelic Society. Of course, I have not had the same advantage, but I think I have a pretty good knowledge of most of the big collections shown there the last ten years, and I do not know one that answers his description.

Take a few of the best-known highly specialised collections that have been shown there, and examine them a little in detail.

Ceylon, of Baron A. de Worms.—To the collector who has not studied these stamps, the early issues in this superb collection no doubt do show pages of stamps that look just alike, but when we look into them with a critical knowledge, and divide up the classes of perforations, the printings in different colours and shades, the different papers in the Crown and C C issue, etc., we hardly find a redundant copy.

Transvaal collection of Mr. Nankivell.—Here we have page after page of stamps of one design, that to the outsider seem the same thing, but after a *very* careful study of this collection during the past two months, I find that it has been formed with great knowledge and care, and hardly two stamps can be considered identical.

Without going into detail, much the same can be said of most big collections shown to the Philatelic Society during the past ten years, such as the superb Great Britain of Mr. White, the Europeans of Mr. Castle, the Portuguese of Mr. Ehrenbach, the Bolivia of Mr. Oldfield, the Colombia of Mr. Hall, the Chili of Mr. Bacon, etc. All these and many other collections appear to be unlimitedly specialised and bloated, to those who do not know the particular country, but it is to those gentlemen that we owe most of our knowledge of their particular country; and, for my own part as a dealer, I must own that had it not been for such as these, the catalogues, handbooks, and albums of my firm could not possibly have attained their present position in the philatelic world.

Mr. Oldfield divides Specialism into two classes:—

I. Bloating Specialism.

II. Limited Specialism.

Later on he says: "In Class I. . . condition and cost, quality and scarcity, are written on the entrance portals. . . . But is this true collecting?"

What in the world are we to gather from this? Must Mr. Oldfield's limited specialist take the antithesis of what he says is taken in Class I.? If so, he has stamps in poor condition, cheap quality, of small cost, and no scarcity! I do not believe that such a division does or can exist.

* * *

There is one other paragraph in Mr. Oldfield's article that I will answer, and then I must cease these rough notes for the present.

"What has become of many of the well-known specialised collections which have been formed on these lines during the past fifteen years? How many have sold them? How many still hold them because they want to? and how many more because they cannot dispose of them?"

Several questions here to which one might devote a lot of space. Many of the best highly specialised collections are still owned by the gentlemen who formed them, e.g. :—

Mr. Mirabaud, Swiss ;
Mr. H. J. White, Great Britain ;
Baron A. de Worms, Ceylon ;
Mr. Hausburg, Australians ;

and many others, but I cannot give all the names.

It is true that many such collections have been sold, but why? Not because the owner has found his

system wrong, but, *generally*, because *unfortunately* all our leading specialists are not millionaires; and after spending their spare money and perhaps many years in forming a collection that they have got practically complete, there comes a time when nothing new can be found to add to their pet subject, and they are tempted to sell, generally at a handsome profit; and almost at once, as a rule, search for a new subject to study.

The last paragraph I quoted above ran :—

"And how many more [hold their collections] because they cannot dispose of them?"

Very, very few, is my answer. I *know* that a highly specialised fine collection is about the best property in the stamp line, and many dealers are willing buyers of such; but *we do know* of cases where the unlimited specialist—when he wishes to sell his pet country—at the last moment goes right through it and picks out all the jewels and gems to start a general collection with, and then, finally, when he offers to sell, finds a difficulty—*hinc illae lacrimae*.

The Reprints of British Guiana.

* * *



HERE are only five out of the numerous stamps issued by this Colony of which reprints are known to exist, and as all of these reimpressions can be perfectly easily recognised by collectors, so long as they are left in the condition in which they were produced, British Guiana cannot be said to have done anything in this direction that merits the reprobation of Philatelists.

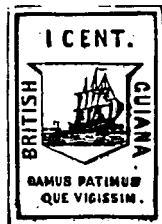
The stamps that have been reprinted (the reprinting took place in 1865) are the two values of 1852, the two values of 1853, and the 1 c., *rose*, of 1860. The whole stock of these reprints, so far as is known, was perforated 12½, whereas the originals of 1852 and 1853 were not perforated at all, and the original 1 c. of 1860 was perf. 12; therefore, except in cases where dishonest persons have removed the perforations of any of the first four on the list, no collector need be deceived by them, and we may add that the removal of the perforations leaves the copies of the 1852 stamps with very small margins, that the 1 c. of 1853 is in an *orange-red* colour distinctly different from any of the tints in which the originals are found, and that the 1 c., *rose*, of the 1860 type differs from the original, not only in the perforation, but also in being on thin paper instead of thick.

Reprints such as these have therefore a certain amount of interest, which is not unduly discounted by their being at the same time a source of danger; and as we have recently had an opportunity of examining an entire sheet of each, we think that a short description of those sheets may interest some of our readers.

Each of the sheets contains a hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten, and in the centre of the bottom margin of each is the inscription, "Waterlow and Sons, London."

All of these stamps were lithographed, and it is probable that, with the exception of the 1 c. of the 1860 type, the reprints were not printed from stones that had been used for the production of the originals, as we believe that those stones were cleaned off after each supply had been printed, and fresh stones constructed by transfers from the original dies when fresh supplies were required. The varieties, therefore, that may be found, and the arrangement of them on the sheets of the reprints, are not necessarily the same as those of the originals.

In the stamps of 1852, the design of which is shown in the annexed illustration, there are two varieties of type of each value, differing from one another principally in the details of the device in the Shield; the drawing both of the ship and of the waves beneath it differing to some extent in all the four varieties thus produced, for the varieties of the one value are not identical with those of the other. This is a very curious fact, because it would indicate that, if the original dies were engraved on copper, as has been stated, two separate pairs of dies must have been made, instead of a single pair in which the value was changed. It seems to us more probable that the real original was set up from type, impressions from which were transferred to stone, and after being touched up (thus forming varieties) were perhaps etched in a little, for the purpose of acting as original dies from which the printing stones were reproduced. This is, of course, merely conjecture, but the fact remains that there are two varieties of type, and that either the original dies (whatever they consisted of) were retained and fresh stones constructed



from them for making the reprints, or else the original stones were still in existence; and in the latter case the sheets of reprints are even more interesting than we have supposed them to be.

Termining the varieties of each value variety *a* and variety *b*, their principal points of difference are as follows:—

Variety *a*, of both, has the left-hand outline of the upper sail on the large ship slightly hollowed only. In the 1 cent there is also a stop after the word "GUIANA."

Variety *b*, of both, has the outline of the sail greatly hollowed, and this outline meets the top of the lower sail in quite a different place, varying slightly in this particular in the two values. There is no stop after "GUIANA" in either value.

The arrangement of the sheet of the 1 c. is simple enough. The top row runs—

a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b.

All the other rows run—

a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b.

The arrangement of the sheet of the 4 c. is more irregular. The first, second, and fourth rows run—

b, a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b, a, b.

The third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rows are like the nine rows of the 1 c.; and the fifth row alone is like the top row of the 1 c., with the varieties in even pairs.

The size of the block of a hundred stamps is, in the case of the 1 c., 218 × 314 mm., and in the case of the 4 c., 217 × 308 mm.

The stamps of 1853 are of the type with figures in the corners denoting that date, the originals of which show certain varieties in the type or position of the words denoting the value, due to the fact that the original die had the lower label blank, and that the value was inserted into the transfers and not always accurately fitted.



In the originals of the "ONE CENT" there are three distinct varieties of the words; in what is probably the earliest of the three they nearly fill the label, in the others they occupy less space, so that there is more solid colour both before and after them, and in one of these the letter "O" is too small. These two occur on the same sheet, as shown by strips of them which we described in our number for June, 1895. All three may be found showing a more or less complete white line, across the stamp, above the value and the lower corner blocks, where the two parts of the transfers were not quite properly joined.

The two strips we have just referred to were used in March and May, 1860, and therefore the theory that the variety with the larger value was the earliest is almost certainly correct; the words are also better drawn than in the others, and the fact that the words

on the reprints are in the larger type, and are apparently identical with the first variety of those on the originals, is evidence in favour of the idea that the value was originally engraved on separate slips, and that the slip bearing the words "ONE CENT" may have been mislaid when later supplies of that value were required (but was afterwards found again).

In the originals of the "FOUR CENTS" there are no varieties in the type of the words, but only those formed by the presence or absence of the white line above them, that line being a defect, as in the 1 c.

The stones from which the reprints were made were no doubt constructed in a similar manner to that employed for the original stones, that is to say, by means of transfers in two portions—the body of the design and the lower label with figures at each end of it. We have never seen sufficiently large blocks of the originals to enable us to determine whether the stones were formed by double transfer, that is, by placing side by side upon the stone impressions of a row or block of stamps, so as to make up the hundred, or whether they were formed by single impressions all taken from the original die. In the case of the 1 c. stamps showing the second and third varieties of lettering on the same sheet, we should think it probable that the double-transfer system was employed, and this was certainly the case with the reprints of both values. The sheets show that horizontal strips of five impressions only of each value were reproduced twenty times to form the stones. There are not five varieties of the 1 c., but the first and the sixth stamps in each horizontal row have a large white speck over the letter "T" of "PETI-MUS," showing plainly that these are reproductions of the very same defective transfer. There is no white line above the value, but the colour is very heavy in that part, as if the stone on which the original five impressions were placed had been touched up and the line covered. In the 4 c. there may almost be said to be five varieties, showing the white line more or less irregular and incomplete, the irregularities being sufficiently marked to show that the strips of five correspond exactly with one another.

About the reprints of the 1 c., *rose*, of 1860 we have very little to add to what we said at the commencement. They are in the type of the originals, with a space between the words denoting the value, and they were no doubt printed from the stone in regular use in 1865. The sheet shown us is very badly printed, many of the impressions being greatly blotted, as if the ink used was too liquid and had run over the paper. The colour is a fair imitation of that of the originals, but the paper too thin and the perforation the wrong gauge.



Chatty Notes from Australia.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

Commonwealth Stamps. NOTWITHSTANDING the assurance of the Premier, given on August 21st, 1901, that uniform stamps would be issued within six months of the passing of the Postal Act, there is as yet no appearance of the desired series. It might be that the Premier postponed his intended action until the Postal Tariff Act came into operation, but this took place on the 1st November last, and still each State not only has its separate stamps, but even seems to revel in making new varieties for the collector, who may well despair of ever seeing an end to the multitude. I have recently seen a letter from the Secretary to the Post and Telegraph Department, in which he reiterates the statement that five years must elapse from the establishment of the Commonwealth before the uniform stamps can be issued. That leaves us with nearly three years during which, if new varieties are issued in the same ratio as during the past two, enough stamps could be furnished to make a fairly large collection for specialists.

* * *

"Australia." UNDER all the circumstances, I think that the State issues which have appeared since the date when the Postal Department was taken over by the Commonwealth should be classed under the one head of "Australia," and subdivided under the name of each State respectively, in the same manner as the State issues of Colombia and the Indian Native States. The Federal Government collects the revenue, administers the Postal Department, and after deducting the cost returns the balance of the revenue to the States. As this balance is very small, it practically means that the whole postal service is a federal matter, and the stamps issued for the purpose of collecting the revenue of that service are to all intents and purposes federal stamps. I see that an attempt has been made by the chroniclers to class the uniform Postage Due stamps as the first and only federal stamps properly so called, but they in no way differ from the others in regard to the manner of sale and the disposal of the resulting revenue. Personally, I should class all issues subsequent to the 1st March, 1901, as "Australian" issues of the Commonwealth.

* * *

Service Stamps. As further evidence in support of the foregoing arguments, the stamps used by the various State Governments to frank official correspondence are now perforated with the letters "O.S. N.S.W." for New South Wales, "T." for Tasmania, etc., and these stamps have to be purchased by the respective State Governments for hard cash. Such perforated initials are of the very same nature as those used by any private firm, and of course do not in any way entitle the stamps so perforated to consideration as an official issue.

SYDNEY, 3rd February, 1903.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

ON Tuesday, January 20th, the *Globe*¹ reprinted the two following items taken from the *Globe* of January 20th, 1840. As anything relating to the infancy of our postal system is of special interest to stamp collectors and more especially to such as are interested in stamp literature, I am sure I shall be pardoned for reproducing the items in question for the benefit of any readers who may not have seen the *Globe* of January 20th, 1903:—

"1840.—THE PENNY POSTAGE.—The reduction of the rate of postage has converted the postmen into carriers. Among the novel inclosures that passed through the post office last week there was a bag of corks to Sir Robert Peel from Liverpool, a pair of gentleman's shoes from Northampton, the charge of which was a shilling and threepence, and several pairs of stockings to a fair milliner from Lincoln. Some letters contained boxes of pills; and the falling off in the revenue of stage and mail coaches for the carriage of small parcels has already been very considerable."

"1840.—WRITTEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.

1.

"Hail, joyous day! The Postage Bill
Brings blessings great and many;
And, best of all, say what we will,
It only costs a penny.

2.

"From John o'Groat's to Eng-land's end,
From Norfolk to Kilkenny,
A letter now may reach a friend,
And only costs a penny.

3.

"The dying miser writes: 'Dear Son,
My days will not be many.'
The youth exclaims: 'God's will be done!
The news is worth a penny.'

4.

"Dame Nature will her rights pursue,
Fond Jack woo smiling Jenny;
A note brimful of love—if true,
Is surely worth a penny.

5.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! May Rowland Hill
Ne'er want 'the ready penny';
To him we owe the Postage Bill,
And blessings great and many." R.

* * *

THE Servian Government has ordered a new series of postage stamps from a Parisian firm on the Boulevard Brune. M. Mouchon is responsible for the design of the new Servian stamps. In the middle of the stamp is the profile of King Alexander, crowned by a laurel wreath, and above is the word "Servia" in Slav type, and in two circles right and left appear the number of paras indicating the value of the stamp. When the plaster cast of the new stamp was sub-

mitted to the King, he asked the artist to tone down the too majestic expression that the latter had given to the King's face. This has been done.

* * *

It is rumoured that a monument is to be erected in Berne as a memorial of the foundation of the International Postal Union. The Swiss Federal Council has arranged a competition for the best design, and the competition is open to the artists of the whole world. A photograph of the Steinhauer Place in Berne, together with other details of the site fixed upon for the memorial, can be seen at the German Imperial Home Office, Wilhelm Strasse, 74, room No. 174, Berlin.

* * *

I HAVE secured another item for my comparative table of the value of life, that is as the various postal authorities value life. In our December number I was able to give, and I blushed in so doing, the English Post Office estimate of a risked life, namely, 6d. On the morning of the first day of the Christmas holidays at Kiel, in Northern Germany, the postman, Marienthal, who, probably on account of his age, is allotted the work of delivering at private houses the money which arrives by money orders, was attacked by a man and beaten on the head by the latter by means of a heavy rod of iron just as he was setting out on his rounds with a bag of money. Marienthal kept his presence of mind and the bag, and he managed to hustle his assailant about until the police came up and seized him. On January 12th Marienthal received a gift of £5 and a testimonial from the German Imperial Post Office. He has recovered completely and is at work again.

* * *

THERE was arrested lately at Hainichen, in Saxony, a man named Auguste Schulz, who had been selling forged stamps of 10 pf. He had sold already a fairly good number in other towns. Schulz hails from Chemnitz, where he works in his wife's printing works. The necessary plates were produced by a wood-engraver, Mehlstein, also of Chemnitz. Schulz printed between 12,000 and 15,000 stamps in sheets of five stamps each. The stamps are rather well made, and can be distinguished from the genuine ones only by a very few details. The police arrested various persons at Chemnitz for having been mixed up in the affair.

* * *

A FEW days ago there died at Duppach, in Bohemia, a dog which seems to have earned some claim not to be forgotten. The animal was fourteen years old, and twice a day for twelve years he used to take the letter-bag to the post office with a regularity that used to make the small boys of the neighbourhood turn green with envy. The dog waited until the bag had been emptied, then he carried it back to its place until it would be wanted again. During the twelve years of his service the dog did not miss once the daily visits to the post office. This is not bad for Duppach, and until the dog days—well, 'twill serve. I ought to add that I took the item from Senf's *J. B. J.*

* * *

THE "Trust" idea seems to have invaded the realms of Philately, for I see that a Paris dealer styles himself "Vice-Président du Syndicat des Timbrophiles de France." If the "Syndicate" will form a "corner" in South Americans, it will justify its existence.

* * *

HERR KLAESCHEN, a member of the Kiel Stamp Society, was suspected of exchanging the stamps in the little books sent round by the Society. A trap was laid for him by the committee, and he fell into it. He was prosecuted in the Sheriff's Court at Rendsburg, and condemned to pay a fine of £7 10s. and the costs of his trial. Herr Simoni, of Berlin, belonging to the Germania Ring, was less fortunate in paying the penalty for having changed stamps. He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. He had taken stamps to the value of ten marks. One mark per diem works out well with no remainder.

* * *

M. RAMY, a worthy dealer in antiquities, and dealing at the same time in postage stamps, at Pontoise, received in the course of last December a voluminous correspondence from London. He received order after order, and the letters were signed sometimes "Giovanni Ferrari, Cashier of the Stamp Protection Society, Professor at the French Hospital, 21, Little Russell Street, London," and sometimes "M. Mouquet, Professor at the Musical Academy, General Administrator of the Post Office, Chief of the Post Office *in repose (sic)*, 190, Sexq. Avenue.

M. Ramy sent to these two addresses stamps to the value of about £120, payable at the end of December. But the new year opened without the dealer in antiquities receiving the least payment on account.

M. Ramy was on the point of lodging a complaint, when he found among his letters one which bore the heading of a large firm dealing in wine in the Madeleine quarter. The signatory of the letter made himself out to be the general representative of the firm for France. At the same time he offered his services, and asked for a certain quantity of "foreign" stamps. The letter was signed, "Albert Bolaffi, 184, rue de Courcelles." M. Ramy was moved to compare the writing with that of Giovanni Ferrari. He found out from the similarity between certain letters that Bolaffi and Ferrari were one and the same person. He went to Paris at full speed, and told his story to M. Michaut, Commissioner of Police of Plaine-Monceau. That magistrate, accompanied by his secretary, repaired to the rue de Courcelles. Bolaffi was at home. As he refused to open his door, M. Michaut had the door burst open, and he arrived just in time to stop the rascal from throwing himself out of the window. A search was at once made, and led to the discovery of a rather large quantity of false certificates, and of a box of movable rubber type, by the aid of which Bolaffi-Ferrari used to make stamps of all kinds. He has declared that his name is Jean-Baptiste Ferrari, twenty-two years of age, clerk, born at Chiari, Italy. He has confessed to the deeds with which he has been arraigned, but he refuses to say where he sold the stamps which he stole from M. Ramy. He was put back in prison. On coming be-

fore the Tribunal Correctionnel de Paris the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £32. *Tant mieux.*

* * *

SOME of the stamp journals published on the Continent seem to have a very queer and perverted idea of their aims and objects. In some of them I find the most peculiar and out-of-place advertisements. Thus, a Swiss stamp journal contains the following announcement: "Profitable (*sic*) novelties in articles that are mirthful, saucy, and original, such as dying pigs, asses, elephants, camels, etc.; electric trip to the widows' ball; the punishment of Chamberlain. Apply Schaffskopf, Berlin." The dying pig is not mirthful, nor is it to be considered either as an original or saucy "profitable novelty." Why a trip by electric energy should be connected with a "widows' ball," or what Mr. Chamberlain's "punishment" is, I have not had the courage to find out.

* * *

IN the December number we made inquiries about a curious envelope, with an embossed head of Rowland Hill on the flap, which the editor of *Mekel's Weekly* supposed to possess some franking power. The following letter, addressed by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son to our contemporary, shows that the thing was a purely fancy article, and as is so frequently the case with similar curiosities, careful examination shows that the specimen in question "originally bore an adhesive stamp."

"The existence of the curious envelope with the 'Rowland Hill—Free' embossed seal, described in your number for November 22nd, was first noted by the late W. A. S. Westoby in *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* for August, 1891. Writing of an unused specimen that we had submitted to him, he then wrote: 'I think I have seen a specimen of this envelope before, but am unable to say under what circumstances it was produced. I do not think it to have been an essay or we should have heard of it. It may have been simply a tribute to Sir R. Hill or have had something to do with the National subscription.'

"Your correspondent's specimen is interesting because it is used and the date of the postmark, '1848,' shows that it cannot be an essay and that it can hardly have had anything to do with the National subscription of 1845. An examination of the envelope shows clearly that it *originally* bore an adhesive stamp on the face, and we are informed by J. G. Hendy, a great authority on postal marks of this period, that if it had borne no adhesive stamp it would necessarily have been postmarked with a 'Paid' or 'Free' cancellation.

"Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, the biographer of Sir Rowland, knows nothing of the envelope, and in a letter to us writes: "Nothing would have induced him to accept the privilege of franking. He would have looked upon it as a violation of a great principle, and when it came to a principle he was as firm as a rock. In his *History of Penny Postage* he mentions with praise the Queen's abandonment of the right of franking."

"The best explanation of the envelope is that, as Mr. Westoby wrote, 'it was a tribute to Sir Rowland Hill'; and Mr. Hendy tells us that, 'in the early days of Uniform Penny Postage many such devices as medallions, letter-weights, scales, etc., were brought into use in commemoration of the success of Rowland Hill's scheme.'"

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club.

President—
A. A. CAMMELL.
Vice-Presidents—
COL. EDEN BAKER, A.A.G., D.D.
FRANCIS F. COX. DR. ROCKLIFFE.
W. MORGAN. C. H. SCOTT.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
F. C. HENDERSON, Eton Grove, Lewisham, S.E.

RULES.

1. THE annual subscription (payable February in each year) to be sixpence. Entrance fee one shilling. No commission charged on sales, nor fines levied.

2. All applicants for membership must be of good social standing, and of such position financially as to enable them to pay accounts as they become due. Ladies and gentlemen who may not have any duplicates to exchange may join the Club as purchasers. *Dealers* are not eligible for election; and no one under the age of eighteen will be eligible for independent membership, but young collectors may, until that age, become honorary members, free of all fees, provided a member is willing to guarantee the safety of packets.

NOTE.

The Club was formed for the benefit of collectors to exchange, sell, or buy *genuine* postal emissions from among each other of its members at the usual Club (half-catalogue) prices. The majority of the original members residing in the vicinity of Blackheath, the Club was styled the "Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club." To prevent the risk of members incurring any liability in the cost of carrying on the Club the Secretary agrees to keep same to the amount of subscriptions or will personally make good all deficiencies. No entrance fee was charged the original eighty members, but new members filling the vacancies as they occur will be charged an entrance fee of one shilling.

The addition to members' list by accepting "honorary juniors" was decided upon by Secretary on his hearing from a member of the Committee how youngsters are systematically swindled by unscrupulous dealers, who lure them with tempting advertisements, and subsequently send the veriest trash at exorbitant prices, thus playing upon the ignorance of young collectors. Mr. Ernest Smith, happening to see some of the selections sent to one of his pupils, was, through his knowledge of stamps, able to prevent them being swindled. On Mr. Smith agreeing to take all responsibility of packets, his pupils—all of whom are collectors—were added to the list, and thus had originated "honorary juniors."

Herts Philatelic Society.

A SPECIAL Meeting was held on February 27th.

Present: Messrs H. R. Oldfield, L. E. Bradbury, S. Chapman, R. Frentzel, G. Haynes, A. H. Giles, J. C. Sidebotham, C. R. Sutherland, L. S. Charlick, A. Hogan, F. J. Melville, W. V. Morten, C. D. Daun, R. Meyer, J. B. Neyroud, W. Schwabacher, D. Thomson, K. Wiehen, H. B. Wills, H. A. Slade, and two visitors.

The election of Mr. G. H. Clutsum as an ordinary member was duly confirmed.

The Chairman then proceeded to open a discussion upon "An Ideal Philatelic Exhibition" by reading a carefully prepared and comprehensive paper on the subject.

A discussion subsequently ensued, in which several members and visitors took part. Some valuable hints and suggestions were received, and were ably summed up by the Chairman, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was given.

A GENERAL Meeting was held on March 10th.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, C. E. Fagan,

L. W. Fulcher, W. A. Boyes, J. B. Neyroud, T. W. Hall, W. Schwabacher, H. Thompson, D. Thomson, K. Wiehen, R. Meyer, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Cool proposed and Mr. Simpson seconded, "That an evening early next season be set apart for an Exhibition of stamps of a particular country by the members." Carried.

Mr. Morley proposed and Mr. Thompson seconded, "That fiscals be included in the Exhibition." Carried.

Mr. Bradbury proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, "That four countries be chosen at this meeting, and that members be circulated to vote as to which country should be ultimately selected." Carried.

A poll was then taken, and Great Britain, France, Natal, and India were chosen as countries from which a final selection should be made.

Messrs. Fulcher, Sutherland, and Slade were appointed a Committee to act with Mr. Oldfield to further consider the Exhibition question.

Mr. T. W. Hall then passed round his well-known collection of the stamps of Chili, and fully explained the recent discoveries in the early issues. Much interest was taken by members, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hall for his courtesy towards the Society.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Southend Literary Society.

20TH SESSION, WINTER, 1903.

ON the evening of Saturday, the 7th inst., Mr. C. Stuart Dudley delivered a very interesting lecture, entitled "The Romance of the Post," in which he traced briefly the postal history of this country from the time of King John down to the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage on Christmas Day, 1898. In the course of his lecture Mr. Dudley treated of Ralph Allen and the Cross Posts, John Palmer and Mail Coaches, Rowland Hill and Inland Penny Postage, the Introduction of Stamps in 1840, the Jubilee of Penny Postage in 1890, and finally, Imperial Penny Postage. The lecture was illustrated with pictures of post offices and mail coaches, a proof impression of Mulready's design, together with used and unused copies of the envelopes and wrappers as issued, specimens of the adhesive stamps of 1840, and of Wyon's medal (struck to commemorate Queen Victoria's first visit to the City of London), the head upon which formed the model for that engraved for the stamps.

[This was not, strictly speaking, a philatelic lecture, but it was certainly one that might both interest Philatelists and lead others to take an interest in Philately.]

Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

THIS Society held a highly successful meeting on February 10th in their rooms in Reliance Buildings, Kerk Street. The large attendance of both members and visitors plainly indicated the progress Philately is making in this town. Mr. Sonn gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the stamps of the Second Transvaal Republic, together with most useful data regarding the numbers of each variety issued. Messrs. Meyers and Vallentine supplemented the lecture with remarks on the minor varieties. A large number of new issues of stamps were exhibited by Messrs. Sonn, W. P. Cohen, Meyers, and Vallentine, this being a new departure, and it is intended to exhibit at each meeting all the latest issues of stamps. Mr. Werner Jahn exhibited his collection of European stamps, which met with high commendation from all present, it being one of the most complete collections yet exhibited in this town. Mr. Jahn will exhibit his African collection at the Society's next meeting, which takes place on Tuesday, February 24th. Visitors are cordially invited to attend the Society's meetings, and all information regarding rules of membership, etc., can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 4,967, Johannesburg.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. M.—We can only say that specimens of *green* stamps found in *blue* are, almost invariably, chemical changelings.

F. E. L.—The New Zealand stamps, Colonial print, perf. 14, are coming out gradually; we have chronicled all that we have seen in our monthly notes on New Issues.

F. E. W.—1. June, 1901, is a long time ago; if the stamps then expected are not in the Catalogue it is because they have not been issued, as far as we are aware. 2. The report of these stamps also has never been confirmed. 3. As you are searching our back numbers, please look at New Issues for December, 1901. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The 1d., *black*, was first sold to the public on May 1, 1840, and it could not be used until May 6th, 1840; there is no controversy about this. It is therefore absolutely impossible that a specimen could have reached Macao on a letter on April 30th, 1840. In reply to your second letter; our copy of the work you refer to says, "Penny Postage began in England, 10 January, 1840," which is quite correct. The word "stamps" does not occur. The Lourenzo Marques stamp is chronicled in this number; you have got an early specimen.

F. W. H.—1. All the plates of the 1d. stamps had numbers in the corners, denoting the number of the plate. After Plate 97 of Die II. the numbers were enclosed in circles; before that time there was only the number. 2. When the circles were added another number, termed the current number, was engraved in the top and bottom margins; this number refers to a series of plates of various values, numbered in the order in which they were made. Thus your 252 was on plate 210 of the 1d., Die II. 3. The sheets were always perforated across either the top or the bottom margin, according as they were put with the bottom or the top end into the machine first. The machine perforated the top (or bottom) and the sides of a single row of stamps at a time, and when it came to the end of the sheet it perforated across the margins in producing the last horizontal row of holes. 4. The inscription in all the margins was the same; it read upwards at left and downwards at right. It continued in the same form to the end of the issue. 5. The marks in the margins were for the purpose of showing where the sheets were to be divided into halves and quarters. A dot in the centre of the top margin and a line in the bottom one were added first in Plate 93 of Die I.; the Star ornaments were at the sides, and first appeared on Plate 132 of Die I. A cross was added above the dot at top and to right of the line at bottom in Plates 178 to 193 and 202 to 204, and in 1 to 4 of Die II. This was then altered to a cross in the centre, with a line to left of it at top and to right of it at bottom, in Plates 194 to 201 of Die I., and Plates 5 to 225 of Die II. All these also had the Stars at the sides. 6. The Small Crown paper was discontinued and the Large Crown commenced in (probably) July, 1855. 7. The 14-gauge came into use in one or more of the perforating machines as early as January, 1855; it is uncertain how long after that the 16-gauge pins remained in use, but they are known to have been used as late as January or February, 1858. 8. We can only suggest a stronger magnifying glass. 9. We cannot find any mention of "very thin paper" in the current Catalogue. The paper varied considerably in thickness.

F. P. T.—1. The "grille" in the stamps of Peru, and in those of the United States, is a rectangle of square dots embossed in the paper. 2. There are no stamps for Ascension Island. 3. The illustration has the background too dark. 4. The *green* portion of the 1 lira stamp of Italy is no doubt printed all with the same ink; the apparent differences in shade are due to the engraving. 5. Of the Swiss Jubilee stamps only the 5c. and 10c. were actually issued re-engraved, as stated in the Catalogue. 6. The paper of the adhesive stamps of France is quite different from that of the wrappers; the latter is coloured through, the former is tinted on the face only. 7. You will find Great Britain 3d. on *orange*, in the Catalogue, No. 204. It may be termed an error, the paper having been made in too deep a colour. 8. The new 20c. of France appeared a few months ago. We have not seen or heard of a new "F.M." stamp. 9. We do not know of anything that will remove the disfigurement you mention from the Papal States stamps. It is a kind of oxidation, and attempts to remove it would probably remove the colour also.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BAHAMAS.		LEEWARD ISLANDS.		PORTUGUESE COLONIES—contd.	
1903. <i>Type 6.</i> <i>s. d.</i>		1902. <i>King's Head.</i> <i>s. d.</i>		Mozambique.	
5d., black and orange	0 7	2d., lilac and brown	0 3	1902. <i>Issue of 1893-94 surcharged.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	
2/- " blue	2 6	2/6, green and black	3 3	65 reis on 10 reis, mauve	0 6
3/- " green	3 9			65 " 15 " brown	0 6
1903. <i>Head of King.</i>		MALTA.		65 " 20 " lilac	0 6
5/-, lilac and blue	6 6	1903. <i>Head of King.</i>		115 " 5 " orange	0 9
COLOMBIA.		½d., green		115 " 25 " green	0 9
1903. <i>New types.</i>		2d., mauve and grey-black		115 " 2½ " brown	0 9
5 c., blue (ship)	0 7			130 " 75 " rose	0 10
1 peso, light brown (head)	0 4	MEXICO.		130 " 150 " carmine on rose	0 10
1 " dark brown "	0 4	1903. <i>New value and type.</i>		130 " 200 " blue	0 10
1 " rose	0 4	4 c., carmine		400 " 50 " pale blue	2 6
DANISH WEST INDIES.				400 " 80 " green	2 6
1903. <i>Issue of 1898-1901 bisected.</i>		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		400 " 300 " blue on buff	2 6
Half of 4 c., blue and brown, used as	1 0	1903. <i>Head of King.</i>		Portuguese Congo.	
2 c., used	1 0	1d., carmine		1902. <i>Issue of 1898 surcharged</i>	
ECUADOR.				"PROVISORIO."	
1903. <i>Fiscal surcharged for postage.</i>		PARAGUAY.		50 reis, blue	
1 c. on 25 c., yellow	0 6	1903. <i>Provisionals.</i>		Portuguese India.	
FRENCH SOMALI COAST.		5 c. on 1 peso, slate-blue		1902. <i>New values and Provisionals.</i>	
1903. <i>Type 1.</i>				1 real, grey	
4 c., blue and carmine	0 7	PERSIA.		½ reis, orange	
<i>New types.</i>		1903. <i>Provisionals.</i>		2 " deep orange	
20 c., violet and green	0 3	1 ch., in black, on 3 ch., green		2½ " brown	
25 c., blue and blue	0 4	2 ch., in blue, on 3 ch. "		3 " indigo	
30 c., lake and black	0 5	12 ch., in violet, on 1 kr., red		6 " brown ("Provisorio")	
40 c., orange and blue	0 6	2 toman, in blue, on 50 kr., green		2 " (on 4½ reis of 1885), bistre	
50 c., green and vermilion	0 8	3 " in black, on 50 kr. "			
75 c., orange-red and violet	0 10	1903. <i>Issue of 1902, Types 34 and 35, over-</i>		Zambezia.	
1 fr., vermilion	1 1	<i>printed "Service" (Type 52) in black.</i>		1902. <i>Issue of 1894 surcharged.</i>	
2 fr., green and rose	2 2	1 ch., mauve		65 reis on 10 reis, mauve	
5 fr., orange and blue	5 3	2 ch., grey		65 " 15 " brown	
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. Set of five	0 4	3 ch., green		65 " 20 " lilac	
1 c. to 75 c. Set of twelve	3 3	5 ch., rose-red		65 " 300 " blue on buff	
GERMAN EMPIRE.		10 ch., light brown		115 " 5 " orange	
1903. <i>Official Stamps.</i>		12 ch., blue		115 " 25 " blue-green	
2 pf., grey, used	0 4	1 kr., mauve		115 " 80 " pale green	
25 pf., black and orange on yellow, used	0 5			130 " 75 " rose	
GIBRALTAR (Morocco Agencies).		PORTUGUESE COLONIES.		130 " 150 " carmine on rose	
1900. <i>Variety with broad top to "M."</i>		Lourenzo Marques.		130 " 2½ " brown	
<i>Reduced prices.</i>		1902. <i>Issue of 1894 surcharged.</i>		400 " 50 " pale blue	
5 c., green (No. 30), pair, showing normal	0 6	65 reis on 5 reis, orange		400 " 100 " brown on buff	
and variety	0 6	65 " 15 " brown		400 " 200 " blue on bluish	
10 c., carmine (No. 31)	1 0	65 " 20 " lilac		SERVIA.	
20 c., olive-green (No. 32)	1 6	65 " 2½ " brown		1903. <i>Type 9, but small size.</i>	
25 c., ultramarine (No. 33)	1 6	115 " 10 " mauve		25 p., ultramarine	
40 c., orange-brown (No. 34)	2 6	115 " 200 " blue		50 p., bistre	
50 c., violet (No. 35)	3 0	115 " 300 " blue on buff			
GOLD COAST.		130 " 25 " green		TRANSCAAL.	
1902. <i>Issue of 1898-1900.</i>		130 " 80 " pale green		1903. <i>King's Head.</i>	
5/-, green and lilac (No. 33), reduced	3 6	130 " 150 " carmine on rose		3d., green and black	
price, used	3 6	400 " 75 " rose		4d., brown "	
HONG KONG.		Macao.		1/-, red-brown and black	
1903. <i>Head of King.</i>		1902. <i>Issue of 1884 surcharged.</i>		2/-, orange and black	
8 c., lilac and grey	0 3	6 avos on 10 reis, green			
12 c., purple and green on yellow	0 4	6 " " orange		UNITED STATES.	
		1902. <i>Issue of 1888 surcharged.</i>		1903. <i>New types.</i>	
		6 avos on 40 reis, chocolate		1 c., green	
		18 " 20 " rosine		3 c., violet	
		18 " 25 " violet		4 c., brown	
		18 " 100 " brown		5 c., indigo	
		18 " 200 " lilac		10 c. brown	
		18 " 300 " orange			

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1903.

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 what 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.	No. of Set.	No. in Set.	s. d.
SALVADOR—contd.					
3.562†	1890, 2nd issue, including Provisional	6 1 9			
3.564†	1900, including four rare Provisionals, with date	5 6 6			
3.565†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 2 0			
3.566†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 1 9			
3.567†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 2 6			
3.568†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 5 0			
3.569†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 1 0			
3.570†	Unpaid, 1895, 1 c. to 50 c.	8 1 6			
3.571†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 1 6			
3.572†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 1 6			
3.573†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 1 6			
3.574†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 3 6			
3.575†	Parcel Post, 5 c. to 50 c.	5 1 6			
3.576†	Return Receipt and Registration	6 1 6			
3.577†	Official, 1896, 1st type, 1 c. to 1 peso	12 1 6			
3.578†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	12 1 6			
3.579†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 1 6			
3.580†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	12 1 6			
3.581†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 10 0			
3.582†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 2 6			
SPAIN—contd.					
3.647†	1874-75, 2, 10, 10, 25, and 50 c.	6 2 3			
3.648†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 3 9			
3.649†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 6 0			
3.650†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 1 0			
3.651†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 3 0			
3.652†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 2 6			
3.653†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 1 6			
3.654†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 1 6			
3.655†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	13 1 0			
3.656†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 3 0			
3.657†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	11 1 0			
3.658†	Carlism stamps, 16 m., 50 c., 1 r., and 1 r.	4 2 0			
3.659†	Fiscal Postal and War Tax stamps	9 1 6			
3.660†	War Tax stamp	8 3 6			
3.661†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 4 0			
3.662†	Official, 1854, 1, 1, and 4 onzas, and 1 libra	4 1 3			
3.663†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 2 0			
3.664†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 1 6			
3.665†	Chamber of Deputies stamp	3 0 6			
CUBA.					
3.670†	1856, including wmk. Crossed Lines	4 0 9			
3.671†	1855-57, with rare wmk. Loops and Lozenge	8 6 0			
3.672†	1865-64, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 2 reales plata	6 7 6			
3.673†	1866, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centimos	4 5 0			
3.674†	1867, 5, 10, 20, and 40 "	3 0 0			
3.675†	1864-69, various issues	8 5 0			
3.676†	1868, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4 2 0			
3.677†	1869, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4 7 6			
3.678†	1870-71, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	6 3 9			
3.679†	1873, 12½, 25, and 50 c.	3 1 3			
3.680†	1874, 12½, 25, 50, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 5 0			
3.681†	1870-73, various issues, including 1 peseta	8 2 0			
3.682†	1875, 12½, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4 1 9			
3.683†	1876 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 2 0			
3.684†	1877 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 2 0			
3.685†	1878, 5, 10 (black), 12½, 25, and 50 c.	6 6 3			
3.686†	1879, 5, 12½, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 9			
3.687†	1875-79, various issues	10 3 0			
3.688†	1880, 5, 12½, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 3			
3.689†	1881, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6 4 0			
3.690†	1882, 1, 2, 2½, 5, and 10 c.	4 1 0			
3.691†	1883, 5, 10, 20 c., with various surcharges	12 6 0			
3.692†	1883-88, 2½, 2½, 2½, 10, 10, 20, and 20 c.	7 3 6			
3.693†	1880-88, various issues, including scarce	17 4 0			
3.694†	1890, 1, 2, 2½, 5, and 20 c.	5 1 6			
3.695†	1891-94, 1, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 c.	7 1 8			
3.696†	1895-97, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6 2 8			
3.697†	1890-94, various issues	13 2 9			
3.698†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	7 3 0			
3.699†	Newspaper stamps, 1888, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mils.	6 1 0			
3.700†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 1 0			
3.701†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 1 0			
3.702†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 0 6			
3.703†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 0 8			
3.704†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 0 4			
3.705†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 1 0			
3.706†	Various issues, including high values, Provisionals, and scarce old types. A fine set. Extra good value	53 7 6			
FERNANDO POO.					
3.707†	1880, 5, 10, and 50 c.	3 17 8			
3.708†	1882-89, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 c. on 2 c.	5 17 8			
3.709†	1891-95, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12½, 20, and 25 c.	8 14 0			
3.710†	1882-99, 2, 5, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5 7 6			
3.711†	1896-99, Provisionals, including rare surcharges	5 15 0			
3.712†	1899, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mils.	5 2 0			
3.713†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 5 0			
3.714†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 3 0			
3.715†	1900, Provisionals, including two large Fiscal Postal	4 15 0			
3.716†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 2 6			
3.717†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 3 9			
3.718†	1901, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 c., 1 and 2 pesetas	10 9 0			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.					
3.721†	1861-72, including scarce old issues	6 15 0			
3.722†	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 7 6			
3.723†	1869-74, overprinted "Habilitado"	5 12 6			
3.724†	1874-79, 2, 10, 10, 20, 25, and 25 c.	6 10 0			
3.725†	1879, 25, 25, 25, 50 mils., and 8 c. on 100 c.	7 6			
3.726†	1874-79, including high values and Provisionals	9 7 0			
3.727†	1880-82, 2, 2½, 4½, 5, 6½, 8, 10, 12½, and 25 c.	11 3 9			
3.728†	1882-89, 1, 1, 2½, 2½ c., and 50 mils.	5 0 8			
3.729†	1880-89, including 20 and 25 c.	7 1 0			

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TRANSVAAL.

Late South African Republic.

Any really rare variety of the first type. Any old Stamps on original envelopes or with legible date marks. Uncut sheets of all issues up to 1884 inclusive.

New South African Republic.

All varieties of the *dated* issue. Any Stamps except the 1d. and 2d. used on entire envelopes.

STELLALAND & SWAZIELAND.

Any rare varieties, errors, or curiosities, and Stamps on entire envelopes.

Send any of the above on approval, and quote lowest nett cash price for each piece separately.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Recent Purchases now on Sale.

THE "NANKIVELL" COLLECTION OF STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

7 Volumes, to be sold as a lot only. Nett price, £5,250. The retail prices amount to £9,000.

THE "BATE" COLLECTION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Very strong in old issues.

A SUPERB SPECIALISED COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

Specially strong in the Stamps of Cape, Mauritius, and Natal, and extra fine in pairs and blocks of 4, nearly all unused, mint.

A SPECIALIST'S COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA.

Superb condition, and nearly everything in blocks of 4, and many shades.

A FINE COLLECTION OF AUSTRALIAN STAMPS,

Mostly unused and strong in horizontal pairs, formed by a Collector in Melbourne, Victoria.

A FINE SPECIALISED COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE (Jammu and Kashmir).

Including many entire sheets. (3 Vols.)

The above are now on sale, all (except the "Nankivell" Collection) with the Stamps priced separately, and can be sent on approval to Collectors.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for purchases to a large amount.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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	209
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	212
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. By L. HANCAIU	219
<i>(Continued from page 192.)</i>	
THE 1861 AND 1863 ISSUES OF COLOMBIA. By T. W. HALL AND E. D. BACON	222
<i>(Continued from page 188.)</i>	
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	226
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT	226
<i>(Continued from page 175.)</i>	
PAPERS AND PERFORATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES. By J. H. SMYTH.	229
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	231
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES.	232

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.

This 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.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 komplett sei.

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. 27	"	2 0
No. 28	"	1 0
Nos. 29, 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.

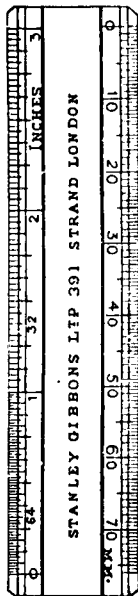
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



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 1/2 ... 10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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 geared 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. XIII.

APRIL 30, 1903.

No. 154.

Editorial.

* * *



GREAT deal has been written of late on the subject of Specialism, Limited and Unlimited, the latter of which appears to be synonymous with "Bloaterism," and closely allied to Speculation. Last month we published a very interesting article by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, who may be termed the Apostle of Limited Specialism, with some remarks thereon by Mr. C. J. Phillips, who looked at the matter from a different point of view; and now we venture to make a few observations upon the same subject on our own account, not because we believe that we know more about it than the gentlemen to whom we have referred, but rather because we think that our very ignorance may render us the more impartial.

We have added "and Exhibitions" to our heading, for the reason that we think the Exhibition question to be intimately connected with the other, because it is only when collections are brought together for exhibition that it becomes necessary to draw comparisons between the systems employed in making them. Collectors must be allowed to collect what they please, and as they please; if they decide to devote their attention and their money to the accumulation of duplicates, we may regret it, especially if the duplicates are rare stamps, which are thus rendered scarcer (for a time) and more uncertain in permanent value than they otherwise would be. But we cannot prevent it,

and we have no real right to attempt to do so. From an Exhibition point of view, these duplicates should add nothing to the value of the collection, and if they are allowed to do so, it must be the fault either of the rules of the Exhibition or of the judges who administer those rules. But, as a matter of fact, we have never seen a prize awarded to a collection which depended for its supremacy upon a multitude of actual duplicates.

The fact is that, in some stamps, real *duplicates* are by no means easy to find; pages might be filled with Sydney Views, without including any duplicates, and the same may be said of the early Mauritius and Bolivia, and indeed of many stamps which show varieties of type on the sheets. It is quite true to say that it is no longer necessary, for the benefit of Philatelists in general, that everybody, or anybody, should accumulate any of these for purposes of plating, because the work has been done; but the varieties exist, and a collection which contains plates of these stamps is more complete than one that does not. We cannot get over that fact. A collection that does not include minor varieties may be made a very interesting one, far more interesting to the general body of collectors than a highly specialised collection of the stamps of certain countries, which can be fully appreciated only by those who have studied the stamps of which it is composed. But we cannot say that the former collection is as complete in the stamps of those countries as the latter is.

The Exhibition question is a difficult and

a delicate one. To ensure the success of an Exhibition, from a philatelic point of view, the great collectors must be prevailed upon to show their treasures; at the same time, it is of very great importance that the larger body of collectors should be enabled to compete with some prospect of success, whether it be by excluding much-bemedalled collections from competition, by prevailing upon their owners to exhibit them *hors concours*, or by establishing different classes for collections made upon different lines. But it is useless to attempt to persuade any intelligent Philatelist that a collection containing a single copy of each stamp in, for instance, the catalogue of Afghanistan, is as good as one that contains a complete sheet of each.

"Bloating" is a different thing, but we doubt whether it is so common, in actual collections, as seems to be supposed. There are speculators, of course, who will buy every specimen they can get of certain stamps, in the hope of making a profit—and these people do untold injury to Philately, but they do not exhibit their accumulations or put them into their collections. The addition of large blocks of stamps, which show no varieties of type, adds, in our opinion, nothing to the real interest of a collection; in fact, in judging at an Exhibition, we should be inclined to consider a block of four as equal in interest to anything of larger size, unless the latter were an entire pane or sheet, which is frequently of philatelic interest. We doubt whether more points ought to be awarded to a collection made up of blocks of sixteen than to a similar collection in blocks of four. But where there are really varieties, whether of type, shade, paper, or perforation, the collection which contains the most of those varieties must be the most complete.

One may deprecate the too minute study of minor varieties of certain kinds, such as those found amongst overprints set up from type, and those produced by irregular perforating machines. The latter have already in many cases been grouped so as to show their nature, and indicate to collectors that they hardly present special points of interest; and the former are really of a similar species, though they receive far more attention—more

perhaps than they deserve. But all these little things are there, and it must be remembered that when questions of forgery or fraud arise, it is to those who have studied the minutest variations that we have to appeal for an opinion.

In exhibitions of stamps, as in exhibitions of all other kinds, wealth will tell; so long as stamps have a market value at all, the rich man can always make a better collection than the poor man. But something might certainly be done by introducing competitions in which the catalogue value of the individual stamps is limited to a small sum; under such conditions a less wealthy collector, who has plenty of leisure time to hunt for varieties of the lower-priced stamps (some of which are by no means easy to find), could compete with far wealthier rivals; and if he is careful not to limit his specialism too strictly, and regards his "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime," he will find that a page of varieties of a common stamp is quite as interesting to look at as a similar lot of rarer ones, and that he will have had a better run for his money.

* * *

Curious Information. EVERY now and then we are favoured with a "specimen" copy of some more or less non-philatelic, or not solely philatelic, periodical, and either we are singularly unlucky in the copies sent us, or such periodicals must be singularly apt to collect very curious information upon philatelic subjects.

The latest example that has reached us is entitled *The I. P. R. and Collectors' News*, another of the magazines which cater for collectors of various kinds, and we trust that its information upon the subjects of "Queen Anne Farthings" and "Lowestoft China" is of a somewhat sounder nature than certain portions of its contents which relate to stamp matters. What the mysterious initials imply we have not been able to discover, but we gather that if "I" stands for Information and "R" for Reliable, "P" does not stand for Philatelic. Under the heading "Practical Talks," which certainly does not imply any guarantee, we find some items relating to the history and manufacture of postage stamps which strike us as particularly precious. For

instance, "The first stamp . . . is generally supposed to have been the invention of Dr. Chambers, of Edinburgh, who experienced the usual official rebuffs and snubs before his scheme was tried." Again we are told, "The method, which for beauty and fineness of execution holds the first place, and the one now generally in use, is steel-engraving. This process was invented by Charles Heath in 1820, and consisted essentially in the discovery of a way to soften steel." After this it is a relief to read the obvious truism, "Almost the only stone suitable for lithographic work is that known as lithographic stone," though we fancy that practical lithographers will not endorse the opinion that, under that process, "the result is altogether unsatisfactory, the labels having a rough, blurred appearance." And we are unable to accept the statement that wood-engraving was "used for the Cape of Good Hope 'Woodblocks,' 'Sydney Views,' etc.," the first part of which repeats a venerable fiction, while the second is an entirely new one.

When we consider that there is an immense amount of interesting and accurate information available for the purposes of articles such as that to which we have alluded, it seems extraordinary that writers should draw upon their imagination for items like these, which seem intended to illustrate the proverb that "Nothing is so fallacious as figures, unless it be facts!"

* * *

Death of Mr. H. Stafford Smith. WE much regret to learn, from a sympathetic article, by Mr. Overy Taylor, in *Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular*, of the death of Mr. Henry Stafford Smith, which occurred at Brighton on February 23rd. Mr. Stafford Smith was one of the earliest dealers in this country to establish the

business of trading in stamps alone, having opened a shop exclusively for that purpose in George Street, Bath, in 1862. Within a year he took his brother, the late Mr. Alfred Smith, into partnership, and the firm of Stafford Smith and Smith published on the 1st February (not January, as stated by Mr. Taylor), 1863, the first number of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the earliest periodical publication devoted to the pursuit which afterwards became known as "Philately." In connection with this it is fair to state a fact which is not alluded to in the *Monthly Circular*, namely, that the latter is the legitimate offspring of the old magazine, and that its publishers can claim to have produced a monthly number of a philatelic periodical, we believe without interruption, throughout the last forty years!

In 1866 Mr. Stafford Smith moved to Brighton, where he published twelve volumes of *The Philatelist*, commencing in January, 1867, and in one or other of these early publications appeared most of the valuable work of the older school of collectors in this country, of those who specialised in everything—as it was happily possible to do in those days—and who laid the foundations upon which we, with our more ample materials, are still endeavouring to build. A glance through the pages of those excellent specimens of philatelic literature is by no means without interest at the present day. We find the same old questions asked by the forerunners of our own "Constant Readers," and answered more fully and more patiently than now, and many a piece of information that has not only been long forgotten, but has even been rediscovered by modern searchers after philatelic truth. The volumes form a fitting memorial, both of those who wrote in them and those who published them, and the late Mr. Stafford Smith was a member of both classes of our early benefactors.

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.—*Army Telegraphs, used in Orange River Colony.*—Mr. A. H. Stamford informs us that in Nos. M. 51 to M. 53 in the Catalogue there are mixed stops on Nos. 53 and 55 on the pane, as well as on those mentioned last month; also that he possesses part of a pane of the 1d. value with the same varieties.

The L. P. reports, on the excellent authority of Mr. A. B. Creeke, the issue of the following values of the current adhesives overprinted "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL."

Official Stamps.

½d., green.	2d., green and scarlet.
1d., scarlet.	2½d., ultramarine.
1½d., purple and green.	3d., brown on yellow.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received further values of the new issue, with the King's Head in frames of new patterns. We give illustrations of the designs of these, and of the 1s. already chronicled. Wmk. and perf. as before.

4d., olive-green.
6d., mauve.
5s., orange-brown.



Cayman Islands.—We have received the 1d. stamp in the King's Head type. Wmk. and perf. as usual.

1d., carmine.

Cook Islands Federation.—A correspondent shows us specimens of the ½d. on 1d. (No. 24 in the Catalogue) with a period after the word "PENNY," which occurs on the sheet with the ordinary overprint. Also a copy on which the letters "NE" of "ONE" have almost entirely failed to print.

Fiji.—We give illustrations of the design of the new stamps chronicled last month. We are informed that they were issued on February 1st.



Hong Kong.—A correspondent in India tells us that he possesses a used copy of the 8 c., watermark Crown and CC, perf. 14, in *pale rose*, and asks whether we know anything about it. He adds that the stamp does not appear to have been changed in colour, and we do not know whether such a change would be possible.

In reference to the varieties with abnormal surcharges which have been chronicled of late, *The Ph. R.* makes the following statement, which leads us to hope that some at least of these may be struck off our lists:—

"As our readers are doubtless aware, a number of the stamps of Hong Kong, bearing surcharges in Chinese characters, are now upon the market with these characters in various abnormal positions. We hear that such were not issued from the Post Office, and that the dies have either been stolen or sold. This accounts for the numerous varieties already existing, and no doubt the manufacturers would welcome suggestions for further improvements."

India.—A correspondent shows us two blocks of the 2½ a., *green*, No. 90, in two quite different shades, one of which might almost be termed *dark green*. *The Ph. J. of I.* states that some of the current low values, both of the Queen's Head and of the King's Head issues, exist both with and without the "Jubilee line" round the panes.

Chamba.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us the 2 a., *violet*, of the Queen's Head type, surcharged with the name of this State. We note that this stamp has not got the "Jubilee line" round the panes, but that it has the coloured blocks in the space across the centre of the sheet. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the same stamp with the "SERVICE" overprint.

We have also the 3 pies of the King's Head issue, with the ordinary surcharge, and we find that the right-hand stamp of the last row of the upper pane has a very wide space between the "A" and "T" of "STATE". This stamp has both the "Jubilee line" and the coloured blocks.

3 p., grey; black surcharge.

2 a., violet " "

Service Stamp. 2 a. " " "

Gwalior.—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the three King's Head stamps have already received the Official surcharge.

Service Stamps. 3 p., grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., carmine.

Jhind.—We have received the ½ a., *pea-green*, of India, Queen's Head, with the *Service* surcharge,

Type 5, of this State. Has this stamp been issued with the ordinary overprint? We do not appear to have chronicled it.

Service Stamp. ½ a., pea-green.

Sirmoor.—We are glad to learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the copper plates manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Co. for the stamps of this State are now in the hands of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, and that they will probably be defaced.

Malta.—We have received two more values of the design which we described last month, and of which we now give an illustration.

3d., centre grey, frame mauve.
1s. " " " violet.



Newfoundland.—*The Ph. R.* reports that the current ½ c. stamp has been discovered *imperfectorate*.

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that the 8d. stamp has appeared upon the new paper; also that the 4d. on this paper exists perf. 14, as well as perf. 11. This variety we have since received; the sheets contain eighty stamps, in eight horizontal rows, and the specimens we have seen show the watermark the right way up. The same correspondent adds that the 2s. stamp has been printed on *laid* paper.

4d., orange-brown and blue; *single-lined wmk.*; perf. 14.
8d., deep blue " " " 11.
2s., green (?) on *laid*; perf. ? " " " 11.

We give an illustration of the design of the Express Delivery stamp.

Niud.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following stamps, with the current watermark, and perf. 11, have been surcharged, in *dark blue*, for use in this island. The values are expressed as "Tolu e Pene," "Ono e Pene," and "Taha e Sileni," respectively.

3d., yellow-brown.
6d., rose-red.
1s., vermilion.



Penrhyn Island.—The same authority announces the same varieties for this place, but with different spelling of the values:—"Toru Pene," "Ono Pene," and "Tahi Silingi."

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he has a variety of the 1d. "V.R.I." with thick "V" (No. 177 in the Catalogue), on which the figure "1" has a horizontal *serif* at top, instead of a curved one.

Another correspondent states that he possesses specimens of the ½d. and 1d. Cape of Good Hope, surcharged for use in this Colony, with the letters "V" and "R" (presumably the second "R") of "RIVER" dropped. He has found these in horizontal pairs with the variety with "E" of "ORANGE" dropped, and he has also found each of these varieties on vertical pairs of the ½d., showing that there were

more than one of each on the sheet. In one case the "E" was not only dropped but broken (by the fall?). He has also the 1d. with the "A" of "ORANGE" distinctly taller than the other letters, and he finds numerous varieties in the shapes of the letters "R."

A third correspondent kindly sends us a photograph of part of a sheet of the 1d. "V.R.I." with raised stops, the right upper pane of which seems to have been left uncancelled.

Seychelles.—We omitted to mention last month that the 3 c. provisionals, with Type 5 inverted, have the bars at the top of the stamp, instead of across the original value, which is therefore uncancelled.

South Australia.—Many complaints have been made on the subject of the inconvenient size of the stamps recently issued in this Colony, and *Mekeel's Weekly*, in noticing this fact, suggests a remedy that would doubtless be effectual, but it is somewhat heroic:—

"South Australia is very much in the public eye at the present time. The average Philatelist is at a loss to account for the huge placards that are foisted upon us in the name of postage stamps. . . . The *Weekly* has already pictured these stamps, but scant justice has been done the beautiful colours and generally handsome effect of these late arrivals. From their very nature they must be shortened. . . ."

We quite agree, but the question is, which end are we to cut off?

Ewen's Weekly states that the new £1 stamp, in *blue*, has at last made its appearance; also a 1s., *red-brown*, wmk. Crown SA, perf. 11½, surcharged with what we suppose to be Type 52, described as Type 53 with the letters close together.

Southern Nigeria.—We have at last received a set, up to 10s., of the new stamps, with the King's Head, which we listed in November; some of the colours should be described as follows:—The frame of the ½d. is in *yellow-green*, that of the 2d. in *orange-brown*, the 6d. in *mauve*, and the 10s. in *purple*, or *mauve*.

Sudan.—We have received the 1 piastre surcharged "O.S.G.S." It has the multiple Star and Crescent watermark, but is in the old colours. Presumably the same stamp exists uncancelled.

1 piastre, blue and brown; *wmk. Stars and Crescents* (?).

Official Stamp.

1 piastre, blue and brown; *wmk. Stars and Crescents*.

Tasmania.—*The Australian Ph.* tells us that the re-engraved 1d. stamp exists perf. 11, as well as the 2d. chronicled last month. Our contemporary adds that the 1d. with this perforation is found to have been used as early as October last, and the 2d. earlier still—August 25, 1902—so that it is possible that the 1d. from the earlier plate, wmk. V and Crown, may have also been perf. 11.

1d., pale red; *perf. 11*.

Tonga.—A correspondent shows us specimens of the ½d. on 7½d. on 2d. (No. 50a in the Catalogue), two of which have the surcharge "VAEUA OE BENI." double printed, and the third shows a double impression of "*Half-Penny*," due probably to slipping of the type in each case. The same correspondent

shows us the 7½d. Official stamp, No. 109, which we referred to, in August last, as having been described as without the letter "D." It is on the 8d., as we suggested it should be, and we may add that the letter, though not very distinct, is quite visible, especially on the back.

Transvaal.—A correspondent tells us that on some of the sheets of the 3d., "V.R.I.", No. 305, the fourth stamp in the fourth row of the lower panes shows the letter "I" dropped below the level of the other two.

We have received a £1 stamp in the King's Head type, with "POSTAGE" at each side, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds a £5 of the same design.

£1, centre green, frame violet.
£5 " orange " "

In the issue of April, 1902, the values up to 2s. were inscribed "POSTAGE" at left and "REVENUE" at right, while the higher values have "POSTAGE" at each side. The 1s. and 2s. in their new colours are also of this latter type. The 5s. and 10s. stamps should have been described in the Catalogue as on *yellow* and on *red* respectively. They are probably also printed in the same colour.

Trinidad.—Messrs. Myerscough and Co. send us a specimen of what they consider a "re-engraved 1d." stamp of the current issue, but which we should suppose to be an impression from a rather worn plate, lightly inked. Some of the shading at the back is lighter than before, so that it is easier to see where earth joins sea and sea joins sky. From the appearance we might suppose that *Britannia* had been ruling the waves in those parts less heavily than usual, and a worn patch on the front of her skirt seems to indicate that she went down on her knees to do it. Can this have had any connection with the recent Waterworks Riots in the island?

Victoria.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the authorities of this Colony have obtained a new perforating machine, with 11 gauge, which is being used both alone and in combination with the older one. The following results are announced:—

¾d., green; perf. 11.
¾d., " " 12 on three sides, 11 on the fourth.
1d., rose-red; perf. 11.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2½d., brown-red on *yellow*, Type 42, overprinted with the words "Three pence," in dull *carmine*. Do any of our readers know anything of this? We do not recollect having heard of it before.

Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the new 2d. stamp exists with the watermark the right way up, as well as with it sideways.

We have received an 8d. stamp, in the type of the current ¾d., inscribed "POSTAGE EIGHT PENCE" at foot. Watermark V and Crown sideways; perf. 12 to 12½. Our copy was used March 23rd.

8d., yellow-green.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—The following cutting from *The Daily Telegraph* affords some food for reflection:—

"The stock of postage stamps in Afghanistan having been exhausted, the Amir proposes to introduce a new issue which will be prepared on the lines of the stamps used in Europe. In default of the stamps a postal seal is now being placed on letters."

Which European country is the Amir going to take for a pattern? Some of them have been a little hard upon Philatelists of late; Afghanistan has had several issues at the same time before now, and if these were to be complicated by overprints in an unknown tongue the effects might be rather trying.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent on the spot very kindly gives us some more detailed information regarding the high-value stamps cancelled by perforation, which we mentioned in January and February. He tells us that it is in Buenos Ayres only that the newspapers are posted without stamps, and that each copy has printed at the top of the first page the words "PORTE PAGO" (Post Paid). The weight of the papers sent is entered in a book daily, and at the end of each week the publishers pay the amount due, and receive the corresponding values of 5, 10, or 20 pesos stamps, cancelled by being perforated with the word "INUTILIZADA," in large letters, across or up and down the sheets, each stamp receiving one or two letters only. He adds that a single small hole was punched in the stamps at one time, but the authorities found that frauds were perpetrated by joining together undamaged portions of two stamps, and large letters have therefore been adopted, which practically cover the stamps with perforations.

Le C. de T.-P. tells us that the sale of the Harbour Works stamp, which we chronicled in November last, fell so very flat that the authorities have found themselves left with a large stock on their hands. The labels have consequently been surcharged "VALIDO POR 5 CENTAVOS—SERVICIO INTERIOR," and are being used up for ordinary inland postage.

5 c., deep blue; surcharged in (black?).

Austria.—A correspondent shows us a photographic print of a pair of the 5 kr., Die C, of 1872-77, perf. 10½ horizontally and 8½ to 9 vertically. The vertical perforation is very irregular, and was no doubt produced by the 9½ machine, but this value is not catalogued perf. 9½ compound with 10½.

Another correspondent sends us a large collection of varieties, which we have not yet examined.

The Ph. J. of G. B. chronicles the 12 kr., lake, of 1890-91, perf. 10½ × 12, and the 5 kr. and 10 kr. Unpaid Letter stamps, perf. 12½.

Ewen's Weekly assures us that the list of the current issue in our publishers' Catalogue is a singularly incomplete one, and states that there are four perforating machines now in use, gauging 10½, 12½, 13, and 13½. The results are, naturally, somewhat complicated; the four gauges have not yet, we gather, been found on the same stamp, but such a thing may occur at anytime, and a few permutations and combinations, judiciously mingled with *Celluloidlackstreifen*, should satisfy even an Unlimited Specialist.

Colombia.—Provisionals (?) poorly engraved and badly printed seem to be the principal products of this Republic. We have received a 5 c. of narrow, oblong shape, with a picture of the cruiser *Cartagena* in the centre; also the 1 peso described last month in a fresh colour. We have seen sheets of these, and find that both are produced from casts or electrotypes; the sheets contain fifty stamps, in two blocks of twenty-five (5 × 5). Due economy is practised in

the matter of the very poor paper employed, for we are shown a sheet of 1 peso, *brown*, which evidently got into the press first in a folded condition, and received an impression partly on one side and partly on the other, and which was then straightened out and received on one side a complete impression, three stamps of which are mixed up to some extent with the first print. We do not know whether the Post Office made an extra charge for this sheet, but as the *peso* is only worth about 2½d. at the present rate of exchange, the extra stamp or two that might be cut from the margins of the sheet were perhaps not thought to be of any importance.



We also have to report, with much regret, that General Prospero Pinzon has been reduced, not in rank or value, but in size, as we have a 1 peso stamp of identically the same design as that described last month, but measuring only 18 × 24 mm. instead of 20 × 26½ mm. Then there is a 50 c., in a larger size, 21 × 26 mm., bearing what we trust is not a faithful portrait of Simon Bolivar, printed in sheets of twenty-five (5 × 5), and in at least five different colours; and a 5 pesos stamp, about 20 × 23 mm., with the Arms in the centre, a device which the artist evidently finds much easier than the supposed portraits. All the above we have only seen imperforate at present.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 c., blue. | 50 c., vermilion. |
| 5 c., dark blue. | 1 p., carmine-rose; 20 × 26½ mm. |
| 50 c., green. | 1 p., blue; 18 × 24 mm. |
| 50 c., brown. | 1 p., dark blue; 18 × 24 mm. |
| 50 c., yellow. | 5 p., brown. |
| 50 c., rose. | 5 p., reddish mauve. |
| | 5 p., blue-green. |

Corea.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that some of the stamps of the type of 1895 have been surcharged with fresh values, in *black*, the overprint consisting of the word *cheun*, in Chinese characters, surmounted by one, two, or three little bars to indicate their number.

- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| 1 ch. | on 25 p., lake. |
| 2 " | " 25 p. " |
| 3 " | " 50 p., violet. |

Costa Rica.—*The L. P.* states that there are two errors in the surcharge upon the provisional 2 c. Official stamp, one reading "PROVISIOIO," as noted last month, and the other "PROVISIORO."

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—The following translation of a notice published in the *St. Croix Avis* of February 11th, 1903, shows that the use of half-stamps was duly authorised, and that apparently the general public were allowed to cut their 4 c. stamps in half diagonally, on condition that the letters thus franked were handed in for examination:—

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"FOR the time being, the Post Offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases where the amount of the postage is covered by the payment of two cents or less.

"The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed in over the counter, and not dropped in a letter-box.

"The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cents stamps have been received, about which publication will be issued.

"Government, St. Croix, the 10th Feb., 1903.

"P. G. V.
"LIMPRICHT."

Iceland.—A correspondent at Reykjavik points out that in our January number we gave the surcharge upon the stamps of this island as "1 GILDIG," instead of "1 GILDI"; we have, however, since given an illustration which shows the word correctly. The literal meaning of the overprint is "in validity." The errors on the sheets of the 20 aur stamps, with the word "PJONUSTA" instead of "FRIMERKI," have already been withdrawn by the authorities, and we trust that they have been destroyed.

The first letter of "PJONUSTA" is not, our correspondent tells us, really "P," but is the Icelandic letter for *th*, and the word is pronounced *thyonusta*. He adds that the 4, 16, and 100 aur of the ordinary issue have been surcharged in *black* (in addition to those we have already chronicled), and all the values of the Official stamps, Type 52. Some of these we have seen.

We have also received the 50 aur, perf. 12½, unsurcharged, and the 3 aur, Type 2, with the surcharge. The great majority of the surcharged 3 aur are of the new printing in Type 1, perf. 13 all round; in fact, only one sheet of Type 2 is stated to have received the overprint.

50 aur, carmine and blue; perf. 12½.

We are informed that this stamp and also the 10 aur Official stamp, perf. 12½, will be very scarce without the overprint.

The 40 aur, perf. 14 × 13½, has also been found with the surcharge.

Ordinary stamps surcharged.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 3 aur, yellow; Type 2; perf. 12½. |
| 4 " grey and rose " " |
| 16 " brown " " |
| 40 " lilac " 14 × 13½. |
| 100 " " and brown " " |

Official stamps surcharged.

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 3 aur, yellow; perf. 12½. |
| 4 " grey " " |
| 16 " carmine " 14 × 13½. |

Egypt.—The 1 and 3 millièmes and 10 piastres stamps are now printed on chalk-surfaced paper. Watermark and perforation as hitherto.

1 m., brown. | 3 m., orange. | 10 p., violet.

France.—We have at last received one of the stamps with the picture of the Sower Lady, about which we have heard so much, and as we give an illustration of the design, a detailed description is unnecessary. The figure is a graceful one, and the execution is as good as that of the more recent issues of France. This is not, perhaps, very high praise, but it must be remembered that a full-length figure, or indeed anything beyond a simple profile, is very unsuitable for reproduction on so small a scale. A design of this nature requires to be looked into with a magnifying glass, and then all the imperfections inseparable from the process employed become only too apparent. Again, we are quite unable to perceive in what respect this figure is especially symbolical of France. It is from a picture by a French artist, and that seems to be the only connection. A series of pictures from the Paris Salon would be equally appropriate, and some of them might be even more interesting. The Sower might appear upon the stamps of any country where agriculture is practised, and would be even more suitable as an advertisement of the choice seeds of Messrs. Chose et Cie., in 15 c. packets.



15 c., slate-green; *new type*; *perf.* 14 × 13½.

China.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 10, 15, 25, and 30 centimes of the new type have made their appearance.

(Hoi-Hao).—*Le Postillon* publishes a description of a fraudulent overprint that has been applied to various stamps of Indo-China, including no doubt the 15 c., *blue*, to which we alluded in February. In the forgery the letters "O" are narrower than in the genuine, and not so round; the letter "A" is wider, and rather too short; the letters "H" and "I" are also not quite the right shape, and the Chinese characters differ somewhat from those in the genuine overprint. The *red ink*, too, is not the same, that employed by the forger being too dull, both in colour and in surface.

Crete.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. assure us that they obtained supplies of the new stamps, unsurcharged, direct from Crete when they were first issued, but that all their supplies have been sent through the Cretan Post Office, so that they did not get any used copies of the unsurcharged stamps. Possibly the French Office has not yet commenced to do any other business besides selling stamps, and there may yet be an issue surcharged with values in *lepta* for real postal use. The Sower Lady is evidently sowing broadcast.

Le C. de T.-P. adds that the 20 and 30 (centimes) stamps of the new type have been issued, without any surcharge, we gather, at present.

Egypt (Alexandria).—We learn from the same source that the series for this office has also been completed, by the issue of the 15 and 25 (centimes) values.

(Port Said).—We also learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 15 (centimes) for this office has been issued.

Turkish Empire (Cavalle and Dedeagh).—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces the issue of the 10 and 20 (centimes) and the 1 piastre on 25 (centimes) of the new series for both of these offices.

Zanzibar.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following values exist in the new type, in addition to those already noted :—

1 a. on 10 (c.), carmine.
1½ a. on 15 (c.), pale red.
2 a. on 20 (c.), brown-purple.
2½ a. on 25 (c.), blue.

All are surcharged in *black*.

French Colonies.—**Djibouti.**—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 10 c. on 50 c., No. 37 in the Catalogue, exists with the surcharge inverted.

French Somali Coast.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps chronicled last month.



German Empire.—We have received the 5 marks stamp, Type 16, with the overprint "25 PIASTER 25" showing the new form of letter "A," as described last month for the 1 and 5 piastres.

25 pias. on 5 m., black and lake.

Greece.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 1 lepton of 1901, on thin paper, has been found *imperforate*.

Hayti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* adds the 8 c., *carmine*, to the list of the stamps with the surcharge of last year upside down.

Holland.—**Dutch Indies.**—A warning is published in *The Ph. J. of I.* on the subject of "fakes" of the stamps of this Colony, chemical changelings, perforation varieties, etc. Among them is mentioned the 2 c. King's Head, in *yellow*; imperforates made with the scissors; and unknown varieties *perf.* 10 × 10½.

Italy.—**Eritrea.**—We have received the whole series of the current ordinary stamps of Italy, and a partial set of the Unpaid Letter stamps, surcharged "Colonia Eritrea" (Type 91), in *black*, as foreshadowed last month.

1 c., brown.	25 c., blue.
2 c., orange-brown.	40 c., brown.
5 c., blue-green.	45 c., olive-green.
10 c., lake.	50 c., mauve.
20 c., orange.	1 l., green and brown.

5 l., rose and blue.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 c., orange and magenta.
10 c. " "
20 c. " "
30 c. " "
40 c. " "
50 c. " "
60 c. " "

Liberia.—*The Met. Ph.* describes the pretty portrait on the new 3 c. stamp as "Head of Mars or some other gentleman." It is sad to think that a citizen of the great American Republic should not know what Liberty is like!

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports two new provisionals made by altering the value of the lithographed 10 c. stamp into 6 c. and 1 peso. The specimen seen of the lower value is surcharged "6 CENTAVOS," which is probably an unintentional vagary of spelling; the other overprint reads "1.00 PESO."

6 c., in black, on 10 c., mauve.
1 p. " " 10 c. " "

We gather that there is some scarcity of stamps, and also of stationery, in this Republic, for *Mekeel's Weekly* describes "a very interesting cover consisting of the 1 c. official red-violet, surcharged in black 'Telegrafos, 10 coos, 1902,' in three lines, used postally." It sounds as if the cover must be a rather small one, and we are not surprised to learn that "three of these are used to make up the letter rate." As the 10 coos must pretty well occupy the face of the stamps, we presume both address and communication are written on the back.

Paraguay.—We have received a new series of stamps, some of which were issued on February 28th last, and the others a little later. The design is a rather handsome one, of large size, with the Arms in the centre represented by a very stalwart Lion, standing in front of the Pole that bears the Cap of Liberty, and under the motto "PAZ Y JUSTICIA." The Arms are surrounded by a horseshoe frame, inscribed "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY," enclosed in a rectangle lettered "U.P.U." at top, and with "CENTAVO" (or "CENTAVOS") "1903" below, and numerals in the lower corners. Lithographed on white, wove paper; perf. 11½.



1 c., grey.	10 c., brown.
2 c., dark green.	20 c., rose-red.
5 c., blue.	30 c., dark blue.
	60 c., mauve.

We have also the same series surcharged, for Official use, with Type 62, in black.

The following notice, translated from the *Diario Oficial* of January 4th, 1903, shows that tenders for the supply of these stamps were called for at the beginning of the year, and their preparation must have been carried out very promptly:—

"NOTICE.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

"Tenders for the printing of Postage Stamps.

"The Government calls for tenders for the printing of two millions four hundred and seventy thousand postage stamps, as follows:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.

Quantity.	Value and colour.
300,000	1 c., grey.
350,000	2 c., dark green.
450,000	5 c., mineral blue.
200,000	10 c., brown.
150,000	20 c., lake.
220,000	30 c., dark blue.
150,000	60 c., violet.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Quantity.	Value and colour.
100,000	1 c., grey.
100,000	2 c., dark green.
100,000	5 c., mineral blue.
100,000	10 c., brown.
50,000	20 c., lake.
100,000	30 c., dark blue.
100,000	60 c., violet.

"The above-mentioned stamps are to be of the same design, showing the Arms of the country with the motto 'Paz y Justicia,' and the inscriptions 'U.P.U., Republica del Paraguay,' and the value in figures and letters. The official stamps are to be overprinted with the word 'Oficial,' in black.

"The dimensions to be 22 x 26 mm.; the stamps to be printed on paper of the quality employed for the current issue, perforated and gummed, and indelible colours to be used.

"Within fifteen days from the date on which the contract is accepted, the contractor shall deliver to the Office of Inland Revenue one quarter of the quantity of each of the stamps mentioned above, and the remainder within the thirty days following.

"Tenders to be in writing, and accompanied by a pattern of the stamp to be made, which will be subject to modification by the Post Office Department.

"Tenders will be opened at the Treasury on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 9 a.m.

"Persons making offers for the work must deposit at the Secretariat the sum of one thousand pesos sterling, which will be returned to them after the contract has been awarded.

"The person whose tender is accepted must deposit at the Agricultural Bank the sum of two thousand pesos, as a guarantee for the carrying out of his contract.

"The Department reserves the right to reject all the tenders.

"Asuncion, January 2, 1903.

"(Signed) BENJ. BUEZ,
"Chief Clerk."

We understand that there are also two more provisional stamps to be chronicled, surcharged like the most recent varieties.

5 c. on 80 c., pale blue (No. 48).
5 c. on 10 c., rose-red (" 68).

Persia.—We have received the 8 ch. of Type 18, on greenish paper, surcharged with Type 26, and we understand that No. 213 has received the same overprint, in addition to Type 23. We have also the new 10 kr. stamp surcharged with Type 27, in blue.

8 ch., orange on greenish; with Type 26, in black.
1 ch., grey; with Type 23, in violet, and 26 in black.
12 ch., in blue, on 10 kr., vermilion.

In describing the sheets of Type 29 in our November number, we stated that we had only found the setting of the 3 ch., which contains the variety with narrow figure "3," overprinted with Type 26. We are now shown a block of this setting with the circular surcharge in rose.

With reference to the statement we quoted last month, as to the impressions of Type 29, reset with the value printed "Chahis," instead of "CHAHIS," we have received a letter from Mirza Hadi, of Paris, assuring us that these were regularly issued, as a further supply of provisional stamps was required, pending the receipt of the new issue. He shows us several values postmarked at different places in Persia, and used in the course of October and November last year. We are also shown an entire envelope, addressed from Teheran to Paris, and postmarked "19.10.02," franked by a 12 ch. stamp of this type. All these have the circular surcharge, in rose, as shown in Type 29; but we have received an unused

set of these stamps, including the 1 kran with value in capitals, surcharged with a device consisting of the Arms in a circle in the centre, surrounded by an oblong octagonal frame, inscribed "* PROVI * SOIRE *", with a fourth star in the centre below, and date 1321 (in Arabic) at left, and "1903" at right, impressed in dark blue.

1902. Type 29, inscribed "Chahis," with circular surcharge in rose.

2 ch., red-brown.	10 ch., olive-yellow.
5 ,, red.	12 ,, blue.

1903. Type 29, inscribed "Chahis" or "KRAN," with octagonal surcharge in blue.

1 ch., grey.	10 ch., olive-yellow.
2 ,, red-brown.	12 ,, dark blue.
5 ,, pale red.	1 kr., purple.

These are all the values we have seen at present.

We learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that the 2 ch., surcharged "P. L. TEHERAN," exists in both types.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that although the deluge of surcharged varieties has hardly had time to be absorbed, a fresh issue, in the design of 1898, perf. 11½, we presume, has been manufactured for this and other Colonies. The following are stated to have also been supplied to *Cape Verd Islands, Guinea, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, and Zambezia*, in reference to which our friends will please accept this the only intimation:—

15 r., grey-green.
25 r., carmine.
50 r., brown.
65 r., dull blue.
75 r., lilac.
115 r., orange-brown on pink.
130 r., brown on straw.
400 r., dull blue on straw.

Le T. Belge adds a 700 r. in a fresh shade of lilac, on buff paper.

As loyal subjects, we Philatelists cannot object to making our little contribution towards the expenses of the splendid hospitality recently shown to our Sovereign on his visit to Lisbon, but like the patient income-tax payer, we begin to feel that it is time someone else was invited to contribute.

Cape Verd.—We have received another surcharged variety:—

130 reis on 50 r., No. 57.

Guinea.—There is one more here also:—

400 reis on 5 r., No. 44.

Macao.—The following is the list of the new stamps for this Colony given by *The Ph. R.* (see under *Angola*):—

2 a., grey-green.	10 a., dull blue.
3 a., slate.	12 a., lilac.
4 a., carmine.	13 a., grey-brown.
5 a., pale yellow-brown.	18 a., orange-brown on pink.
6 a., red-brown.	20 a., brown on straw.
8 a., grey-brown.	31 a., violet on pink.
	47 a., dull blue on straw.

Mozambique.—We have received the following:—

65 reis on 20 r., No. 46.

400 ,, on 10 r. ,, 45.

15, 25, 50, 75 reis, of 1898, surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Mozambique Company.—We are shown the 150 reis, Type 2, perf. 13½, with the surcharge of 1898 (Type 6) inverted.

Portuguese India.—The following are listed by *The Ph. R.*, in addition to those which we chronicled last month:—

9 reis, grey-violet.	5 tangas, brown on straw.
1 tanga, carmine.	8 ,, violet on pink.
2 tangas, brown.	12 ,, green on ,,
2½ ,, dull blue.	1 rupia, dull blue on straw.
3 ,, blue.	2 ,, grey-black ,,

Timor.—The list for this Colony is ingeniously distinguished from that for *Macao* by certain additions and omissions:—

2 a., grey-green.	13 a., lilac.
3 a., carmine.	15 a., violet.
6 a., pale yellow-brown.	22 a., orange-brown on pink.
9 a., red-brown.	30 a., brown on straw.
10 a., grey-brown.	47 a., violet on pink.
12 a., dull blue.	78 a., dull blue on straw.

Zambezia.—We have the following to add:—

65 reis on 300 r., No. 15.

400 ,, 50 r. ,, 10.

15, 50, 75 reis, of 1898, surcharged "PROVISORIO."

Roumania.—*Le Moniteur du Coll.* states that the 2, 5, 10, and 30 bani Unpaid Letter stamps exist on the unwatermarked paper, tinted rose on the back, perf. 11½.

Salvador.—*Der Philatelist* adds two more varieties, similar to the provisional stamp which we chronicled in February. They appear to be Nos. 336 and 338 overprinted "1 centavo," in black.

1 c. on 2 c., rose.

1 c. on 5 c., greenish blue.

Samoa.—A correspondent shows us a horizontal pair of the 2½d. on 1s., No. 53 in the Catalogue, one of which has a distinct double impression of the overprint, while the other has the single impression only.

Servia.—We have received the 15 and 20 para in the type of the other current low values.

15 p., mauve, new type; perf. 11½.

20 p., orange ,, "

Spain.—A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* states that the 20 c., orange, of 1899 (No. 458 in the Catalogue) does not exist—in fact, was not even prepared for issue. It always appeared curious that supplies were not forthcoming. We trust that this item may safely be struck out of the list.

United States.—We have received the new 6 c., and we give illustrations of the design of that value, and also of the 3 c. and 4 c. chronicled last month.

6 c., lake.



Cuba.—In describing some of the varieties of the 1 c. on 3 c. provisional of October last, we omitted to mention that the surcharge was printed not only on the stamps themselves, but also on the bottom (and perhaps other) margins of the sheets. Whether these marginal impressions (or any others) were used for postage or not, history does not relate.

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 192.)

* * * *

THE so-called *provisional* issue came to an end with the year 1858, in consequence of an Imperial Order of September 19th, 1857, changing the currency and introducing the *florin* divided into 100 *kreuzer*—about two shillings.

The following Notice was issued a year later :—

“CIRCULAR

“Addressed to the Offices of the Imperial and Royal Posts in Lombardo-Venetia.

“In execution of the Ministerial Ordinance of the 14th inst., No. 2904, the following notification is published :—

“Commencing with the 1st November next, the current rates for letters and book packets will be denoted in Austrian *soldi*—2, 3, 5, 10, and 15—in place of 5, 10, 15, 30, and 45 *centesimi*, by the putting in circulation of new stamps for use on letters, bearing a bust of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, which will be supplied in sheets of 60 copies of each nature.

“The above-mentioned stamps of

2 soldi are yellow.
3 ” ” black.
5 ” ” red.
10 ” ” brown.
15 ” ” blue.

“From the 1st November, 1858, the offices of the Imperial and Royal Posts must sell to the public the new stamps only.

“As an exceptional case the persons who, on the 31st October, happen still to possess any of the old stamps with values in *centesimi* will be able to make use of them for postage during the months of November and December, 1858, on the following terms :—

The 5 c. stamp in place of the new 2 soldi.
” 10 c. ” ” ” 3 ”
” 15 c. ” ” ” 5 ”
” 30 c. ” ” ” 10 ”
” 45 c. ” ” ” 15 ”

“But all letters posted on and after the 1st January, 1859, and bearing the old stamps, will be treated as unstamped.

“Finally, as regards the remainders of the old stamps found at the end of the day on October 31st at each Post Office, the official in charge must draw up without delay an account, showing the quantity and value of each nature remaining in his hands, of the 5, 10, 15, 30, and 45 *centesimi*, and forward it at once, with the *unsold stamps*, to the Postmaster of the chief town of the Province on November 1st.

“In the account for October the total amount of these stamps will be entered as disposed of, and the Post Offices are authorised not to insert in their accounts until November the receipt of the new stamps, which they should have already received in the course of this month, together with that of all the stamps which they may receive during November.

“With this are enclosed two Notices, one of which will be kept always posted up outside the Office.

“Signed at the Head Office of the Imperial and Royal Department of Posts in Lombardo-Venetia, the 19th October, 1858.

“ZANONI,

“Head of the Department,
“Imperial and Royal Councillor.”

Issue of November 1st, 1858.

As we have seen from the document quoted above, the new issue was composed, like the preceding, of

five values. All bear the effigy in relief of the Emperor Francis Joseph, facing to the left, in a different frame for each value. [The frames of the 2, 5, 10, and 15 *soldi* are of more or less similar design (see illustration of the 5 *kr.* below), while that of the 3 *soldi* is entirely different.]



The sheets contain sixty stamps, in eight rows of eight, the last four places being filled by St. Andrew's Crosses, in white on a coloured ground. It would seem more reasonable to have made the number 100, which would have agreed better with the decimal system in use in Lombardy. But it appears that the presses, which previously printed sheets of 240 stamps, were now only able to produce sheets of sixty. That is the reason that was given to us.*

The impression is embossed, in colour, on machine-made, white paper; perf. 15.

These stamps bearing an effigy, which is different for each value,† had hardly got into circulation before that effigy was re-engraved (again for each value) in 1859. There are therefore two complete series, which may be recognised by the following principal points of difference :—

1. The nose of the effigy is of ordinary length; the



* It is not unlikely that it was found impracticable to produce larger sheets *in relief*, as that must have required great pressure applied uniformly over the plate.—Ed. M. J.

† We should suppose that only one die was originally engraved for the embossed head, and that the reproductions of it which were inserted in the original dies for the different values were touched up to some extent. After the first plates had been made a new die for the head may have been engraved, or the first die retouched, in order to make certain points more prominent; impressions from this must then have been inserted in reproductions of the original frames, as the latter appear to have undergone no marked changes, and the head may again have been touched up as before, previous to the construction of the new plates. A full description of these varieties was published in *The London Philatelist* in 1898.—Ed. M. J.

leaves of the laurel wreath show but slightly above the top of the head.

2. The nose is distinctly longer; the leaves of the wreath show like horns or a tuft of hair above the head.

According to the official information that I obtained, the dies were engraved by Messrs. Schmidl and Schvepfer, engravers at the Imperial Printing House. Whether this means that the 2 and 3 soldi, which measure 17 × 20 mm., were engraved by one of these gentlemen, and the 5, 10, and 15 soldi (measuring 18 × 21 mm.) by the other, or whether Mr. Schmidl engraved the first dies and Mr. Schvepfer the second, was not told me.

Type 1.

2 soldi,	yellow, bright yellow.
3 "	black.
5 "	vermilion, bright vermilion.
10 "	brown, red-brown.
15 "	Prussian blue.

Type 2.

2 soldi,	yellow, bright yellow.
3 "	black.
5 "	vermilion, bright vermilion.
10 "	red-brown.
15 "	Prussian blue.

The 2 soldi does not exist in *orange*, except among the reprints—it was necessary to complete the sets! There was probably only one original printing of the 3 soldi, *black*, Type 2, a Ministerial Ordinance of March 16th, 1859, ordering a change in the colour of this value, as follows:—

"The 3 soldi stamps will henceforward be printed in *sea-green* colour, instead of *black*.

"The newspaper stamps in *pale violet*, instead of *blue*.

"The stock on hand must be used up."

The stock of the 3 soldi, *black*, was not exhausted until August, 1862. It was at this date therefore that the *green* stamps first made their appearance. They were used in Venice only, the Treaty of Villafranca, of July 12th, 1859, having ceded Lombardy to Sardinia.

Issue of August, 1862.

Type 2 of the issue of 1858; printed in colour on white paper. Perf. 15.

3 soldi, green.

Reprints.

The first reprinting, as in the case of the stamps of 1850, took place in 1865. The paper was *wove*, without watermark.

In 1871, 1884, and 1889, further reprinting was done, upon paper with a watermark in the sheets. The various editions may also be recognised by the perforation. All the reprints are of Types 2.

1865. Perf. 12.

2 soldi,	pale yellow.
3 "	black.
3 "	sea-green.
5 "	red.
10 "	brown.
15 "	bright blue.

1871. Paper watermarked "FRANCO MARKEN." Perf. 11.

2 soldi,	pale yellow.
3 "	black.
3 "	yellow-green.
5 "	red.
10 "	red-brown.
15 "	blue.

1884. Paper watermarked "K. K. BRIEFMARKEN." Perf. 13.

2 soldi,	canary-yellow.
3 "	black.
3 "	pale green.
5 "	red.
10 "	red-brown.
15 "	Prussian blue.

1889. Same paper.

2 soldi,	pale yellow; perf. 12½.
2 "	orange " 12.
3 "	black " 12.
3 "	yellow-green " 12 × 13.
2 "	bright yellow " 10½.

Essays or Proofs.

I have seen on a strip of white wove paper, 175 mm. wide by 70 mm. high, the various values both in *soldi* and *kreuzer*, Types 2, printed in the official colours, in two horizontal rows, in the following order:—

2 soldi,	yellow.	2 kreuzer,	yellow.
3 "	green.	3 "	green.
5 "	orange-red.	5 "	orange-red.
10 "	red-brown.	10 "	red-brown.
15 kreuzer,	deep blue.	15 soldi,	deep blue.

It is possible that similar impressions of Types 1 may exist.

An Ordinance of December 21st, 1860, provides for a new issue of stamps for "the provinces under our rule," which for our purpose means "Venetia." The Ordinance is as follows:—

"POST OFFICE.

"Introduction of Stamped Envelopes for letters, and issue of new Stamps for letters and periodical publications.

"In force in all the provinces under our rule.

"Z. 72,613—1642.

"Stamped envelopes are introduced for the franking of letters from January 15, 1861.

"As soon as the stock of the stamps now in use for letters and periodical publications shall be exhausted, stamps of a new design will be issued.

"The following instructions upon this subject are issued for general information:—

"1. The envelopes for letters bear the impression in colour of a stamp with the effigy of His Majesty the Emperor, which is enclosed in a frame, in which is printed the value of the stamp in letters and figures.

"2. The envelopes are manufactured at the Royal Printing House of the Court and the State, in a special form, for the values 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 new *carantani* (*kreuzer*) (for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in the same number of Austrian *soldi*).

"Of each of these envelopes two qualities will be issued, in different sizes.

"3. The impressions of the stamps applied to the envelopes are as follows:—

3 new carantani (Austrian soldi) in green.		
5 "	"	red.
10 "	"	red-brown.
15 "	"	blue.
20 "	"	orange-yellow.
25 "	"	deep brown.
30 "	"	violet.
35 "	"	light brown.

"4. It is optional for persons, in franking their letters either for the interior of the Empire or for places abroad, to make use either of the stamps for letters, as hitherto, or of the stamped envelopes. If therefore the value of the stamp impressed upon the envelope is not sufficient to cover the postal rate, in accordance with the tariff, it is permissible to complete the rate by affixing postage stamps to the envelope.

"5. The registration fee may be paid either by affixing a stamp or by the use of an envelope, which bears a stamp that

covers both the postage and the amount of the registration fee.

"6. A letter enclosed in an envelope, the stamp on which is of less value than the amount of the postage, will be treated, if the deficiency has not been completed by means of [adhesive] stamps, in the same manner as letters incompletely stamped.

"7. Stamped envelopes can be purchased in any quantity at the post offices and from the persons authorised to retail postage stamps.

"Purchasers of envelopes must pay, in addition to the value of the stamp, a half carantano (or Austrian soldo) for each envelope (irrespective of size) as the amount of the cost of manufacture.

"8. In cases of illegal sale, imitation, or forgery of the stamped envelopes, as well as of the use of forged stamped envelopes, the statutes relating to similar acts in regard to the postage stamps will apply, also the provisions of the penal law relative to offences against the revenue, and of the general penal code.

"9. The new stamp, which will be issued in the values 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 new carantani (or Austrian soldi), are of the same design and colours as the impressions of the stamps of the same values impressed upon the stamped envelopes.

"10. The new stamps for periodical publications, to be used by the publishers of the latter, are pale violet in colour; they bear no indication of their value, and are similar in other respects to the new stamps for letters.

"11. The stamps at present in use for letters and periodical publications will not be withdrawn from circulation within a fixed period, but may, so long as the supply lasts, continue to be employed together with the new stamps and stamped envelopes.

"VIENNA, December 21, 1860."

This Ordinance was accompanied by an appendix, but the latter contains nothing of interest to us, so I do not reproduce it.

Issue of 1861.

The Ordinance which we have just read created *five* values of stamps, but these reduce themselves actually to *two*—5 and 10 *soldi*—the others never having had a chance to get into circulation, as the supplies of the 2, 3, and 15 soldi of 1858-9 lasted until 1863, when the issue of 1861 was superseded.

The design consists of an effigy of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to right, in an oval frame with an engine-turned ground, bearing the word "SOLDI" above, and numerals in a small oval below. It was engraved by Mr. J. Radnitzki, an engraver at Vienna, and printed at the Imperial and Royal Printing House in that city. The impression is in colour (with the head in relief) on white wove paper; perf. 14. The sheets contained 400 stamps, in four panes of 100 (each in ten rows of ten); the last two panes were printed inverted with reference to the two preceding, but were divided from them after perforation; *tête-bêche* pairs have nevertheless been reported!

5 soldi, pale red, bright red.
10 ,, brown.

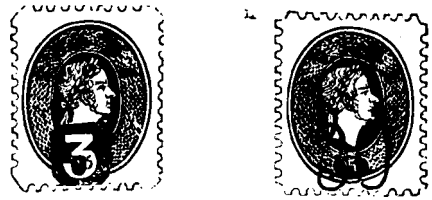
Varieties, *tête-bêche* (?).

5 soldi, red.
10 ,, brown.

Most of the impressions of the 5 soldi show a defect in the upper part of the design. This value is also known with double impression of the head.

The date January 25th, 1861, which has been given as that of the issue of these two stamps, is not correct. They made their appearance in the course of the year, and at different dates.

Le Timbre-Poste announced in 1877 the discovery of three copies of the 5 soldi stamp of 1861 surcharged, in blue, "3," "6," and "30," and in the following year another copy of the same stamp sur-



charged "8" was noted. All these stamps were obliterated with the postmark of Padua. Was this a provisional issue, which really did postal duty? I greatly doubt it, as these values do not all correspond with the postal rates. An 8 soldi, if such ever existed, was required neither by the postal nor by the fiscal tariff. The late date at which these curiosities arrived on the scene leads one to suppose that they were entirely fancy articles, made by some collector, perhaps with the assistance of a post-office clerk. The "30" on 5 soldi is even said to exist with the surcharge inverted! This is too kind altogether!

Reprints.

Besides the 5 and 10 soldi, impressions were struck of the 2, 3, and 15 soldi, which had never been in use, although the plates were constructed.

The first edition, in 1865, was on *white wove paper*;

perf. 12.
2 soldi, golden yellow.
3 ,, yellow-green.
5 ,, red.
10 ,, red-brown.
15 ,, bright blue.

1871. *Paper watermarked "FRANCOMARKEN" in the sheet.*

2 soldi, pale yellow; perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.
3 ,, yellow-green ,, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, 9×11 .
5 ,, red ,, 11.
10 ,, red-brown ,, 11.
15 ,, blue ,, 11.

1884. *Paper watermarked "K. K. BRIEFMARKEN" in the sheet; perf. 13.*

2 soldi, canary-yellow.
3 ,, olive-green.
5 ,, pale vermilion.
10 ,, red-brown.
15 ,, dull blue.

1889. *Same paper.*

2 soldi, canary-yellow; perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
2 ,, orange-yellow ,, ,,
3 ,, pale green ,, 12. ,,
3 ,, yellow-green ,, 13.

The following Ordinance provides for the issue of stamps of a new design, certain values of which came into circulation on July 1, 1863, and the others in the course of that year.

"Ordinance of May 15, 1863 (No. 47).
"Ministry of Commerce.

"For the franking of letters and of packets sent in wrappers, there will be issued new stamps for letters and for newspapers, in new designs, of the same values as the postage stamps now in use.

"The following is published relative thereto:—

"Art. 1. In place of the effigy of His Majesty the Emperor, there will be represented in relief upon the new stamps for letters and newspapers, and also upon the envelopes, the Imperial and Royal Eagle.

"Art. 2, 3 . . .

"Art. 4. The new postage stamps and stamps on envelopes of the value of 3 soldi remain as at present, *green* in colour; those at 2 soldi, for printed matter sent in wrappers, *yellow*, and the stamps for newspapers, *pale lilac*.

"Art. 5. Envelopes at 20, 30, and 35 soldi will no longer be issued.

"Art. 6. The postage stamps at present in use for letters and newspapers, and the stamped envelopes, will be accepted for postage up to the end of November, 1863. From the 1st December, 1863, correspondence and packets sent in wrappers stamped with the old stamps, also correspondence enclosed in envelopes of the old type, will be considered as unfranked.

"Signed WICKENBURG."

This Ordinance does not state the values of all the stamps that were to be put in use.

Issue of July 1st, 1863.

Design, the Imperial Arms in an oval band, with an engine-turned ground, containing in the upper part the word "SOLDI," and in the lower numerals in *white* on a coloured ground.



The dies of the stamps of 1863, both in *kreuzer* and in *soldi*, were engraved by Messrs. Tautenheim, sen., of Vienna, and Tautenheim, jun., engraver at the Mint. But what was the work done by each I do not know. The printing took place as usual at Vienna, at the Imperial and Royal Printing House. The sheet contained four panes of 100 stamps (10×10), two of them inverted with reference to the other two, but the stamps were delivered in quarter-sheets, that is in panes of 100.

The paper was *white*; the perforation varied.

1. *Wove paper, unwatermarked; perf. 14.*

2 soldi, yellow.
3 ,, green.
5 ,, rose, carmine.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, yellow-brown.

2. *Paper watermarked "FRANCOMARKEN" in the sheet; perf. 9½.*

2 soldi, yellow, bright yellow.
3 ,, green.
5 ,, rose.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, yellow-brown.

Varieties.

Tête-bêche pairs of all the five values are stated to exist, but if the stamps were delivered in quarter-sheets one may ask how *tête-bêche* varieties can be possible.

These stamps were suppressed under the Treaty of Vienna of October 8, 1866, by which Venetia was ceded to Italy.

3. *Essays or Proofs.*

The various values exist in the official colours, on white wove paper, *imperforate*.

Reprints.

The entire series was reprinted in 1884, and the two lower values again in 1889. They can be recognised by their perforations. The paper is white, with the watermark "K. K. BRIEFMARKEN" in the sheet.

1884. *Perf. 13 and imperforate.*

2 soldi, canary-yellow.
3 ,, olive-green.
5 ,, carmine-rose.
10 ,, dull blue.
15 ,, bistre.

1889. *Perf. 10½.*

2 soldi, orange-yellow.
3 ,, yellow-green.

The *imperforate* reprints are very rare; they were probably reserved for a favoured few!

After these reprints had been made the Austrian Government received from the Italian Government twenty cases of the stamps of 1863-4, which had been found in various places. If they had but been sent back earlier, all reprinting would have been rendered unnecessary.

The 1861 and 1863 Issues of Colombia.

By T. W. HALL and E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 188.)

* * * *

THE 1863 ISSUE.

IN 1863 the authorities adopted a plainer type of stamp of the following design:—Shape, a small upright octagon measuring $16\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. In the centre is a shield, similar in shape to that on the 1861 stamps, and also charged with the arms of the country. On either side of the shield is a branch of what appear to be oak leaves, with the ends of the two branches crossed at the foot of the shield, and above the shield are nine stars arranged in the form of a circle. The whole is enclosed within a plain, narrow, octagonal band, with a thin inner and a thicker outer line, inscribed at the

left, top, and right sides "E. U. DE COLOMBIA"—"CORREOS NACIONALES," in thin *sans-serif* capitals, the two inscriptions being separated by a large star-like ornament, which occupies the centre of the top part of the band. The value occupies the bottom of the band, and is in Arabic figures and *sans-serif* capitals. Specimens of some of the stamps show a more or less defective star before and after the value. The issue consists of the following values:—

5 c., yellow (shades),
10 c., blue (,,),
20 c., red (,,),
50 c., green (,,),

and the error of colour, 50 c., red.

Of these the 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., with the error 50 c., red, are found on white paper, and the 10 c. and 50 c., green, on bluish paper.

The description of this issue in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* is as follows:—

"Lithographed on various papers, one type for all values. Size $17 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Printed in sheets of ten stamps in two horizontal rows of five stamps each, all differing from one another in the numerals of value. On the original plate there was a star before and after the value; these were erased for some reason or other, but as this erasing was done in an imperfect way, the first impressions show traces of the stars before or after the value, and in some instances in both places; this was corrected later on by erasing the remaining traces, and in the later impressions the stars have entirely disappeared.

"We have never seen a stamp of this issue having a well-formed star before and after the value, but in every instance of a so-called star it was a mere apology for it. This fact proves conclusively that the erasure was made before any of the stamps were printed."

The catalogue then goes on to state that there are ten varieties of each value, and gives as the principal variety that with a period after the numerals "10," adding that they believe the 10 c. and 50 c. on bluish paper to have been issued first and the 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. on white paper later, stating that they have never seen a specimen of the 10 c. on white paper with traces of a star, showing that the stamps on white paper were printed after the plate of 10 c. had been thoroughly corrected.

Here again we are fortunate in being able to correct mistakes as to the number of stamps on the sheets, and the number of varieties that exist of each of the values.

Amongst the find before mentioned was a magnificent block of fifty-three stamps of the 10 c. on bluish paper showing margins along the right side and the bottom, and also a block of seventeen of the same value with margins at the top, bottom, and right side, showing it included the last two rows on the right side of the sheet. These with other blocks prove that the full sheet contains sixty stamps, consisting of eight horizontal rows of seven, and, as has never before been noted so far as we know, four stamps placed sideways, and with the value pointing to the right, at the bottom left-hand side of the sheet, leaving a blank space under the last two stamps of the eighth horizontal row (*vide illustrations*).

This peculiar make-up of the sheet was probably adopted by the lithographer in order to economise his sheets of paper, which he found could be cut exactly into this size without wasting any portion of them.

On examination, the sheet of stamps is found to be made up of two varieties, which differ entirely in type so far as regards the numerals "10" and the word "CENT." Var. 1 has a period after the "10," while Var. 2 has no period after the "10."

The first vertical row consists of Var. 1.			
" second	"	"	" 2.
" third	"	"	" 1.
" fourth	"	"	" 2.
" fifth	"	"	" 1.
" sixth	"	"	" 2.
" seventh	"	is irregular.	

The first stamp is Var. 1, the second and third Var. 2, the fourth Var. 1, the fifth Var. 2, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth Var. 1.

Of the four stamps placed sideways at the bottom of the sheet, the first to the left is Var. 1, the second and third are Var. 2, and the fourth is Var. 1 (*vide illustrations*).

The stones used for printing the stamps of this issue were evidently made up by taking transfers from a "key" stone containing two stamps placed side by side, but divided by two thin vertical lines close together. These two stamps, in their turn, had been transferred one at a time from the original engraved die, which was without value. The value was afterwards separately inserted in each of the two stamps, thus accounting for the two varieties and their arrangement in the first six vertical rows. The last or seventh vertical row, and the stamps placed sideways at the bottom of the sheet, requiring only one stamp, the lithographer had to divide his transfers, and took no trouble to see in what order the varieties were placed, which accounts for the irregularity in the arrangement of the stamps occupying these positions on the sheet.

The only other value of the 1863 issue included in the find was the 50 c., green on bluish, of which there was a block of twelve with the top margin of the sheet, and a strip of eight with the left and bottom margins of the sheet, and with the bottom stamp of the strip placed sideways as in the corresponding row on the sheet of the 10 c. The block of twelve must have formed part of the last two vertical rows, as the right-hand one of the two rows contains specimens of both the known varieties of this value.

The sheet of the 50 c. was thus, no doubt, of the same size and arrangement as that of the 10 c., and was similarly made up by taking transfers in pairs of two varieties.

In the same way the figures "50" and the word "CENT." differ entirely in type in the two varieties. Var. 1 has a line across the top of the figure "o" of "50" extending from the head of the "5" almost up to the "c" of "CENT.," and the "o" is larger and squarer in shape than in the second variety. Var. 2 has no line over the "o" of "50," the "5" has a longer neck, and the "o" is smaller (*vide illustrations*).

The largest unsevered number we have of the 20 c., red, is a used strip of five; but there is little doubt that this stamp was printed in the same size sheet, the stone being made up of transfers taken from a pair of varieties as for the other values. Var. 1 has a short curved foot to the numeral "2," and the head of the figure almost touches the back. The letter "c" of "CENT." is round. Var. 2 has the foot of the "2" longer, and the head of the figure is further away from the back. The "c" of "CENT." is square in shape, and the letter is far more open than it is in the first variety (*vide illustrations*).

Of the 5 c., yellow, there are likewise two varieties, and we have no doubt that this value was printed in the same size sheet. Var. 1 has a numeral "5" with a short neck and the head close to the loop, and there is a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the figure and the letter "c" of "CENT." Var. 2 has a "5" with a long neck, and the head is higher above the loop, and the space

between the figure and the "C" of "CENT." measures a trifle over 2 mm. (*vide* illustrations).

Later on new printings were made of the 5 c. and 10 c. values, and in these transfers the stamps are divided by only one vertical line. In the case of the 5 c. we have not been able to get together sufficient material to say exactly how the printing stone was made up, and all we can do is to describe the varieties we have found. These are three in number. (1) The horizontal line above "5 CENT." is usually entirely absent, or only very slight traces of it can be seen. The line under the word "CENT." is very thick, and the figure "5" has the head close to the loop of the numeral. (2) Like last, but the figure "5" has a long neck and the head is higher above the loop, and the whole value slopes upwards towards the right. (3) Faint line above "5 CENT." and thick line below "CENT." The figure "5" has a long neck, and the numeral touches the bottom frame line of the stamp, and the whole value slopes upwards towards the right (*vide* illustration).

Dr. Michelsen's collection contains a horizontal used pair of stamps, with margin of the sheet at the right side, the left stamp being Var. 3 and the right Var. 2. From the appearance of a number of single specimens we have examined we believe Var. 1 also belongs to the same transfer. It is possible that some of these varieties are due to retouches that were made on the printing stone, some of the transfers on which may have turned out to be very defective so far as regards the value.

The second printing stone of the 10 c. was made up by taking transfers one at a time from a "key" stone containing one impression of the engraved die, to which the value was added; consequently there is only one variety. The stamps belonging to this printing can be recognised by the horizontal line above "10 CENT." being entirely absent, or only the very faintest traces of it are to be seen. There is a thick line usually under "10 CENT.", and the whole value slopes upwards towards the right. There is no period after "10," but the "1" has a horizontal line at the bottom and a straight serif, as in the two varieties of the first printing (*vide* illustrations). The stamps of the second transfer of both values are frequently very coarse in appearance, and altogether they show great carelessness or undue haste in their production.

For the 10 cents. there was yet a third transfer made. The printing stone for this was probably made up by taking transfers one by one direct from the engraved die, which had previously had the value "10 CENT." engraved upon it; at any rate, there is again only one variety. All the stamps belonging to this printing have such a clear impression, *i.e.* all the frame lines and details of the design stand out so very sharp and distinct, that a practical lithographer to whom we submitted specimens gave it as his opinion that they must have been transferred directly from the engraved die, without the intervention of any "key" stone. The stamps are distinguishable not only by their general appearance, but by their having no horizontal line at the bottom of the numeral "1," and by this figure having a sloping serif (*vide* illustration).

Many of the stamps of this issue show a more or less defective star before and after the value. These two stars were on the engraved die, but after the value was inserted in the two stamps forming each of the "key" stones used for the first printing, for some reason or other—it may be because they detracted somewhat from the conspicuousness of the value—it was determined to have them removed. This the lithographer did more successfully in some values than in others, and sometimes more completely in one of the two varieties than in the other. It is well known that in an erasure of this kind on a lithographic stone, unless it is very perfectly done, the object always has a tendency to reappear according to the amount of pressure used in taking fresh transfers, and this is what happened in the making up of the stones used for the first printing of this issue, so that we find some specimens with a more or less well defined star or stars, while others only show perhaps one small dot, and some no trace of the stars whatever. One of the varieties of the 5 c., as well as of the 20 c. and the 50 c., usually shows marked traces of the stars, while the other variety of these values shows little or no traces. In both the varieties of the 10 c. only one or two dots remain to indicate the position of the stars.

In the second printing of 5 c. and the 10 c. and in the third printing of the 10 c. there is no trace of the stars whatever, and it is probable that before these printings were made the two stars were entirely removed from the original engraved die itself.

In this 1863 issue we have the rarest and most interesting Colombian stamp, viz. the error 50 c. *red*, which curiously enough is to be found in both the varieties of this value. Doubts have been expressed as to the genuineness of Var. 2, but a close and careful examination of several specimens has entirely dispelled any doubts either of us had on the subject; but how these two varieties were produced is quite another question. First of all, we know that a stamp of 50 c. existed in the sheet of the 20 c. *red*. There is in the Tapling Collection an unused vertical pair, thus:—

50 c. Var. 1.
20 c. Var. ?

the upper stamp being a 50 c., Var. 1, and the lower a 20 c., Var. ?*

There is also in the same collection a used strip of three stamps, postmarked "Rio Negro" in blue, thus:—

50 c. Var. 1.	20 c. Var.	20 c. Var.
------------------	---------------	---------------

* The stamps in the Tapling Collection are just now—March, 1903—being got ready for exhibition in the new cabinets that have been made for them, so we have been unable to make a recent examination of this pair and the strip of three next described. We cannot therefore give the variety, as we should like to have done, in each case of the 20 c. stamps.



Var. 1.



Var. 2.



Var. 1.



Var. 2.



Var. 1.



Var. 2.



Var. 2.



Var. 2.



Var. 1.



Var. 2.



Var. 1.



Forgery.



Forgery.



5c. 2nd transfer.



10c. 2nd transfer.



10c. 3rd transfer.



Error.

Var. 1.



Error.

Var. 2.



Error.

Var. 2.



10c. 3rd transfer.



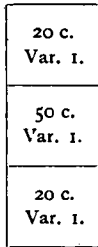
Error.

Var. 2.

Strip with error, var. 1, in centre

the 50 c. also being Var. 1. In addition the British Museum possesses two single specimens, one postmarked "Bogota," the other "Medellin," both in blue, and both being Var. 2.

In Mr. Duveen's fine unused vertical strip of three, of which we are fortunately able to add an illustration, the 50 c. is again Var. 1.



We have also examined five single used specimens—four of which we illustrate—as follows:—Two of Var. 2 in Dr. Michelsen's collection, one of which is postmarked "Bogota" in black, and the other has been penmarked and cleaned; two in Mr. Oldfield's collection, one of Var. 1 postmarked "Ybague" (?) in black, the other Var. 2 postmarked "Medellin" in blue, and one in Mr. Hall's collection of Var. 1 postmarked "Medellin" in blue.

Now we have shown that in producing the 20 c. stamps of this issue the lithographer made up his printing stone by taking transfers in pairs. The first explanation of the way the two varieties of the error occurred would, therefore, naturally be that a pair of the 50 c. was inserted by mistake in the stone of the 20 c. This theory might have held water but for the following reasons.

The large block of the 10 c., blue, we know shows that, except in the last row, every alternate vertical row consists of the same variety; and we also know from the strips we have of the 50 c., green, that the first vertical row consists of Var. 1 and the sixth of Var. 2. If, therefore, there was a pair of the 50 c. in the sheet of the 20 c., the second of the two stamps would be Var. 2; but in the Museum horizontal strip of three the 50 c. *se tenant* with the two 20 c., red, is Var. 1. In the last vertical row of the sheet the varieties are certainly irregularly placed, but the 50 c. error was not inserted in that row, as is proved by the same horizontal strip of three stamps.

It is of course possible that in addition to the single variety of the 50 c., that we know was inserted in the stone of the 20 c., one or more entire sheets of the 50 c. were printed off in red. As evidence in support of this theory, we may mention that Dr. Michelsen wrote to one of the authors of the present paper in November, 1898, that he "was told by Mr. Wheeler, who was at the time acting *Chargé d'Affaires* of H.B.M. at Bogota, that he had seen a portion of a sheet of 50 c. printed in red and absolutely genuine." We think it is only right we should call attention to this statement of Mr. Wheeler, but at the same time the part sheet of stamps in question has not been seen in Europe or by any recognised authority on the stamps of Colombia; and although we do not for a moment question Mr. Wheeler's good faith in the matter, we still think it is possible he may have been deceived by the clever photo-lithographic forgeries that exist of the stamps.

It is certainly somewhat curious that all the known specimens of the error *se tenant* with the 20 c. are Var. 1; but as so very few specimens have been found of the two values joined together, this has not really the significance it would otherwise have. We do not ourselves believe that sheets of the 50 c. were ever printed in red, and our own opinion leans to the view that the sheet of the 20 c. contained two 50 c. stamps, one of Var. 1 and the other of Var. 2 of that value, which were probably inserted in entirely different parts of the sheet.

As in the case of the 1861 stamps, and as we have already mentioned, there are some very dangerous forgeries of the 20 c. and 50 c. values of this issue made by photo-lithography, of which we give illustrations. These forgeries may be recognised by examining the lowest leaf to left of the shield of arms, which will be seen to have a part of it unshaded in place of having coloured lines. The star-like ornament separating the inscriptions at the top of the stamp is also more blotchy than in genuine specimens. The makers of these forgeries, not content with producing imitations of the stamps 20 c., red on white, 50 c., green on bluish, and the 50 c. error, red on white, also added the following bogus varieties, which never existed as issued stamps:—20 c., red on bluish, 20 c., green on white, 50 c., green on white, and 50 c., red on bluish.

There are several other forgeries of this issue, but none of these are of a dangerous character, and the stamps have never been reprinted.

In conclusion, we return our grateful thanks to those collectors who have assisted us with the loan of specimens—to Dr. Michelsen, who very kindly placed his collection of stamps of these two issues of Colombia entirely at our disposal, and also to Mr. H. J. Duveen and Mr. H. R. Oldfield, who have each lent us specimens of the 50 c. error of 1863, which we have made use of in our illustrations.

SYNOPSIS.

AUGUST, 1861.

Lithographed at Bogota on thin white wove paper; fifty-four varieties of the One Peso.

2½ c., black (shades).	5 c., orange-buff (shades).
5 c., lemon-yellow (shades).	10 c., blue (").
5 c., yellow (").	20 c., red (").
1 p., rose (shades).	

Error in the sheet of the 20 c.; one 2½ c. with the numerals altered to "20."

20 c., red.

1863.

Lithographed at Bogota on thin wove paper; two varieties of each value.

A. Bluish paper.

10 c., pale to deep blue. | 50 c., pale to deep green.

Printed sideways.

10 c., blue. | 50 c., green.

B. White paper.

5 c., yellow.

5 c., orange-yellow to orange-buff.

10 c., pale to deep blue.

20 c. " " red.

Printed sideways.

5 c., yellow. | 10 c., blue. | 20 c., red.

Error in the sheet of the 20 c.; two varieties.

50 c., red.

Printed from new transfers on white wove paper; one variety of the 10 c. and three varieties of the 5 c.

5 c., yellow.

5 c., orange-yellow to orange.

10 c., blue to deep blue.

Printed from another new transfer on white wove paper; one variety.

10 c., blue.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Recent Purchases. *Grenada.*—I have pleasure in announcing that our publishers have purchased the fine collection of the stamps of Grenada formed by the late Mr. J. Wray Mercer. This collection was in eight volumes of the Oriol Album, but we have been able to condense it into four volumes, which are now priced and ready to send to collectors.

The late Mr. Mercer only collected the one country, but he did that thoroughly, and was occupied some eight years in forming this collection, which in our opinion is the finest one of Grenada stamps that has ever been got together.

* * *

Barbados.—We have bought from a collector in the North of England a fine specialised collection of Barbados. In most cases a page is given to each variety, and that has been collected unused and used in every possible shade, in pairs and in blocks, and the result is a very fine and interesting collection, which is now priced and on sale.

* * *

France.—The well-known collection of the stamps of France and Colonies formed by M. Marconnet, of Nice, has recently been sold for the sum of about £2,200, and we have had practically the first pick, and have secured a superb lot of the older issues. The French stamps—1849 to 1875 only—have been mounted in one volume, and are now on sale. Amongst other nice things in this little lot there are about sixteen stamps printed *tête-bêche*, and a large number of pairs and blocks of four in choice condition.

* * *

Supplement WITH this number of the *M. J.* we present all subscribers with a copy of the second supplement to the Catalogue. Catalogue, with prices of those new issues that are in stock at the moment of going to press.

To non-subscribers the price is 3d., or post-free 3½d.

* * *

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 new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Bavaria	£314
Dominican Republic	522
German Empire and Alsace	175
India	235
Orange River Colony	580
Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, etc.	497
Trinidad	596
Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland	306

The Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation.

By DR. JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Translated from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.

(Continued from page 175.)

* * * *

III.



HE make-up of the stones for all these stamps varied considerably, and the study of the sheets is therefore sufficiently complicated. The lithographers did not content themselves with taking as many transfers from the original die as were necessary to make up a sheet;

their method was a different one. They took one transfer from the die, in this they inserted the value, and then took from it eight or sixteen transfers, with which they formed rows or groups upon an intermediate stone, and made transfers from the latter, to the stone from which the stamps were to be printed, of as many of these rows or groups as were

required to form the sheet. The method of preparation of the stamps with small figures was somewhat different from that of the others.

Although there was only one original die for each of the two types—that with large figures and that with small—the impressions first taken, for the formation of the rows and groups mentioned above, show certain points of difference, due to the want of care with which this operation was carried out. These variations, hardly noticeable in some cases, are very distinct in others, and are always sufficient to enable us to distinguish the different stamps which make up each row or group.

Again, the same rows or groups were altered in some cases by the transposition of one or several impressions, caused, no doubt, by the removal of the defective portions of the rows and the substitution of portions of another transfer.

The transferring of these groups was done with no greater accuracy than that displayed in the formation of the groups themselves, so that differences (though in general very slight) may be found between the same stamps in different groups, with the result that it may be said that almost (if not quite) all the stamps on the sheet differ one from another.

Moreover, as if all this was not enough, more than one stone was made up for the majority of the values. Thus, there were two for the 5 centavos with large figure, three for the same value with small figure, and two each for the 10 and 15 centavos with small figures.

To describe all the varieties of all these different settings is truly a laborious task. Monsieur Jaquier attempted this in part, by describing the differences between the stamps in each row, and the transpositions that exist, in one setting of each of the values with small figures. We feel obliged to do the same, but our work is far more extensive, inasmuch as we possess far more materials than he had; we have settings with which he was not acquainted, and we cannot omit the examination of the sheets of the 10 and 15 centavos with large figures. It is a work that will only interest those, but few in number, who desire to thoroughly study these stamps.

We will begin with those that were first printed, that is to say, with

THE STAMPS WITH LARGE FIGURES.

We have already stated, in dealing with the preparations for the issue, that the sheets consisted of ninety-six stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of eight.

The paper was machine-made, white, wove, slightly surfaced, and of medium thickness, but copies may be found which vary appreciably in this last respect. The sheets measure 217 × 325 mm., and the pane of stamps measures 178 × 316 mm. The dimensions of the design, omitting the outer frame line, are 18½ × 23½ mm. The gum is white.

The only merit that this design can be said to possess is its simplicity; it is poor as a work of art and incorrect heraldically. The shape of the Argentine shield is an upright oval; the lithographer for some reason made it horizontal and flattened, and

omitted altogether the branches of laurel which should surround it. The description of the design is as follows:—Argentine Shield flattened and without the Laurel Branches; above is the inscription "CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA" in an arch; below is the value in a curve; the whole enclosed in a frame of a Greek pattern.



There was undoubtedly only one original die, since there are many little details of the design which are to be found in all three values; this die, however, did not contain the inscription below, because the word "CENTAV." is different for each value. The lithographer must have taken three impressions from this die and inserted in them the respective values, and from these completed impressions he must have taken the transfers required to form the rows or groups which we have referred to above. If the impressions of which these groups are composed had been taken direct from the original die, and the values had been then inserted in them, there would be variations in that portion of the design, variations which do not exist.

5 Centavos.

We know of two settings of this value; in one the sheet is composed of six groups of sixteen impressions, each group being formed of two horizontal rows of eight, placed one above the other; in the other setting the sheet is made up of twelve single rows of eight.

Setting A.

We have explained the system adopted by the lithographer; he took from the completed impression sixteen separate copies and transferred them to an intermediate stone, arranging them in a group as described above, and he then drew round each impression a frame of thin lines, which is seldom complete on all four sides. In making up the group he was not very careful to place the impressions evenly, and the spaces between them are very different, varying from 3 mm. to 5 mm.; the greatest space is between the fifth and sixth stamps in both the rows.

The single transfers of which the group is formed were carefully printed, so that there is hardly any noticeable difference between one stamp and another, and they can only be distinguished by means of the lines with which they are framed. There is, however, one distinct variety; the second* stamp of the first row of each group has the first "A" of "ARGENTINA" defective, having no cross-bar, like an inverted "V."

Little differences may be found in some of the other stamps in the group, which help to identify them; but this is not the case with the greater part, which can only be distinguished by comparison with an entire block. [Illustrations are given in the original paper, which we are not able to reproduce here.—ED. M. J.]

* In counting the stamps we commence from the left, as is usually done; thus the first stamp of the sheet would be that in the left upper corner.

In the left-hand margin of the sheet, opposite the ninth row, there is a thick curved line, placed vertically, about 4 mm. long.

It appears to us that the 70,800 stamps under the first contract must have been printed in this setting, the general appearance of which resembles that of the 10 and 15 centavos, there being certain characteristics in these three which are very rarely to be met with in the 5 c. stamps of the second setting. Thus, in all three values, the inner line of the left-hand side of the frame of the design is prolonged at foot, so as in some cases to touch the outer line that was drawn round each stamp; also the dots forming the rays of the sun almost touch the bottom of the letter "C" of "CONFESION," and these dots are joined together so as rather to resemble three little dashes. If, as we suppose, these were the first of the 5 c. that were printed, we are inclined to believe that none of them got into circulation, as all the used copies we have seen correspond with the second setting.

The colour of these stamps varies considerably; we have them in *red*, *pale red*, *bright red*, and *brownish red*.

Setting B.

The sheets of this can be recognised at a glance by the fact that the first stamp of the lowest row is out of place to the extent of a couple of millimetres.*

In making up the stone of this printing, the lithographers did not make use of one row of the transfer employed for the former one; they took eight fresh impressions from the original single type of this value and formed a horizontal row with these upon an intermediate stone, drawing a frame round each, and then transferring twelve impressions of this row. The spaces between the stamps are, consequently, different from those in the previous setting; they are still large, but more uniform than before, and the largest does not exceed 4 mm. There is, nevertheless, but little difference between the total area of the one pane and the other; the first measures 179 × 316 mm., the second 177 × 314 mm., and indeed in these dimensions there is frequently some variation.

It would seem that the original type was retouched a little, or at least cleaned up before these eight transfers were made from it, since the dots forming the rays of the sun are no longer joined together into dashes under the letter "C," and the prolongation of the inner line of the frame at lower left is less conspicuous. The single impressions of which the row is composed were printed with even greater care than in the former case; so much so that it is only by means of the outer frame lines that they can be distinguished at all.

There are various transpositions to be found in this plate:—

In the first row, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are replaced by Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

In the second row, No. 1 is replaced by No. 4.

In the sixth row, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are replaced

* We are not quite certain what this means, but from the fact that no irregularities in this row are mentioned in the detailed description that follows, we should suppose that the whole row is placed 2 mm. too much to the left.—Ed. M. J.

by Nos. 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, so that in this row the only variety that is in its proper place is the first stamp.*

In the left-hand margin of the sheet there is again, as in the earlier setting, a coloured mark in the form of a line; but it is opposite the eighth row, and is little more than 1 mm. long.

Of this setting we have only found two shades, *red* and *pale red*.

10 Centavos.

The sheet was composed, like the first setting of the 5 centavos, of six groups of sixteen impressions, one above the other. The single impressions of which the group was formed were so badly printed that it is quite possible to distinguish one variety from another without having recourse to the exterior frame lines. We give below the distinguishing points of these sixteen varieties, which, as stated above, are reproduced six times on each sheet. We note only the principal and constant characteristics, as some stamps show defects which do not exist in the corresponding stamps of other groups:—

No. 1. A dot at the left of the top of the "C" of "CENTAV."

No. 2. As No. 1, and also a dot below the letter "V," a white dot in the top of the letter "A" of the same word, and various other little coloured dots.

No. 3. A dot above and to left of the letter "C," and another above and to right of the letter "V"; a large dot upon the horizontal line which divides the shield.

No. 4. No characteristic point; the variety may be recognised by this peculiarity and also by means of the outer frame lines.

No. 5. Two little curved lines, resembling parentheses, under the figures "10," and two similar marks under the letter "V."

No. 6. Dot over the "C" of "CONFESION."

No. 7. Dot above the Arm in the left-hand portion of the shield; various dots around the figures "10," almost invisible in some cases.

No. 8. An indistinct and incomplete circle over the letters "CO" in left upper corner.

No. 9. As No. 8, and also dots under the letter "O," over the Arm at the right side of the shield, and in the right lower corner.

No. 10. A dot between the letters "NT" of "CENTAV," and a crescent-shaped mark over the "NA" of "ARGENTINA."

No. 11. A blotch on the horizontal lines in the right-hand upper part of the shield.

No. 12. Two thick lines in the left upper corner, over the letter "C," two dots over the figure "1," and two curved lines below that figure.

No. 13. Two dots in the left upper corner, over the "C," and two others in the right upper corner, over the "A."

No. 14. A curved line over the Arm in the right-

* It is evident that these are not exactly cases of "transposition," properly so called, but of the replacing of defective transfers by others, which did not occupy the same positions in the original row as those which they replaced. Thus the first row, as repaired, consisted of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8; the second of Nos. 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and the sixth of Nos. 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—Ed. M. J.

hand side of the shield; similar lines above and to left of the figure "1," and below that figure.

No. 15. A dot at upper right of the figure "o."

No. 16. A dot over the first "O" of "CONF^{ON}," and two others over the Arm in the left-hand side of the shield—all three dots very minute.

These 10 centavos stamps differ from the corresponding 5 and 15 centavos in having no stop after the numerals or the word "CENTAV."

Of colour varieties we have found the following:—
Green, light green, yellowish green.

15 Centavos.

The setting was composed of single rows of eight stamps each. The impressions forming the row of eight were taken with greater care than those of the 10 centavos; but it is easy, nevertheless, to recognise the eight types, since every one of them shows some little mark which distinguishes it from the others, as we shall show.

No. 1. A little dot in the left upper corner, over the letter "C."

No. 2. Two minute dots in the white portion of the shield, one over one Arm and the other over the other Arm.

No. 3. A little slanting line above the Arm in the right-hand part of the shield, a little dot above the other Arm, and another minute one over the right limb of the "V" of "CENTAV."

No. 4. A little dot under the period after "CENTAV.," and another over the letter "F" of "CONF^{ON}."

No. 5. An irregular curved line at the left of the letter "E" of "CENTAV."

No. 6. A little dot above the period after "CENTAV.," and another over the right limb of the letter "V."

No. 7. Three dots in the white portion of the shield, one above the Arm at left and two above that at right.

No. 8. A dot above the Arm in the left-hand portion of the shield.

There are, in this setting also, certain transpositions or irregularities, which show that in some cases defective transfers had to be replaced.

Nos. 1 and 2 in the first row are replaced by Nos. 5 and 6.

No. 1 in the second row is replaced by a No. 4.

No. 2 in the fourth row is replaced by a No. 1.

No. 1 in the tenth row is replaced by a No. 4.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 in the twelfth row are replaced by Nos. 1, 1, 2, 3.

There are also two stamps, No. 1 in the ninth row and No. 4 in the twelfth, which do not correspond with any of the eight varieties; these were probably transferred direct from the original transfer of this value.

There is a noticeable variation in No. 6 of the seventh, eighth, and eleventh rows, the bottom portion of the frame of the design being almost completely absent in the last of the three, and partly absent in the other two.

The shades of colour are *blue* and *bright blue*.

(To be continued.)

Papers and Perforations of New South Wales.

By J. H. SMYTH.

(From *The Australian Journal of Philately*.)

* * * *

PRIOR to 1881 it had been the custom to damp all paper before being printed, but in that year a "prepared" paper was introduced, which obviated that necessity. This paper was watermarked NSW and a Crown larger than that on the paper used previously. Those stamps printed on damp paper were of a paler colour, and the watermark was NSW and a small Crown, the colour of those printed subsequently being much brighter and more distinct. Exception must, however, be made in the case of the 9d. on 10d. and 10d. stamps printed on "prepared" paper January 25th, 1897. It would appear that before this date very few of the 9d. stamps were called for, and the assumption is that the stock printed on unprepared paper had lasted a very long time, the 9d. having been introduced in September, 1871. A large supply of paper watermarked 10 having been received for the 10d. stamp, it was used for that purpose until the date above mentioned. The 10d. stamps, printed

on papers watermarked 10 and NSW and Crown, can easily be distinguished. The stamps described in Gibbons' Catalogue, 1871-83, with the exception of the 5s., were in use until 1888, the 1d. and 2d. values on Duty paper (1885) being only a temporary issue. The 5s. coin stamp was superseded in 1885 and revived in 1897. The 3d., 5d., 9d., and 10d. stamps are still current. To be more explicit Messrs. Gibbons should describe the issue of 1871 as watermarked NSW and small Crown, and 1881 watermarked NSW and large Crown. Towards the latter end of 1897 some sample sheets of a thickly "coated" or "chalky" paper were received and used, and shortly after bulk came to hand, but representations having been made that the ink rubbed off, and, pending a fresh supply, the old prepared paper was resorted to. Six months later a modified chalky paper came to hand, and is now in use. About the beginning of last year the same paper, gummed, was received, and produced such satisfactory prints that its continuance

was sanctioned. Results have fully justified its introduction, and the stamps of New South Wales are now turned out equal to anything produced elsewhere. The chalky paper is also known as "perfection" paper. The edge of a silver coin rubbed on the surface of high-chalked paper will leave an impression like lead pencil. That on the modified will be less distinct, while no impression is to be seen on the prepared paper.

You must, however, remember that the 3d., 5d., and 5s. stamps being still printed from steel plates, the paper has to be damped, consequently the above remarks do not apply to these values, nor the 10s. and 20s. stamps, the former of which is printed on Duty paper, and the latter on a paper specially made for it. The 3d., 5d., 5s., and 20s. values are printed on a hand-press made by Hopkinson, of Finsbury, London, and has been in use since 1854. The 3d. and 5d. plates have also been in use since about the same date, and although the 5d. appears almost as good as ever, the 3d. is showing signs of wear, having had more use. Both plates have earned a rest, and while I should be sorry to see them disappear, still if it were possible to have them retouched, I think it would be advisable. I doubt, however, if this can be done, as the plates are reported as tempered hard. Perhaps some way could be found out of the difficulty.

The 7½d. and 12½d. values, recently withdrawn from sale, were never printed on any kind of chalky paper. In point of fact there was only one printing of the 7½d., and, if I mistake not, the 12½d. as well. They were, however, not all perforated and gummed at the same time, these operations being performed as the stamps were required by the postal authorities, hence the varieties of perforation. The 7½d. value was never perforated on the triple or comb machines, as it is too big—but I am anticipating.

The following is a list of perforating machines now in use:—

No. 1 Triple Cutter	12 × 11½.
" 2 " "	12 × 11½.
" 3 " "	12 × 11½.
" 4 " "	12 × 11½.
" 5 Single	11.
" 6 " "	12.
" 7 " "	O S N S W.
" 8 " "	O S.
" 9 Triple	12 × 11¾.

It is somewhat difficult to say what perforating machines were in use twenty or thirty years ago. The overseer informed me that those No. 1 to No. 8 had been in use during the past fifteen or twenty years, and that three of them were in the branch when he entered it thirty-four years ago—and they look it. All were originally single cutters, but within the past twenty years four have been converted into triple cutters. This probably accounts for the disappearance of perfs. 10 and 11½. No record has been kept of the gauges; indeed the authorities do not recognise any scale, and it is only owing to the manner in which the needles or points are renewed that the gauges which have been in use for so many years have been continued. The needles are fitted into a plate which has been previously drilled. During

the process of perforation they pass into a bed below the paper, consequently they must match, and if any part gets broken a new one is made to suit. If a bed gets broken it is quite possible that a different gauge may result. In support of this theory you will notice that in Gibbons' Catalogue No. 1 comb machine is described as 11 × 12 (1888), No. 2 12 × 11¾ (1880), No. 3 12 × 12 (1891). The fact that the same Catalogue chronicles No. 1 comb machine 11 × 12, and Nos. 2 and 3 comb machines 12 × 12 on the 1897 issue, and No. 2 machine still 12 × 12 on the chalk-surfaced paper, 1899, points to the assumption that the comb machines perf. 12 × 11½ have all been renewed since the last named date, and prior to two years ago (see *Australian Journal of Philately*, January and July, 1901), which gives the period of their introduction during the years 1899 and 1900. It seems strange, however, that Messrs. Gibbons in their 1903 Catalogue do not chronicle perf. 12 × 11½ at all. They say the "difference between the two machines being slight, they are included in the same list," but the perforation 11½ on the four triple cutters is a definite measure and are all alike.

The triple cutter or comb machine is so called because it perforates three sides at a time. The former is the name adopted by the department, and is in my opinion more expressive.

No. 7 was, until recently, a single cutter, perf. 12, but it has been converted into a machine for *punching holes* for State Government stamps.

No. 9 is known as the Adelaide press, in use since 1897. The gauge on it is the same as that mentioned by Messrs. Gibbons in their Catalogue as 12 × 11¾. The vertical perforation does not measure quite 12, but is nearer 12 than 11½. Stamps are perforated on this machine more rapidly than on any of the others, and there is less likelihood of a *fault* occurring. Four sheets are placed in position on a table, the operator turns a handle, and a rack below regulates an eccentric in a very ingenious manner, causing the needles to come down at regular intervals. Only one gauge of rack is in use, consequently only one size of stamp can be perforated. The present 1d. value, being the only one of the requisite size, is the only stamp which has ever been perforated on the Adelaide machine. This value is now almost exclusively perforated on it. Machines Nos. 1 and 2 were English, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are local productions. All are worked by a treadle, both hands being necessary to manipulate the sheets.

The four triple cutters, like the Adelaide press, will only perforate stamps of a suitable size. These comprise the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., and 12½d.; the 3d., 5d., 7½d., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps can only be perforated on the single cutters Nos. 5 and 6, gauging 11 and 12 respectively. It must not, however, be taken for granted that the values ½d. to 12½d. above referred to are only perforated on the triple cutters. The overseer again said, if there happened to be a rush, either or both of the single cutters would be brought into use, so that in fact any one value might be perforated on one day as follows: 12 × 11½, 11, 12, or 12 × 11 and *vice versa*. The Government printer does not mind which. The main

object is economy, consequently the perforation likely to be most common is the $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ triple cutter.

I should explain further that the perforation running across the triple cutting machines is $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the short upright ones (or teeth on the comb) are 12, but as all the values except the 2½d. are put in sideways, this makes the perforation read $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The 2½d. is put in upright and comes out $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

I may say, by way of parenthesis, that none of the Fiji stamps printed at the New South Wales Government Printing Office were ever perforated on the triple cutters, as there are only 100 stamps on the sheet. The gutter runs horizontally instead of vertically, and the stamps would not fit. The Postage Dues can only be perforated on single cutters.

Since my previous visit to the Government Printing Office two years ago, an account of which appeared in the *Australian Journal of Philately*, January, 1901, various improvements have been effected. Another Wharfedale printing press and other machines have been erected, and the Hoe press is doing satisfactory work. The only thing lacking is suitable engravers. Efforts are being made to secure the services of good workmen, so that when the Federal stamps are about to be issued, no difficulty or delay will be found in the work of engraving the designs locally. At present this work has to be done abroad, necessitating a delay of six or nine months, consequently new issues required quickly necessitate the adoption of some other process not so satisfactory as a steel engraving. Apart from that, as the Government printer remarked, the department is in a position to turn out stamps equal to those produced in any part of the world.

distinct from those perf. all round. They are generally regarded as inferior specimens.

W. B.—1. It will be best to submit the Mafeking to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for examination. 2. All the stamps on a sheet of the old 1d., *red*, had different corner letters; the two varieties you describe occurred on every sheet.

G. B. P.—New Zealand, Nos. 219, 220, were issued in 1900, as stated in the Catalogue, while fresh plates of the ½d. and 1d. Pictorial issue were being prepared.

G. H. H.—In your first question you mention no country, but we gather you refer to United States, No. 402. We do not quite understand your description. 2. *Portugal*. We do not know the meaning of the Star punched in your stamp, but possibly it is a telegraph cancellation. 3. See reply to "H. B." in February. 4. The paper of your Canada Registration stamp must have been stained in some way. 5. The Postage Currency Notes were issued during the Civil War, when there was a great want of small change in the United States; they were receivable for stamps at any post office. 6. The South Australia 4d. and 1s. are both noticed in the current Catalogue (see 117 and note after 87). Double perforations are not catalogued.

S. B.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of India* that we were wrong in stating that postage stamps are never used on telegrams in Ceylon; the editor of that journal, who is an authority on telegraph stamps, states that he has "several copies of the 2 and 5 cents stamps used on telegraph receipts, cut in half as the telegraph stamps are."

H. R. R.—Stamps with flaws such as you describe are not included in the Catalogue. Your variety (*b*) was described in the *Monthly Journal* some years ago.

E. E. B.—We are obliged for your card, but the "F. M." stamp you mention is No. 351 in the Catalogue. We were asked if a new one had been issued.

A. E. S.—The stamps of Formosa are described in our publishers' Catalogue of "Local Postage Stamps."

F. E. W.—2, 3, 4, 5. It may help you to solve these problems if we draw your attention to the fact that the values of the stamps in question are given in the Catalogue in "centimes," not "shahi"; 5 centimes = 1 shahi, and the value as shown in ordinary figures is in *centimes*. 6, 7. *Spain*, 15 c., *yellow*, is No. 801 in the Catalogue. The supposed *error* is believed to have been a fraud. You will find all about these things in the *Monthly Journal* of 1895 and later.

L. H.—The "Protectorate" surcharge usually has the first letter high.

A. C. H.—The Coolgardie Express stamps were local issues, and are described in the *Local* volume of the Catalogue.

R. B., Newfoundland.—We have never heard of the 2½d. Victoria overprinted "Three pence," and should doubt its being a genuine surcharge for any postal purpose.

Answers to Correspondents.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—South Australia, Nos. 283 to 285, are watermarked with Type 12; Nos. 290 to 292 are the first of those values with Crown SA wmk.

F. P. T.—1. Where the use of fiscal stamps for postal purposes has been duly authorised we think that specimens fiscally used are admissible, but of course postally used copies are better in a collection of postage stamps. 2. We believe that such use of fiscal stamps in Seychelles was not authorised. 3. To what Diamond Jubilee stamp do you refer? 4. The facsimile stamps of Japan are imitations, of private manufacture. 5. The £5 stamp of Great Britain was used principally upon telegrams and for certain purposes of accounts in the Post Office itself. 6. We do not think that the U.S. stamps imperf. at one side can be considered as

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH HONDURAS.		MADAGASCAR.	
1902. <i>King's Head.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	1895. Type 5. <i>Reduced prices.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., lilac and black on red	0 2	2d., ultramarine	0 4
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		4d., rose	0 6
1902-3. <i>King's Head.</i>		6d., green	0 8
½d., green	0 1	1s., greenish blue	1 3
1d., carmine	0 2	2s., brown	2 6
4d., sage-green	0 5	4s., mauve	5 0
1s., ochre	1 4	Set of six, 7s. 6d.	
5s., orange	6 6	MALTA.	
CAYMAN ISLANDS.		1903. <i>King's Head.</i>	
1902. <i>King's Head.</i>		3d., violet and slate	0 4
½d., green	0 1	NATAL.	
1d., carmine	0 2	1903. <i>King's Head.</i>	
COLOMBIA.		2d., sage-green and rose	0 3
1903. <i>New types.</i>		NEW ZEALAND.	
50 c., green	0 3	1903. <i>Wmk. Star and N.Z.</i>	
50 c., brown	0 3	4d., brown and blue (perf. 14)	0 5
50 c., orange	0 3	6d., carmine (perf. 11)	0 8
50 c., rose	0 3	1903. <i>Express Delivery.</i>	
50 c., red	0 3	6d., purple and red	0 8
1 peso, carmine	0 4	NIUE.	
1 " blue (smaller type)	0 4	1903. <i>Perf. 11.</i>	
1 " deep blue (smaller type)	0 4	6d., carmine and black	0 8
5 pesos, brown	2 0	PARAGUAY.	
5 " mauve	2 0	1903. <i>Large stamps. New type.</i>	
5 " blue-green	2 0	1 c., grey	0 1
10 " emerald-green	3 6	2 c., green	0 1
CUBA.		5 c., ultramarine	0 1
1902. <i>Provisional.</i>		10 c., brown	0 2
1 c. on 3 c., purple	0 6	20 c., carmine	0 3
EGYPT.		30 c., blue	0 4
1903. <i>On chalky paper.</i>		60 c., purple	0 8
1 mil., brown	0 1	OFFICIAL STAMPS.	
2 mils., green	0 1	1903. <i>Large type.</i>	
3 " orange	0 2	1 c., grey	used 0 1
5 " carmine	0 2	2 c., green	0 1
1 piastre, ultramarine	0 4	5 c., ultramarine	0 1
2 piastres, orange-brown	0 8	10 c., brown	0 2
10 " violet	3 0	20 c., carmine	0 3
FRANCE.		30 c., blue	0 4
1903. <i>New type.</i>		60 c., purple	0 8
15 c., slate green	0 2	PENRHYN ISLAND.	
FRENCH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.		1903. <i>Perf. 11.</i>	
1903. <i>Current French stamps surcharged.</i>		6d., carmine and black	0 8
10 c., carmine	0 2	PERSIA.	
25 c., blue	0 4	1903. <i>Type-set stamps. Surcharged "PROVISOIRE, 1903."</i>	
50 c., brown and lavender	0 8	1 chahi, grey	0 1
1 p., lake and green	1 3	2 " red-brown	0 2
2 p., slate and orange	2 4	5 " red	0 2
GERMAN LEVANT.		10 " olive-yellow	0 5
1903. <i>New type of "A" in surcharge.</i>		12 " blue	0 6
1 pi. on 20 pf., ultramarine	0 4	1 kran, purple	1 0
5 pi. on 1 m., carmine-red	1 4	PORTUGUESE COLONIES.	
25 pi. on 5 m., black and red	6 6	GUINEA.	
GUATEMALA.		1902. <i>Issue of 1886 surcharged.</i>	
1902. Type 15. <i>Colours changed.</i>		400 r. on 5 reis, slate	2 6
20 c., bistre-brown	0 9	MOZAMBIQUE.	
25 c., blue-green	1 0	1902. <i>Surcharged "PROVISORIO" on 1898 issue.</i>	
GWALIOR.		15 reis, chocolate	0 2
1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		SERVIA.	
½d., green	0 1	1903. <i>Type 9, but smaller.</i>	
1d., carmine	0 2	15 p., mauve	0 3
ICELAND.		25 p., orange	0 4
1902-3. <i>Provisional Official Stamp.</i>		SOUTHERN NIGERIA.	
16 aur, carmine and black	3 6	1903. <i>King's Head.</i>	
		½d., green and black	0 1
		1d., carmine and black	0 2
		2d., red-brown and black	0 3
		SUDAN.	
		1903. <i>Official. Surcharged "O.S.G.S."</i>	
		5 mils., black and carmine	0 4

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1903.

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 what 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.	SPAIN—contd.	No. in Set.	s. d.
3732†	1880-90, Provisionals, with black, green, and red surcharge	10	10 0
3733†	1880-90, later issues	13	10 0
3734*	1889, 2, 2½, 5, 5, 8, 10, 12½, and 12½ c.	8	2 6
3735†	1891, 10, 10, 20, and 25 c.	4	2 9
3737†	1892-93, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 20 c.	9	2 6
3738*	1893-94, including scarce	6	3 0
3739†	1904, 1, 6, 8, 12½, 15, and 20 c.	6	10 0
3740†	1896, 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 40, and 80 c.	10	2 3
3741*	1894-96, 2, 8, 10, 15, 15, and 20 c.	6	4 6
3742†	1897, 5 c., Provisionals	3	5 0
3743†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 15 c.	9	15 0
3744†	20, 40, 60, and 80 c. 1 and 2 pesos	6	2 6
3745*	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 15 c.	6	0 4
3746†	Newspaper, 1886, ½ c., 1, 2, and 5 mils.	4	0 3
3747†	1890	3	1 9
3748†	1892	4	0 5
3749†	1896	4	1 3
3750†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mils.	5	1 3
3751*	1880-98, including several issues	9	1 3

PORTO RICO.

3756†	1874-76, surcharged with single and double paraph, including 1 peseta, brown	6	24 0
3757*	1873-76, various issues	5	1 6
3758†	1877, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c.	5	12 0
3759†	1878, 25 and 50 c., and 1 peseta	3	7 6
3760*	1877-81, various issues	7	1 9
3761†	1870, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c., and 1 peseta	6	18 6
3762†	1880, ½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c., and 1 peseta	11	24 0
3763†	1881, ½, 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils.	8	2 0
3764†	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 20 c.	7	12 6
3765†	1882, ½, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils.	8	0 8
3766†	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 20 c.	7	8 6
3767*	1882-85, various issues, including 20 and 40 c.	15	2 6
3768†	1890, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils.	6	35 0
3769†	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	9	7 0
3770*	½, 1, and 2 mils, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 20, and 40 c.	12	4 6
3771†	1891-92, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils.	6	0 6
3772†	1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20 c., and 3 c., Commemorative	10	5 6
3773*	½, 1 and 2 mils, 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 8, and 20 c.	11	2 3
3774†	1893-94, ½, 1, 2, and 4 mils, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 20, and 40 c.	11	3 0
3775*	1893-94, ½ and 1 mil, 1, 2, 3, and 20 c.	6	0 8
3776†	1896, ½, 1, 2, and 4 mils, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 20, and 40 c.	14	4 0
3777*	1897, including 20 and 40 c.	11	3 6
3778†	1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mils.	5	1 3
3779†	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, and 80 c.	12	6 6
3780*	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mils, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 c.	11	4 0
3781†	(June), Habilitado, 1, 2, and 4 mils., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 c.	9	2 0
3782†	(June), Habilitado, 8, 20, 40, and 80 c., and two inverted	6	12 6
3783†	War Tax, surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra"	7	4 6

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NORWAY.

3786*	1855-57, including imperf.	5	2 6
3787*	1861-68, 1, 4, 4, and 8 sk.	4	0 9
3788†	1856-68, including old 3 sk.	5	10 0
3789†	1872-75, 1 and 4 sk., 1, 3, 10, 12, 35, 50, and 60 öre	9	6 6
3790*	1872-78, including 1, 1½, and 2 krona	17	3 6
3791†	1883-95 Provisionals and scarce dies	11	6 0
3792*	various issues	17	1 6
3793†	1894-95, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 25 öre	5	1 9
3794†	1899, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 öre	5	0 8
3795*	1894-99, including various perfs.	11	0 9
3796†	Unpaid, 1, 4, 10, 20, and 50 öre	6	1 9
3797*	1, 4, 10, 20, and 50 öre	5	5 0

SWEDEN.

3800*	1855-66, including 17 öre	7	2 6
3801†	1872, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 24 öre	5	4 6
3802*	including 6 grey and 1 riksdaler	11	2 6
3803*	lat perfs.	12	0 9

No. of Set.	SWEDEN—contd.	No. in Set.	s. d.
3804†	1886, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 10, and 30 öre	7	3 0
3805†	1891-97, 5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 öre	8	2 3
3806†	1891-92, 1, 2, 3, and 4 öre	4	0 3
3807*	1885-98, including Provisionals and 1 krona	23	1 9
3808†	Unpaid, perf. 14, 1, 3, 5, 6, and 12 öre	5	1 6
3809*	" 1, 3, 12, 20, 30, and 50 öre	6	1 6
3810†	" perf. 13, 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	9	1 9
3811*	" including 1 kr.	10	1 3
3812*	Official, perf. 14 4 grey and 1 kr.	10	3 0
3813†	" perf. 13, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	9	6 0
3814†	" 1889-93, 2, 4, 10, 20, and 50 öre	5	1 6
3815*	" including two Provisionals and high value	16	2 0

SWITZERLAND.

3818*	Rayons and Silk Threads	13	8 6
3819†	1862, 2, 3, 20 c., and 1 fr.	5	1 9
3820*	2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., and 1 fr.	8	2 0
3821†	1867-78, 2, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1 9
3822*	" 2, 10, 15, 25, 30, 40, and 50 c.	7	0 9
3823†	1881-82, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., and 1 fr.	9	0 6
3824†	1882-99, including obsolete perfs. and 1 fr.	14	4 0
3825*	" " "	15	0 9
3826†	1900, Jubilee, 5, 5, 10, and 25 c.	4	1 0
3827†	Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, and 10 c.	4	1 0
3828*	" various issues, including 500 c.	9	1 3

TURKEY.

3831*	1865-71, including rare perfs. and two 5 piast.	14	4 3
3832†	" 5 piastres	8	2 6
3833†	1876, ½, 1, 1½, 2, and 5 pres.	5	5 6
3834*	1873-76, including Provisionals	12	4 0
3835†	1876 (Sept.), including 10 on 20 paras	7	4 0
3836*	1876-90, including various perfs. and scarce varieties	18	2 6
3837†	1892-1901 Provisional	11	1 0
3838*	" " " "	12	0 10
3839*	" Printed matter, including old issues	13	2 0
3840†	" 1891-1901, including old surcharges	10	1 9
3841†	Unpaid, 1865-69, including 25 piastres	6	6 6
3842*	" " 5	5	1 9
3843†	" 1898-1901, 10, 20, 20, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	6	2 6
3844*	Locals, including scarce varieties	5	2 6

UNITED STATES.

3850*	1851, 1, 3, 10, and 12 c.	4	5 0
3851*	1951, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 24 c.	6	24 0
3852†	1861-69, including scarce varieties	7	12 6
3853*	" " "	14	6 0
3854*	180-71, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 10 c.	5	1 0
3855†	1873-82, including 5 c., brown (Garfield)	7	10 0
3856*	" 12, 30, and 90 c.	18	4 0
3857†	1882-87, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, and 10 c.	9	4 6
3858*	" including 30 c. and 90 c.	12	3 6
3859†	1890-93, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	8	2 0
3860*	" 1 c. to 10 c.	12	2 0
3861†	1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	8	2 0
3862*	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 50 c.	9	2 0
3863†	1894, 1 c. to 15 c.	11	4 0
3864*	" including 50 c. and 1½	8	2 6
3865†	1895-99, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	8	3 0
3866†	1888-89, 1, 4, 5, 10, and 15 c.	5	1 9
3867*	1891-99, including 50 c. and 1½	16	2 6
3868†	1898, Omaha, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 c.	6	1 9
3869†	" 1 c. to 10 c.	9	20 0
3870*	" 1 c. to 50 c.	7	1 6
3871†	1901, Buffalo, 1 c. to 10 c.	6	1 9
3872*	" 1 c. to 10 c.	6	1 0
3873†	Special Delivery stamp	4	2 6
3874*	" " "	4	0 6
3875†	Newspaper stamp, 1, 2, 2, and 10 c.	4	2 0
3876*	" 1895, 1 c. to 100	12	60 0
3877†	Unpaid, 1879-93, various shades	6	1 0
3878*	" " "	7	1 0
3879†	" 1895, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	7	5 6
3880†	Interior, 1, 2, 10, 12, and 24 c.	5	4 6
3881†	Post Office, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 c.	5	12 6
3882*	Treasury, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c.	10	12 6
3883†	War (1st printing), 2, 10, 15, 24, and 30 c.	5	4 0
3884*	" 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, and 30 c.	6	2 9
3885†	" (2nd) 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 30 c.	6	2 6
3886*	" " 1, 2, 3, 9, and 12 c.	5	0 9

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TRANSVAAL.

Late South African Republic.

Any really rare variety of the first type. Any old Stamps on original envelopes or with legible date marks. Uncut sheets of all issues up to 1884 inclusive.

New South African Republic.

All varieties of the *dated* issue. Any Stamps except the 1d. and 2d. used on entire envelopes.

STELLALAND & SWAZIELAND.

Any rare varieties, errors, or curiosities, and Stamps on entire envelopes.

Send any of the above on approval, and quote lowest nett cash price for each piece separately.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Recent Purchases now on Sale.

THE "NANKIVELL" COLLECTION OF STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

7 Volumes, to be sold as a lot only. Nett price, £5,250. The retail prices amount to £9,000.

THE "BATE" COLLECTION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Very strong in old issues.

A SUPERB SPECIALISED COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

Specially strong in the Stamps of **Cape, Mauritius, and Natal**, and extra fine in pairs and blocks of 4, nearly all unused, mint.

A SPECIALIST'S COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA.

Superb condition, and nearly everything in blocks of 4, and many shades.

A FINE COLLECTION OF AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

Mostly unused and strong in horizontal pairs, formed by a Collector in Melbourne, Victoria.

A FINE SPECIALISED COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE (Jammu and Kashmir).

Including many entire sheets. (3 Vols.)

The above are now on sale, all (except the "Nankivell" Collection) with the Stamps priced separately, and can be sent on approval to Collectors.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for purchases to a large amount.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1856.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

Vol. XIII.

**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	233
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	235
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. By L. HANCIAU	240
<i>(Continued from page 222.)</i>	
STAMP COLLECTING AS AN INVESTMENT. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	244
THE SECRET MARKS OF THE STAMPS OF DENMARK AND THE DANISH COLONIES. By L. HANCIAU	249
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	250
A PHILATELIC MYSTERY. By DAWSON A. VINDIN	252
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	254
CORRESPONDENCE	254
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	255
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES.	256

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

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

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

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.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 sei.

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	Out of print
No. 1	1 6	
No. 2	1 6	
No. 3	1 6	
No. 4	1 6	
No. 5	1 6	
No. 6	1 6	
Nos. 7 to 11	0 6	
No. 12	1 6	
Nos. 13 to 18	0 6	
Nos. 19 and 20	1 0	
No. 21	1 0	
Nos. 22 to 24	0 6	
No. 25	1 6	
No. 26	1 6	
No. 27	1 6	
No. 28	1 0	
Nos. 29, 30, and 31	0 6	
No. 32	1 6	
No. 33	1 6	
No. 34	1 6	
No. 35	1 6	
No. 36	1 6	
No. 37	1 6	
Nos. 38, 40, and 41	0 6	
No. 42	1 6	
No. 43	1 6	
No. 44	1 6	
No. 45	1 6	
No. 46	1 6	
No. 47	1 6	
No. 48	1 6	
No. 49	1 6	
No. 50	1 6	
Nos. 101 and 102	2 0	
No. 115	1 6	
No. 120 and 128	3 0	
All other Back Numbers (post-free)	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, 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, 1899, to June, 1899.)

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

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

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

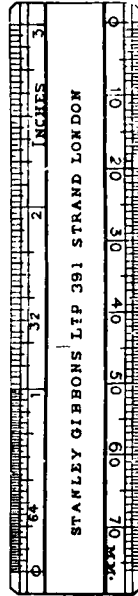
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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.

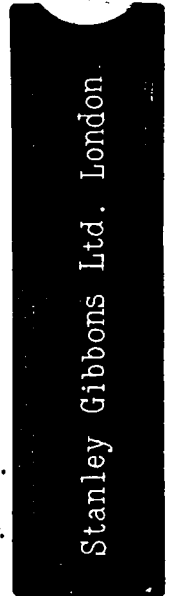
PRICE

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 FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

MAY 30, 1903.

NO. 155.

Editorial.

* * *



The Supposed British Retouch.

IN our number for November last we quoted from *The Philatelic Journal of India* an account of the discovery of specimens of the early penny-stamps of Great Britain, which were supposed to show signs of the plate, or plates, from which they were printed having been retouched, or recut, to some extent after they had become worn. We at the same time gave an explanation, obtained from the best possible source (the manufacturers of the stamps in question), of the manner in which the marks of supposed retouching were produced, and showed that they were not the results of recutting after wear of the plates, but merely lines inserted in touching up the plates before hardening.

Our friend Mr. W. T. Wilson, who was the first to notice these lines, is not satisfied with this explanation, but still believes that they indicate retouching in the true sense of the word, and having discovered some more specimens in which they are visible, he returns to the subject in the April numbers of *The London Philatelist* and of our Indian contemporary. What Mr. Wilson's reasons are for supposing that the marks he found prove that retouching took place, we have not yet been able to ascertain. In the first note of his discovery, which we quoted in full in November, he merely says that a comparison of the illustrations given in the original proves that retouching was done; and in his second note, which is accompanied by illustrations showing several more specimens with more

or less heavy side lines, he says the same thing. But assertion is not proof, and the illustrations prove nothing except the fact that such impressions exist, and that they are not quite so uncommon as was at first supposed. An amusing instance of the sort of "proof" which some of our fellow-workers seem to find convincing is given in the note by the Editor of *The Ph. J. of I.*, which we also quoted in November. Having found a second stamp showing heavy side lines, he says:—

"The discovery, however, of another specimen with lettering differing from Mr. Wilson's illustration practically proves that the entire sheet of 240 stamps exists in this condition."

Even if it could have been shown that both specimens were printed from the same plate, it would have proved nothing more than the fact that there were two such impressions on that plate, and under the circumstances it only reminded us of the old story of the boy who announced the discovery of millions of rats in the backyard, on the strength of his having seen the tail of one disappearing under the fence.

Mr. Wilson's second plate of illustrations is even more unconvincing than the first was, for it shows, according to his own description, copies with heavy side lines printed from plates in various stages of wear. This is in itself sufficient to suggest that the heavy lines were there from the first, as stated by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and that they have naturally become more and more conspicuous as the finer lines wore out; for it must be

remembered that these lines, cut with a graving tool, would be deeper and sharper than any of those produced by the roller. And supposing that Mr. Wilson's theory were correct, we should have the almost ridiculous fact that, because the fine lines about the head and face wore out, the engraver went over the plate and added outer frame lines that were quite unnecessary! The backgrounds of these stamps show no conspicuous signs of wear; the heavy side lines were not required, for (according to Mr. Wilson's theory) they are only found in the impressions from the retouched plates, and the parts that required retouching are left untouched.

An important fact, which must not be forgotten, is that the manufacturers of the plates and printers of the stamps had at hand the means of deepening all the lines of worn impressions, and they have stated most distinctly that they used those means when necessary. There seems to be a tradition among Philatelists that nothing whatever could be done to a plate once hardened, but this only applies to the plate in its hardened condition. We have never supposed that it was impossible to soften a plate and then retouch it, and when we were writing some papers on *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, in 1892, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. very kindly showed us some of their processes, and in the course of their description alluded to the fact that "re-entering," as it is termed, was done when certain portions, of an otherwise good plate, showed signs of wear, and that it was done by means of the roller, as we stated in November. In the face of the perfectly reasonable explanations given by persons familiar with the work, it really seems absurd to suppose that they ever employed the crude method of retouching suggested by Mr. W. T. Wilson, which by his own account consisted in adding new lines that were not in the original design, and leaving the really worn parts of the impression as bad as ever.

Since writing the above we have learned that an examination of some of the *imprimatur* sheets at Somerset House, made by two prominent members of the London Philatelic Society, Baron A. de Worms and Mr. Dendy Marshall, has resulted in the identification of several of the varieties with heavy side lines recently discovered by Mr. Wilson, thus proving conclusively that these

varieties existed on the plates as originally produced. We understand that the specimens identified were on the impressions from Plates 89 and 90 of Die I., but had there been time to examine thoroughly the whole of the sheets, there can be no doubt that all the other copies could also have been traced.

* * *

The "Laureated" Reprints. WE publish on another page a history, which its author assures us is a true and complete one, of the notorious case

which excited so much interest and so greatly damaged Australian Philately some years ago. Our readers will understand our reasons for not guaranteeing the absolute accuracy of the account now laid before them; Mr. D. A. Vindin was rather too closely connected with the events he narrates for his story to escape being tinged, to a certain extent, with personal prejudice. Mr. Vindin suffered considerably, both in reputation and in pocket, from his connection with the ingenious gentleman who was, no doubt, the prime mover in the swindle, and it is natural to suppose that this person is not too tenderly handled in the tale now told; still, we have no reason to suppose that any very substantial injustice is done to Mr. Van Dyck. One statement, at all events, we sincerely hope is strictly correct, namely, that the reprinting was done, not in Australia, but in Europe. There has always been a feeling amongst collectors in this country that, if the reprinting took place in any of the Australian Colonies, others (not necessarily Philatelists) besides Van Dyck himself must have known what was being done, and have silently connived at the fraudulent use that was made of the impressions. If Van Dyck was in the habit of paying periodical visits to Europe, it was of course quite easy for him to get the plates cleaned and the impressions printed by someone who would ask no questions.

* * *

Used v. OUR readers will find in our correspondence column a somewhat lengthy epistle from Mr.

Unused. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., on the subject of our article upon Specialism and Exhibitions of last month, and treating the question, not unnaturally, from the point

of view of Used *versus* Unused stamps. We greatly doubt whether Mr. Heginbottom's suggestion, to provide separate classes for collections of *Unused* and collections of *Used* stamps, would be found to afford a solution of the difficulty which exists, if only for the reason that there are stamps which are but little less unattainable in a used condition than they are in an unused; and we are quite sure that it would be most detrimental to the best interests of Philately to divide collectors into these two classes.

We do not propose to discuss over again the question of which condition is the best. We are not of those who believe that any *unused* copy is better than any *used* one, any more than of those who consider that a stamp is all the better for being defaced. There are used copies that have been so well used as to remain almost the equals of any unused specimens of the same stamp, and there are unused that have been so badly used (if we may use such a term) as to be worthless; but,

ceteris paribus, the unused copy must always be the better specimen for anyone who wishes to study his stamps, and therefore a collection composed principally of unused stamps will always, and deservedly so, be considered superior at an exhibition to one composed principally of used specimens. We do not believe that any strict division of collections on these lines exists at present, and we should be very sorry to see it introduced. The richer collectors certainly obtain unused copies whenever they can, but we do not know of any that reject used copies entirely. On the other hand, although the poorer collectors have too often to content themselves with used, they are seldom so foolish as to refuse to improve their collections by the addition of fine unused copies when they have a chance of obtaining them; and to disqualify a collection, because it contained unused specimens of stamps which are much commoner in that condition, would be to destroy the whole object of the classification.

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.

British Guiana.—In reference to our article on the reprints of this Colony, which appeared in the March number, Mr. J. W. Dorman, in a letter to Mr. Phillips, says that he has seen a block of the 4 c. of 1853, which showed that the stone from which the originals were printed was formed by transfers from a horizontal strip of three, each set of three stamps being in a straight line, whilst the sets were placed unevenly on the stone, the second set from the left (in the block examined) being higher than the first, and the third higher than the second. This is sufficient to show that the reprints were, as we suggested, printed from fresh stones, made up for the purpose; or, at all events, not from the same stone as the block described by Mr. Dorman. Of the 1 c. there were at least two different stones used for printing the original stamps, and the arrangement there again was, no doubt, different from that shown in the sheet of reprints.

British Somaliland.—A correspondent in India kindly shows us a letter from the Postmaster-General of Bombay, stating that "the Field Post Offices in

Somaliland use British Indian postage stamps," which no doubt is correct; and our publishers have received a letter from Berbera in which it is even stated that the surcharged stamps that have been chronicled are forgeries! This, of course, is pure nonsense; the stamps have not yet been brought into use, probably owing to the present unsettled state of the country; but the sets that have been seen are those that were sent to Berne, and distributed from thence to all the countries in the Postal Union as specimens of stamps about to be issued. In not a few cases these specimen sets are freely exhibited in official collections, and some of them have even been known to pass into the hands of outsiders, so that stamps are frequently chronicled some time before they have actually been issued.

Ewen's Weekly, in its efforts to defend the position of the Benadir labels, suggests that the stamps of British Somaliland are on a par with those of the Italian company; but we have yet to learn that the stock of the surcharged Indian stamps has been handed over bodily to a dealer, or indeed put on sale anywhere. The copies that have found their way into the hands of collectors are on a par with the

other Postal Union distributions which some of our contemporaries hasten to chronicle.

Cyprus.—We have received another value of the new series.

30 paras, mauve, *name and value in green.*

Gibraltar.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following stamps in new designs, bearing the King's Head and inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE." The 2s. and higher values are of tall, upright rectangular shape.

½d., grey-green and green.
1d., lilac on red.
2d., grey-green and carmine.
2½d., lilac and black on blue.
6d., violet.
1s., black and carmine.
2s., green and blue.
4s., violet and green.
8s., olive on blue.
£1, black on red.

India.—We have received the new 4 a., which is very similar in design to the last stamp of that value, but it has the King's Head in an oval, with the Crown suspended over it as usual, and a branch of laurel at each side to fill up the circle.

4 a., olive-green.

Puttiala.—We are informed that the following values of the King's Head stamps have received the overprint "PATIALA STATE."

3 p., grey.
½ a., pea-green.
1 a., carmine.
2 a., purple.
3 a., orange-brown.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Mr. Ewen sends us a curious assortment of the stamps of this State, consisting of old stock and new, some of the former, we regret to say, furbished up so as to form new varieties. As was stated in February, a new form of embossed device has been adopted, which we now find applied to the new ½ a. and ¾ a. stamps, which are, of course, quite legitimate varieties; it has also, however, been applied to some of the older stamps, but not, we fancy, in order to render them available for present use, because we have the 8 a. stamp of 1893, with the old form of embossing, surcharged with an Arabic character in red, to denote the change of Begum.

In regard to this stamp Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received a letter from Bhopal containing the following explanation: "The sign of the red ink is made from the present Begum of Bhopal, and those stamps are from the time of the late Begum, therefore on those stamps only first word or alphabet has been printed, the price of the any stamps are not decrease up to this time." The explanation is not very clear, but it seems evident that it was thought necessary to mark these stamps in some way, on the face, to indicate the change of ruler, and we therefore conclude that the new embossing is not sufficient for this, and that the old stamps with the new embossing are merely remainders.

But there is worse news still; we have an imitation of Type 13, printed in black, in a sheet of thirty-two varieties, and intended probably to represent No. 100a in the Catalogue. The design, however, is more like

Type 13, having the close curved lines in the corners and the letter "A" in the centre at top throughout the sheet. We feel sure that this is something quite new, and therefore a posthumous variety, as our publishers received sheets of 100b after the new stamps appeared, and the new-comer has the new embossing.

8 a., green-black (No. 168); with red surcharge.
½ a., rose-red; new type, with new embossing.
½ a., black " " "

*Old types with new embossing.**

½ a., red; perf. (No. 78).
½ a., black,, (Nos. 113 to 116).

Type 13 redrawn; 32 varieties. With new embossing.*
½ a., black; imperf. and pin-perf. (small holes).

Malta.—We have received the 1d. of the King's Head type. 1d., black and carmine.

We learn from a cutting from a local paper that the Colonial Postmaster has been given three months' leave, prior to his retirement, which is to take place, officially, on the 22nd July next. We understand that this is the result of certain irregularities which occurred in connection with the "One Penny" on 2½d. stamp, from the sheets of which the errors lettered "Pnney" were removed by the Postmaster, or with his knowledge, and not for the purpose of being destroyed. Let us hope this circumstance will be duly noted by postal officials.

New South African Republic.—A correspondent shows us a very defective impression of the 2d. on blue, of the 1886 issue, dated "30 AUG 86." The inscription at top shows a good many broken letters, and the words "ZUID-AFRIKA" are entirely absent.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have been shown the 4d. Unpaid Letter stamp, perf. 11, like Nos. 452 to 454 in the Catalogue.

We have received a half-crown stamp, of similar design to that of the 8d. of 1888, with the Lyre-bird in the centre, and printed in green. Writing in *The Australian J. of Ph.*, Mr. Basset Hull states that this bird is no longer peculiar to New South Wales; we believe he is not uncommon elsewhere, not only in Australia, but in other parts of the world also.
2s. 6d., emerald-green; chalky paper; perf. nearly 12.

New Zealand.—We have received the 2s. on laid paper, which we chronicled from hearsay last month. It is printed in blue-green and perf. 11. We have not yet heard why this paper has been used, but fear it may be a commencement of fresh complications.

A correspondent tells us that there is a variety of the Railway Newspaper stamps, Type 71, without the dot after the letter "N," at the top. He has found it in almost all the items given in the Catalogue, so it is no doubt a constant variety, but hardly, we think, one to be separately listed.

Niue.—We hear that a terrible mistake was made in overprinting the shilling stamps for this island; instead of the surcharge reading "Taha e," meaning one, it reads "Tahae," which means thief. The authorities are said to be greatly distressed about it, and to be trying to get back all that have been sold; but as these stamps are all going into the hands of

* We do not propose to catalogue these without some evidence of their having been actually issued for use.

those who will value them all the more on account of any little eccentricity, it surely cannot matter; besides, the interpretation seems eminently appropriate, as the sole object of these surcharges is the robbery of stamp collectors!

Queensland.—Mr. Hadlow has shown our publishers the current 6d., in *deep full green*, perf. 13 × 12.

St. Lucia.—We have received two more values of the King's Head issue.

2½d., lilac and ultramarine; *lined label*.
3d. ,, yellow; *plain label*.

Southern Nigeria.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps, the receipt of which we noted last month.



Straits Settlements.—*Johor.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that two provisional stamps have been issued here, formed by overprinting the 4 c. (both varieties) with new values and with bars across the lower corner blocks. *Black surcharge*.

"3 cents" on 4 c., yellow and red.
"10 cents" on 4 c., green and carmine.

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 9d. stamp, of Type 6, printed at Melbourne.

9d., blue; *wmk. V and Crown*; perf. 12½.

From the same source we learn that the 1d. and 2d. stamps are reported perf. 11 × 12½.

Transvaal.—We have received the £5 stamp, chronicled last month, and we should term the colour of the centre *orange-brown*.

Western Australia.—We have some more adaptations this month—4d. and 9d. in Type 15, with "POSTAGE" and value in words at foot, and 10d. in Type 19, but with name above and "POSTAGE TEN PENCE" below. All are watermarked V and Crown sideways, and perf. about 12½.

4d., brown. | 9d., orange. | 10d., red.

Ewen's Weekly adds that the current 2d. exists perf. 11.

PART II.

Austria.—A correspondent has shown us a great number of varieties of perforation, some of which are apparently uncatalogued combinations of distinct gauges, whilst others are no doubt the result of irregularities in the machines:—

Issue of 1867.

2 kr., perf. 10½ × 8½, 10 × 11, 11 × 9½.
3 kr. ,, 10½ × 9½, 11 × 9½.

We take these to be the productions of the 10½, 11 machine combined with the so-called 9½.

Issue of 1890-91.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20 kr., perf. 12½.
2, 3, 5, 10, 15 kr., perf. 13½.
1, 2 kr., perf. 10 × 12½.
1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 kr., perf. 13 × 12½.
1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 kr. ,, 13 × 13½.
2, 3, 5, 10 kr., perf. 11½ × 10½.
2 kr., perf. 13 × 12½.
3 kr. ,, 12 × 13, 12½ × 12, 13½ × 10½.
5 kr. ,, 11½ × 13½, 13½ × 11½.
10 kr. ,, 10½ × 11½, 12 × 12½.

We have no doubt that all of these may be referred to the 10, 10½, the 11½, 12, and the 13 machines.

Hungary.—The same correspondent shows us the following:—

Issue of 1874.

5 (kr.), in red and in rose; perf. 11½ × 13.
10 (,,), perf. 13 × 11½, and perf. 13 at bottom and 11½ on the other three sides.

Bosnia.—From the same source:—

5 (nov.), red; perf. 12 × 13, 11½ × 10½.
10 (,,), perf. 13 × 12.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that some of the stamps of the earlier general issue (as we believe it to have been) of 1902 have appeared in new colours.

Ewen's Weekly adds two high values, which apparently should belong to the same series, and the Registration label in a new colour.

4 c. (Type 77), blue on green.
5 c. (,, 78) ,, azure.
20 c. (,, 80), grey-blue on salmon.
5 pesos, green on blue.
10 " ,, yellow-green.

Registration Stamp.

20 c. (Type c 8), blue on blue.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that all the complicated issues that have been brought out of late are intended solely for the purpose of raising money from collectors. It is even stated that the authorities use them for paying tradesmen's bills; stamps are printed in as many varieties as possible, the merchants accept them as a species of Government paper, and ship them to Europe to be sold for what they will fetch!

Antioquia.—We have received the 2 c. of the 1902 type in a new colour.

2 c., mauve; perf. 12.

Corea.—We understand that the surcharged stamps recently chronicled are the 25 poon, perf. 11½, 12, and the 50 poon, perf. 12½, 13.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We forgot to mention last month that there is an error on the sheets of the surcharged 5 aur, ordinary, and 50 aur, Official, stamps, having the "1" before "GILDI" omitted.

We have received the surcharged 16 aur, of the ordinary series, and find that it is perf. 12½, or nearly 13.

France.—A correspondent tells us that quite recently he tried in vain, both in Paris and Rouen, to obtain the 3 c. and 4 c. of the should-be current issue, Type 11. The only stamps of those values that he could obtain were the 3 c., *drab*, and the 4 c., *plum on grey-blue*, of Type 10, variety *b*. The supplies of the new stamps have presumably been exhausted by collectors and dealers, and old stock is issued for use.

We have received the 10 c. stamp of the Sower type. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 25 c.

10 c., rose-carmine. | 25 c., blue.

The *M. C.* states that the 15 c. stamp of Type 14 has been surcharged "F. M."

Military Frank Stamp. 15 c., pale red; Type 14.

Le C. de T.-P. adds that about a year's supply has been overprinted, and that the Sower Lady is not likely to visit the Barracks until early next year.

French Colonies.—*French Somali Coast.*—We understand that *L'Echo de la T.* reports the following errors in new stamps:—

5 c., centre blue-green, frame yellow-green, instead of *vice-versâ.*

30 c., with centre *inverted.*

Tahiti.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that two of the Oceanic Settlements stamps have been surcharged "TAHITI—10—centimes," in three lines (in *black?*).

10 c. on 25 c., black on *rose.*

10 c. on 40 c., red on *yellow.*

German Empire.—We give an illustration of the design of the Official stamps issued at the beginning of the year.



Greece.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the current 10 and 20 lepta, on thin paper, are appearing in fresh varieties of shade. No doubt there will be plenty of varieties as time goes on.

Another correspondent tells us that the 5 lepta and 1 drachma stamps exist part perforated. "Keerless, keerless!" seems to be an appropriate remark.

Guatemala.—Mr. E. B. Power tells us that he has seen the following varieties of the provisionals of 1898:—

6 c. on 5 c., purple (No. 117); error "1988" for "1898."
6 c. on 5 c. " ("); double surcharge, *one inverted.*
2 c. on 25 c., rose-red (No. 124); surcharge *inverted.*
2 c. on 5 c., purple (as No. 129); surcharge *in black.*

Haiti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the existence of the 1 c., *blue*, and the 4 c. with Type 10 *inverted.* The list of "inverts" is not quite complete yet, but doubtless this oversight will be put right before long.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We give an illustration of the type of the new stamps which were chronicled some time back, but are not yet, we believe, in circulation.



Honduras.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that two of the values of the 1898 issue have been found upon *laid* paper, and describes them as follows:—

5 c., dull ultramarine, on *vertically laid.*
10 c., dark blue, on *horizontally laid.*

The same journal notes a vertical pair of the 10 c., of 1896, imperforate between the two stamps.

Italy.—We have examined some entire panes of the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of Eritrea, and thus have an opportunity of describing the arrangement of the sheets of those values of the current issue of Italy. The entire sheets contain 400 stamps, in four panes of 100 (10 × 10). Across the centre of the sheet horizontally is a space the height of a stamp, and the two halves of the sheet are divided along this space by cutting. Down the centre of the sheet vertically is a space equal to the width of a stamp, and this is perforated down the middle. In the top margin is a number at left, followed by the words "IL FOGLIO DI 400 FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI VALE LIRE 4" (or other value) along the top of the whole sheet, with an orna-

ment and the number at right. There is the same inscription at the bottom of the sheet, but upside down, the numbers in the corners only being the right way up. In the horizontal space there is the inscription, "IL MEZZO FOGLIO DI 200 FRANCO BOLLI POSTALI VALE LIRE 2" (or other value), below the upper panes, and inverted at the top of the lower. In the vertical space there is the inscription, at the side of each pane, "IL QUARTO DI FOGLIO DI 100 FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI VALE LIRE 1" (or other value), and at the outer side of each pane, "FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI DA CENTESIMI UNO" (or other number). The marginal watermarks are "FRANCO BOLLI POSTALI" at top and bottom (the latter has it inverted), and "MINISTERO DEL TESORO" at each side; there is also a number at upper left, a figure "4" in the pane of 2 c. before us.

Dr. Diena tells us that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the reduction of the single rate of inland postage from 20 c. to 15 c., and that this is likely to be adopted; in which case there will, of course, be 15 c. and probably 30 c. stamps issued.

Eritrea.—We find that the current 50 c. stamps surcharged for use in this Colony exist in two very distinct shades, which we might term *mauve* and *lilac* respectively.

We also learn from Dr. Diena that the 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire Unpaid Letter stamps have been issued with the colonial surcharge, and that all four values have the numerals in *magenta*, but that the 2 and 5 lire have not yet appeared in this form unsurcharged.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 l.,	blue and magenta;	black surcharge.
2 l.	"	"
5 l.	"	"
10 l.	"	"

San Marino.—We copy from *Ewen's Weekly* a list of a new series of stamps, of which the lowest value has a large figure "2" in the centre, while the others show a view of the Republic, with the three smoking chimneys (that is what they look like), which constitute its principal features. From the peculiarities in the lettering, which render the inscriptions extremely difficult to read, we gather that the designs were produced by the artist who elaborated those of the current issue of Italy. We see that there is also a special stamp for Express Letters, the design of which is not illustrated by our contemporary.

Wmk. Crown; perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

2 c. rose.	40 c., orange-red.
5 c., blue-green.	45 c., yellow.
10 c., lake.	65 c., chestnut.
20 c., orange-brown.	1 lira, olive.
25 c., ultramarine.	2 lire, violet.
30 c., carmine.	5 ,, steel-blue.

For Express Letters. 25 c., red-brown; *oblong.*

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery, "among a lot of common stamps of this country recently purchased," of a quantity of the Postage Due stamps of 1896, surcharged "*Franqueo Oficial*," in two lines, in *violet*. The overprint is described as having been apparently applied by hand, to five stamps at a time; and the usual carelessness is shown by varieties with inverted and double sur-

charges, and pairs, one with and one without the adornment! The following is the list given:—

Official Stamps.

- 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., orange.
 2 c., 5 c., orange; *double surcharge.*
 10 c., orange; *inverted surcharge.*
 2 c. „ *pair, one unsurcharged.*

We hesitate to express an opinion upon stamps which we have not seen, but it should be remembered that in 1896 Nicaragua was an active country, philatelically, with President Seebeck in charge of the stamp business. If these curiosities were issued at that date, we should surely have heard of them before this, and the remainders were supposed to be withdrawn and disposed of wholesale at the end of the year. Is it possible that some ingenious person has “faked” up some of these remainders, and mixed a trial lot of them with common stamps, in hopes of making a market for them?

We have seen the new 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps, the design of which is very handsome; they are engraved in *taille-douce*, and perf. 12.

Persia.—Messrs. Ph. Ziegler and Co. write to our publishers as follows:—

“We have received the following report from our friends in Persia *re* the 1902 issue of Persian stamps (Persian type-set): ‘A Persian dealer who is now in Paris bought for a large amount of the Persian type-set (1902) issue; as they,’ the officials of the Post Office, ‘had not the time to stamp on the control mark, they gave him the original stamp, which he took with him, and he can produce any variety in using different inks.’”

Which type of “control mark” was thus confidingly handed over to an outsider we are not told; but it will be well to beware of all “control mark” varieties in abnormal colours or on unlikely stamps.

We give an illustration of the type-set design, inscribed “Chahis” (instead of “CHAHIS”), and adorned with the new control mark which we described last month. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the following items to the lists of the stamps of this type with other control marks:—

1. *With the circular overprint in rose.*
 - 1 Ch., grey.
 - 3 „ dark green.
2. *With Type 26, in black.*
 - 1 Ch., grey.
 - 2 „ red-brown.
 - 3 „ dark green.
 - 12 „ blue.

Messrs. Ziegler and Co. also show us an envelope, addressed to them at Manchester, bearing two of the 2 ch. on 3 ch., one of the 12 ch. on 10 kr., and one of the type-set “1 KRAN” surcharged with Type ‘38, in blue, indicating that all these provisionals are recognised at Teheran.

We have also further varieties to add to the issues already chronicled:—

“5” on 8 ch., brown (as No. 218), but with the surcharge *inverted*, and with Type 26, in black.

Surcharged with Type 26, in black.
 3 ch., mauve (No. 192); *would be No. 221a.*

- Same surcharge inverted.*
 3 ch., lilac (No. 208).
 1 ch., grey („ 213).
 1 kr., carmine-red (No. 225).
 12 ch. on 1 kr. (No. 231).
 3 ch., green (No. 249).

It should be noted that Type 26 is always in black; the heading over No. 222 is wrong, and 223a has the surcharge in black, like the others.

Type 29, with double overprint in rose.

- 1 ch., grey.
- 12 „ ultramarine.

Type lettered “Chahi,” as illustrated above, with blue overprint inverted.

- 1 Ch., grey.

Official Stamps.

- 5 ch. on 1 kr., with Types 52, 53 inverted.
- 10 „ „ „ Type 54 inverted.

Peru.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes copies of the 2 c., rose (carmine?), overprinted in 1894 with Type 26, one of which is doubly surcharged, and the other has the surcharge inverted.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Cape Verd Islands.*—We have received the new series for this Colony, of which we gave a list last month under Angola. The 15 r. is in dull green, the 75 r. in magenta, and the 400 r. is on cream rather than straw. We will note any peculiarities in the other sets when we get them. The perforation gauges about 12.

Nyassa.—According to *The S. C. F.* even the magnificent Zoological labels of 1901 have been disfigured with overprints, presumably of the same types as those applied so liberally to the stamps of other Colonies:—

- 65 reis on 80 r., No. 35.
- 115 „ 150 r. „ 37.
- 130 „ 300 r. „ 39.
- 15 r., No. 30, surcharged “PROVISORIO.”
- 25 r. „ 32 „ „

Zambezia.—We have another overprinted variety:—
 25 r. of 1898, surcharged “PROVISORIO,” in black.

Roumania.—In February, 1901, we mentioned a Commemorative series of stamps, which we were informed was to be issued on Coronation Day, May 10th, of that year. *Le C. de T.-P.* of January, 1901, also alluded to a commemorative series (the same one, no doubt), to be issued in honour of the opening of a new Post Office at Bucharest—the actual excuse for the issue was a matter of no consequence. The stamps were, we are told, prepared, but either Coronation Day did not come off that year, or the Post Office was not ready, and the issue has only now taken place, two years after the date originally fixed!

Collectors have, however, lost nothing by waiting, for we have received two sets of labels, one including values from 1 to 50 bani, and the other values from 15 bani to 5 lei—the values from 15 to 50 bani being represented in both series.

The design of the cheaper set is of oblong shape, and shows a sleigh with four horses, which seems to have come down a flight of steps on the upper right and is flying at full gallop across a boundless plain of snow. The value is at the top and the name at lower

left. The stamps are surface-printed on the coloured side of the *pink* surfaced paper, and are perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 bani, light brown.	15 bani, black.
3 bani, lake.	25 ,, blue.
5 ,, light green.	40 ,, dull green.
10 ,, rose.	50 ,, orange.

The design of the other set is a more pretentious one; it is of the same size as the other, but of tall, upright shape. Near the top is a minute profile to left of the King, in a circle inscribed "CAROL I REGE AL ROMANIEI"; above this is the date (evidently of the printing of the stamps) "MCM." There is a good deal of elaborate and unintelligible ornamentation at each side of and below the disc containing the portrait, and across the centre of the stamp is a picture of a building (the new Post Office probably), with a large pair of wings partly covering the front, and a gigantic thunderbolt falling on the roof. Underneath the building is the name "ROMANIA," below this again the galloping sleigh, in miniature, and at foot the value in figures and word; there are figures also in the upper corners. This design is engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed on thick, toned, wove paper; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

15 bani, black.	50 bani, orange.
25 ,, blue.	1 leu, brown.
40 ,, green.	2 lei, brick-red.
	5 lei, lilac.

Salvador.—*Der Ph.* chronicles a 3 c. stamp of a design with a ship in the centre, which is not, we believe, that of the new series that we listed in February, but which has not yet reached us.

3 c., olive-green (Ship).

The A. J. of Ph. reports the issue of two values of the series mentioned above, with the words "Franqueo Oficial" diagonally across the lower part of the design—not surcharged, but engraved on the die. *Mekel's Weekly* adds two other values, but describes the additional inscription as if it were a surcharge.

Official Stamps.	1 c., green.
	2 c., rose.
	5 c., dark blue.
	24 c., scarlet.

Venezuela.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 50 c., orange, Type 35, without the overprint "1900," which it bore when issued in that year. We do not understand whether the stamps are now in circulation unsurcharged, or whether these are merely remainders which it was not thought necessary to overprint.

The A. J. of Ph. describes another provisional series, made at Carupano, and of even more primitive appearance than those of last year; they franked a letter to New York, however, so we suppose they are to be considered postage stamps. The design consists solely of an inscription in two lines "Correos—Vale B 0.05" (or other value), with ornaments at the ends of the lines. They appear to have been set up with rubber type, and are hand-stamped upon paper of various colours.

5 c., carmine on yellow.
10 c., green
25 c., black on orange.
50 c., blue on rose.
1 b., violet on grey.
2 b., carmine on green.
5 b., violet on blue.

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCAIU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 222.)

* * * *

II.

The Newspaper Stamps.



THE Newspaper Stamps employed in Lombardo-Venetia were the same as those that were used in Austria. There was no reason for producing any others, as the value was not indicated upon the stamps. Their history is therefore that of the Austrian stamps.

The following is the announcement regarding them published in the *Gazette* of September 29th, 1850:—

"Instructions on the Subject of the Despatch of Newspapers by the Offices of the Imperial and Royal Posts.

"Ministerial Decree of the Post Office Department, No. 1590 c.

"From the 1st January, 1851—

"1. Subscriptions to the newspapers must be transmitted, as at present, to their offices of publication.

"2. Subscriptions addressed to the publishers will no longer be transmitted post free. Letters of complaint [of non-receipt] of papers are conveyed free.

"3. The present arrangements for distribution are re-

placed by the system of transmission in wrappers. The publishers will have to conform to the Regulations for Rates of Postage 2613, 1850, under which the post offices will act.

"The papers will be enclosed, by the publishers, in wrappers with the correct address.

"Newspapers which are delivered to the addressees at the post offices are not liable to the private box charge." [See page 139. § 11.]

"4. In consideration of the fact that the papers are to be delivered by the publishers at the post offices in packets properly made up, stamps will be supplied them denoting a reduced rate, in place of that of 5 centesimi.

"(a) The stamps are printed, purposely, without indication of value.

"(b) They will be supplied by the Head Revenue Office, and only to the offices at the places where newspapers are printed.

"(c) The latter offices will sell them to publishers, only, at the rate of one florin per hundred. The publishers are bound to supply themselves with stamps at the post offices from which they despatch their journals.

"Given at the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, etc.

"VIENNA, September 12, 1859."

From the preceding it may be seen that the Newspaper Stamps were really issued on January 1st, 1851, and not at some earlier date, such as September or November 1850, as has been repeatedly stated.

An Ordinance of the Minister of Commerce, dated December 3rd, 1850, No. 26,093, created two fresh stamps, which most probably came into circulation at the same date as the *blue* stamps decreed three months earlier. These new stamps were announced in the following terms:—

“In order to save the publishers of newspapers, who send several copies of their journal under the same wrapper, the trouble of affixing several of the *blue* stamps (with head of Mercury), it has been decided that there shall be prepared, in addition to the *blue* stamps, others in *yellow* and in *red*; the *yellow* will have the value of 10 *blue* stamps, and the *red* the value of 50 *blue*.”

The Ministerial Ordinance is mistaken in terming the stamps *red*; they were really *rose*.

Issue of January 1st, 1851.

Head of Mercury to left, on a ground of diagonal wavy lines, in a square frame inscribed “K.K.” at left, “ZEITUNGS” at top, “POST” at right, “STÄMPEL” at foot (Imperial and Royal Newspaper-Postage Stamp). There is a flower ornament in each corner.



Engraved on wood (or on brass) at the Imperial and Royal Printing House, where the stamps were printed, typographically, in colour upon white paper, varying in quality. In sheets of four hundred, divided into panes of a hundred, arranged in rows of ten. Unperforated.

There may be said to be two types of these stamps, since it is customary to employ the term “type” in the case of the smallest variations made in the original engraving.

The types are to be distinguished by the inscriptions, the head being the same in both.

Type I. The letters “GS” of “ZEITUNGS” are badly formed, the “G” resembling a “C”; the letters “S” of “POST” and “STÄMPEL” are also badly shaped, the “A” of the latter word has no bar, and the “L” is very often deficient of the vertical *serif* at the end of the horizontal limb. The letters generally show but small signs of the *serifs*.

There were several plates made up for these stamps:—

1. The first plate has the stamps 1 mm. apart horizontally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically.

A. *Hand-made paper*; gum *white* and *yellowish*.

(a) Thin, *white wove paper*.

No value (1 paper), blue (pale, deep, bright, milky, greenish).

“ (10 papers), yellow (bright, deep).

“ (50 “), pale rose.

(b) Thin, *white ribbed paper*; same gum, etc. (1851).

No value (1 paper), blue (milky, deep, greenish).

This is the same paper as (a), to a certain number of sheets of which this “ribbing” was applied; for what reason I do not know.*

(c) Ordinary, *white wove paper*; *thick gum* (1851-2).

No value (1 paper), blue (milky, pale, greenish).

“ (10 papers), bright yellow.

“ (50 “), rose (?).

* See note on page 169.—ED. M. J.

B. 1853. *Machine-made paper*.

Plate 2. The stamps are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically.

The two dots over the “A” of “STÄMPEL” are close together. The outline of the nose of Mercury has a large coloured dot in the centre.

Yellowish white, wove paper; *thick, yellowish gum*.

No value (1 paper), deep dull blue, bright blue.

1854. Plate 3. Stamps $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically. Without the large dot on the nose.

White wove paper; *thick gum*.

No value (1 paper), bright blue.

1855. Type II. The frame only was redrawn, probably in order to render the inscriptions clearer and more distinct.

There is more space between the first two letters of “ZEITUNGS”; the “G” is no longer like a “C,” and there are two coloured dots on the body of the letter. The letters “S” in all three words are better drawn. The “O” of “POST” is rounder. The “A” of “STÄMPEL” always has the bar, and the “L” has the vertical *serif* at the end. The letters “K. K.” are narrower. The letters generally show distinct *serifs*.

This second type has only an oblique dash in the nostril; sometimes one may perceive a further little dash parting from this, but Type I. generally has two dots, in addition to the oblique dash.

Plate 4. The stamps $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart horizontally, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically.

White wove paper, sometimes *yellowish*.

No value (1 paper), blue (pale, deep, bright, dull, deep dull), Prussian blue.

There are no stamps of the second type in *yellow* or *rose*; the former were not in use after 1856, as shown later, and the latter went out of use in 1852.

The dimensions of these stamps vary slightly, the paper shrinking more or less in drying, after having been damped for printing.

Their use was limited, at first, to papers for the interior of the country, but it was extended to papers for other places by Ordinances of the Minister of Commerce, No. 3179, of March 23rd, 1851, and 7439, of July 31st, 1851. A few months later, however, by Ordinance No. 6707, of December 12th, 1851, their use for papers going abroad was again forbidden from January 1st, 1852.

An Order of the Minister of Commerce, dated October 9th, 1852, No. 1870 P, suppressed the *rose* stamps, probably on account of their being but little used. The Order is as follows:—

“It is found necessary to put out of use, entirely, for the future the Newspaper Stamp introduced [by the Ordinance of] December 3rd, 1850, coloured *red* and having the value of fifty *blue* stamps. The present supply of these stamps will be issued to publishers of Journals, until exhausted, in the same manner and for the same price as the stamps coloured *blue*, that is to say a sheet of 100 copies for one florin; consequently the *red* stamps must be considered as equivalent to the *blue* and will only represent the rate for a single copy of a paper.”

We see, therefore, that from October, 1852, the value of the *rose* stamps was reduced to that of the *blue*, namely to the rate for one journal.

On the 21st March, 1856, a fresh Order (Z 5027-883) from the Minister of Commerce suppressed the

yellow stamps (for ten papers), probably on account of their unsatisfactory colour, and replaced them by stamps in *vermilion-red*. This change in colour was announced as follows:—

“The *yellow* stamps, of the value of ten *blue* ones, introduced [by the Ordinance of] December 3, 1850, are for the future out of use.

“The stock still existing of these *yellow* stamps will be issued to the publishers of newspapers at Vienna, until it is completely exhausted, in the same manner and at the same price as the *blue*, that is to say a sheet of 100 copies for one florin; consequently the *yellow* stamps still on hand are equivalent to the *blue*, and only represent the rate for a single copy of a journal.

“In the place of the *yellow* stamp, there are introduced stamps of a *deep red* colour, one copy of which represents the value of ten *blue* or *yellow*, so long as the stock of the latter lasts.”

The value of the *yellow* stamps was thus reduced, in the same way as that of the *rose*, but not until 1856.

Issue of March 21st, 1856.

These stamps are of Type II., being printed from Plate 4 of 1855. They are on machine-made paper.

Thick, white wove paper.

No value (10 papers), vermilion-red.

It was at one time believed that this stamp had never come into use. The Decree quoted above proves, however, that they were regularly issued; and the Decrees of the 14th and 18th October, 1858, which will be given later, withdrew them from issue, together with the *blue* stamps, from November 12th, 1858, and from use from December 31st of the same year. This would have been quite unnecessary if these stamps had not been in circulation.

There was some talk of a third type, in which the letters “s” had a long head, resembling that of a swan. This variety is a forgery; it may be one of the copies exhibited long ago by M. de Volpi, which were discussed in No. 41 of *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Reprints.

It was in 1865 that the first reprints of the Newspaper Stamps made their appearance. Their characteristics are as follows:—

a. They are in Type I.; the stamps are 2 mm. apart horizontally and 6 mm. vertically.

b. The paper is *dull white*, machine-made; copies are also found on *greyish white*; both natures are surfaced and without watermark.

c. The head of Mercury shows a round dot of colour on the outline of the nose, as in Plate 2 of the originals, and it has an oblique line only in the nostril.

d. There is a shadow forming a blotch on the chin, near the top of the neck.

e. The right lower portion of the background is solid, instead of being shaded.

f. “STÄMPEL” has the letter “A” barred.

g. The five dots in an oblique line, forming shading on the neck, are very distinct in the *blue* stamps, less so in the *yellow* and the *rose*, and invisible in the *vermilion*. This was probably the order in which these impressions were printed, the plate becoming worn towards the end.

h. *White gum.*

No value (1 paper), dull blue.

“ (10 papers), yellow.

“ (50 “), pale rose.

“ (10 “), reddish vermilion.

These shades do not correspond with those of the original stamps.

In 1871 there was a fresh printing, from a new plate, the former being too much worn; this time all the details of the engraving are shown clearly.

a. The stamps are 2½ mm. apart horizontally and 5½ mm. vertically.

b. The paper is *greyish white*, surfaced, with the watermark “ZEITUNGS MARKEN,” in large letters, in the middle of the sheet.

c. No dot on the nose.

d. There is no longer a blotch of shading on the chin.

e. The right lower portion of the background is shaded.

f. “STÄMPEL” has the “A” barred.

g. The five dots of shading on the neck are visible on all.

h. *Yellowish gum.*

The colours differ from those of the preceding edition; they are as follows:—

No value (1 paper), indigo,

— “ (10 papers), bright yellow.

“ (50 “), rose, carmine-rose.

“ (10 “), bright vermilion.

The shade of the last resembles very closely that of the stamps of 1856.

In addition to this printing there was one made from the die itself upon small pieces of *yellowish white* wove paper, 90 × 60 mm. These were intended for presentation to foreign post offices:—

No value (1 paper), blue (?).

“ (10 papers), pale yellow.

“ (50 “), rose.

“ (10 “), vermilion.

These have been sold as originals, after the margins had been removed. It is doubtful whether any were thus printed in *blue*; I have never met with them.

It is also a question whether there was not a larger supply printed in 1871 than on the previous occasion; at any rate, it was not until 1884 that a further printing took place, from a new plate, which may be distinguished as follows:—

a. The stamps are now 3½ mm. apart horizontally and 6 mm. vertically.

b. The paper is *yellowish white*, surfaced, with the watermark “ZEITUNGS MARKEN” as before.

c to *h* as in the printing of 1871.

No value (1 paper), dull blue.

“ (10 papers), yellow.

“ (50 “), rose.

“ (10 “), vermilion.

In 1889 the production was resumed, and as the construction of plates cost but little, a new one was made.*

a. The stamps are 1½ mm. apart horizontally and 6 mm. vertically.

b. The paper is *greyish white*, surfaced, with the same watermark as before.

c to *h* as in 1871.

No value (1 paper), deep, dull blue.

“ (10 papers), dull yellow.

“ (50 “), dull rose.

“ (10 “), rosy vermilion.

* May we not rather suppose from the variations in the spacing that the blocks were movable? This seems to be a further confirmation of what I suggested in the case of the stamps of the Arms type of 1850.

Five years later, that is in 1894, the last edition being almost exhausted, a fresh printing took place, upon the paper of 1889 and with the same characteristics. Whether it was from the same plate I have been unable to ascertain.

- No value (1 paper), dull greenish blue.
- „ (10 papers), bright yellow.
- „ (50 „), brownish rose.
- „ (10 „), bright vermilion.

On the 14th October, 1858, the *Gazette* announced a new issue, and at the same time the suppression of the *red* stamps with head of Mercury:—

“Correspondence—Postage Stamps.

“The *red* stamps for Newspapers will be withdrawn from circulation from November 12th, at which date they will be replaced by new stamps in *blue*, at the price of 1 florin 5 soldi per hundred.

“The old stamps that have been sold will continue to be available for postage until completely exhausted.

“No 87, Decree Z. 2904, October 14, 1858.”

This notice is principally remarkable for the obscurity of its provisions. Taking it literally, one would suppose that the *blue* Mercury stamps were to remain in use, whilst the *red* stamps, of ten times their value, were to be replaced by others of the same value as the former! It would have been easier to understand if it had mentioned the suppression of both the *blue* and the *red* Mercuries.

It must be supposed that the authorities recognised the fact that their notification was not altogether enlightening, as we find another Z. 2904, dated December 18th, 1858, as follows:—

“The *blue* stamps (head of Mercury), of which there is some quantity on hand, may still be used, but the *red* stamps (head of Mercury) may only remain in use up to the 31st December, 1858.”

According to the Decree of the 14th October, 1858, the *blue* stamps with effigy of the Emperor were issued on the 12th November, not upon the 1st, as has always been stated.

Issue of November 12th, 1858.

Profile to left, in relief, of the Emperor Francis Joseph I., the head crowned with a wreath of laurels; enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed “K.K.” at top, “ZEITUNGS” at right, “POST” at foot, “STEMPEL” at left.



White wove paper, imperforate.

The stamps are 3½ mm. apart horizontally and probably the same distance vertically.

No value (1 paper), deep blue, blue.

Reprints.

Are the impressions struck in 1865 to be called *reprints* at all? They are in the type of the issue of 1859, and are therefore fancy impressions altogether. The question seems to require no answer, but still we must describe the things.

The paper is white wove, surfaced, and the stamps (?) are 4½ mm. apart both horizontally and vertically. *White* gum.

No value (1 paper), dull blue (type of 1859).

In 1871 reprints were produced from the plate of 1858. The impression is blotchy and extremely defective, very different both from the preceding edition

and from the actual issue. The paper is *greyish white*, with the watermark “ZEITUNGS STAMPEL.” The stamps are 4½ mm. apart both vertically and horizontally. *Yellowish* gum.

No value (1 paper), dull blue.

There was also a “large paper” edition, as in the case of the stamps of 1851, on *yellowish white* paper, 90 x 60 mm.

No value (1 paper), deep blue.

In 1884, 1889, and 1894 further editions of fancy impressions were produced from the plate of 1859, which, having been but little used, gave sufficiently satisfactory results.

The paper is different for each of these three printings, but the watermark remains the same. I do not know how the stamps were spaced. *Yellowish* gum.

- 1884. No value (1 paper), dull blue on *yellowish*.
- 1889. „ („) „ *white*.
- 1894. „ („) „ deep dull blue on *greyish*.

A change of colour is announced by the Ordinance of March 16th, 1859, of which a translation was given when dealing with the ordinary stamps of 1859 (see page 220). This change cannot, evidently, have taken place on March 1st, as has generally been supposed, since the stock on hand would have first been used up. It is more than probable that the Ministerial decision was not carried into effect until a few months later.

Issue of July(?), 1859.

Similar to the stamp of 1858 which preceded it, but with the effigy redrawn and showing the leaves of the laurel wreath projecting above the head, as in the 3 soldi, *green*, announced at the same time.

The paper is *white wove*, the stamps are 4 mm. apart both horizontally and vertically.

No value (1 paper), pale lilac, deep lilac, violet.

Reprints.

The first reprinting took place in 1865; it was carefully done, and the impressions show clearly all the details of the design. The paper is white wove, surfaced, without watermark.

The plate contained 100 stamps, 4½ mm. apart both horizontally and vertically; *white* gum.

No value (1 paper), lilac (pale to deep), violet.

In 1871 fancy impressions were made from the plate of 1858, originals from which only exist in *blue*. These impressions are very defective and blotchy. The stamps are spaced 4½ mm. apart, both horizontally and vertically; gum *yellowish*.

No value (1 paper), deep lilac (type of 1858).

There was a “large paper” edition in this case also, on *yellowish white* paper, 90 x 60 mm., for presentation to foreign post offices.

No value (1 paper), lilac, pale brown.

In 1884, 1889, and 1894, as in the case of the preceding stamps of 1858, there were further printings, but in this case the type was the correct one. The paper varied, as previously noted, but had the same watermark throughout. The plates were, of course, the same as those used for the impressions in *blue*, of the same dates.

- 1884. No value (1 paper), brown lilac on *yellowish*.
- 1889. „ („) „ lilac on *white*.
- 1894. „ („) „ reddish lilac on *greyish*.

(To be continued.)

Stamp Collecting as an Investment.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

A GOOD deal has appeared lately in the philatelic Press about various kinds of collecting, but nothing, so far as I can recollect, on collecting as an investment of money; and as I think that nowadays this point is one that is of considerable interest to many people, I propose to devote a little attention to it.

What are the safest stamps to buy? What stamps are likely to give the best return for one's money? These or other similar questions are continually put to our publishers, and are not easily answered within the scope of an ordinary business letter.

* * *

Before giving my opinion on investments in stamps, I will mention shortly a few classes of stamps that the collector will do well to avoid, and afterwards consider how he can take up a pleasant and interesting hobby, combined with a reasonably good investment for his money at the same time.

What to Avoid.

I should strongly advise the investor to avoid the pitfalls noted below.

1st. *Stamps quoted in advertisements at one-third to one-tenth part of catalogue price.*

Remember that if such stamps are on sale to collectors at such discounts under catalogue, they are also on sale to dealers at still greater discounts, and we dealers who publish catalogues avail ourselves of such opportunities, and in the following edition of our catalogues materially reduce prices; so that often a collector who has, say, in 1903 bought a set of stamps for 6s., then catalogued at 30s., finds in his 1904 catalogue that the price has come down to 8s. Not only has he made no bargain, but all the people who want these particular stamps have been filled up, and when he wants to sell he finds that there is no market.

2nd. *Avoid all stamps cancelled or postmarked to order*, such as the rubbish of Labuan and North Borneo. The supply is unlimited, like picture post cards, and when you want to realise you find that you cannot effect a sale.

3rd. Exercise great care in purchasing *used* stamps that have a much greater value than similar stamps unused, such as Heligoland, Virgin Isles, Bahamas id., imperf., etc. The fakers take the genuine stamps, and apply such good imitations of the postmarks that often only first-rate experts can tell the good from the bad. Such stamps should only be purchased from dealers who are *really experts*, and who have a reputation to maintain.

* * *

Avoid stamps made primarily for stamp collectors and only secondarily for postal use.

The most flagrant examples in this respect are the almost endless series of what are termed "Seebeck" stamps, that is, sets of stamps ranging from 1 cent to 10 dollars, and issued from Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

For one stamp of the higher values that is used postally, hundreds are sold at a nominal price to dealers, and when the young investor wants to part with such things he will find no market.

A recent example of rubbish every bit as bad as the Seebecks will be found in the numerous stamps emanating from Colombia. These goods (although good for postage, for our publishers have had many on letters in their mails) were at first offered at about 1s. to the peso, but now, owing to the great depreciation caused by the war in Colombia, the stamps can be had at 1½d. or less to the peso, and apparently before long will be of next to no value at all.

* * *

Above all, avoid poor condition.

This is the chief point of all in collecting stamps as an investment.

If you collect used stamps, see that they are lightly cancelled, not daubed all over with a mass of ink, so that the design of the stamp can hardly be seen. In many stamps it is of use to obtain early-dated copies to show when particular colours, perforations, watermarks, etc., came into use, and as an investment a specialised collection is much improved by a judicious selection of such stamps.

In unused stamps I consider that well-centred copies are of more importance than original gum, upon which I consider far too much stress is laid at the present time. I would certainly sooner have a well-centred stamp, say, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing, without gum, than a similar stamp with the perforations cutting into the margins of the stamp but having full gum.

The greatest and most experienced collector of all, M. P. la Rénotiere, told me some time ago that he frequently washed the gum from old stamps, such as Austria, etc., as he found that the strong, thick old gums in time cracked the paper of the stamps, and sometimes quite destroyed valuable specimens.

Of course, you must not think for a moment that I am advocating that gum should be generally removed. I only want to make the point that in *my* opinion well-centred stamps of good colour are preferable to poor copies with gum.

Another point about gum is, be sure you get the Government gum, and not what is getting so common nowadays, the "new gum." Very many rare stamps are being regummed abroad and offered by un-

scrupulous persons as the proper article. Luckily there are two important points by which regummed stamps can generally be recognised by an expert; but such information is best not published.

* * *

Beware of speculation in new issues.

The investing of money in new issues is a dangerous, fascinating, contagious mania, which I am afraid will cause much loss to many investors.

Many specious arguments have been used to induce people, not so much to collect new issues in a single, pair, or block of four, as to induce them to put money into them as an investment, and I want to point out the fallacy of so doing.

An argument that is used in order to induce people to buy new issues as an investment is to say, for example: "£100 invested in current stamps in 1875 would now represent, say, £2,000 catalogue value."

So it might, but *autre temps, autres mœurs*, or rather the factors of 1875 are not the factors that rule the stamp world of to-day.

In 1875, or even as late as 1885, very few dealers imported stamps, and practically no collectors.

For the sake of argument, let us say that in 1885 a new issue of stamps appeared of the face value of 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.; probably the total nominal value imported by dealers did not amount to more than £200 to £300, but the amount imported to-day of such an issue is probably as many thousands, or even more. Not only are the regular dealers importing much more than formerly, but many collectors and speculators buy £5 or £10 worth or more of any stamp they fancy and put on one side for a time.

I see clearly that, generally speaking, the market is and will be more and more overloaded with new issues. Only within the last week our publishers were offered nearly £200 worth of English Colonials at *under the cost* price at which they had been imported, but they did not make any purchase, as they were not short of any of the stamps offered for sale.

It is, of course, very easy to pick out a dozen or a hundred stamps issued in the last five years, and point out these as glorious examples of what great profits might have been made if one had put a dozen or two of each on one side.

Against this, however, remember that if these particular stamps could at any time have been had in such quantities, they would not now be rare.

In making any calculations on this subject one must remember that an investment cannot be based on results of what certain stamps are worth to-day, but only on the amount that would have been invested, plus compound interest for some years, in order to secure the stamps that would, *if obtained at a nominal price*, have turned out a veritable gold mine.

Since I commenced this article a paragraph from a contemporary has come under my notice, in which the arguments used are so fallacious that I cannot let them pass without comment. The extract is as follows:—

“£1,000,000.

“How to become a millionaire by investing in Current Colonial Stamps!

“A close examination of our Purchasing Department's lists shows that it is most profitable to purchase Unused Colonial Stamps when they are current and to sell them when they have been obsolete for four years. We have averaged out the table, and find that the complete set of stamps quoted therein (the abnormal varieties yielding 1000% and over being omitted), if bought at face value when first issued, would have yielded an average 35% per annum (not compound). That is to say, a collector buying a complete series of current Colonial sets in 1901 may reasonably expect to sell them in 1905 for two and a half times what he paid. But supposing that he only gets just double, and that he continues every fourth year to sell his collection at double what he paid, and to buy another at or about face value, what result will he get?

“It is a simple matter of arithmetic for us to ascertain that, if he started in 1901 with £100, he will sell his first collection for £200 in 1905, his second in 1909 for £400, third in 1913 for £800, fourth in 1917 for £1600, fifth in 1921 for £3200, sixth in 1925 for £6400, seventh in 1929 for £12,800, eighth in 1933 for £25,600, ninth in 1937 for £51,200, tenth in 1941 for £102,400, eleventh in 1945 for £204,800, twelfth in 1949 for £409,600, thirteenth in 1953 for £819,200 and somewhere about 1955 his fourteenth for £1,000,000.

“Of course he will have to be a young man if he starts with only £100, but he can save a good many years by making his initial outlay £1000 or £2000. Investors are, however, requested to note that we do *not* throw out applications under £2000.

“It is of the utmost importance to buy only what will be readily saleable, and consequently a necessity to buy in large variety. The collector who invests solely in a single issue or attempts a ‘corner’ almost invariably comes to grief.”

Oh, dear, how simple this is! What fools we must all be who are not millionaires!

I really wonder that a person who has shown himself such a smart business man as the editor of our contemporary should publish a paragraph so fallacious as the above.

The arguments I have used before in my paragraph on “*Beware of Speculation in New Issues*” may be briefly repeated:—

1st. New issues are imported in such quantities nowadays that the results that could have been attained a few years ago are not likely to be attained again.

2nd. Our publishers have for some years been putting aside a certain proportion of *all* stamps imported by them, and they are only one of many who are accumulating a reserve. In the case of my firm, our vast demand and facility of disposal justify this investment.

But the same does not apply to a collector or to an investor *outside the trade*. Such people when they want to sell have to come either to the trade or to auction, and are only able to realise at a large margin under the catalogue prices.

Even in the case of our publishers, who may be supposed to have exceptional opportunities of judging what is likely to increase largely in value, they have found that in a great majority of cases the investments in new issues, which they believed to be sound, have not been so, and often the stamps have been obtainable at a nominal price years after the invest-

ment was made, and the interest on the outlay absolutely lost.

* * *

To show the absurdity of the arguments used in the paragraphs I quote, I will take a case that recently occurred in old books.

A set of the works of Charles Dickens, published about fifty years ago at a few shillings each, sold at auction for £145.

According to the theory set forth above, if a man had purchased *any number* of sets of these works he should get the fancy price for each set sold, forgetting that the quantity held would bring down the market price to a mere nothing.

* * *

Facility of realisation is another important point to bear in mind. A collector-investor may have a lot of good stuff, but he has not the connection to convert into cash that is possessed by the established dealer with a big daily demand at his back.

A man may have what he knows is good stuff, but when he comes to try to realise, the buyers say to him, "What do I want with so many of one stamp? I don't want to have more than two or three copies in stock of one rarity, and wish to put the rest of my money in other stamps."

An example occurred in London last year. A collector went abroad to a certain Colony, and in the course of a residence there of some years bought up all he could get of two stamps in particular; of one stamp, the rarity of the country, he got, say, twenty copies; of another stamp about 700 or 800 copies, value about £1 each. Last year he wanted to sell. It was no collection for a collector to purchase, and it was far too big a stock of one rarity and of one standard stamp for any one dealer to want to buy, or even a syndicate of dealers to negotiate, and so lock up a large sum of money, unless the owner would sell at a ruinous price. The result is he has these stamps, and a pretty penny they represent each year in interest, and but little in increased value.

* * *

Beware of paying fancy prices for stamps of which we give no Catalogue price.

Many dealers, especially the smaller ones, say, "We sell everything under Gibbons' prices"; but many of them when they get a stamp not priced think they have struck a gold reef, and I have seen the most fancy prices asked—ah, and sometimes paid too!!—for stamps we have on sale at a few shillings. It does not at all follow that because Gibbons does not affix a price the stamp is rare. It may be that when we price that country we happen to be sold out, and we put no price in the Catalogue until we see what the next parcel of these stamps that we buy may cost.

* * *

Having now mentioned some of the pitfalls in front of the investor, I will turn to the other side of the picture and see in what branch of collecting he can best combine study, amusement, and a sound investment.

Twenty, nay, even ten years ago, one could start a general collection of the stamps of the world, and with the exception of a few of the great rarities could hope to make the same fairly complete. Ten years have altered things immensely, and it is now only a wealthy man who can get a really nice collection of the world's postage stamps. As an investment a poor *general* collection is a failure, and I do not advocate the attempt to collect everything, and to do that badly and incompletely.

I think I cannot do better than quote here from Mr. Nankivell's *Stamp Collecting as a Pastime*, chapter xiii., on "Investments in Stamps":—

"When a stamp collector is charged with being extravagant, with spending money lavishly and foolishly on a mere hobby, he may very justifiably reply that even his most extravagant spendings may be regarded as an investment.

"The ordinary investor in, say, industrial securities is fairly content if he can, with a little risk, secure a steady six or seven per cent. If he launches out into more speculative shares, yielding higher rates of interest, he must be content to face a much greater risk of the capital invested. Now, the severest test of an investment is the yield of interest over a series of years covering periods of depression as well as periods of prosperity. The stamp collector who has used ordinary discretion in his purchases may confidently submit his investment to this test."

Now, in looking at an investment, one naturally looks at what has been done in the past in order to guide him in forming his ideas as to what to do in the future.

We can do the same thing in stamps, and looking back on the thirteen years during which I have carried on the business of our publishers, I have made a number of notes on collections that have been sold during that time. Many have been purchased by our publishers, the rest by our *confrères* in the trade. In quite a number of cases I have been able to get roughly the cost price and the cash realised, and I find that in the *very great* majority of cases—certainly in over 90 per cent.—substantial profits have been made on specialised collections of one or more countries, but very seldom has a profit been made on general collections, either large or small, because as a rule the sellers of general collections have accepted anything in the shape of a stamp, and paid more attention to filling spaces than to condition.

Below I give a few examples, for which I can vouch. I cannot quote names for obvious reasons. I give the cost price, the net price realised, and about the time occupied in making the collection.

EXAMPLES IN SMALL INVESTMENTS IN ONE COUNTRY ONLY.

No.	COST.	SOLD FOR.	YEARS MAKING.
	£	£	
1	50	100	8
2	140	300	5
3	300	450	1½
4	420	485	10
5	450	1,250	8
6	650	2,250	15
7	1,100	2,300	4
8	840	1,630	6

EXAMPLES WITH GROUPS OF TWO TO SEVEN COUNTRIES.

No.	COST.	SOLD FOR.	YEARS MAKING.
	£	£	
20	500	1,400	6
21	5,500	10,000	14
22	2,800	6,000	7

I could give *many* more examples if necessary, but these are sufficient to make my point, and the mere string of figures, without names of countries or owners, which I cannot divulge, would not be of much interest.

My firm for the past few years has purchased postage stamps to the value of some £30,000 on an annual average, and the *bulk* of such purchases have been specialised collections of one or more countries. The number of general collections that we have bought has been relatively small, as the general collections offered to us, as a rule, contain but very little of which we are really short in our stock.

On the contrary, in special collections one always finds many stamps that one wants, and after such collections have been picked over the balance usually forms a handsome addition to our stock books.

All this goes to prove that a good investment may be made by the collector who is willing to give the time to make such a collection.

In selecting a "field of operation" the investing collector must be to a large extent guided by his means.

Another point is that he must not let *fashion* influence him too much. At the present time the fashion is for Africans and Australians, and prices in these groups are high, but they are certainly debenture stocks.

A few years ago Europeans were the fashion, before that West Indies and North Americans; but I have noticed that almost every country has a turn, and, although in stamps, as on the Stock Exchange, one cannot forecast the future, yet I have no doubt that in a few years' time the now despised South and Central Americans, etc., will all be in demand, and those who have patiently acquired fine special collections will reap a rich harvest.

* * *

For investment purposes, then, I advise the formation of special collections of one or more countries; but to make a success the collector must not only accumulate a large mass of material, but must study all that has been written on his particular country, and then study the stamps themselves, and endeavour to find out more than is known by any other collector about his particular subject.

To do this successfully his mass of material must be of good quality. In some cases entire panes are necessary to show the full watermarks, such as the "Arms" in recent Roumanians; in other cases large blocks, or even rows of stamps are useful to show the methods of perforation, the number of machines used, etc. Dated copies, stamps on letters, bisected stamps used for a moiety of their value—all have their use and all tend to increase the commercial value of a special collection. Generally speaking, I find that unused stamps pay best, and a special collection

should be chiefly of unused stamps, with a judicious admixture of used stamps, etc., as named above.

In considering the selection of a country or group to take up, the question of the amount to be invested is of the first importance, and I think that, broadly speaking, we can divide collectors who wish to invest money in stamps, combined with study and relaxation from other affairs, into three classes:—

First. The collector who can spend from £50 to £200 per annum.

Second. The collector who can spend from £200 to £500 per annum.

Third. The collector who can spend from £600 to £x per annum.

* * *

The first-named class is naturally by far the most numerous, and I give below a list of countries, in the order of our Catalogues, in which I think good investments might, at the present time, be made on the lines I have suggested.

Great Britain, used. In *fine* condition are not common, are *always* in demand, and practically sure to show a steady advance in value.

Bechuanaland. Great demand for these from Africa. When business becomes good there, prices will rise materially. Many interesting varieties in the native-printed surcharges still to be listed and studied.

British Central, East, and South Africa, and Zanzibar. All popular groups. Many varieties still to be classed, but great care to be exercised in buying surcharges, as quantities of forged surcharges come from India, and many such have been sold in London auctions and dispersed by small dealers.

Canada, especially the issues prior to 1880, in *unused* condition, I consider bound to increase in value.

Falkland Islands. A small lot, but old issues scarce and good, and sale easy.

Hong Kong. A nice little group; undervalued at present, both used and unused.

Chamba, Gwalior, Patiala, etc. A nice little group; many unlisted varieties, and worthy of more attention than they receive. The Queen's Head stamps should show a good increase in value in next few years.

Jamaica. Used and unused prior to 1872 certainly undervalued.

Labuan. To 1893 safe stock, and worthy of more study than they have received. The picture issues should be ignored by an investor.

New South African Republic. Much rarer stamps than most people think, and well worth getting, if you can find any. I have been trying for two years to get a set together, and have had but little success.

Prince Edward Island. Well worthy of attention; many minor varieties, several varieties of perfs., and not at all properly listed or valued at present.

Seychelles. A safe little country in which to put a small sum. The obsolete stamps *must* rise *considerably* in next few years.

Tonga. Popular stamps, and pretty safe to invest in; at present cheap prices.

Argentine Republic, up to 1890 and omitting the officials, is an interesting lot of stamps with a ready sale.

Belgium and Luxemburg. Unused especially well worth present prices and likely to give good returns.

China. In great demand, and safe for a good increase in value.

Iceland. Ditto, ditto.

Holland and Colonies. A very interesting group, worthy of more study than they get here, and unused especially getting quite scarce.

Liberia, prior to 1892, wants a lot of studying. There is much to be found out about the early issues and few of them to be had. (No purchases of stamps later than 1892 should be made for investment purposes; the supply *fully* equals the demand.)

Siam. Much to study here; a small investment should pay well.

* * *

In Class II., for collector prepared to invest, say, from £200 to £500 per annum, I can recommend a selection from the following groups:—

Great Britain, unused, mint. Our own stamps in perfect condition are bound to advance in value. The supply is gradually becoming smaller and smaller, and the demand increases year by year.

Barbados, unused especially, becoming rare, and show an increasing demand.

Cape of Good Hope. Debenture stock, always a safe seller, and always increasing in value. Triangular stamps, especially unused, getting scarce; the issues of 1864 to 1883 much undervalued, and stocks in dealers' hands very poor.

Ceylon. First-class standard stock, safe for steady sale, and good, safe rises. The issues of 1867 to 1885, unused, much undervalued at present.

Fiji Islands. Much to learn here. A fine subject for study, and more worthy of advanced collectors' attention than it has received.

Indian, unused, getting scarce, and used fine copies of early issues are desirable stock.

Natal. Undervalued at present; not easy to get, either used or unused, and in good steady demand.

St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Turks Islands are all sound countries, both used and unused, if selected copies are taken.

Straits Settlements and Native States are rarer than people think; much still to be learnt about them, and a nice group for an advanced specialist.

France and French Colonies, mint, unused. French are much rarer than supposed in this country. See how few fine copies any dealer has got. The French Colonies are neglected here, but good collections sell readily in Paris and will in time here. A good handbook is wanted on these stamps.

Great care must be exercised in purchasing surcharges. Many good forgeries of Obock, Nossi-Bé, etc., come from Marseilles and even to London auctions from unsuspected sources.

Germany and States. Seem under a cloud at present, and now should be a good time to buy. Be particular about condition. Don't buy Oldenburgs without margin such as are offered at one-third catalogue and dear at any price.

Avoid the German colonial stamps. With few exceptions they are little used, and 90 per cent. are sold in Berlin and never see the countries whose names they bear.

Italy, with Tuscany, Modena, Sicily, Naples, etc., forms a fine group to specialise. There are few fine copies amongst English dealers, and I think a few years will find a marked appreciation in values.

United States. Seem rather under a cloud, but unused fine copies are *rare* and well worth present rates. Avoid Departmentals, Periodicals, and Dues. The old postal issues are sound stock.

* * *

In Class III., for collectors of considerable means, the question of a sound investment is perhaps not so important as that of taking up a country or a group in which they are really interested, but all the same, it is this class that eventually makes the most money when they want to dispose of their collections. The reason, no doubt, is that wealthy collectors get the "pick of the market," and practically absorb the *really fine and rare* stamps, and it is this class of stamp that, if kept for a considerable time, shows a very large profit.

The last few years have seen a great rise in value of *all first-rate*'s goods in prints, furniture, china, silver, etc., and in a smaller degree the same thing is applying to really rare stamps. The demand increases, the supply diminishes, through absorption by museums, etc., and prices of the very best stuff are bound to advance.

Investors of considerable means will be able to select the cream of the market, and while putting large sums in rare stamps, will be practically certain of large increases in values of the rarer stamps of such countries as British Guiana, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Transvaal, Victoria, Western Australia, etc.

* * *

In conclusion, I want my readers to bear in mind that my remarks are made on behalf of the investor in postage stamps, in contradistinction to the collector, and taking this point of view, I have naturally found it necessary to advise those, who seek investments only in stamps, to abstain from many classes that our publishers find it necessary to keep in stock in order to supply the demands of all their customers. For with the *true* collector the money he spends he devotes to his *amusement*, and he is not always thinking of the time when he can get it all back with *compound interest*.

The Secret Marks of the Stamps of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

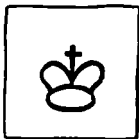
* * * *



HE stamps of Denmark have never, so far as I am aware, been counterfeited for the purpose of defrauding the Government; and, indeed, the authorities took all possible precautions for the prevention of fraud and the discouragement of the forger.

The first stamps, those of 1851, were printed upon a special paper, watermarked with a Crown. The surface of the paper was covered with a *burelage*, or pattern of wavy lines, and the printing was supervised by a Government official. As a further precaution, and probably as a kind of secret mark, the engraver, Ferslew, inserted his initial in the dies of the two values, 2 and 4 rigsbankskilling.

In the 2 r. b. s. the letter "F" is in the centre of the Posthorn, in the lower part of the circular band, and it is plainly visible to good eyes, with a strong magnifier, in specimens that are particularly clearly printed (which is never the case); but sometimes, on a clear day, one can see a little white speck, and that is all.



In the 4 r. b. s. the same initial is to be found in the wreath of oak leaves, just opposite the letter "M" of "FRIMÆRKE"; at least, this is what Mr. O. Koefoed states, and I take his word for it; as in spite of all my desire to see it, and after the careful examination of a quantity of the stamps, I must confess that I have been unable to find anything. A secret mark that is so secret as this does not appear to be of much use.

But there are what are perhaps not secret marks, or at least are not noted as such by Mr. Koefoed, in the lower corners above the little Posthorns. At the left there is a figure "4" (usually open, thus "4,"), and at right a letter "s," which, if it is the initial of *Skilling*, does not correspond with *Rigsbankskilling*. This figure and letter are placed diagonally, and were engraved on the *plate*, not on the die, so that there are numerous varieties of the figure, and as the work was but carelessly done numerous errors occurred on one or other of the plates. Thus I have found the following varieties, for which there is no apparent reason, in my opinion, as they do not represent what was intended:—

With open figure "4" at left, and at right, instead of the letter "s," a figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6; also

specimens with a dot before the figure "4" at right, and this figure incomplete, and with a dot before the figure "6" at right. Others have a long thin figure "4" at left and "s" at right, and others a figure "4" with *serif* at foot, and letter "s." I should not be surprised to find that only one copy of each of these varieties exists on each sheet.*

On the Essays of 1852, engraved by Alfred Buntzen, the successor of Ferslew, one may find an abundance of secret marks. On the first of the two types there is, to begin with, the initial "B," placed horizontally, in the Wreath, opposite the letter "M" of "FRM."; then there is "4RS" at the base of the Crown, just above the letter "B" of "4RBS."; and finally, in the lower corners an open figure "4" at left and a letter "s" at right. The second type has not got the "4RS" at the base of the Crown, but has the other marks.

The new type, with the value in *skilling*, issued in 1853, is signed with the initial "B," in the usual position, on the Wreath opposite the letter "M." In the corners there is a figure "2" at left and a letter "s"



at right. It should be noted that the figure "2" appears both on the 2 sk. and on the 4 sk. of 1853, and again on the 8 sk. and 16 sk. of 1857. As the figure thus does not always correspond with the value of the stamp, I should suppose that it was inserted

* These figures and letters, which appear in colour on the stamps, must have been engraved, not on the *plate*, but on the matrices or casts taken from the original die. In the case of the 2 r. b. s. we know, from the information obtained a few years back by H.R.H. the present Prince of Wales, that there were ten of those matrices, which were joined together in a block, and then casts taken from them in metal to form a plate of one hundred. Something of the same kind was done no doubt in the case of the 4 r. b. s., and it is possible that the plaster matrices had a number cut or punched in the right lower corner. M. Hanciau has found the Nos. 1 to 6. A figure "8" would be very like a letter "s," and it is possible that Nos. 7, 9, and 0 also exist. Presumably there are no copies with figures "10," or they would not have escaped notice. We have examined the copies in our publishers' stock, but have found the minute letters or figures extremely difficult to identify. We confess that we are not absolutely certain about any of those in the right lower corners; they might all be letters "s," more or less indistinct and imperfect. But if figures 1 to 6 exist they can hardly have been put there by mistake, but must have had some meaning.—ED. M. J.

by mistake, a theory which is confirmed by the fact that when a new plate of the 4 skilling was made (in 1857?), the "2" was replaced by a "4."

In 1858 the engraver, Buntzen as before, appears to have considered it unnecessary to sign his work, the type with wavy lines in the background, but the plates bore, as previously, a secret mark in the form of a figure corresponding with the value in the left corner and a letter "s" at right. The figure "8," on the 8 sk., is indeed not always very secret, as it is sometimes as big as one's fist—strikes the eye, in fact!

In 1863, when the stamps were rouletted, the marks were as follows: On the 4 sk. "4"—"s," and on the 16 sk. "2"—"s"; the figure not having been altered on the higher value, which was no doubt still printed from the old plate.

From 1864 the use of secret marks ceased.

In 1885, when the Government reprinted the early types, the 4 rigsbankskilling could only be reproduced from the Essay alluded to above, or from a die made in imitation of it; the secret mark exists in this imitation, but it would take a very clever person to make out what it is; one can see something, but it is impossible to recognise it. The 2 rigsbankskilling is the same as it was in 1851, as far as the design is concerned.

In regard to the reprints of the types of 1853 and 1858, the marks upon them are as follows:—

1853.	2	skilling	.	"2"—"s"
	16	"	.	"2"—"s"
1858.	4	"	.	"4"—"s"
	8	"	.	"8"—"s"

If I now turn to the Danish Colonies, I find that

Le Timbre-Poste of May, 1873, in announcing the issue of the new value, 4 c., mentions the fact that the 3 c. of 1855 to 1872 had a figure "3" in the left lower corner and a letter "c" in the right." There was also the letter "B" (Buntzen's initial) in the Wreath, opposite the dot after "FRM.," and as additional safeguards the watermark in the paper and the *burelage*. In 1873 this last precaution was omitted in the case of the 4 c., which also is without the secret marks in the corners; but it has the letter "B" and the watermark.

From this date all the new stamps issued from the Danish press had no secret marks; thus there are none to be found upon the stamps of Iceland.

While I am dealing with this subject, let us glance at the stamps of Holstein, issued in 1864 after that Duchy had changed hands.

We know that it was thought right to copy the stamps of Denmark, which were in circulation in Holstein, and it would appear that the lithographer even went so far as to reproduce, in a fashion, the secret marks. Taking no doubt as his model the 4 skilling stamp, the secret marks in the corners of which take the form, in the last printings, of mere dots of colour, he also placed dots in those positions, and apparently supposing that their omission in the upper corners was an oversight, he inserted dots there too, so as to make matters even! It would be interesting to know whether these dots were intended as secret marks or merely as ornaments.



Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Peccavimus. WHEN we have made a mistake and found it out, the first necessary thing is to acknowledge it, which we will now proceed to do.

In the 1900 edition of our Priced Catalogue of Great Britain and Colonies we struck out from British Columbia the 10 c. and 1 dollar, perf. 14, which we had every reason to believe had been made by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., but never sent out to the Colony, or at any rate had never been issued; as in every collection to which we had access no used copy of either of these stamps could be met with, and we had no recollection of ever having seen one. Lately, to our great surprise, a client in San Francisco, in sending us some stamps for examination, included a *used* copy of the 10 c., perf. 14. The cancellation was in the dull blue colour which is common on the stamps of that period, and the postmark consisted of the figures "35" surrounded by bars, as usual. A careful examination of this stamp and of the postmark, both by ourselves and by two members of the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, has con-

vinced us that the stamp and postmark are perfectly genuine. Under these conditions we think it right to at once publish the fact that, as we have been satisfied that the 10 c. at any rate was issued, that stamp will be included in the next edition of our Catalogue.

If any of our readers should possess a copy of the 1 dollar, perf. 14, *used*, we shall be very glad if they will lend it to us for a few days for examination.

* * *

Recent Purchase. A SMALL collection of *Mauritius* stamps has just been purchased from a collector in Port Louis, Mauritius.

The collection is especially fine in early impressions of the *Post Paid* stamps. Amongst others there is a superb 2d., *deep indigo-blue*, first printing, with large margins, and used on a letter with an early 1d. on yellowish paper. There are also some superb early 1d.'s on the thick yellowish paper, and a considerable number of later impressions. The later issues contain, amongst other things, practically all the *rare* errors of the surcharged stamps of 1891.

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 new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Norway	£218
Cape of Good Hope	817
Grenada and St. Christopher	527
Cyprus and Uganda	255
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles	—
Barbados	—
Mauritius	—

* * *

The Taping Collection. THE Postage Stamps in the British Museum will all be on view to the public about the end of June.

I have been up to see the progress made, and on May 20th the three large cabinets were in position, being located nearly in the centre of the King's Library.

These cabinets are about six feet high and double-fronted. Each one contains 396 slides working on brass runners. Each slide shows four sheets of stamps, and the slides are in two rows, one above the other. Underneath the slides of stamps there are pull-out slabs of polished wood, to be used as tables for taking notes.

The stamps are now being arranged in alphabetical order, and about 1,200 sheets are in position. Probably by the beginning of June the contents of the first cabinet will be on view.

The cabinets are superb pieces of workmanship—compact, convenient, well planned and arranged, and reflect the greatest credit upon the British Museum authorities, who have at length recognised the importance of the valuable bequest by the late Mr. T. K. Taping to the nation.

I am informed that the three cabinets will cost about £3,600.

* * *

Johannesburg Agency. WE have much pleasure in informing our many clients in South Africa that our agent, Mr. A. Sonn, in Johannesburg, has arranged to take a shop at 24, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, situated between Pritchard Street and Kerk Street.

Mr. Sonn will be very pleased to see any of our clients who may be in Johannesburg, and to show a very fine selection of African stamps and general publications, and, further, to procure for clients any special stamps required, which will in all cases be sold

at London prices, which are, as a rule, cheaper than those ruling in Johannesburg.

Mr. Sonn will, further, be pleased to execute orders by post or to answer any inquiries in regard to stamp matters. All letters should be addressed to:—

Mr. A. Sonn,
Post Office Box, 2619,
Johannesburg,
Transvaal, South Africa.

* * *

Stamp Peculation in Government Departments. THE overprinted British "Official" stamps, such as the *I. R. Official*, *O. W. Official*, *Govt. Parcels*, *Board of Education*, and *R. H. Official*, are

in great demand by collectors in an unused condition, and although the "authorities" try to stop their sale to the public, there is and has been so much leakage from high sources during the past fifteen years that great numbers of the stamps are on the market.

Some years ago Sir John Purcell, K.C.B., then Controller of Stamps, etc., at Somerset House, asked us not to quote prices in our Catalogues for "I. R. Officials" and "Govt. Parcels," and not to handle them in an unused condition. This we agreed to do and have carried out, and we have none of these stamps; but the fact of not dealing in them has been, to a certain extent, a hardship to us, as the request does not appear to have been made to any of our competitors, and we therefore suffer from the anomaly of all other stamp dealers handling these goods and we ourselves standing aloof.

No request has ever been made to us not to handle other Official stamps, and we have had and sold large quantities of Army Officials and a considerable number of O. W. Official, R. H. Official, etc., etc.

Lately, however, the "authorities" have been looking after these stamps more strictly, and but few have come on the market. The result has been that the stamps, being difficult to obtain, have commanded high prices, subject to great fluctuations, which is prejudicial to the stamp business, as one may pay £4 for a stamp, sell it at £5, and a week later on similar stamps may come along at £1 each. These high prices have, I am quite sure, tempted many officials to somewhat abuse their trust and *oblige* friends, with or maybe without a consideration, with numbers of unused "Officials," which in due time have found their way into the market, and have been offered in considerable numbers at auctions and by advertisements in the *Bazaar* and other papers.

This sort of thing is not satisfactory or creditable to the departments concerned, and could, I think, be entirely stopped by the adoption of either of the following arrangements:—

1. Sell all overprinted *Official* stamps at Somerset House at the actual nominal value. An account could most easily be kept of those sold over the counter, and deducting this from the total of each kind used, the actual amount used for postage in each department could be easily ascertained.

2. What I consider would be a better plan would be to do away with *all* overprinting, and instead to *perforate* the initials of each department through the stamp *before* issuing to the department. This is done at the Board of Trade. Stamps used there are perforated in large letters "B. T." No collector wants such things. We do not intend to catalogue them, and such a method would once and for all do away with the peculation that is no doubt going on at the present time, and is sure to go on under the present system.

A Philatelic Mystery.

THE "LAUREATED REPRINTS" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By DAWSON A. VINDIN.

* * *

MANY of the readers of the *Monthly Journal* will recollect the interest and curiosity aroused in philatelic circles, and especially shown by specialists in Australians, when I offered for sale in 1892* a quantity of unused New South Wales of the 1851-4 "Laureated" series. These consisted of the 2d., blue, with stars in corners (Jervis's plate); the 6d., brown, retouched coarse plate; and the 8d., yellow (and orange). With these were a few "printer's proofs" of the 8d. in blue, a variety known officially years previously.

Besides single copies, pairs, and blocks, I submitted for sale to several prominent European dealers and collectors sets of complete sheets of the three values mentioned (without the proofs), the price asked being the extremely modest one of £200 for each set of three sheets—125 stamps.

When I offered the stamps for sale I was under the firm impression that they were *originals*. As to their undoubted genuineness there has never been a doubt. I was led to believe that the stamps had been discovered between the covers of an old account-book in the Colonial Secretary's Office in Sydney. I knew the principal officials in the Colonial Secretary's, the Colonial Treasurer's, Government Printing Office, and the General Post Office (Sydney), and was quite satisfied that no official knowledge of the existence of any of these stamps could be ascertained. Moreover, official records and receipts stated that the plates of the "Sydney Views" and "Laureated" had first been defaced and then broken up in the presence of witnesses "So-and-so." In the face of after knowledge, I now mistrust even official documents; but I was certainly not justified in doubting the strict authenticity of the stamps at the time I arranged to purchase them and afterwards offered them for sale.

At the period of this transaction I was proprietor of the principal stamp-dealing business in Australia, and dealt direct with many of the leading collectors and dealers, particularly in Europe and America, and as my business yielded me a good income, and its continued success depended largely on "straight dealing," it would not have paid me to have been connected with any swindling transaction. As a matter of fact, I sold only a few of these "Laureated," and in almost every instance I was applied to for a refund of the money, which I repaid under the terms of the guarantee that the stamps were originals. The purchasers from me got their cash back, although until the publication of this narrative I doubt if more than four or five people could say what the stamps were or where they came from.

The history of these stamps is, I think, interesting,

* This date should be 1887.—ED. *M. J.*

and anyhow will clear up a mystery which has puzzled not a few. To connect the story it is necessary to go "away back," but I will endeavour to be as brief as possible.

The "originator," as I prefer to designate him, of the "Laureated Reprints" was Mr. Alfred Van Dyck, at the time of their public introduction a gentleman of considerable private means, who had been, on and off, residing in Sydney since 1883.

Mr. Van Dyck, who is a Belgian, is an interesting individual, having travelled extensively. He is a good judge of art and bric-à-brac, and a keen enthusiast in regard to stamps and curiosities. No trouble would be too great if it would help him to secure a coveted stamp, and he would often spend five or six times the value of a stamp in travelling, lunches, and incidental expenses before he secured the object of his desire.

In Sydney he lived in good style, paid cash for everything, and was generous in his hospitality. The Government offices he haunted in his never-ending search after stamps. The officials for some time regarded him as a harmless lunatic and a nuisance; but by dint of perseverance and judicious hospitality dispensed here and there he eventually became equally well known and popular, and was granted privileges allowed to few others.

I always had a standing invitation to lunch with Mr. Van Dyck when "in town," and on these occasions he often aroused my curiosity by hinting at some great philatelic discovery he was about to make. I knew there was something "good" on the board, and would not have been very greatly surprised at anything, knowing how indefatigable he was in his investigations and searchings.

Every year or two Van Dyck took a quiet trip to Europe; and it was directly after one of these trips that he started to "warm me up" in regard to the "Laureated." He did not rush matters, but gradually worked on my curiosity. One day he staggered me with the information that he had found a complete sheet of the 8d., orange, "Laureated." Most decidedly this *was* something unique, and Van Dyck promised to let me see the sheet the next day.

After a careful examination the sheet, which was nicely "backed" with real "ancient" gum, was passed by me as being "beyond reproach," and as I thought it was an unmatched orphan, I became so enthusiastic that I actually "stood" a large bottle of "Heidsic, '84," to drink to the future success of "these lovely eight pennies." How my Belgian friend must have smiled to himself!

After this excitement Van Dyck let me rest awhile, keeping me from becoming stagnant, however, by

hinting at other great finds in the near future. Just at this time he "half lived" between the Colonial Secretary's and the Government Printing Office. Naturally I thought there was something being found, and as I wanted a finger in the pie, I also haunted these offices, but got nothing; and I doubt if he got much more, as I am fairly certain the Laureated did not come out of any Government department.

About a month or two after Van Dyck had first produced the sheet of 8d., "Laureated," he one day came into my business place, apparently in a state of great excitement, telling me that he had discovered in the Colonial Treasury Office a wonderful lot of unused "Laureated." These had been put aside in a large envelope at the time the stamps were current, and must have been mislaid. Eventually, by a curious coincidence, this envelope was turned out from an old account book by one of the officials, who at once passed them over to Van Dyck for his inspection. It seemed remarkable to me that Van Dyck should have happened to be in the office just as this wonderful find occurred.

Van Dyck, on seeing the stamps, so he told me, offered the official £500 to pass the stamps to him and "shut up." Again the story sounded well, and I offered to go halves, subject to approval after inspection.

The following day the stamps were produced. There were, I think (anyway there were not more), eight sheets of each value, that is, four hundred each of the 2d., "stars in corners," and 8d., yellow, and two hundred of the 6d., brown. They all looked nice and clean. Van Dyck told me that the sheets were stuck together; so he had washed the gum off the stamps, and "ironed" them out in mint condition. I thought he had done a silly thing. As may be imagined, I was much excited over this transaction, which I regarded as one of the greatest value in every way. It was agreed to fix the price low in order to get a quick return, and so the minimum was placed at £200 the one hundred and twenty-five stamps. As I agreed to personally guarantee the stamps, I did not expect to have any trouble in selling the lot, and so clearing £550 as my share. I sent away four sets of sheets on approval to Europe. One of these sets I sent to Mr. M. P. Castle, at that time the leading collector of Australians. The stamps created some excitement, particularly when exhibited at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society. There was a distinct feeling of distrust and suspicion created, and although the critics could not say positively what was wrong, they did not like the look of the things, and so placed them on the doubtful list, and deferred judgment.

The result of this was the return of the four sets to me, to my great disappointment and loss financially. I was, at the time, very wroth with Mr. M. P. Castle, whom I blamed for having spoiled my sales, and to whom I imputed any other than pure motives. I believe Mr. Castle *did* spoil the sale, but I have oftentimes since called a sincere blessing on his head for saving me *unknowingly* from ruin.

I was so disappointed over this transaction that I returned the balance of the stamps to Van Dyck, and afterwards never sold a single specimen, although I

had a considerable sum to refund to those to whom I had previously sold copies. From this time I commenced to have doubts regarding these stamps, but the explanation was not easily arrived at. There was clear evidence that none of the Government departments had any knowledge of the plates being in existence. No trace of reprints having at any time been made could be found, and as the paper and colours of the stamps under suspicion tallied exactly with used copies of the same stamps, one was inclined to think it a case of condemning what one cannot understand. Notwithstanding this, I felt so sore about the business that I was continually trying to "bluff" the correct history of these stamps from Van Dyck.

One day, chaffingly, I told him that the police had called to see me about the "Laureated," and I had referred them to him. The yarn was fiction, but it had the unexpected effect of frightening my friend, who, having made me promise to say nothing about the matter for a few years—a promise I readily agreed to, as I was tired of the whole business—then gave me what I believe to be the true history of these stamps.

As I have said before, Van Dyck was an inveterate "rooter" after stamps, pictures, and curios. I think every dealer in second-hand goods and pawnbroker in Sydney knew him as an occasional buyer.

Van Dyck's story to me was that on calling on a dealer in second-hand furniture and rubbish generally he was told that something very fine in his line had turned up. To Van Dyck's intense surprise the dealer produced for his inspection the original copper plates of the 2d., "Star," 6d. and 8d., "Laureated," and of several unadopted designs for New South Wales stamps. These, the dealer said, were found in an old desk he had bought at a sale. The dealer had no idea what the things were, and so sold them to Van Dyck for a few shillings. He then commenced to evolve a scheme to make money rapidly, and in that scheme I was destined to take a part.

Van Dyck proceeded to Europe with the plates, had the paper especially made, and a number of the stamps printed off. He then returned to Sydney and made his "great find," as previously explained. If I had sold my lot he would then have placed another lot in Europe, and I should have been ruined by making good the money under the terms of my guarantee.

After listening to this yarn, I asked Van Dyck if he had the plates in his possession. On his replying in the affirmative, I advised him to bring them to my office that night, which he did. In the presence of a leading Sydney collector and myself the plates were completely destroyed with chisels, files, and a small plane. The remains were dropped over South Head, Sydney, into the Pacific Ocean, after which Van Dyck and I had a nice supper and *another* bottle of Heidsieck. I can safely affirm that my action in this matter effectually prevents there being any second edition of New South Wales "Laureated Reprints," and so I have done *something* to earn the gratitude of Philatelists.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 19th.—Discussion, "N.S.W., 1884-1903."

Mr. H. M. Campbell was unanimously elected a member. Mr. J. H. Smyth was thanked for a contribution to the permanent collection and for some interesting particulars which he had obtained for the Society in reference to the printing and perforation of N.S.W. stamps.

APRIL 2nd.—Paper, "New Zealand," Mr. T. W. Peck.

Mr. A. Richter was unanimously elected a member. Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, G. Fowler, and the Boston Philatelic Society were thanked for donations to the library, and Mr. C. Wells for some stamps given to the collection.

Mr. Peck gave an interesting paper on the early issues of New Zealand, illustrating his remarks by means of his own collection of superb used and unused, including many mint blocks of the early imperfs. and perfs.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on April 21st, 1903.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. G. Cool.

The election of Mrs. F. M. Bridson as a life member, and of Messrs. G. Gelli, W. Mair, J. H. Tite, Dr. C. Beaumont, R. B. Yardley, and A. B. Kay as ordinary members, was duly confirmed.

The following donations were received during the past month, and their receipt was gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary and duly recorded in the minutes: *The Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, by M. Mirabaud; catalogues, by M. Gelli and Tani; forgeries, by Miss L. M. Stewart, Lewis Marks, and F. Neck.

The resignation from the Society of Mr. E. A. Mardon was accepted with much regret.

The poll for a country to be exhibited by members next season resulted in favour of Great Britain.

The river party, at the invitation of Mr. George Haynes, was fixed for the second Saturday in June.

At the conclusion of formal business the Chairman introduced Mr. Dorning Beckton, who had come specially from Manchester to exhibit his well-known collection of the stamps of Greece before the members of the Society. The collection is well-nigh complete, and the different printings, etc., were fully explained as the sheets were passed round.

Mr. Hall proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton for his interesting and instructive display, and expressed the great appreciation of the members at the courtesy Mr. Beckton had shown in putting himself to so much inconvenience on their behalf. This vote was seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Beckton, in response, expressed his satisfaction at the cordial reception he had met with, and expressed his views on the "limited specialism" controversy that is raging just now.

FIFTY-ONE members and visitors, under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, the Hon. Vice-President, were present at the fifth annual dinner of the Society at Anderton's Hotel, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903. The toast of the evening, "The Herts Philatelic Society," enabled the Chairman to dwell favourably on the prosperity of the Society, both as regards its enlarged scope of work and its increased number of members. He looked forward with confidence to the time when it, first among its contemporaries, would inaugurate the Ideal Philatelic Exhibition, and when every individual member would blossom into a limited specialist. Mr. C. R. Sutherland proposed the health of "The Visitors," and Mr. E. Wetherell, of the Philatelic Society of India, in responding, gave some amusing details as to the minute salaries of the native Indian officials and the vagaries of the correspondence

entrusted to their charge. Baron Percy de Worms introduced the toast of "The Officers" in flattering terms, to which the Hon. Librarian made reply, and intimated that he proposed to invite members to a river party on June 13th. A special toast to the Hon. Secretary was given with musical honours, with an extra round to the Hon. Treasurer. A varied and excellent musical programme had been arranged, which greatly enhanced the evening's enjoyment. Mr. George Gaffe, F.C.O., kindly consented to act as accompanist. Songs were most ably rendered by Messrs. W. A. Bois, Airlie Dry, Howard Goodman, Hollick Nash, and Hargrave Harvey; recitations by John K. Boddy and Walter Moir; and a violin solo by Mr. W. J. Barron. The health of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, and enthusiastically received by the members, properly brought the evening to a successful termination.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Boston Philatelic Society.

M. H. LOMBARD, *President*, Winchester, Mass.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS, *Vice-President*, Boston.

C. A. HOWES, *Secretary*, 55, Kilby Street, Boston.

L. L. GREEN, *Treasurer*, 47, Tremont Street, Boston.

J. H. LYONS, *Superintendent of Auctions and Sales*, 27, Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

THE 125th regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, April 21st. President Lombard occupied the chair, and twenty-four members and friends were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Mr. Adolph H. Weber, of San Francisco, offering a silver "challenge cup" to the Society to be competed for annually in an exhibition of uncatalogued varieties. The competition is to be open to all, and the winner's name and the date are to be engraved on the cup for each exhibition, the cup remaining in the successful competitor's hand until the next winner is announced. The cup is a very handsome one, and was accepted with a vote of thanks to the donor and turned over to the Exhibition Committee.

The following application was posted: Mr. Charles F. Lovering, jun., Boston, proposed by J. M. Bartels.

The name of Mr. Vincent H. La Forme was withdrawn, and the following was elected a member: No. 375. Mr. F. L. Stoltz, San Francisco, Cal.

Unfortunately no exhibit was presented for this evening's competition, which was British North America, this being the first time in two years and a half that the exhibition failed to materialise. To "save the day," however, Mr. E. F. Sawyer, of the Exhibition Committee, brought in his collection of these stamps. He had a most attractive array, both used and unused, and the fine condition of the specimens evoked much comment, particularly the superb shillings of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

COMING EXHIBITIONS.

June 15.—Envelopes and wrappers (entire) of Great Britain and Colonies; envelopes and wrappers (cut square) of Great Britain and Colonies.

[*The above only for members who have never taken a prize.*]

Sept. 15.—Victoria.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I have perused with much interest your article in your number for last month headed "Specialism and Exhibitions," and perhaps you will allow me to add a few words to this subject. Before doing so, however, I would point out two things for your kind observation, one being the able paper read before the Manchester Society by the esteemed President, Mr. Beckton, last September, and

the other my own article in *The Stamp Collector* for, I think, last February.

Touching Mr. Beckton's letter, he admits that the matter is one which he cannot exactly suggest a remedy for, and although he enters into the matter of competition somewhat considerably, yet after all the main point is that the owner of a valuable collection has almost every possible chance of securing medals before his more unfortunate philatelic brother, the owner of a less valuable one; or, in other words, as you say, the wealthy collector gets nearly all the chances of securing medals, etc.

Now as regards my own article referred to above (which doubtless you have read), here again, although I plead strongly for the collector of *used* stamps, yet, putting aside the question of which be preferable, or which be "Philately," my article really deals with the same points as yours does, because you will admit it is a fact that the wealthy mostly go in for *unused* stamps, hence they get the medals, etc. I therefore write you my own suggestions on this matter, bringing in, as it were, this question of "used *v.* unused" along with the Exhibition question, the two being, I consider, inseparable.

In the first place, may I again suggest, as I did in my other article, that in all leading exhibitions the *used* stamps should be kept entirely separate from the *unused*? Two main reasons make this advisable, one being that the two classes are as distinct as "chalk from cheese," the only point of similarity being both are "stamps," the other reason being that if this course were adopted it follows that the collectors of *used* stamps would have more chance of securing medals, etc., than they have at present, or again repeating your words in your article, the poorer collectors, from a financial point of view, would have better chances than they have at present of securing them.

Why on earth should a collection of used stamps be placed in competition with a collection of unused simply because the philatelic "big wigs" happen to either collect unused themselves, or else favour the unused stamp before its brother the used one? I have repeatedly said that it is only the wealthy who can go in strongly for unused, and it follows, then, that as the majority of human beings are more poor than rich, the majority of collectors (especially the rising young class of Philatelists) collect used, if for nothing else than they can generally collect them for less actual cost, though, of course, there are many exceptions.

Therefore from this deduction one has to conclude that at exhibitions enough encouragement is not given to the rising class of collectors of used stamps, and therefore the philatelic enthusiasm is not kept up in many cases, but simply allowed to drop owing to this extreme unfairness of judging at exhibitions. If Philately has to continue prospering we are bound not to collect unused stamps only, or in other words we must consider the young collectors of the day just as much as we must consider the youth of our age both in business matters as well as in matters of science, law, diplomacy, etc., in order that the youth can "follow on" the prosperity of the country at large. As regards the question of "duplicates," I do not touch this point at all; it is, as you say, a matter for one's own wisdom, but I fail to see what good holding exhibitions does to Philately as a whole when medals are repeatedly given to the same collectors, who regularly show their philatelic gems, and equally regularly receive the awards, which I admit are due to them as collectors of unused stamps, but which I do not admit should preclude collectors of used stamps from, at any rate, trying to compete with some chance of success in a used class of stamps. I write without any wish to treat this matter from a personal point of view; as before said, I have secured medals even when in competition with owners of unused stamps, but this has been mere chance, and probably simply because I have spent considerable sums of money on my stamps, which everybody cannot feel they are warranted in spending. Perhaps, may I also add, the worthy "judges" have felt a qualm of conscience pricking them that the used were worthy of more attention on their part than they have previously received, and "out of sympathy" gave me a medal. Who knows? In any case this makes me value my medals all the more.

I would end this article by suggesting that if used and unused stamps were kept entirely separate from each other at future exhibitions, and were placed under two distinct classes, each class to be considered apart from the other,

this would help greatly this "exhibition question," because for one thing not only would it keep the wealthy collectors of unused stamps to themselves, but it would also give the collectors of used stamps a better chance of recognition at the hands of the judges. The wealthy owners of unused could still increase their present number of medals by competition with other collectors of unused, and the collectors of used would get more recognition than they do. Further, those who collect both could equally well enter both classes if they wished, and could secure, if lucky enough, medals in both.

As Mr. Beckton truly says, it is a fact that the leading Philatelists nearly always secure their medals again and again, whereas this fact, taken in conjunction with that of no divisions between used and unused, is without doubt to the detriment of collectors of used. Separate the two classes of collectors, and you go far towards getting more of an ideal exhibition. True, the great collections must be present, but give the less great ones also a chance, and the less great are often as much used as otherwise.

Apologising for the length of this letter,

Believe me, faithfully yours,

ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.

WOODFIELD, ROCHDALE,
May 5th, 1903.

Answers to Correspondents.

N. Y. AND CO.—We are quite aware that some of the varieties you allude to had been catalogued before, but they are not in our publishers' Catalogue. Whenever there was an inverted stamp on the sheet we have no doubt that it received an inverted surcharge, but we cannot be certain of this until copies are met with. The note upon No. 122 says nothing about an *inverted* surcharge; it relates to a stamp with surcharge *omitted*. Badly perforated stamps are not of much interest to us.

R. P. C.—The doubly perforated Indian stamp which you mention is certainly a curiosity, and no doubt would fetch more than an ordinary copy, but we cannot say what its value would be.

WALLERIAN.—We do not know of any book, on similar lines to Mr. Westoby's *Postage Stamps of Europe*, dealing with the stamps of the world, or with those of any of the other continents; but there are books on the stamps of various countries and colonies.

H. E.—We do not think that your Orange River stamp, with the surcharge misplaced as you describe, would have any greater value than an ordinary specimen.

G. A. H.—Queensland, 1d., Type 12, in *yellow*, is a faded *vermilion*; we have found them on sheets in a shop window. Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales on *ribbed* paper are probably produced by some ribbed material being pressed against the sheets in the printing; but sometimes stamps that have been used on a ribbed envelope get a ribbing from it. The perforations of the Niger Coast stamps vary all over the sheet, being due to an irregular machine; those of the current New Zealand are produced by separate machines, and are regular even in their variations. There is still a little uncertainty about the two dies of the Seychelles and their distinguishing points; we are awaiting further information before listing them, but this need prevent no one from collecting them. We do not find very much difference in the papers of the Canadians you kindly enclosed, though one seems a little more transparent than the other. We have not seen the two shades of the Jubilee issue; we understood that there was to be only one printing, and the plates were then to be destroyed. Have these labels been reprinted? The countries that seem to be neglected are the very ones for you to specialise in; they are rapidly being reduced!

G. C.—The dot after "PENNY" must be due to a bit of grit, or something of that kind, on the plate from which the value was printed. We do not think it would increase the philatelic value of the stamp.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1902. <i>Reduced prices.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 peso, violet and black	0 8
2 pesos, rose	1 3
5 " indigo "	3 0

1903. *Colour changed. Type 53.*

2 c., lilac	0 1
-----------------------	-----

CYPRUS.

1903. *King's Head.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ pi., green and carmine	0 1
--	-----

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Cat. No.	1900. Type 31.	<i>Reduced prices.</i>
157.	5 c., red-brown	0 4
158.	10 c., orange	0 8
159.	20 c., purple	1 3
160.	50 c., black	3 0
161.	1 p., brown	5 6

ERITREA.

1903. *Current Italian stamps surcharged.*

1 c., brown	0 1
2 c., orange-brown	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., lake	0 2
20 c., orange	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
40 c., brown	0 6
45 c., olive-green	0 7
50 c., mauve	0 8
1 l., green and brown	1 1
5 l., rose and blue	5 3

1903. *Unpaid Letter stamps.*

5 c., orange and magenta	0 1
10 c. " "	0 2
20 c. " "	0 3
30 c. " "	0 5
40 c. " "	0 6
50 c. " "	0 8
60 c. " "	0 9

FIJI.

1903. *King's Head.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green	0 1
1d., purple on red	0 2
2d. " and orange	0 3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " and blue on bluish	0 4
3d. " and mauve	0 4
4d. " and black	0 6
5d. " and green	0 7
6d. " and carmine	0 8
1s., green "	1 4

FRANCE.

1903. *Type 15.*

10 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., slate-green	used 0 1
25 c., indigo	0 4

ICELAND.

1902-3. *Provisional. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. s. d.*

16 aur, black on brown	3 6
----------------------------------	-----

INDIA.

1903. *King's Head.*

4 a., slate-green	0 6
-----------------------------	-----

MALTA.

1903. *King's Head.*

1d., red and grey-black	0 2
1s., violet and grey	1 4

NICARAGUA.

1903. *Jubilee issue.*

1 c., green and black	0 1
2 c., carmine "	0 2
5 c., blue "	0 4

NIUE.

1903. *New Zealand stamps surcharged. Perf. 11.*

3d., ye'low-brown	0 6
6d., carmine	revised price 1 0

PENRHYN.

1903. *Perf. 11.*

3d., yellow-brown	0 6
6d., carmine	revised price 1 0

PERSIA.

1902. *Inverted surcharge (Type 26).*

1 kran, carmine-red	1 6
-------------------------------	-----

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Cape Verd.

1903. *Type 4, but new colours and values.*

15 reis, green	0 2
25 " carmine	0 2
50 " brown	0 4
65 " indigo	0 5
75 " lilac	0 5
115 " red on pink	0 8
130 " brown on yellow	0 9
400 " blue "	2 3

Congo.

1902. *Issue of 1898 surcharged "PROVISORIO."*

75 reis, lilac rose	0 7
-------------------------------	-----

Mozambique.

1902. *Issue of 1898 surcharged "PROVISORIO."*

25 reis, blue-green	0 3
50 " blue	0 5
75 " carmine	0 7

Issue of 1885 surcharged.

65 reis on 20 r is, rosine	0 6
--------------------------------------	-----

Zambezia.

1902. *Issue of 1898-1900 surcharged "PROVISORIO." s. d.*

15 reis, brown	0 2
25 " blue-green	0 3
50 " blue	0 5
75 " carmine	0 7

ROUMANIA.

1903. *Commemorative issue.*

1 bani, yellow-brown (Mail Waggon)	0 1
3 " claret "	0 1
5 " yellow-green "	0 2
10 " rose "	0 2
15 " slate "	0 3
25 " pale blue "	0 5
40 " olive-green "	0 8
50 " orange "	0 10
15 " olive-black	} Set of seven, 14/-.
25 " indigo "	
40 " deep green	
50 " deep orange	
1 lei, brown	} New Post Office.
2 lei, red	
5 " lilac	

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1903. *King's Head.*

4d., sage-green and black	0 6
6d., mauve	0 8
1s., black and green	1 4

SUDAN.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1903. *Surcharged "O. S. G. S."*

1 pinstre, ultramarine and brown used	0 9
---	-----

TRINIDAD.

1902. *Colours changed.*

1s., black and blue on yellow	1 4
---	-----

UNITED STATES.

1903. *New type.*

6 c., lake (Garfield)	0 4
---------------------------------	-----

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1903. *Wink. V and Crown.*

8d., yellow-green	0 10
9d., orange	1 0
1cd., vermilion	1 1
2s., red on yellow	2 6
2s. 6d., blue on rose	3 3

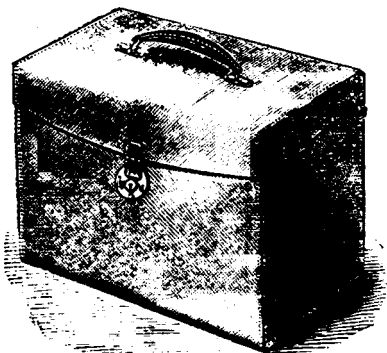
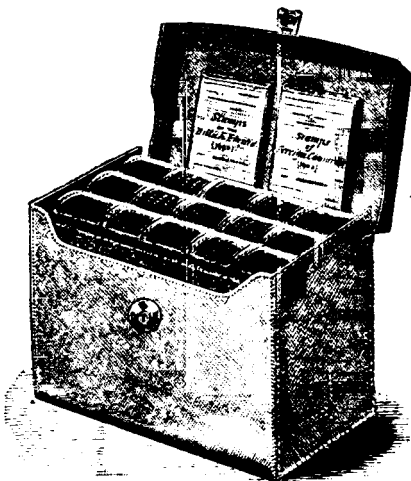
PORTABLE CASES

TO HOLD THE SET OF
THREE VOLUMES
— OF —

Imperial Stamp Albums.



SIZE . . . 12 x 7½ x 10½ Inches.



IN response to the request for a strong Case in which to keep the Set of Three Volumes of **Imperial Stamp-Albums**, we have introduced the above. It is made of best solid hide, lined with baize, with handle for carrying. It will be found indispensable, both for preserving the covers of the Albums and keeping dust from the Stamps, also for carrying one's collection to Philatelic Meetings and friends' houses. Space is allowed for Vols. I. and II. Stamp Catalogue. It has a double-action Lever Lock fastening, and affords that absolute privacy which cannot be attained with ordinary locks fastened on the books themselves.



PRICE **30/-**. CARRIAGE EXTRA.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Tenth Edition (1903). Size of pages, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THE PRESENT EDITION IS ARRANGED IN THREE VOLUMES.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire

remains as before, with the latest additions and corrections.

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the Colonies and Possessions of European States.

Vol. III. Foreign Countries, except Europe and Possessions.

This division has the advantage of suitability for the collector who collects any particular country with its colonies, as well as the practical advantage of making three volumes of very nearly equal bulk.

Now Ready.

Great Britain and Colonies.

Now Ready.

526 pages. About 1,800 Illustrations.

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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } 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 | |

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of the EUROPEAN STATES.

NOW READY.

543 PAGES. 1,700 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 65.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 12/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 12/9 |
| No. 67.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 68.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } Price without postage, 27/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 28/6 |
| 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 | |

Vol. III. The Stamps of Foreign Countries, except EUROPE and POSSESSIONS.

NOW READY.

* * * *

NOW READY.

400 PAGES. 1,500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 95.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | } Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 97.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges.
<i>Dark green covers</i> | |
| No. 98.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | } Price without postage, 22/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 23/3 |
| No. 99.—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 | |

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

*
Established
-1858.-
*

*
CAPITAL,
£75,000.
*

VOL. XIII.

**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	257
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	259
THE STAMPS OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA. By L. HANCIAU	265
<i>(Continued from page 243.)</i>	
THE 1863, 50 c., ERROR, OF COLOMBIA. By T. W. HALL AND E. D. BACON	268
SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS. By L. HANCIAU	269
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	273
THE CHINESE STAMPS SURCHARGED "B.R.A."	274
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By PHILOGOS	275
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	276
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	276
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES.	277
INDEX TO VOL. XIII.	278

TELEPHONE: 3190, GERRARD.

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

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL.)

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.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, 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 sei.

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	"	0 6
Nos. 7 to 11		
No. 12	Out of print.	
Nos. 13 to 18	each	0 6
Nos. 19 and 20		
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
Nos. 29, 40, and 41	Out of print.	
No. 32	Out of print.	
No. 33	each	1 6
No. 34	"	1 0
No. 35	Out of print.	
No. 36	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 12/-; 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.

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.

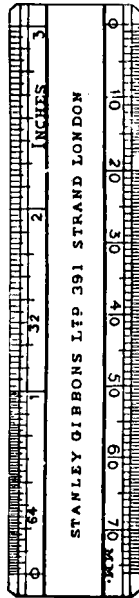
Vol. XI. (July, 1900, to June, 1901.)

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

IVORY POCKET RULE.

For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.

Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.

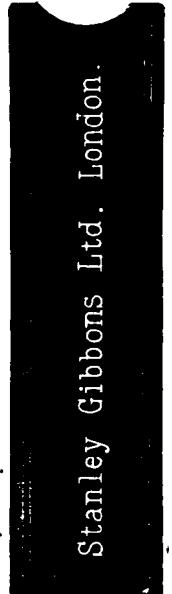


IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

* *
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 1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

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.

Abroad by parcel post or express at actual cost.

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. XIII.

JUNE 30, 1903.

NO. 156.

Editorial.

* * *



OUR old friend the Ideal Catalogue, compiled, arranged, and priced by Collectors for Collectors, has been lying low for so long that we feared he had been given up as a hopeless case, but we gather from remarks in recent numbers of some of our contemporaries that he has only been taking a little rest, and that he will be ready to be trotted out again when the Gigantic Gooseberry season comes on.

We have no desire whatever to throw cold water upon any practical proposals for producing a work which, we acknowledge, is greatly required as a guide not so much to prices as to the relative importance of the different classes of varieties which are discovered by close study. We have more than once pointed out in these columns that a dealer's catalogue (even so excellent a one as that of our publishers!) should not be regarded as a guide to what everyone must collect, but rather as a list, and not always a complete or consistent one, of the varieties which exist, and which the collector may collect or not as he chooses. If such a catalogue becomes a Standard and a Guide, it is because collectors use it as such.

A dealer's price list is not published from purely philanthropic, or even from purely philatelic motives; its object is to enable its publishers to sell the stamps that they have in stock, and to sell as many of them as possible. So long as specialism and microscopic study are in vogue, it will answer the

dealer's purpose to make his lists of minor varieties as full and complete as possible, and our own opinion is that this should be the case, believing as we do that all varieties should be noted, and that the simplest method of noting them is to put them in the lists. It is nonsense to talk, as one of our esteemed contemporaries does, of "dealer-made varieties." Varieties either exist or do not exist; if they exist they are not "dealer-made," if they do not exist—well, one cannot collect what does not exist, so it does not matter. We are not altogether disinclined to agree with those who think that the tendency of the last few years has been too much in the direction of over-elaboration; but what are editors and publishers to do when their correspondence is filled, not with suggestions for the curtailment of lists, but with descriptions of varieties which their discoverers or resuscitators "cannot find in the Catalogue"? We certainly believe, as we stated above, that the only thing that a dealer can do, under present circumstances, is to make his lists as complete as he can, and leave it to collectors to exercise their own common sense as to the scope of their collections.

The Catalogues thus compiled will not always be consistent and uniform throughout; the compiling and publishing of full and detailed lists involve a considerable amount of labour and expense, and these are likely to be devoted, in the first instance at all events, to cases where the labour and expenditure are not likely to be entirely unremunerative. Still, we believe that a little extra attention bestowed upon lists of stamps

that were unpopular and supposed to be uninteresting has not always had a deterrent effect.

In regard to Ideal Prices we have expressed an opinion upon previous occasions, and although we are assured by one who ought to know better, "that the collector's head is under the heel of the dealer, both as to varieties listed and prices affixed," we would again venture to draw attention to the fact that the dealer must sell his stamps to gain his livelihood, while the collector is under no obligation to buy if he does not like the prices; and further, that, if a dealer fixes his prices too high, there are plenty of others who will be delighted to undersell him, and thus, except in the case of extreme rarities, prices are influenced by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. In exceptional cases, of course, the holder of the stamp (some rarity that numbers of collectors want and that seldom comes into the market) has the advantage, and he will get as long a price as he can; and we understand that this is apt to be the case even if the holder is not a dealer, but a collector pure and not too simple to be aware of the circumstances. At any rate, we fail altogether to see how prices affixed by a Committee of Collectors, who are not prepared either to supply the stamps or to purchase them, can ever be made effective, even temporarily. The fact is that the prices of stamps are bound to vary, like those of coins, books, engravings, china, etc., etc. Those of the rarer items have a tendency to increase as time goes on, but even they have their vicissitudes, due to fashion and the eccentricities of collectors. And in all these cases it is the dealer who names his price, like the dealer in butter or tea, and the customer can pay it or not as it suits him.

Apart from this question of prices, which we honestly believe that the compilers of a Collectors' Catalogue would do well to let alone, as their inclusion would at once destroy the permanent usefulness of the work, there is the important question of expense of production. The editor of *The London Philatelist* seems to think that it would run into thousands of pounds, and if the work were carried out on the very magnificent scale there suggested the book would be a very costly one, and probably ruinous to its publishers. Who would buy it? Not the

collectors who grumble at paying a few shillings every year for a new edition of a price list. It is notorious that even comparatively inexpensive works on Philately have a very limited sale, and the Syndicate or Company, Limited, which undertook the production of the monumental work that appears to be contemplated, would probably find that, after a vast expenditure of time, labour, and money, it was necessary to follow the example of a leading daily paper and start a scientific competition, in order to get rid of the surplus copies of the *Encyclopedia Philatetica*!

Under these circumstances it is not perhaps surprising that a certain amount of reluctance is displayed in regard to the actual starting of the work. Everyone seems to be convinced that, in the best interests of Philately, it should be undertaken—by somebody else. In fact, to use a not altogether inappropriate expression, there seems to be a uniform unwillingness to "bell the cat." Our own belief is that something less unwieldy and expensive than an Encyclopedia would be more practical and more practicable. What is really wanted is a classified catalogue, distinguishing the principal from the minor varieties, and affording a guide to those collectors who do not want to go too deeply into the subject, as well as a list of all known varieties, for the benefit of the specialist. Prices may be added, if anyone is rash enough to attempt it, and if this part of the work is carefully and conscientiously done it will give some idea of the relative rarity of the older stamps and their approximate market value at the date of publication. But as far as we can see at present, we fancy that if the Ideal Catalogue for collectors ever materialises, it will be the production not of the Idealers, but of one of the much-abused Dealers.

* * *

To our Readers. THIS number completes our thirteenth volume, and we have again to express to our constant readers, and to those who have helped us with information, our gratitude for past favours, not unmingled with hopes for their continuance in the future. With the aid of kind friends, who frequently send us information or specimens of new issues and varieties, we endeavour to make our descriptions of Novelties

and Discoveries as complete and up-to-date as possible, but there has been an increasing tendency of late years towards chronicling, as new issues, stamps of which copies have only been distributed officially as "specimens," and which are sometimes not actually issued till many months later. This is apt to cause a good deal of inaccuracy, both in current chronicles and in the lists subsequently compiled from them, as it is not always easy to ascertain afterwards at what

date certain stamps really came into use. We have no desire to make our chronicles prophetic, in fact we think that the departments of history and prophecy should be kept strictly separate. We are glad to see that many of our contemporaries mention the fact that their lists have been made from "specimen" sets, and for our own part we prefer even to be a little behindhand, rather than describe as "issued" stamps that are not yet obtainable in the ordinary way.

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 find we made a mistake of a figure in the last paragraph of our editorial last month, on the subject of the supposed *retouch* of the 1d., red. In a note sent to *The L. P.* Mr. Dendy Marshall says that the *imprimatur* sheets on which he found stamps with the outer line were those from plates 88 and 90; on the former there were about a dozen specimens, whilst every stamp on the latter showed the added outline. Either the engraver took extra trouble over plate 90, or the outlines must have been exceptionally weak.

The ventilation of this "retouch" question has, naturally, led to a vast amount of microscopic research being devoted to the early 1d. stamps, the principal result of which is to show that copies with the outer line are not of extreme rarity. Mr. B. W. H. Poole, however, shows us a more curious variety, consisting of a stamp lettered "O L," in the upper margin of which, and touching the top of the stamp, are distinct traces of the words "ONE PENNY." It is not, we think, a case of two impressions touching one another on the plate—the letters are not sufficiently distinct for that—and we can only suppose that, in making the impression in the row above, the roller was first applied rather too low down on the plate, and that it was shifted after the rolling-in had been commenced, and before the lines had been cut too deep. It would be interesting to find a copy of "N L" from the same plate.

The *M. C.* reports that the current 1s. stamp has appeared with the Board of Education overprint.

Official Stamp.

1s., green and scarlet (King's Head); Board of Education.

Barbados.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 2s. 6d. stamp in new colours was issued to the public on May 23rd.

2s. 6d., lilac and green.

British Guiana.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us copies of the 1c., No. 170, in two varieties of shade; one is in *dull green*, with value in a slightly different shade from that of the rest of the impression, and the other in a brighter tint, the whole impression in the same colour. We fancy that these varieties, which are hardly of catalogue rank, have been noted before.

British Somaliland.—After all the rubbish that has been published concerning the stamps surcharged for use in this territory, in the non-Philatelic Press and even in some of the journals connected with stamp collecting, denouncing them as forgeries, comparing them with the Benadir labels, etc., etc., our readers may be surprised at hearing that these much-abused articles are actually in use. We have before us an envelope, addressed to our publishers, posted at Berbera on June 1st, and franked by various values; and we are also, we regret to state, shown quite a collection of varieties due to defective type, missing letters, etc., that have been found on the sheets that have been imported:—

(a) Second "1" of "BRITISH" deficient, on the left-hand stamp in the fifth row of the lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 3 a.

(b) Letters "SH" too widely spaced, on the ninth stamp in the third row of the lower pane.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a.

(c) Second "1" of "BRITISH" broken, only the upper half remaining, on the seventh stamp in the first row of the lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.

(d) Very thick letter "D," on the eighth stamp in the tenth row of the upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., 6 a.

(e) Lower limb of letter "L" very short, on the sixth stamp in the ninth row of the upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., 6 a.

(f) Letter "S" of "SOMALILAND" too low, on the twelfth stamp in the first row of the lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a.

The "O" of this word is also found standing high in the setting, so that the "S" and the "M" are only partially inked on the eighth stamp in the tenth row of the lower pane of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

(g) Letter "D" broken across and printing in two separate portions, on the ninth stamp in the sixth row of the upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a.

We apologise for mentioning all these varieties, but we consider it desirable that these little peculiarities should be noted whilst it is possible to place them. We do not advocate their collection by everybody.

Cyprus.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 12 piastres stamp of the new issue has been put on sale.

12 piastres, red-brown and black.

Hong Kong.—We have received the following values of the King's Head issue. The centre is in the first colour given.

30 c., grey-green and black.
50 c. " " magenta.
\$1, lilac and sage-green.
\$2, grey-black and vermilion.

India.—We have received the new 8 annas stamp, with frame of Type 25, and we believe the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. has also appeared.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
8 a., magenta.

We give illustrations of the designs of the new 2 a. and 4 a.



The A. J. of Ph. states that the three latest King's Head stamps have been surcharged "On H. M. S."

Service Stamps. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
4 a., olive-green.
8 a., magenta.

Chamba.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. King's Head stamps, together with the 3 pies, which we chronicled in April, were supplied to this State at the beginning of that month, in the quantities given below:—

3 p., grey 24,000
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green 24,000
1 a., carmine 12,000

Jhind.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Queen's Head, in pea-green, with the ordinary "JHIND STATE" overprint.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.

Nabha.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that this State received supplies of the King's Head stamps about the end of April. The following quantities are stated to have been furnished, but we do not know

whether all were for ordinary use or whether any "Service" stamps were included:—

3 p., grey 96,000
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green 48,000
1 a., carmine 24,000
2 a., purple 12,000
3 a., orange-brown 6,000

We gather that there are small letters "A" to be found in the setting, and that there is an error in the spacing of both words of the surcharge on the stamp at the right lower corner of the upper pane of each sheet.

Puttialla.—The same authority tells us that the stamps chronicled last month were supplied to this State about the middle of March, in the following quantities:—

3 p. 60,000 | 1 a. 1,200
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. 60,000 | 2 a. 1,200
3 a. 1,200

Indian Native States.—**Bundi.**—We find noted in *Ewen's Weekly* a curious stamp, of a "design showing Sacred Bulls," which we fancy must be the label which we described in June, 1900, and which we were then told was a receipt stamp. We understand that an illustration of this curiosity was recently given in *The Daily Graphic*.

Mauritius.—We have received what we presume is the new 6 c. stamp, the arrival of which, in "SPECIMEN" condition, was announced by a contemporary some months ago. But we find that the design is in the usual purple, or lilac, colour.

6 c., purple and carmine on red.

New Zealand.—In reference to our note upon varieties of the Railway Newspaper stamps, Type 71, a correspondent tells us that he believes all the values exist with and without stops after "N" or "Z," or both letters. He also shows us the 2d., perf. 11, without stop after "RAILWAYS," and the 1d., on wove paper, perf. 10, which is a new variety of gauge for these stamps; this copy also has no stop after "N."

The Aust. Ph. for May contains an article upon the various papers, etc., used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps during the last two or three years, which gives a very complete list of the varieties thus produced. We find two additions to the list in our publishers' Catalogue:—

1d., carmine, on *Basted Mills paper*; perf. 11.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, on *Cowan paper*; no wmk.; perf. 11.

The A. P. also publishes the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Hagen from the Secretary of the G.P.O., Wellington: "The stamps overprinted 'O.P.S.O.' are used to prepay postage on correspondence for places beyond the British Empire, and are not sold to the public. The values are $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5d." This statement as to the use of the stamps confirms what we were told twelve months ago; but why has it remained a mystery for so many years?

Queensland.—We find that we made a mistake last month in our description of the 6d. stamp that had been discovered with a compound perforation. It is not the current 6d., but that of the issue of 1868-79, perf. 13×12 like No. 82a.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—We have received a whole series of stamps inscribed with this compound title,

and adorned with designs alluding to the two islands which share this issue. The ½d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. bear a picture which presumably represents St. Christopher Columbus, on board his ship, gazing at the West Indies through a telescope. This is in an oval frame, with names at top, "POSTAGE" at left, "REVENUE" at right, and value in words below. The 1d., 3d., 2s., and 5s. bear the well-known device of Nevis, in a frame like that of the 5 c. Ceylon (Type 25), bearing the same inscriptions as the other design. Both are enclosed in a rectangle, with fancy ornaments in the spandrels. Watermark and perforation as usual.

The centre is in the first colour given.

- ½d., lilac and dark green.
- 1d., grey-black and carmine.
- 2d., lilac and brown.
- 2½d., grey-black and ultramarine.
- 3d., dark green and orange.
- 6d., grey-black and purple.
- 1s., dark green and orange.
- 2s. " and grey-black.
- 2s. 6d., grey-black and deep mauve.
- 5s., grey-lilac and sage-green.

South Australia.—We understand that the new 10s. stamp, which we heard of in December last, has only now been issued.

Sudan.—The *M. C.* assures us that "the complete list of stamps with 'O. S. G. S.' is as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 m., green and brown. | 1 p., black and red. |
| 3 m., mauve and green. | 2 p. " blue. |
| 5 m., carmine and black. | 5 c., brown and green. |
| | 10 p., brown and mauve." |

The only 1 piastre stamp that we have seen, however, with this surcharge was in the old colours, *blue and brown*, but with the new watermark.

Tasmania.—We have received the 9d., wmk. V and Crown, which we chronicled from hearsay last month. We find it in two distinct shades of *blue*, and of three copies before us two have the watermark upside down, which is evidently a matter of no consequence to the printer.

Victoria.—Some recutting of the current type of the Shilling stamp has taken place, with the result that the whole appearance is lighter than before; the white portions of the background are more conspicuous, and the words "POSTAGE" slightly larger, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



1s., orange-yellow; *recut type.*

Western Australia.—In reference to the ½d. stamp overprinted "*Medical*," which we described in March, a correspondent in this Colony tells us that he has met with the current 1d. and 2d. bearing the same overprint. He also saw some of these stamps being thus overprinted with a hand-stamp at the Principal Medical Office, Perth, which shows that the stamps are not issued to the department with this surcharge, but are merely treated in this way to prevent theft or improper use.

We give illustrations of the designs of some of the stamps recently chronicled.



Zululand.—We are shown a copy of the 2d. of 1888 with the surcharge inverted, and although we are, as a rule, sceptical on the subject of abnormal varieties of comparatively simple overprints, we believe this to be perfectly genuine. The stamp is on the entire original envelope, which it seems to have helped to frank from Rorke's Drift to London, E.C., in November, 1888. The envelope bears a 4d. stamp of the same issue, with surcharge normal, by the side of the 2d.; both stamps are postmarked "RORKES DRIFT—NATAL—6. 11. 88.", and the postmarks overlap, so that portions of each appear upon each stamp. There is also the postmark of the "G. P. O.—NATAL—E NO 9 88" on the envelope, and there are two London postmarks dated "NO 30 88." There seems to be no room for doubt as to the genuine nature of the surcharge, which has been very carefully measured and examined, though it is curious that such a variety should have remained so long unknown to collectors.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*L'Annonce T.*, which claims to have been the first to report that the 5 c. Commemorative stamp was to be disfigured by a surcharge, now states that this report is without foundation, and was merely an idle rumour from Buenos Ayres. So much the better.

Austria.—The *M. C.* tells us that the stamps surcharged with values in *centimes* are used not only in Crete, but in all the Austrian offices in the Levant, and should therefore be listed under that heading. They are thus overprinted in order that they may be sold at the same prices as the French stamps used in those parts.

Brazil.—We copy from *The A. J. of Ph.* the following description of a forgery of the current 200 reis stamp, made to defraud the Government:—

"In the *American Journal of Philately* for August, 1901, we described counterfeits of the 300 and 500 reis of the 1894-97 issue, which had been used to defraud the Government. We also mentioned that a counterfeit of the 200 reis was said to exist. The same correspondent who sent us the previous information has now kindly shown us a counterfeit of the 200 reis, blue, on the original cover, and cancelled March 28th, 1903. For the benefit of our readers we will describe a few of the points wherein this counterfeit differs from the genuine stamp:

"The impression is cleaner and sharper. This is particularly noticeable in the ruled lines which form

the background of various parts of the stamp, which are usually blurred in the originals. The lines behind the words 'REIS' are especially distinct, while on the originals these words often appear as though on a solid panel. In the spandrels above 'REIS' the counterfeiters have crossed vertical and horizontal lines, while the genuine stamps have only horizontal lines, the lower ones being broken and irregular.

"The white face of the numerals '200' is ornamented with dots and dashes. These have nearly disappeared in most originals, but are very distinct in the counterfeiters, making the figures appear bluer.

"The shading lines of the face are heavier, more regular, and less broken to represent lights and shadows. The central oval is surrounded by a thin, sharp line in the counterfeit and a broad, heavy one in the genuine stamps.

"The leaves of the laurel wreath have each a strong, dark outline, and the one at the right forms a straight line with the stem.

"The letters of 'UNIDOS DO BRAZIL' are 1 1/4 mm. high, instead of 1 1/2 mm.

"The colour is a dark blue, which does not differ materially from that of the genuine stamps. The perforation, like that of the counterfeiters described in 1901, gauges 11 1/2."

Colombia.—Our publishers have received upon letters, which they franked from Bogota to London, the 20 c. ordinary and registration stamps in new colours, which we chronicled last month, and we have little doubt that the other items then listed also exist. It is plain that these labels are genuinely used for postage, although it is probable that they are employed still more extensively for other purposes.

We have since received the 4 c. in blue on green, which we also noted last month; the 1 peso, Type 82, and the 5 c. "RETARDO," Type B 3, printed in a much paler shade than before, which we should term lilac, instead of violet; and the 10 c., "A. R." stamp, Type C 22, in paler blue on much deeper blue paper. And finally a new local stamp for Bogota, of similar design to Type 91, but with the value "DIEZ CENTAVOS" at foot, which is probably about equal to the old 1/2 centavo.



Bogota. 10 c., black on pale rose; imperf.

Antioquia.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the *Returned Acknowledgment Stamp* has appeared in a new colour.

5 c., slate (Type A 21); perf. 12.

Bolivar.—We have received an extraordinarily hideous set of three stamps purporting to come from this State, which evidently does not intend to let the central government and the other provinces have things all their own way in philatelic finance. The stamps before us are each adorned with a bust of a gentleman on a pedestal, and if it were not that a different name is attached to each, we should have supposed that they were three portraits of the same gentleman, taken from rather different points of view. The inscriptions are "COLOMBIA—DEPARTAMENTO DE BOLIVAR—CORREOS—1903," arranged in a different form for each value, as shown in the accompanying illustrations.

All three are badly lithographed upon coloured, laid paper; the 1 peso and 5 pesos in sheets of

twenty-five (five rows of five), and the 10 pesos in sheets of twenty-eight (four horizontal rows of six,



and one row of four laid horizontally at the bottom). All we have seen are imperf.

1 p., orange on salmon; Fernandez Madrid.
5 p., carmine on azure; Rodriguez Torices.
10 p., deep blue on green; Garcia de Toledo.

Corea.—We give an illustration of the design of the Commemorative stamp which we chronicled in January, but which has only now reached us.



Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—A correspondent at St. Croix

tells us that he has met with a used specimen of an error of the provisional 10 c. of 1895, namely, the 1 c. (No. 18) surcharged instead of the 50 c. He adds that he was told that only one sheet was thus overprinted, in error. According to contemporary history, the printer made a good many little mistakes over that job, not all of them entirely by accident!

Iceland.—Fresh varieties are still turning up, as might be expected. The 3 aur, large figure, perf. 12 1/2, exists with the overprint inverted, and we have seen the 100 aur (which is perf. 14 x 13 1/2) with the surcharge in the same abnormal position. The error with the letter "1" omitted before "GILDI" occurs on the 16 aur, and possibly on other values; it is No. 6 in the first and sixth horizontal rows, showing that the surcharge was printed on half the sheet at a time.

Variety with "1" omitted.
16 aur, brown; perf. 12 1/2.

With surcharge inverted.

3 aur, yellow (Type 1); perf. 12 1/2.

100 ,, lilac and brown ,, 14 x 13 1/2.

We have also the 3 and 5 aur Official stamps with the surcharge, but perf. 14 x 13 1/2—some of the old stock.

Official Stamps. 3 aur, ochre; perf. 14 x 13 1/2.
5 ,, brown ,, "

France.—*Offices in China.*—The French offices established in various Chinese ports are, apparently, not content with one or two general sets of stamps, but require distinct and separate advertisement. A correspondent at *Pack-hoi* tells us that there is a set in use there, formed from the Indo-China series, by means of an overprint of the name "PACKHOI" and Chinese characters, which appear to indicate the value, in black. We have only seen two values—the 10 c., rose-red, and 15 c., grey—at present, but no doubt the whole set exists.

Zanzibar.—We have received the 3 annas stamp of the new series.

3 a., in black, on 30 c., lilac.

French Colonies.—*French Somali Coast.*—It is stated by *La Cote Réelle* that the 4 c., 20 c., and 25 c. stamps exist with the centre inverted (as well as the 30 c. noted last month). Why not print complete sets, and issue them as a *bonus* to purchasers of large quantities of the ordinary stamps?

Tahiti.—Authorities differ upon the subject of the 25 c. stamp that was surcharged as described last month. The *M. C.* states that it was the 25 c., blue; *Le C. de T.-P.* asserts that it was the 25 c., black on rose; both agree in saying that this value was overprinted in red and the 40 c. in black. M. Maury adds some picturesque details which show that philatelic (?) enterprise has not by any means died out in that part of the world. The 10 c. stamps having run short at Papeete, authority was given on the 14th March for the conversion of forty thousand 40 c. stamps to the lower value. The work was duly carried out on the 17th, commencing at 8 a.m. and finishing at 2.30 p.m. At 2.45 p.m. the stamps reached the post office, and at three o'clock all had been sold, except eight hundred reserved for the distribution office at Berne. On the following day the agent of a foreign firm succeeded in obtaining eight hundred copies at 1 franc each, and a little later a Jewish speculator was retailing them to collectors at 50 per cent. over that price.

Naturally 10 c. stamps were no more plentiful at the post office than before, or not at 10 c. each; so on the 24th March a similar transformation of one hundred thousand 25 c. stamps was ordered. On the 31st these were put on sale, purchases being limited to 20 francs' worth, but a week later the whole stock was sold out, and 10 c. stamps were as unprocurable as ever.

All classes appear to have speculated. M. Maury had received a circular from a milliner at Papeete, who seems to have thought stamp-dealing more profitable than dressmaking (we believe that the costumes of Tahitian ladies are not very elaborate), offering these provisionals at 2 francs each, in lots of not less than a thousand; but even this lady's blandishments did not persuade our friend to invest. Possibly the distance was too great to lend enchantment to her views on the subject of prices.

Guatemala.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles seven of the values of the issues of 1886 and 1900 surcharged, in black, "1903—25 centavos," in three lines.

25 c. on 1 c., deep green.
25 c. on 2 c., rose-red.
25 c. on 6 c., pale green.
25 c. on 10 c., pale brown.
25 c. on 75 c., rose.
25 c. on 150 c., blue.
25 c. on 200 c., yellow.

We have received a set of the Official stamps described in March, but the 20 c. converted into a 25 c. has been replaced by a 25 c. with the value thus printed.

Official Stamp. 25 c., orange-vermilion.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—A correspondent has shown us a specimen of a variety which we believe must exist, but which is not given in the Catalogue, and we suppose has not previously been met with; it is the 10 c. of the issue of 1875-82 perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and should be found on the sheets perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

10 c., orange-brown; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Italy.—We are indebted to Dr. E. Diena for a copy of an Ordinance relating to the issue of an Express Delivery stamp, which, as may be seen by the translation given below, was to have appeared on June 1st, but which was not obtainable in Rome when our correspondent wrote on June 13th.

"(No. 208.)

"With reference to the provisions of the Postal Laws, approved by Royal Decree of Dec. 24, 1899, No. 501; and the General Regulations for the execution of the said provisions, approved by Royal Decree of Feb. 10, 1901, No. 120.

"Whereas it appears desirable to issue a special Postage Stamp to represent the charge to be levied upon correspondence delivered by *express*, in accordance with Art. 50 of the Postal Laws, approved by Royal Decree of Dec. 24, 1899, No. 501;

"On the proposition of our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs;

"We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st June, 1903, there shall be put in circulation in the interior of the Kingdom a postage stamp, of a special design, intended to represent the additional charge, to be paid by the senders, under Art. 50 of the Postal Laws mentioned above, upon correspondence delivered by *express*.

"Art. 2. The said postage stamp will be printed upon a little rectangular piece of paper, measuring 23 mm. in height and 38 mm. in width; it will be scarlet in colour and will bear our Royal Effigy, surrounded by various ornamentation, and the inscriptions '*Poste Italiane—Espresso—Cent 25.*'

"Art. 3. This special postage stamp will be issued on the same day also for use upon correspondence by *Express* emanating from and addressed to the Italian post offices in foreign countries, and in the Colony of Eritrea. With additional postage, this stamp can also be employed for Express letters addressed to places abroad in countries where a similar service is provided.

"We order, etc., etc., etc.

"Given at Rome, May 3, 1903.

"(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"GALIMBERTI."

Dr. Diena also sends us three stamps of the current issue, surcharged with values in *Paras*, which he tells us were issued to the Consular Post Office at Janina (Albania) in December last, in place of those overprinted with the name and value. No decree was published on the subject of this change, and the stamps have consequently remained unknown.

For Albania. 10 para on 5 c., green.
35 " 20 c., orange.
40 " 25 c., blue.

San Marino.—We are indebted to Mr. C. de Grave Sells for specimens of the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps of the issue chronicled last month. The colour of the lowest value is not *rose*, but *lilac*. The watermark is sideways.

The same correspondent assures us that the Director of the Postal Service at San Marino states that there is no such stamp as the "25 c., red-brown, for Express letters." Possibly there has been some confusion between this and the Italian stamp mentioned above.

Liberia.—*Le T. Belge* states that the 16 c. Official

stamp of 1894, surcharged "O. S.", in blue, has been further overprinted "ORDINARY," in black, for ordinary postal use, like the other values issued in 1901.

16 c., lilac; surcharged in blue and black.

Mexico.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a copy of the 6 centavos of the 1882-83 issue with a pale impression of the same value on the back—not a set-off from another sheet, but evidently a faint print from the plate. The *M. C.* reports the following changes of colour of the current types:—

1 c., dark lilac.	5 c., yellow-orange.
2 c., green.	10 c., blue and orange.

Nicaragua.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps chronicle a few months back.

Persia.—A correspondent tells us that he has seen the 5 fr., No. 97, and the 10 sh., No. 103, surcharged in Persian characters 5 *kran* and 1 *shahi* respectively, in dull blue. The characters for 1 *shahi* are enclosed in a frame 11×11 mm. We cannot find any record of these, but it is possible that they are some of the fraudulent varieties that were brought out some ten years ago or more.

We have received the 4 ch., vermilion, of 1898, with the violet surcharge across two stamps (No. 209), further overprinted with Type 26, in black.

4 ch., vermilion; surcharged in violet and black.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—We have received the new series of stamps which we chronicled in April. The colours are the same as those of the Cape Verd stamps noted last month.

Lourenzo Marques.—We are shown two copies of the provisional 50 reis of 1899, made from the 800 reis fiscal stamps of Mozambique, on which the original value is in two very different shades. The background of the central oval and the upper and lower labels is printed separately from the figures and word of value, and in both the stamps before us this background is in a dark grey-brown, which we should term *sepia*. In the normal stamps the value is printed a reddish brown colour, but in one of the copies shown us it is in very dark brown, almost black—in fact, similar copies have been described as with value in black, but it is plainly not in the same tint as the surcharge applied in 1899, though a marked variety of shade.

We have received one more surcharged variety:—

400 reis on 75 r., No. 5c.

Roumania.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps described last month.



Russia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 3 kopeks stamp has appeared on vertically laid paper.

3 kop., carmine; vertically laid.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We learn from the *M. C.* that the current 10 kopeks on vertically laid paper has been found surcharged "1 PIASTRE," in red.

1 pias. on 10 kop., blue; vertically laid.

Salvador.—The *M. C.* adds two more values to the list of stamps inscribed Franqueo Oficial, as noted last month

19 c., dark lilac.
15 c., brown.

We are not sure whether "15 c." is a misprint for "13 c.," or a new value altogether.

Samos.—More than three years ago—in fact, in March, 1900—we chronicled, on the authority of *Le T.-P.*, four values in the accompanying design, the inscriptions upon which were stated to read *Inland Postal Administration*. Time went on, nothing more was heard of the supposed stamps (which were then said to be on the point of being issued), and we took it for granted that



either the issue had been countermanded, or these labels were of the same fancy nature as some curiosities that were credited to Samos in earlier days. There seems, however, to be a little stock of these things still on hand, for *Morley's Ph. J.* resuscitated them in April last, having received specimens as *fiscals*. Our attention was drawn to them by the fact that in the next number of our contemporary there appeared a note stating that Dr. F. Kalckhoff had translated the inscription as we have quoted it above, which corresponds with the translation previously given in *Le T.-P.* Now we should like to know what the things are.

Servia.—A correspondent tells us that a gang of forgers has recently been arrested at Kragouievatz, but not before they had put in circulation a certain number of imitations of the 3 and 5 dinars stamps of 1901, which are stated to have been very successfully copied. Collectors should be on the look-out for these.

Siam.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us the 64 atts, Type 9, with the surcharge "1 Atts," Type 25, inverted.

Spain.—We have received the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. stamps surcharged for use in Morocco, and having an entire sheet of the 5 c. before us, it may be of interest to give a description of its dimensions, etc. It consists of two hundred stamps in ten horizontal rows of twenty, and has in the upper margin the inscription, "PENINSULA—COMUNICACIONES—200 SELLOS DE 5 CENTIMOS DE PESETA," in one line, divided by dashes, as shown, commencing over the fourth stamp from the left, and ending over the fourth from the right. At the right upper corner of the plate is "No 6." There are no other marginal inscriptions, but there are six rivet (or screw) heads in the top and bottom

margins, and three at each side, in addition to one at each corner of the plate—twenty-two in all.

In the extreme right upper corner of the sheet is the number "0,000,016," in *black*, and on the back of each stamp "000,016," in *blue*, except on those in the fourth and sixth horizontal rows, on all of which the first "0" is almost, if not quite, invisible, the number reading "00,016."

The perforation is done with a comb machine, which works sideways across the sheet, perforating the right-hand margin of the sheet before us.

Uruguay.—A correspondent shows us specimens of the 10 c. and 25 c. Official stamps of 1897-98, Nos. 477 and 479, with the surcharge inverted. They look all right, but it is difficult to guarantee varieties of this nature.

Venezuela.—In reference to our note of last month regarding the 50 c., *orange*, Type 35, without surcharge, Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. kindly send us a used copy, and state that they have met

with several others, all in the same shade, which they tell us is not quite the same as that of the surcharged stamp. This must, we suppose, be another printing, and the stamps are evidently in use.

50 c., brown-orange.

Mekel's Weekly gives the following description of another 50 c. label, presumably a provisional, and probably of local origin. It is of oblong shape, and apparently type-set.

"In the centre is a steamer, with the words 'Estado' and 'Guayana' on either side. Across the top is the inscription 'Correos de Venezuela,' and at the bottom '50 Centimos 50.' An ornamental border completes the design, which is printed in black on blue paper, perforated. The Venezuela Coat-of-Arms is imprinted on these stamps, viz., half of it on the two before us, the supposition being that the surcharge is applied on blocks of four. Any further information will be gladly welcomed."

The supposed surcharge (or obliteration?) is in *blue*.

50 c., black on *blue*.

The Stamps of Lombardo-Venetia.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 243.)

* * * *



HE Ordinance of December 21st, 1860 (see page 220), announced a fresh type for the Newspaper Stamps, similar to that for the ordinary postage stamps issued at the same period. It may, perhaps, be a matter of opinion, but the designs appear to me to be entirely different.

Issue of January 15th, 1861.

Profile to right, in relief, of the Emperor Francis Joseph I., in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame with rounded corners, filled with a pattern of network. Inscriptions: "K.K." at top, "ZEITUNGS" at right, "POST" at foot, "STÄMPEL" at left.

Printed in colour on *white wove* paper; imperforate. Gum *white*.

No value (1 paper), grey, lilac, deep lilac.

Reprints.

These were made in 1865, on unwatermarked paper, and in 1871, 1884, 1889, and 1894, on the watermarked papers. The reprints are very good imitations of the originals, except in exact shade, and sometimes in paper.

Sheets of 100 stamps, 3½ mm. apart horizontally, and 4 mm. vertically. Gum *yellowish*.

- 1865. No value (1 paper), lilac on *white*.
- 1871. " ("), brown-lilac on *greyish*.
- 1884. " ("), pale brown on *yellowish*.
- 1889. " ("), lilac on *white*.
- 1894. " ("), mauve on *greyish*.

Of the 1871 printing there are also copies on large paper, *yellowish white*, 90 × 60 mm.

No value (1 paper), pale brown.

An Ordinance of May 15th, 1863 (see page 221), announced a change in the type of the Newspaper Stamps, which were to retain the colour which they had previously. The design showed the Arms of Austria, with a new spelling of the word "STÄMPEL," about which the authorities appear to have been uncertain, having tried "STÄMPEL" and "STEMPEL" on the earlier stamps.

Issue of July 1st, 1863.

The Imperial Arms in relief, in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame with the corners cut off, inscribed "K.K." at top, "ZEITUNGS" at right, "POST" at foot, and "STÄMPEL" at left. The sheets contained 200 stamps, two panes of 100 in rows of ten; (?) mm. apart horizontally, 4½ mm. vertically. Printed in colour on *white* paper, watermark "ZEITUNGS MARKEN." Imperforate.

No value (1 paper), lilac, brown-lilac.

Variety, tête-bêche.

No value (1 paper), lilac, brown-lilac.

The inverted stamp is No. 7 in the second horizontal row of the left-hand pane.



Reprints.

The reprints of 1884 can hardly be distinguished from the originals. There were others printed in 1889, on *yellowish* paper, and in 1894. All three printings are on the watermarked paper. The gum is *yellowish* in the editions of 1884 and 1889, and *white* in that of 1894.

1884. No value (1 paper), grey-lilac on *white*.
 1889 " ("), brown on *yellowish*.
 1894 " ("), grey-brown on *white*.

I have also seen the following Essays (?), which most probably were reprinted in 1871; they are on "large paper."

No value, pale brown on *white*.
 " " on *thin, pale green paper*.

III.

The Newspaper Tax Stamps.

Under an Ordinance of the Minister of the Treasury, of which I have not been able to obtain a copy, Newspaper Tax Stamps were issued in 1858, as was the case in Austria. They were used for the collection of the tax imposed upon foreign newspapers, and also upon those printed in Austria, or in the Austrian possessions. These therefore are not stamps for the payment of postage on newspapers, as was at one time generally supposed, but stamps denoting a tax upon newspapers collected through the Post Office. But I have thought it right to deal with them here, because they are usually admitted into collections of postage stamps.*

The following document, which has been sent me by Dr. E. Diena, gives almost all the information that can be desired, both as to the date of issue of the stamps and the manner in which they were used.

"Rules for the Collection of the amount of the Stamps for Newspapers, at the time of the bringing into use of the new Austrian currency (No. 17955-2938).

"The Sovereign Decree of July 8, 1858 (*Bulletin of the Laws of the Empire*, No. 108, page 405), containing all the Regulations regarding the collection, at the period of bringing into use of the new Austrian currency, of the taxes established by the Laws of February 9, August 2, and September 6, 1850, and by the Public Revenue Acts, fixes at 4 soldi the stamp tax for each copy of a foreign Newspaper, liable to stamp duty, and at 2 soldi for each copy of a Newspaper published in this country, or in any of the other States under the Postal Conventions in which Austria has taken part, these regulations thus increasing the amount of the tax.

"In regard to the periodicals, the subscriptions to which have already been paid up to December, 1858, payment of the difference in the amount of the duty for the months of November and December, 1858, resulting from the new increased tax, to be paid in Austrian currency from November 1st, 1858, will not be demanded. In regard to future subscriptions, which may be remitted to the Newspapers for the fourth quarter of 1858, the Newspaper Stamp Duty will be collected for the months of November and December, 1858, at the new increased rate, and consequently the amounts given in the table of prices of Newspapers for 1858 will be increased, from November 1st, by $\frac{1}{2}$ soldo per copy for those papers that are liable to the stamp duty at 4 soldi, and by $\frac{1}{4}$ soldo for those liable to the 2 soldi rate only.

"The extra amount produced in Austrian currency by the increased rate for the months of November and December will be reduced to the provincial currency and added to the rate shown in the tariff of the taxes on Newspapers. The

* The fact is that the charge represented by these stamps, although it did not benefit the revenues of the Post Office, was practically an addition to the postage of the newspapers, so far as the public was concerned.—Ed. M. J.

increased amount thus reckoned will be collected from the subscribers for the fourth quarter of 1858.

"Any fractions resulting from the reduction into provincial currency will be reckoned as 1 carantano (1 kreuzer).

"VIENNA, August 31, 1858."

Issue of August, 1858.

Arms of Austria, enclosed in a square frame, inscribed "Kais. Kon." at left, "Zeitungs" at top, "Stempel" at right, and value in "Kreuzer" at foot; balls and lance-heads in the corners.



Typographed in colour on white paper.

2 kreuzer, vermilion, red.

4 " "

Issue of November 1, 1858.

Change of rate; same type and paper.

1 kreuzer, black.

Essays.

I have seen the following:—

1 kreuzer, black on *orange, grey-blue, yellow, bright blue*.

2 " " "

1 " blue on *lilac-rose, green*.

2 " orange "

4 " black.

Reprints.

In 1870 a supply was struck off upon white paper, but it having been pointed out that this paper did not possess a sufficient appearance of age, it was coloured with tobacco.

The edition consisted of 10,000 copies of each value.

1 kreuzer, black on *white* and on *brownish*.

2 " red " "

4 " " " "

The gum is *white*, instead of *yellowish*, and the paper is either too *white* or too *brown*.

IV.

The Stamped Envelopes.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF LOMBARDO-VENETIA.

No. 12508.

December 6, 1860.

Circular addressed to all the Offices of the Imperial and Royal Posts in Lombardo-Venetia.

"It is notified to your Office that by a Decree of December 3rd, current, No. 3382, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Treasury has decided to put in use, from January 1st, 1861, in addition to the Postage Stamps which have been in use since 1850 down to the present time, *Envelopes for Letters* expressly manufactured for the purpose, upon which will be impressed in advance, by means of a stamp, the value corresponding to the amount of the postage that they will prepay—that is to say, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 soldi. These envelopes will be supplied by the Imperial and Royal Printing Office of the State, at Vienna.

"The distribution of the above-mentioned envelopes for letters will be carried out under the same system as that adopted for the postage stamps, by the Head Office to the principal post offices in the Provinces of Lombardo-Venetia, and by the latter to every post office and to the private retailers of stamps. The arrangements relative to the putting in circulation of the envelopes for letters will shortly be communicated to your office in the published sheet of Regulations.

"The accounts of the envelopes for letters will be made up together with those for the postage stamps and the stamps for newspapers.

"The new day-books for the accounts of the postage stamps and envelopes for letters, the receipts and disburse-

ments on account of the distribution of the stamps and envelopes, as well as the new registers for the purchases of stamps and envelopes by the private retailers, will be furnished as usual by the Accountant's Department, to which will be transmitted, in due course, the corresponding printed forms which will cease to be in use from January 1st, 1861."

I have thought it necessary to reproduce this document in order to fully establish the date of issue of the envelopes, which must, however, have been January 15th, and not the 1st, as announced here. We have already learned this from the Ordinance relating to the issue of the postage stamps (see page 220), which was of later date than the notice quoted above.

Issue of January 15th, 1861.

Effigy in relief to right, crowned with laurels, within an oval band with an engine-turned ground, inscribed "SOLDI" above, and with numerals on a coloured ground below. The design is the same as that for the postage stamps of the same date.



The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner of the envelopes; the paper is white wove, without watermark.

The flap is gummed over a small space only, and is adorned with a *fleuron*, in two sizes, large and medium, the latter of which exists on the *large* envelopes only, while the former is found upon both large and small.

[The shape of the side flaps of the envelopes is of some importance as a means of distinguishing the originals from some of the reprints, and the originals of 1863 from those of 1865. Three distinct varieties occur:—

A. The side flaps have the lower edge straight, the upper curved, and the ends cut off vertically.

B. The lower edge is straight, and the upper is more strongly curved and meets the lower, forming an almost rectangular point.

C. Both edges are straight, and the ends of the flaps are cut off vertically.]

Sizes:— 148 × 84 mm., and 148 × 118 mm Shape A.

- 3 soldi, green.
- 5 ,, red.
- 10 ,, red-brown.
- 15 ,, blue.
- 20 ,, orange.
- 25 ,, brown.
- 30 ,, violet.
- 35 ,, grey-brown.

There are various shades in the six lower values.

Essays.

The greater part of the values were struck in *black* on white paper, showing all the beauty of the embossing.

There is also a species of essay in colour, but struck after the issue had taken place:—

- 3 soldi, green on orange-yellow.

Reprints.

The first reprinting took place in 1865. The paper is white wove, watermarked with the words "BRIEF-COUVERTS," in large double-line letters, 27 mm. high, a portion of which appears on each envelope. One size only, 148 × 84 mm., and only one type of flap ornament, the medium *fleuron*. The gum extends

along the greater part of the edge of the flap. Shape B.

- 3 soldi, green.
- 5 ,, red.
- 10 ,, brown.
- 15 ,, blue.
- 20 ,, golden yellow.
- 25 ,, deep brown.
- 30 ,, violet.
- 35 ,, grey-brown.

In 1871 there was a fresh printing, on the same watermarked paper, size 155 × 84 mm. The medium-sized *fleuron* on the flap, and *long* gum as in 1865. Shape C.

- 3 soldi, green.
- 5 ,, red.
- 10 ,, brown.
- 15 ,, blue.
- 20 ,, yellow.
- 25 ,, brown.
- 30 ,, violet.
- 35 ,, grey-brown.

In 1884 there was further reprinting, on envelopes of both sizes, 148 × 84 mm. and 148 × 118 mm. The paper is thinner than before, and *yellowish*, but has the same watermark. The flap bears the large *fleuron*, and gum of medium length. Shape A.

- 3 soldi, green.
- 5 ,, red.
- 10 ,, brown.
- 15 ,, blue.
- 20 ,, yellow.
- 25 ,, brown.
- 30 ,, violet.
- 35 ,, grey-brown.

In 1889, in order to make up sets, a reprinting of the 3 soldi only took place; paper and flap ornament as last, but *long* gum. Shape A.

- 3 soldi, green (two sizes).

The envelopes alluded to in the Ministerial Ordinance of May 15th, 1863 (see page 221), made their appearance at the same time as the postage stamps of that year.

Issue of July 1st, 1863.

Arms in relief, within an oval band with an engine-turned ground, inscribed "SOLDI" above, and with figures on a solid ground of colour below.



Stamp in right upper corner; white wove, surfaced paper; one size only, 148 × 84 mm. *Fleuron* on flap in three sizes:—(a) Large. (b) Medium. (c) Small. *Long* gum. Shape A.

- 3 soldi, yellow-green (a), (c).
- 5 ,, rose (a), (c).
- 10 ,, blue (a), (b), (c).
- 15 ,, bistre (a), (b).
- 25 ,, violet (a).

From 1865 the envelopes were differently cut (shape B), and the paper was watermarked with the words "BRIEF-COUVERTS," as described for the *reprints* of the previous issue. Three varieties of *fleuron*, as before. *Long* gum.

- 3 soldi, yellow-green (a), (b).
- 5 ,, rose (a), (b), (c).
- 10 ,, blue (a), (b), (c).
- 15 ,, bistre (a), (b), (c).

Varieties without the *fleuron*.

- 5 soldi, rose.
- 25 ,, violet.

Reprints.

This type was first reprinted in 1884. The paper is thin, *yellowish* white, with the watermark; *medium* gum; *medium fleuron*. Size 148 x 84 mm. Shape A.

- 3 soldi, green.
- 5 ,, rose-red.
- 10 ,, blue.
- 15 ,, bistre.
- 25 ,, violet.

for the purpose of completing sets. The paper, shape, and *fleuron* are the same, but with *long* gum.

3 soldi, green.

Stamps cut from Envelopes and used as Adhesives.

The Ordinances that I have quoted do not forbid the use of envelope stamps affixed to letters, and very rightly so. The public therefore took advantage of that fact, and used the stamps cut from envelopes which, for one reason or another, had become unfit for use. Dr. E. Diena has met with the following upon letters:—

- 1861. 3, 5, 10, 15 soldi.
- 1863. 5 soldi.

In 1880, the stock of the 3 soldi being almost exhausted, a fresh printing of that value was made,

And it is not improbable that all the values may have been thus employed.

The 1863, 50 c., error, of Colombia.

By T. W. HALL and E. D. BACON.

SINCE the publication of our paper on the 1863 issue of Colombia in the April number of this journal, we have been able to inspect the four specimens of the 50 c., red, error, in the Taping Collection. The particulars we gave of these stamps were taken from a rough note that one of the writers made some years ago, and we now find that in describing them we reversed the order of the two varieties. This mistake is accounted for by the fact that in the Taping Collection the variety of the 50 c. we call var. 1 is there named var. 2, and our var. 2 is there designated var. 1. The four specimens in question should, therefore, be described in the order *we* have adopted for the two varieties, as follows:—

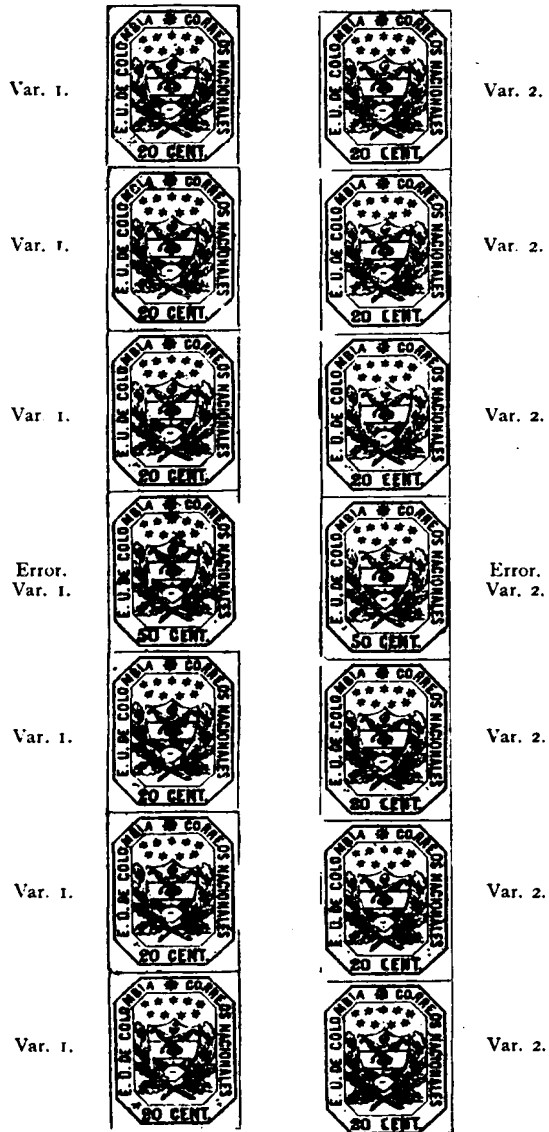
50 c. Var. 2.	50 c. Var. 2.	20 c. Var. 1.	20 c. Var. 2.	50 c. Var. 1.	50 c. Var. 1.
20 c. Var. 2.					

It will be seen that we are now able to add, in each case, the variety of the 20 c. stamps.

The remarks we made concerning the position of the error in the horizontal strip are therefore inapplicable, and there is consequently now no difficulty in accounting for the presence of varieties 1 and 2 of the 50 c. in the sheet of the 20 c.

What evidently occurred was this: the lithographer, in making up the printing stone of the 20 c. with transfers taken from a pair of 20 c. stamps, slipped in by mistake a transfer of the two varieties of the 50 c. value, which was no doubt lying about his work-table, just as we have shown in the 1861 issue a transfer of the 2½ c. was inserted by error on the stone of the 20 c.

We are also now able, thanks to the kindness of a well-known Parisian collector, to give some idea of the positions these two varieties of the 50 c. occupied in the sheet of the 20 c. This collection contains two magnificent unused strips of seven stamps each, of which we add illustrations.



As we have shown in our previous paper, the entire sheet of the 20 c. contained eight horizontal rows of seven stamps each, with four others placed sideways at the bottom of the sheet. It is obvious, therefore, from these strips that the two errors were in the fourth or fifth horizontal row, and inasmuch as the horizontal strip with the error in the Tapling Collection has two 20 c. stamps to the right, and the sheet was, as we have said, made up in pairs, the two errors must have occupied the first and second or the third and fourth positions in either of these two rows. The

illustrations of the two strips show no margins, but in the photographs we have, that with the 50 c. error, variety 1, has a small margin at the left side along the first five stamps. This margin is just too narrow to enable us to say with absolute certainty that it is part of the left-hand margin of the sheet, but at the same time it looks very much as if it was, and we have every reason to believe that the two errors were the first and second stamps in the fourth or fifth horizontal row, *i.e.* that they were either numbers 22 and 23, or 29 and 30 on the sheet of the 20 c.

Some Interesting Statistics.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

* * * *



AFTER the winding up of the stamp business of J. B. Moens, I found certain letters relating to sales by tender of the remainders of the stamps of the German States, which appear to me of sufficient interest to be worthy of publication.

The first stamps of which I find mention as thus disposed of are those of

Bergedorf.

On June 10th, 1868, the Director of Posts accepted, in the name of the Government, the offer of one thousand francs made by M. J. B. Moens for the whole stock of the stamps that had become obsolete on January 1st, 1868. *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1894, gave approximately the numbers of the stamps that had been obtained by its publisher, together with the numbers that had been printed and those sold to the public for use:—

	Printed in 1861.	Sold for use in six years.	Remaining in 1868.
½ sch.	200,000	161,000	39,000
1 "	90,000	64,000	26,000
1½ "	100,000	32,000	68,000
3 "	80,000	37,000	43,000
4 "	80,000	30,000	50,000

Later on the Governments of *Brunswick* and *Saxony* put on sale their obsolete stamps, but offered them at 2 to 3 thalers per 100 sheets, to anyone who wished to buy them. The envelopes were disposed of in the same fashion; there was no sale by tender.

Prussia.

A letter from the Director-General of Posts at Berlin, dated September 30, 1868, offered very considerable quantities of stamps and envelopes, which had gone out of use and which the Government wished to dispose of in one lot.

There were stated to be—

24,000 envelopes of 1853 to 1861.
 100 " 2 sgr. of 1851.
 150,000 sheets of 100 stamps of Schleswig and Holstein.
 250,000 " 150 " Prussia, 1861-65, and 1867.

The minimum price was to be the cost of manufacture, that is—

8 groschen per 100 envelopes.
 2½ thalers " 100 sheets of stamps.

The value of the whole stock was estimated at 3,000 thalers.

The Government was very anxious to get rid of these stamps, for the letter contained a request, in case the offer was refused, for the addresses of dealers who would be likely to make such a purchase.

The offer having been declined [and the addresses not having been supplied, perhaps], the Post Office Department changed its conditions, and on the 12th February, 1869, brought forward the bargain in a new form. The numbers were reduced, a portion of the stock having been sold to a papermaker for the purpose of being reduced to pulp. The list given below shows what the lot now offered consisted of. This time all had been carefully counted and classified, and it is evident that the classification was the work of a Philatelist. Even the weight of the stamps was mentioned as 80 lbs.!

Prussian Stamps.		
1850.	6 pf.	270 copies.
	1 sgr.	19 "
	2 "	13 "
	3 "	38 "
1856.	4 pf.	85 "
	4 "	21 "
1857.	6 "	80 "
	1 sgr.	10 "
	2 "	6 "
	3 "	30 "
1858.	4 pf.	88 "
	1 sgr.	79 "
	2 "	64 "
	3 "	61 "
1861.	4 pf.	30,000 (200 sheets).
	6 "	30,000 "
	1 sgr.	30,000 "
	2 "	30,000 "
	3 "	30,000 "
1865.	3 pf.	30,000 "
1867.	1 kr.	30,000 "
	2 "	30,000 "
	3 "	30,000 "
	6 "	30,000 "
	9 "	30,000 "

		<i>Prussian Envelopes.</i>	
1851.	1 sgr.	. . .	80
	2 "	. . .	600*
	3 "	. . .	350
1853.	1 "	. . .	600
	2 "	. . .	1,000
	3 "	. . .	1,000
1861.	1 "	. . .	1,000
	2 "	. . .	1,000
	3 "	. . .	1,000
1863.	1 "	. . .	600
	2 "	. . .	370
	3 "	. . .	339
1867.	3 pf.	. . .	400
	6 "	. . .	327
	1 kr.	. . .	448
	2 "	. . .	700
	3 "	. . .	543
	6 "	. . .	564
	9 "	. . .	461

		<i>Stamps of Schleswig.</i>	
1864.	4 schilling	. . .	21,000 (210 sheets).
	1½ "	. . .	173
1865.	½ "	. . .	20,000 (200 sheets).
	1½ "	. . .	20,000 "
	1½ "	. . .	20,000 "
	2 "	. . .	20,000 "
	4 "	. . .	20,000 "

		<i>Stamps of Holstein.</i>	
1865.	½ schilling	. . .	1,000 (10 sheets).
	1½ "	. . .	none.
	1½ "	. . .	7,000 (70 sheets).
	2 "	. . .	13,000 (130 ").
	4 "	. . .	20,000 (200 ").

		<i>Stamps of Schleswig-Holstein.</i>	
1865.	½ schilling	. . .	20,000 (200 sheets).
	1½ "	. . .	20,000 "
	1½ "	. . .	20,000 "
	2 "	. . .	20,000 "
	4 "	. . .	20,000 "

Early in March, 1869, this lot was sold to the late Mr. Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, for 1,000 thalers (£150), which was certainly not too dear. Immediately afterwards the whole of the stamps of 1850 to 1858 passed into the hands of M. J. B. Moens, who also purchased almost all the envelopes. The others have since been dispersed, and in spite of the considerable quantities that existed of all these stamps, the greater part of them have by this time become rare.

Besides the lots that were thus disposed of by tender, the Post Office Department at Berlin had received a few 5, 6, and 7 silbergroschen envelopes, which had remained unsold at the post offices, and which were reserved for our friend M. Moens at 5 francs each, as follows:—

5 sgr.	. . .	3 copies.
6 "	. . .	3 "
7 "	. . .	10 "

I do not think that the purchaser had too bad a bargain in the case of these sixteen envelopes.

About the same period the Post Office Department of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* had followed the example of that of Prussia, and had sold to Mr. G. Schnelle, of Schwerin, the entire remaining stock of the stamps and envelopes that had gone out of use. In one of his letters the purchaser states that he obtained the

* It may be noted that the offer made in 1862 mentioned only 100 copies of the 2 sgr.

quantities given below, but he does not say how much he gave for them:—

Stamps.	2 sch., lilac	. . .	15,000
	3 " yellow	. . .	18,800
	5 " brown	. . .	3,000
	¼ " red	. . .	36,500
Envelopes.	1 " "	. . .	26,400
	2 " lilac	. . .	25,000
	3 " yellow	. . .	18,700
	5 " brown	. . .	2,400

On the 19th December, 1868, the Post Office Department of *Lubeck* offered its stock of remainders, the terms being that it would not be divided, and that the highest offer over 266 thalers 15 sgr. would be accepted (the odd 15 sgr. were evidently considered of great importance). M. Ch. Pelletreau, of Paris, became the fortunate possessor of this lot, which contained the following:—

Stamps of 1859.	½ sch.	. . .	72,500
	1 "	. . .	29,500
	2 "	. . .	79,500
	2½ "	. . .	26,500
	4 "	. . .	107,500
			315,500 price 60 thalers.
" 1862.	1½ sch.	. . .	30,652
" 1863.	½ "	. . .	23,968
	1 "	. . .	7,228
	1½ "	. . .	97,071
	2 "	. . .	50,828
	2½ "	. . .	28,951
	4 "	. . .	17,851
			225,897 " 54.15
Envelopes.	½ sch.	. . .	6,176
	1 "	. . .	6,332
	1½ "	. . .	14,118
	2 "	. . .	8,313
	2½ "	. . .	9,350
	4 "	. . .	5,423
			49,712 " 142
Total estimate			. Thalers, 266.15

The Department had not taken the trouble to destroy the envelopes of the first and second issues. According to M. Pelletreau there were, of the first issue:—

Large size.	150 sets of 1, 2, 2½ schilling.
Small "	700 copies of 1 schilling.
	900 " 2 "
	650 " 2½ "

I quote these figures just as they were given, and I would only make an observation as to the stamps of the first issue.

The fact has been published that there were only two printings of these stamps; the first, that delivered on the 24th December, 1859, consisted of the following:—

½ sch.	400 sheets of 100 =	40,000 stamps.
1 "	200 " "	100 = 20,000 "
2 "	1,392 " "	100 = 139,200 "
2½ "	500 " "	100 = 50,000 "
4 "	1,500 " "	100 = 150,000 "

The edition on unwatermarked paper was printed in September, 1861, as follows:—

½ sch.	1,100 sheets of 100 =	110,000 stamps.
1 "	499 " "	100 = 49,900 "

If we compare these figures with those of the stock sold in bulk as remainders, we get the following result:—

	Printed 1859-61.	In stock 1868.	Sold for use.
½ sch.	150,000	72,500	77,500
1 "	69,900	29,500	40,400
2 "	139,200	79,500	59,700
2½ "	50,000	26,500	23,500
4 "	150,000	107,500	42,500

It seems certain therefore that the whole of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling stamps printed in 1859 were sold to the public, whilst of those printed in 1861, on unwater-marked paper, only 37,500 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 20,400 of the 1 sch. had been issued. We need not be surprised therefore at the rarity of these stamps in the used state.

About the same date Mr. Van Rinsum, of Amsterdam, passing through *Bremen*, purchased the whole stock of the stamps there, for cash down, at the high price—5 thalers! At least, that is what I have been told. We may suppose that this was not such a bad bargain for Mr. Van Rinsum.

In October, 1869, the late Mr. Julius Goldner announced that he had purchased the stock of stamps and envelopes of *Hamburg*. He sold to M. Moens the entire lot of envelopes, which consisted of the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.	41,095 (2 issues)
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6,200
2 "	8,134 (2 ")
3 "	916 (2 ")
4 "	4,209 (2 ")
7 "	3,321

I know nothing about the numbers of the stamps.

I have also no details as to the sale of stamps that was made by *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* to a merchant in *Strelitz*, but the stock cannot have been a large one, as the sale did not in any way affect the prices of those stamps.

In a letter dated December 24th, 1872, the Post Office Department of the *Grand Duchy of Baden* invited offers for its stock of stamps and envelopes, at a price that should not be less than 1,200 thalers (£180). The following is a list of the stock offered:—

<i>Postage stamps.</i>			
1851.	1 kreuzer	.	4,457
	3 "	.	2,260
	6 "	.	1,660
	9 "	.	2,952
1853.	1 "	.	2,461
	3 "	.	1,622
	6 "	.	2,763
1857.	3 "	.	1,859
1860.	1 "	.	1,474
	3 "	.	2,961
	6 "	.	5,907
	9 "	.	2,955
1862.	9 "	.	2,955
	18 "	.	2,955
	30 "	.	114,400
1864.	1 "	.	3,372,700
	3 "	.	880,200
	6 "	.	1,328,300
	7 "	.	1,057,100
	9 "	.	672,800
<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>			
1862.	1 kreuzer	.	322,800
	3 "	.	445,400
	12 "	.	160,000
<i>Envelopes.</i>			
1858.	3 kreuzer	.	36
	6 "	.	38
	9 "	.	265
	12 "	.	529
	18 "	.	519
1862.	3 "	.	439,500
	6 "	.	229,800
	9 "	.	162,800

One important fact, however, was not mentioned by the Department, namely, that the 12 and 18 kreuzer envelopes were *reprints*, as were also the postage stamps of 1851.

There was some little difficulty about disposing of this large stock. It was allotted, however, in July, 1873, to Mr. Kohn, of Berlin, for the sum of 6,000 florins, I am told. But it must be supposed that the lot of *Unpaid Letter Stamps* was kept back, as I find that the same quantities of these stamps were again offered by the Department, on October 7th, 1873, when tenders were requested for the whole, or for a part, or for certain numbers of each kind, etc., with a guarantee that no more should be printed. I understand that Mr. J. Goldner made but one mouthful of the whole quantity.

In 1875 Mr. A. Beddig purchased, for 1,000 thalers (£150), from Mr. Carl Dinklage, of Oldenburg, the stock of stamps and envelopes of *Oldenburg* which Mr. Dinklage had bought from the Government and which he already despaired of turning to good account, as he had disposed of a very small quantity only. There were about 215,000 of the 1 and 2 groschen stamps of the issue of 1862, and nearly as many of the $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 groschen; there were also some 5,000 envelopes, a portion of which had received the stamp of the North German Confederation, which had been removed before the envelopes were sold.

It was in 1876 that the General Post Office Department at Berlin disposed of the stamps of the *German Empire*, issues of 1871 to 1874, as it had done previously with those of the *North German Confederation* and *Alsace and Lorraine*. But I have no details relating to these sales.

On the 24th October, 1876, the Post Office Department of *Bavaria* decided to take action. Its desire was to effect a complete clearance of obsolete postage stamps, envelopes, etc., as shown in the list, page 272.

The list as thus drawn up must have afforded pleasant occupation to the clerk who had to do it.

To this list there was added a long note, which I summarise thus: All these articles, which were withdrawn from use on January 1st, 1876, have been stamped with an obliteration dated June 30th of that year; no reprints will be made; offers may be submitted for the whole stock, for the whole of one or more kinds, or for fixed quantities of different kinds separately. Offers must be sent in by January 1st, 1877, after which the Government will announce its decision. Preference will be given to the largest offers.

No account will be taken of tenders submitted by firms or individuals who have no domicile in Germany or in Austria-Hungary, unless they are vouched for by some firm domiciled in Bavaria, and of sufficiently high standing.

The lot was purchased by Mr. G. Zedmeier, of Nuremberg.

In a letter dated October 7th, 1873, the Post Office Department of the *Grand Duchy of Baden* wrote thus to M. J. B. Moens:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUANTITIES OFFERED FOR SALE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS WHICH BECAME OBSOLETE ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1876, IN THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA (SOUTHERN GERMANY).

Nature.	Value.	Colour.	Number in Stock.	Nominal Value.				Packages.
				Florins.	Kr.	Mark.	Pf.	
Unpaid . . .	1 kr.	black . . .	162,000	2,700	—	4,628	57	parcels of 3,000
" . . .	3 "	" . . .	126,000	6,300	—	10,800	—	"
Postage . . .	1 "	green . . .	942,000	15,700	—	26,914	28	"
" . . .	3 "	carmine . . .	1,470,000	73,500	—	126,000	—	"
" . . .	6 "	brown . . .	171,600	1,716	—	2,941	71	"
" . . .	7 "	blue . . .	321,000	37,450	—	64,200	—	"
" . . .	9 "	red-brown . . .	174,000	26,100	—	44,742	89	"
" . . .	10 "	orange . . .	120,000	20,000	—	34,285	71	"
" . . .	12 "	lilac . . .	3,000	600	—	1,028	57	"
" . . .	18 "	vermilion . . .	99,000	29,700	—	50,914	28	"
Envelopes . . .	3 "	carmine . . .	111,500	5,575	—	9,557	14	packets of 100
Wrappers . . .	1 "	green . . .	24,405	406	45	607	28	"
Cards . . .	1 "	" . . .	33,840	564	—	966	85	packets of 120
" . . .	1 "	" . . .	12,240	204	—	349	71	"
" . . .	2 "	dark green . . .	77,760	2,592	—	4,443	42	"
" . . .	2 "	" . . .	17,398	579	56	994	17	"
Reply Cards . . .	2 "	" . . .	37,680	1,256	—	2,153	14	pks. of 60 double
" . . .	2 "	" . . .	11,730	391	—	670	28	"
Money Order Cards . . .	3 "	carmine . . .	14,950	747	30	1,281	42	packets of 50
" . . .	3 "	" . . .	3,460	173	—	296	57	"
" . . .	6 "	brown . . .	21,600	2,160	—	3,702	85	packets of 100
" . . .	6 "	" . . .	1,169	116	54	200	40	"
" . . .	7 "	blue . . .	28,500	3,325	—	5,700	—	"
" . . .	7 "	" . . .	7,051	822	37	1,410	20	"
" . . .	11 "	{ 10 kr., orange } 1 " green }	12,000	2,200	—	3,771	42	packets of 50
" . . .	11 "	" . . .	2,067	378	57	649	62	"
" . . .	12 "	lilac . . .	116,000	23,200	—	39,771	42	packets of 100
" . . .	12 "	" . . .	8,129	1,625	48	2,787	8	"
" . . .	14 "	{ 12 kr., lilac } 2 " dk. grn. }	19,800	4,620	—	7,920	—	packets of 50
" . . .	14 "	" . . .	3,262	761	8	1,304	80	"
				265,459	35	455,073	85	

"The remaining stocks of the obsolete stamps, and also of the envelopes, which were employed by the old Postal Administration of the Grand Duchy of Baden, previous to January 1st, 1872, having been completely sold out. . . ."

I have already given the list of this stock ; but here is a letter from the same source, dated May 27, 1878, in the following terms :—

"CARLSRUHE, May 27th, 1878.

"No. 32,757R.

"Monsieur J. B. Moens, Brussels.

"We propose to sell the whole of our stock of the stamps issued by the old Postal Administration of Baden, consisting of :—

100,000 postage stamps at 1 kr.	} Issue of 1864
100,000 " " 3 "	
100,000 " " 6 "	
100,000 " " 7 "	
100,000 " " 9 "	} Issue of 1862
4,800 envelopes at 3 "	
4,800 " " 6 "	
4,800 " " 9 "	

10 pfennig	190,744
20 "	253,081
25 "	190,043
40 "	208,912
80 "	184,639
1 mark	93,655
2 "	43,109
4 "	17,328
10 "	3,135
20 "	5,113

And it has at the same time been decided that any remaining portion, for which an acceptable offer may not be received, shall be destroyed, and that there shall thus be made an end of all the old stamps of the previous Administration.

"In case you should be disposed to be a purchaser of any portion of these stamps, we would beg you to let us know at your earliest convenience :—

"1. What quantities of the various kinds of stamps and stamped envelopes it would suit you to purchase, if these stamps, which up to the present have only been obtainable at their facial value, were now offered :—

- a. At their full face value.
- b. At one half of "
- c. At a quarter of "

"2. What price (total amount) you would give eventually for the whole stock

"The quantities purchased will be despatched on receipt of the cash, and, at the request of the purchaser, the portions that are not sold on this occasion will be destroyed, and a certificate of their destruction will be furnished in writing."

If the Department had sold the whole of its stock by October 7th, 1873, I wonder by what miracle it was enabled to offer a fresh lot some five years later. There seems to be something queer about this.

We have still to mention the Telegraph stamps of Bavaria, which were withdrawn from use on April 30th, 1882. A letter from the Post Office Department, dated January 12, 1883, offered the following quantities :—

Offers might be made for one or more kinds, or for the whole, or for a certain quantity of the various kinds. If I am not mistaken, it was Mr. J. Goldner, of Hamburg, who purchased the whole of this lot.

There was no sale by tender of the stamps of Wurtemberg, except perhaps of the Telegraph stamps.

The office of Thurn and Taxis, after its suppression, placed its stamps and envelopes on sale, at a certain reduction from face value ; but it never, so far as I know, made up its mind to dispose of them in bulk, the stock being perhaps too large a one.

As for Hanover, its stamps and envelopes became the property of the conqueror of the kingdom, in 1866, and he did not apparently think fit to sell them, but simply made a bonfire of the whole stock !

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 last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogues for 1903.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

The stamps in our new books are carefully priced according to condition—fine copies at Catalogue rates; a few extra fine specimens, such as early-printed stamps of Australia, Mauritius, etc., are slightly over Catalogue; and a number of inferior copies are priced down to one-half, or less, of Catalogue rates.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards, at one time, a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE
Straits Settlements, Johor, Pahang, and Labuan	£154
Chamba, Gwalior, Patiala, etc.	469
" " " " " " " "	110
Natal	654
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	572
Alwur, Bamra, Bhopal, etc.	186
Bundi, Bussahir, Charkari, Hyderabad, etc.	121
Jhind, Kishengarh, Poonch, etc.	173
Sirmoor, Travancore, &c.	111
Danish West Indies and Iceland	310
New South African Republic	383

* * *

Unused English Official Stamps. WE have to give notice that we have withdrawn from sale all kinds of unused English Official stamps, including *O. W. Official, Army Official, R. H. Official*, etc., etc., and in future we do not propose to buy or sell any of these stamps in an unused condition unless the authorities decide to sell such stamps at their nominal value.

* * *

Alleged Stamp Frauds at Somerset House, etc. DURING some weeks past charges have been investigated at Bow Street Police Court against five persons, who have been charged with illicit dealing in connection with unused

Official stamps of this country. The matters are still under investigation, and may have to go to a higher court, and we therefore defer a report until the cases in question are concluded.

* * *

Purchase of an Australian Collection. I HAVE great pleasure in announcing that our publishers have just made another important purchase, namely, a nice old collection of Australian stamps, formed in Australia, and containing no stamp later than about 1885. The collection is in one volume, and we shall be very glad to send it on approval to collectors known to us. Among other stamps in this new purchase we might mention the following:—

New South Wales.—Between fifty and sixty "Sydney Views," with some fine pairs and strips in unusual condition.

New Zealand.—A nice lot of the early issues, including some scarce stamps, unused, e.g. London print 2d., on bluish paper; the 2d., no watermark, perf. 13, unused, pelure paper; 1d., unused, with original gum, and many uncommon and rare shades in the old type stamps.

Queensland.—A nice lot of the old issues, including a fair number of unused in mint condition and fine shades.

South Australia.—This is, perhaps, the best portion of the collection. It contains many rare unused stamps that can be met with but seldom, and also fine ranges of shades, used and unused, in the early and middle issues.

Tasmania.—Here we have the rarest stamp in the collection—the old type 1d., fine copy, unused, error watermark double-lined "2," besides many scarce stamps in the rare perforations.

Victoria.—This is not so strong, perhaps, as are the other countries. The stamps are mainly in a used condition, but there are a few rare errors of watermarks, etc., unused.

Western Australia.—This is a good lot, including a number of shades, used and unused; the early rare perforations are especially strong.



The Chinese Stamps Surcharged "B.R.A."

* * * *



WE have obtained, from an officer who was in a position to know the real facts of the case, the history of the issue of the "B.R.A." stamps, and the details given below seem to show that they were issued under British authority, and that this issue was not only justified but necessary under the circumstances obtaining at the time.

"When the Allies occupied Chihli, after the suppression of the Boxer rising in 1900, the Peking Shanhaikwan Railway was divided up between the English, Japanese, Germans, and Russians. In January, 1901, the Russians handed over their length to the Germans, and at the end of the following month the whole line was handed over to the British. As regards internal administration and civil traffic the British were unfettered; but in order to secure the convenience of the troops of all the Allies being equally met, it was laid down that the directorate of the line to look after the interests of the military traffic was to consist of a board of three, a British Director and two Deputy-Directors, one of whom was to be a German officer and one a Japanese. The Allies then had some one hundred thousand men in Chihli.

"As the railway was being worked by the British, all the military posts of defence at the thirty odd stations on the line were occupied by British troops, and, to facilitate the quick delivery of their letters, the postal superintendent of that force asked for a sorting van to be attached to the trains, to enable letters to be sorted and delivered en route. In reply it was pointed out that no concession could be given to the British which was not also given to all the other forces, seven in number, who also had troops scattered all along the line, and that as the service was then restricted to one train a day, such a concession would result in a great part of the trains consisting of mail vans. But to meet the general convenience the railway authorities stated that, if the British postal authorities would receive and deliver the letters of all nationalities posted at stations or in a box attached to the van, thus making the service international, one van could be placed at their disposal. This was finally agreed to, and the travelling post office brought into force from the 20th April, 1901.

"All the Allies were then enabled to post letters in the train, the British using 'C.E.F.' stamps, and the other nations their own stamps, French, German, etc., as the case might be. This travelling post office was in addition to the ordinary mail service, under which the letters of each nationality were sorted in the local offices and conveyed in closed bags in charge of their own officials.

"At the smaller intermediate stations it was considered that the travelling post office would not be overburdened, but to prevent it being flooded at those places where the troops were chiefly concentrated, it was decided to charge a late letter fee, and this postal fee was levied at PEKING, TIENTSIN, TONGKU, TONSHAN, and SHANHAIKWAN. As the stamps of no one

nationality could be used for this purpose, the 'B.R.A.' stamp was issued, and for convenience the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Chinese stamp was employed, surcharged 'B.R.A., Five Cents.'

B.R.A.
5
Five Cents

"The travelling post office was therefore used in this way. At intermediate stations all letters, whatever their destination, whether in China or beyond seas to Europe, etc., could be posted, with the stamp of any nationality, in the letter-box attached to the van, and the letter was handed over by the British officials, who were working the service, for delivery or further despatch to the nearest post office of the nationality concerned. At the five stations named above, all letters had, in addition, to have affixed to them a 'B.R.A.' stamp.

"As the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent was surcharged 5 cents, a special procedure had to be adopted to prevent forgeries being used. This special procedure consisted in the 'B.R.A.' stamp being affixed to the letter by the selling official, postmarked at once by him, and the letter put in the letter-box in the presence of the sender.

"All genuine 'B.R.A.' stamps bear a circular postmark, in purple ink, inscribed 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE' above, and with name—Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Tonshan, or Shanhaikwan—below. In some cases the 'B.R.A.' stamp has also a portion of the British postmark on it, but more often not, while the offices of the other forces usually added their postmark to the stamp when the letters came into their hands.

"After a short time it was found that the number of letters posted in the train was comparatively small, and the 'B.R.A.' stamp was tentatively withdrawn on the 20th May, 1901, and the travelling post office made free at all stations. All the unused 'B.R.A.' stamps were subsequently withdrawn and *burnt*. There are no genuine copies without the purple cancellation mentioned above.

"Some two thousand were used in all, and the surcharge exists in two colours. It was first in *black*, and then, as a further safeguard against fraud, the colour was altered to *green*."

[We have seen copies of official correspondence fully confirming the account given above, and it seems to us that the stamps were used quite legitimately for collecting a Late Letter Fee, levied by the British Railway Administration, in much the same way as that fee is collected on letters posted in a special box at railway stations in this country. Had Indian stamps, overprinted "C.E.F.", been surcharged and used in this way (which, we believe, would have been permitted by the British Military Post Office), no question could ever have been raised as to their *status*; but the service being an international one, it is evident that the use of the stamps of any one of the allied nations would have aroused jealousies, hence the use of the lowest value obtainable of the Chinese stamps, which were purchased at face value for the purpose.]

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that the size of the present Russian stamps is about to be enlarged, and that there is also a question of introducing a new method of obliterating the stamps by means of several holes punched in them. No details concerning this new form of obliteration are given, but "punching" holes in the corner of an envelope to obliterate the stamp would injure the contents. Of course, the "punching" could not be done before the stamp was affixed to the envelope. The item is decidedly vague.

* * *

THE forger of the 5 fcs. Belgium, *brown*, 1878, has been run to earth. A juvenile collector in Brussels bought the other day one of these forged stamps for ten shillings. On showing it to an expert the latter declared it to be false. The police were informed at once, and it was found that the forgeries were the work of a working engraver, by name Henri Troch, twenty years of age, and living at Saint-Gilles, and that he sold them sometimes as being genuine and sometimes as forgeries. A chemist living at Maçeyck had bought three hundred of these forgeries at half-a-crown each, and many others were "sold" in Brussels, Antwerp, and St. Nicolas at ten shillings each. Monsieur Troch had been at his little game only six weeks; he "did" so well that he left his parents' abode. His freedom lasted but three days; the police searched his lodging, and found the die used in making the forgeries, and the hand-stamps with the names of various towns used by Troch to obliterate his productions. The forgeries are said to be most dangerous; they are perfect imitations, and they have puzzled even the elect among Philatelists. The *Timbrophile Belge* says that they are rather smaller than the genuine stamps, that the paper is more satiny, and that the shade of colour is perfect.

* * *

A VISIT to a French post office, especially in Paris, ought always to be made when time hangs heavily on one's hands; in fact, the buying of a stamp in Paris is one of the most admirable lessons in learning patience that I have met with so far, and it is beaten only by my experience in St. Petersburg, where once I had to wait thirty-five minutes before I could be served with stamps. And it is just as well not to upbraid the sluggish French official. A Parisian dared to tell a post office official the other day that he "was slower than any snail"; for thus displaying his knowledge of comparative zoology the Frenchman had to pay 12s. and costs for having insulted a public official on duty.

* * *

THE *Daily Express* makes the following announcement:—

"The Amir of Afghanistan having determined that the postage stamps manufactured during the reign of his father should be used up, no new ones have as yet been issued. The entire stock has now been ex-

hausted, and, pending the acceptance of a new design, sealing-wax, impressed with the official stamp, is being used."

* * *

A SPLENDID example of "the height of ingratitude" was furnished lately in France, and the incident is chronicled for posterity in the following extract taken from "By the Way," in the *Globe*:—

"The French mail was thundering along, as French mails will, when a cry was raised from the post office car for a doctor. A qualified doctor and an ex-deputy, one M. Gillet, sprang to the rescue of the stricken postman, felt his pulse, dug him in the ribs, administered medicine, and just saved the poor fellow's life. Was M. Gillet decorated by a grateful Government? Was he publicly thanked in the Senate? Was he carried in a floral car to the Arc de Triomphe? No. He was fined 18s. for illegally entering the post office car. *Vive la Liberté!*"

* * *

IN these days, when diplomatic friction is caused so quickly, it is better to speak fairly decorously of rulers and the like; but *Die Post*, of Berlin, has dared to make a remark which had it been made about, well, the Kaiser, would most certainly have led to the editor and the facetious scribe "sitting" a space within the cool seclusion of a State prison for "Majestäts-beleidigung." In alluding to the new Liberia Registration stamps, which bear the portrait of President G. W. Gibson, *Die Post* says: "If it were not for the spotless white tie of the diplomat, the President would bear a somewhat striking resemblance to a freshly-shaven poodle." The President's black face stands out in striking contrast with his white hair, moustache, and short beard. The want of good taste on the part of *Die Post* is equally in contrast with the reverence always due to age.

* * *

ON January 13th, 1840, the *Globe* contained the following item, which throws an interesting light upon the first days of the postal system: "*Commencement of the Penny Postage.*—The number despatched by the mails from the Metropolis on Friday was much greater than had been expected; it amounted to 112,000, the daily average from January, 1839, having been about 30,000 only. Of this large number of letters, 13,000 or 14,000 only were unpaid. The number brought into London by the morning mails of Saturday was nearly 80,000, a large portion of which, as all from Ireland and Scotland and the remote parts of England, would, of course, be at the fourpenny rate. The Postmaster-General has sent orders that the post offices throughout the kingdom should close at a much earlier hour after this day (Friday), in consequence of the greater time required to sort the letters under the penny post delivery."

* * *

THE Dresden International Society of Philatelists has long ago justified its high-sounding title, for its members abide in the uttermost parts of the earth, and form a chain of links around the world. Probably some stamp collectors living in out-of-the-way places in the Far East will be interested to learn that a section of the Dresden Society has been founded

recently at Yokohama. Dr. Kloss, the esteemed editor of the *Philatelist*, has had the kindness to send us a list of the first members of the Yokohama section. As most of them understand English, and as all of them will, I hope, read these few words of greeting in due time, my birthday wish is that the newly born section may see length of days and goodly increase of members. At present the members are nine in number; thus one might call them "The Philatelic Muses of Japan." However, let us hope that before long it may be said of them, "There were ninety-and-nine in the wilderness." Mr. Haskel is the President and Mr. Kann the Secretary of the Yokohama section of the "I. P. V. D."



Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Birmingham Philatelic Society. —

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MAY 7th.—Discussion, "Résumé of New South Wales." Messrs. J. N. Marsden, G. Samarakoon, C. G. Fryer, T. W. Peck, J. A. Margoschis, W. Johannidis, and H. Grindall were thanked for donations to the permanent collection.

The following programme is proposed for next session :—

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1903. | |
| Oct. 1. | Annual Meeting for election of officers, etc. |
| " 15. | Display. |
| Nov. 5. | Paper, "South Australia." MR. W. B. AVERY. |
| " 19. | Paper, "Portugal and Colonies." MR. R. HOLLICK. |
| Dec. 3. | Auction. MR. G. JOHNSON. |
| 1904. | |
| Jan. 7. | Lantern Display. MR. J. A. MARGOSCHIS. |
| Feb. 4. | Paper, "Holland and Colonies." MR. T. W. PECK. |
| " 25, 26. | Auction. |
| Mar. 4. | Paper, "Norway, Sweden, Denmark." MR. P. T. DEAKIN, MR. H. GRINDALL. |
| " 18. | Paper, "Ceylon." MR. W. S. VAUGHTON, MR. C. A. STEPHENSON. |
| April 7. | Display, "West Indies." MR. W. PIMM. |
| May 5. | Display, "Straits Settlements." |

Herts Philatelic Society.

As a fitting wind up of the season 1902-3, the Hon. Librarian (Mr. George Haynes) issued invitations for a river party for Saturday, June 13th. Through his liberality, a spacious steam launch, well furnished with creature comforts, was engaged to start from Molesey Lock for an afternoon's cruise on the bosom of Father Thames. Nothing but fine weather was needed to ensure a pleasant outing, but June was in a wayward mood and frowned on the H.P.S. On arrival at Hampton Court Station, Jupiter Pluvius was found in full possession of the stage, from which he never made his exit. Between twenty and thirty moist but cheerful members assembled and, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a very enjoyable time was spent. Mr. Reichenheim, in the course of the only speech of the day, voiced the opinion of the members when he stated how much he regretted that the kindly efforts of the host had been handicapped by circumstances over which he had no control. He thanked him very heartily on behalf of the members for his hospitality, and wished him better luck if he were bold enough to tempt Fortune next year for the third time. This Mr. Haynes promised to do, after which his health was drunk with the usual honours.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.



Answers to Correspondents.

M. S., P.—The type you inquired about was not Type II. (two), but Type II (eleven).

W. B. N.—We do not consider that the postmarks of other ports add anything to the value of Hong Kong stamps, which, we believe, are used at British Consular offices in various places. They might be collected as illustrations of that fact.

ROSARIAN.—We do not know at all what is the value of the stamp you mention.



SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1902. <i>Reduced prices.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1 peso, violet and black (No. 160)	.	0 8
2 " rose (" 161)	.	1 3
5 " grey-blue (" 162)	.	3 0

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. <i>Indian stamps surcharged.</i>		
½ a., yellow-green	0 1 | 1 a., carmine	0 2

BOLIVAR.

1903. <i>New types.</i>		
1 peso, orange.	0 5 | 10 pesos, indigo	3 0
5 pesos, lake	1 6	

CHINA.

1899-1900. Type 28.		
5 c., orange	.	0 3

COLOMBIA.

1903. <i>Change of colour.</i>		
4 c., blue on greenish	.	0 1
10 c., black on pink (Bogota)	.	0 2

COREA.

1903. <i>Jubilee and provisional stamps.</i>		
3 ch., orange (Jubilee)	.	0 3
1 ch. on 25 p., lake	.	1 0
2 ch. on 25 p. "	.	1 0
3 ch. on 50 p., violet	.	1 0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1900. Type 51. <i>Reduced prices.</i>		
5 c., red-brown (No. 157)	.	0 4
10 c., orange (" 158)	.	0 8
20 c., purple (" 159)	.	1 3
50 c., black (" 160)	.	3 0
1 p., brown (" 161)	.	5 6

ECUADOR.

<i>Postal fiscals.</i>		
Set of 103 varieties	used	22 6

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Alexandria.

15 c., pale red	0 3 | 25 c., blue	0 4
20 c., brown-purple	0 3 | 30 c., lilac	0 5

Cavalle.

10 c., carmine	0 2 | 1 pi. on 25 c., blue	0 4
15 c., pale red	0 3	

China.

10 c., carmine	0 2 | 25 c., blue	0 4
15 c., pale red	0 3 | 30 c., lilac	0 5
20 c., brown-lilac	0 3	

Crete.

10 c., carmine	.	0 2
15 c., pale red	.	0 3
20 c., brown-lilac	.	0 3
1 pi. on 25 c., blue	.	0 4
30 c., lilac	.	0 5
2 pi. on 50 c., brown and lavender	.	0 8
4 p. on 1 fr., lake and yellow	.	1 3
8 pi. on 2 fr., mauve and buff	.	2 4
20 pi. on 5 fr., indigo and buff	.	5 9

Dedeagh.

10 c., carmine	0 2 | 1 pi. on 25 c., blue	0 4
15 c., pale red	0 3	

Levant.

10 c., carmine	0 2 | 25 c., blue	0 4
15 c., pale red	0 3 | 30 c., lilac	0 5
20 c., brown-lilac	0 3	

Morocco.

20 centimos on 20 c., brown-lilac	.	0 3
-----------------------------------	---	-----

Port Said.

10 c., carmine	0 2 | 25 c., blue	0 4
15 c., pale red	0 3 | 30 c., lilac	0 5
20 c., brown-lilac	0 3	

Zanzibar.

1 a. on 10 c., carmine	0 2 | 2½ a. on 25 c., blue	0 4
1½ a. on 15 c., pale red	0 3 | 3 a. on 30 c., lilac	0 5
2 a. on 20 c., brn.-lilac	0 3	

HONG KONG.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		
30 c., black and green	0 8 | \$1, sage-green & lilac	2 6
50 c., purple and green	1 3	

ICELAND.

1902. Type 8, <i>but error</i> "PJONUSTA."		
20 aur, blue	.	25 0
1902. <i>Provisional official stamps. Perf. 14 x 13½.</i>		
3 aur, black and yellow	.	3 0
5 " " brown	.	2 0

INDIA.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		
2 annas, purple	0 3 | 8 annas, mauve	0 10

MAURITIUS.

1903. <i>New colour.</i>		
6 c., purple-brown on red	.	0 2

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1903. <i>Lyre-bird. Chalky paper.</i>		
2s. 6d., blue-green	.	3 3

NEW ZEALAND.

1903. <i>Wmk. single NZ and Star. Perf. 11.</i>		
4d., brown and blue	.	2 6

PERSIA.

1902. <i>Surcharged with Type 26, in black.</i>		
1 ch., grey (on No. 213)	.	3 0
3 ch., lilac (" 208)	.	4 0
4 ch., vermilion (" 209)	used	4 0

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Angola.

1903. <i>New values and colours.</i>		
15 reis, green	0 2 | 75 reis, lilac	0 5
25 " rose	0 2 | 115 " red on pink	0 8
50 " brown	0 4 | 130 " brn. on yell.	0 9
65 " indigo	0 5 | 400 " indigo on yell.	2 3

ROUMANIA.

1903. <i>Commemorative issue.</i>		
15 bani, olive-black	.	0 3
25 " indigo	.	0 5
15, 25, 40, and 50 bani, set of four	.	2 0

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1903. <i>New types.</i>		
½d., green and lilac	0 1 | 2d., brown and lilac	0 3
1d., carm. and grey	0 2 | 2½d., ultram. & grey	0 4

SPANISH MOROCCO.

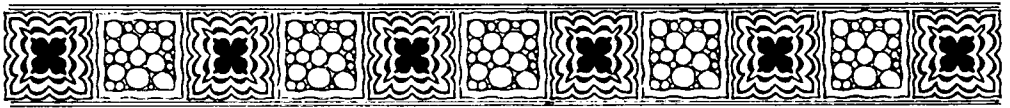
1903. <i>Stamps of Spain surcharged.</i>		
5 c., red and green	.	0 1
10 c., blue and carmine	.	0 2
25 c., red and blue	.	0 4

TASMANIA.

1903. <i>Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½.</i>		
9d., blue	.	1 0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1903. <i>Wmk. V and Crown.</i>		
4d., brown	.	0 6
2s., red on yellow	used	2 0
<i>Postal fiscal.</i>		
2d. on 3d., lilac (No. 210)	.	2 0



INDEX.

- Abyssinia, 157.
Addenda and Corrigenda to the Catalogue, 59.
Additions to the Lists, 105.
Afghanistan, 91, 109, 158, 214, 275.
African Exhibition, An, 88, 113.
Agency in Johannesburg, 146, 251.
— Sydney, 38.
Album, The Imperial, 119, 171, 194.
Alleged Stamp Frauds at Somerset House, 273.
Alsace and Lorraine, 62, 124.
— Exhibition of the stamps of, 124.
Alwur, 64.
Angola, 70, 110, 137, 161, 184, 218, 264.
Antigua, 17.
Antioquia, 7, 25, 46, 68, 135, 237, 262.
Argentine Confederation, The Postage Stamps of the, 80, 122, 171, 226.
— Republic, 66, 91, 134, 158, 175, 214, 248, 261.
Australia, Chatty Notes from, 17, 204.
Australian Collection, Purchase of an, 273.
— Commonwealth, 43, 63, 88, 106, 107, 156, 179, 204.
Austria, 6, 24, 55, 91, 109, 127, 158, 181, 214, 237, 261.
Austrian-Italy (*see* Lombardo-Venetia).
- Baden, 271.
Bahamas, 17, 131, 156.
Bamra, 64, 89, 132.
Barbados, 226, 248, 259.
Bavaria, 183, 271, 272.
Bechuanaland, 247.
Belgium, 46, 135, 248, 275.
Bell, Death of Rev. W., 88.
Benadir, 136, 160.
Bergedorf, 269.
Bermuda, 43, 107, 131, 175.
Bhopal, 23, 64, 157, 236.
Birmingham Philatelic Society, 83, 254, 276.
Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club, 206.
Blued by the Gum, 39.
Bogota, 262.
Bolivar, 68, 262.
Bolivia, 6, 66.
Bosnia, 237.
Boston Philatelic Society, 150, 254.
Brazil, 261.
Bremen, 271.
British Central Africa, 114, 193, 247.
— Columbia, 250.
— East Africa, 114, 153, 193, 247.
— Guiana, 64, 127, 131, 175, 202, 235, 248, 259.
— The Reprints of, 202.
— Honduras, 64, 88, 108, 131.
— Museum, The Stamps in the, 251.
- British Protectorate (Bechuanaland), 154, 193, 231.
— Retouch (?), A, 85, 233.
— Somaliland, 4, 132, 235, 259.
— South Africa Company, 100, 103, 119, 132, 156, 193, 247.
Brunswick, 269.
Bulgaria, 6, 56, 66.
Bundi, 64, 260.
Bussahir, 64, 132.
- Canada, 132, 231, 247, 255.
Cape of Good Hope, 4, 101, 103, 118, 132, 179, 193, 212, 248, 255.
Cape Verd Islands, 70, 161, 184, 218, 239.
Cartagena, 25, 46, 68, 158.
Cashmere (*see* Jammu and Kashmir).
Catalogue, 1902-1903, 19, 38, 59, 80, 119, 146, 175, 226.
— United States edition, 119.
Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies, 21.
Catalogues, 105, 257.
Cayman Islands, 64, 212.
Ceylon, 151, 231, 248.
Chalk-surfaced Paper, 151, 175.
Chamba, 89, 212, 247, 260.
Champion, A Well-known, 42.
Charkari, 89.
Chatty Notes from Australia, 17, 204.
Chemical Changelings, 151, 207.
Chili, 6, 25, 41, 46, 67, 91, 118, 181.
— The Early Issues of, 41.
— Forged Watermarks of, 118.
China, 67, 91, 158.
Chinese Stamps Surcharged "B. R. A.", 274.
Christmas Greetings, 105.
Cochin, 132.
Colombia, 6, 25, 46, 67, 91, 109, 135, 158, 181, 214, 237, 262, 268.
— The 1861 and 1863 Issues of, 186, 222.
— The 1863, 50 c., Error, 268.
Cook Islands, 4, 23, 88, 132, 212.
Coolgardie Express Stamps, The, 231.
Copenhagen Philatelic Society, 56.
Corea, 25, 68, 135, 215, 237, 262.
Costa Rica, 68, 159, 182, 215.
Court Plaster, A New Use for, 125.
Crete, 55, 91, 151, 159, 182.
Cuba (United States), 9, 71, 95, 138, 154, 218.
Cucuta, 158.
Curious Addresses, 125.
— Advertisements, 206.
— Information, 210.
Cycle Postal Service, 57.
Cyprus, 156, 180, 236, 260.
- Danish West Indies, 7, 25, 46, 182, 215, 250, 262.
- Death of Rev. W. Bell, 88.
— Herr Albert Heer, 57.
— Mr. H. G. Mandel, 18.
— Mr. H. Stafford Smith, 211.
- Denmark, 7, 25, 46, 56, 68, 91, 135, 159, 182, 215, 237, 249, 262.
— Secret Marks of the Stamps of, 249.
- Djibouti, 8, 25, 46, 68, 216.
Dog Postman, A, 205.
Dominican Republic, 68, 91, 119, 136.
Donkey Rampant, A, 126.
Dresden International Society of Philatelists, 275.
Dutch Indies, 8, 26, 109, 136, 151, 216, 238, 263.
Duttia, 89.
- Early Issues of Chili, 41.
Ecuador, 68, 91, 159, 182.
Egypt, 19, 25, 124, 136, 154, 178, 216.
Eritrea, 183, 216, 238.
Estimates *versus* Actual Prices, 101.
Exhibition of African Stamps, An, 88, 113.
— of Stamps of Alsace and Lorraine at Mulhausen, 124.
Exhibitions and Specialism, 209, 154.
- Falkland Islands, 247.
Fernando Poo, 71, 138, 161, 185.
Fiji Islands, 23, 64, 108, 132, 155, 180, 212, 248.
Finland, 39, 48, 57, 95.
Fiscal Postals, 231.
— Stamps, 21.
Fish Story, A, 56.
- Forgeries:—
Belgium, 275.
British Protectorate (Bechuanaland), 154.
— East Africa, 153.
Bulgaria, 56.
Chili, 118.
Cuba (Puerto Principe), 154.
Egypt, 154.
Fiji, 155.
Germany, 205.
Gold Coast, 154.
Greece, 107.
Grenada, 154.
Guam, 154.
Hawaii, 154.
India, 154.
Moldavia, 61, 87, 106, 129, 177.
New South Wales, 155.
New Zealand, 155, 156.
Niger Coast Protectorate, 154.
Orange River Colony, 154.
Philippine Islands, 154.
Queensland, 156.

- Forgeries—*continued*.—
 Russia, 124.
 South Australia, 156.
 Spain, 154.
 Switzerland, 42.
 Tasmania, 155.
 Tuscany, 154.
- Forgers and Fakers, 153.
 Formosa, 231.
 France, 8, 19, 25, 68, 92, 106, 109, 125, 136, 151, 159, 182, 207, 216, 226, 231, 237, 248, 262, 275, 276.
 French Colonies, 8, 25, 46, 59, 68, 92, 136, 183, 216, 238, 263.
 — Guiana, 92.
 — Post Office, The, 275.
 — Somali Coast, 92, 183, 216, 238, 263.
 Funchal, 151.
- Gambia, 4, 114.
 Garzon, 158.
 Generosity of the G.P.O., 125.
 German Empire, 8, 26, 125, 136, 159, 183, 216, 238, 271.
 Germany, 159, 183, 205, 248.
 Gibraltar, 236.
 Gold Coast, 114, 132, 154.
 Great Britain, 1, 3, 19, 22, 39, 43, 58, 59, 63, 80, 83, 85, 88, 107, 119, 125, 126, 151, 156, 179, 207, 212, 231, 233, 247, 248, 251, 259, 273.
 Greece, 8, 26, 47, 59, 107, 159, 216, 238.
 Grenada, 4, 154, 226.
 Grills, 207.
 Guam, 154.
 Guatemala, 8, 26, 47, 69, 93, 136, 160, 183, 238, 263.
 Guinea, 70, 94, 110, 137, 184, 218.
 Gwalior, 89, 157, 180, 212, 247.
- Hamburg, 271.
 Hanover, 272.
 Hawaii, 154.
 Hayti, 8, 26, 47, 69, 93, 109, 136, 160, 183, 216, 238.
 Heer, Death of Herr A., 57.
 Herts Philatelic Society, 57, 102, 127, 149, 175, 206, 254, 276.
 Hobbies on Egypt, 178.
 Holland, 8, 26, 109, 136, 151, 216, 238, 248, 263.
 Holstein, 250, 270.
 Honda, 158.
 Honduras, 160, 183, 238.
 Hong Kong, 43, 64, 156, 180, 212, 247, 260, 276.
 Hungary, 56, 237.
 Hyderabad, 65, 108.
- Iceland, 7, 68, 91, 135, 159, 182, 215, 237, 248, 262.
 Ideal Catalogue, The, 257.
 Imperial Album, The, 119, 171, 194.
 India, 4, 23, 39, 44, 64, 89, 108, 154, 156, 180, 212, 236, 248, 255, 260.
 — Philatelic Society of, 150.
 — Stamps of some of the Native States of, 33, 75, 96, 120, 194.
 Inhambane, 184.
 Interesting Statistics, 269.
 International Philatelic Union, 103.
 — Postal Union Memorial, 205.
 — Stamps, 55.
I. P. R. and Collectors' News, 210.
 Irish Philatelic Society, 149.
 Italy, 26, 47, 69, 109, 136, 160, 183, 207, 216, 238, 248, 263.
 Ivory Coast, 183.
- Jamaica, 23, 59, 247.
- Jammu and Kashmir, 33, 65, 75, 89, 96, 120, 194.
 Japan, 26, 57, 231.
 Jhind, 44, 59, 212, 260.
 Johannesburg, Agency in, 146, 251.
 — Philatelic Society of, 150, 207.
 Johor, 237.
 Junior Philatelic Society, 83.
- Kashmir (*see* Jammu and Kashmir).
 King, Our, 1.
 King's Heads, 1.
 Kishengarh, 64.
- Labuan, 65, 108, 132, 247.
 Lagos, 114.
 Laureated Reprints, The, 234, 252.
 Leeward Islands, 44, 65, 89, 108, 132, 180.
 Liberia, 137, 160, 183, 217, 248, 263, 275.
 Limited Specialism, 198.
 Lombardo-Venetia, The Stamps of, 139, 167, 188, 219, 240, 265.
 London Philatelic Society, 88, 102, 113, 127.
 Lourenço Marques, 184, 207, 264.
 Lubeck, 270.
 Luxemburg, 47, 69, 183, 248.
- Macao, 94, 110, 137, 161, 185, 218.
 Madagascar and Dependencies, 8, 25, 69, 93, 136.
 — British Consular Mail, 114.
 Malta, 4, 23, 44, 89, 180, 213, 236.
 Manchester Philatelic Society, 58.
 Mandel, Death of Mr. H. G., 18.
 Mauritius, 4, 23, 44, 89, 108, 114, 133, 180, 192, 193, 250, 260.
 Mecklenburg Schwerin, 270.
 — Strelitz, 271.
 Mexico, 26, 47, 93, 137, 184, 264.
 Minor Varieties, 105.
 Moldavian Reprints (or Forgeries?), 61, 87, 106, 129, 177.
 Montenegro, 26, 47.
 Mozambique, 185, 218.
 — Company, 70, 137, 183, 218.
 Mule Cancellation, The, 126.
 Mulhausen, Exhibition of Stamps at, 124.
- Nabha, 89, 260.
 Nankivell Collection, The, 145.
 Natal, 23, 44, 65, 103, 108, 119, 180, 193, 248.
 Negri Sembilan, 66, 108.
 New Caledonia, 93.
 Newfoundland, 65, 133, 213.
 New Hebrides, 59, 136.
 — Republic (South Africa), 115, 118, 143, 164, 236, 247.
 — The Stamps of the, 115, 143, 164.
 — South Wales, 44, 59, 65, 101, 108, 133, 155, 157, 229, 234, 236, 248, 252, 255, 273.
 — Papers and Perforations of, 229.
 — Stock Books, 19, 39, 79, 102, 119, 171, 104, 226, 251, 273.
 — Zealand, 5, 17, 23, 39, 44, 66, 90, 101, 108, 119, 124, 133, 155, 156, 157, 180, 207, 213, 231, 236, 248, 255, 260, 273.
 Nicaragua, 69, 93, 137, 160, 184, 217, 238, 264.
 Niger Coast Protectorate, 24, 114, 154, 157, 180, 255.
 Niue, 17, 24, 45, 59, 213, 236.
 North Borneo, 24, 90.
 North German Confederation, 271.
- Northern Nigeria, 5, 45.
 Norway, 138.
 Notes and News, 18, 38, 79, 100, 118, 145, 171, 192, 226, 250, 273.
 Nyassa, 70, 239.
- Obliterations, 39.
 Oldenburg, 271.
 Old Letters, 38.
 Orange River Colony, 5, 24, 45, 66, 103, 133, 154, 157, 181, 193, 213, 255.
 Other Branches, 21.
 Our King, 1.
 Our Readers, To, 258.
- Pahang, 181.
 Panama, 7.
 Papal States, 207.
 Papers and Perforations of New South Wales, 229.
 Paraguay, 26, 70, 110, 137, 160, 184, 217.
 Pat on the Back, A, 39.
 Peculation in Government Departments, 251.
 Penny Postage, 1840, 204, 275.
 Penrhyn Island, 17, 45, 213.
 Perak, 181.
 Persia, 8, 26, 93, 110, 137, 160, 184, 217, 231, 239, 264.
 Peru, 27, 70, 94, 137, 160, 184, 207, 239.
 Philatelic Mystery, A, 252.
 Philatelic Societies, etc.:—
Birmingham, 83, 254, 276.
Blackheath, 206.
Boston, 150, 254.
Copenhagen, 56.
Dresden, 275.
Herts, 57, 102, 127, 149, 175, 206, 254, 276.
India, 150.
International Philatelic Union, 103.
Irish, 149.
Johannesburg, 150, 207.
Junior, 83.
London, 88, 102, 113, 127.
Manchester, 58.
Plymouth, 149.
Sheffield, 103, 175.
South Australia, 150.
Southeast Literary Society, 207.
Stamp Trade Protection Association, 127.
Suburban, 58.
Tasmania, 39.
Victoria, 58.
- Philatelic War Curios, 2.
 Philippine Islands (Spain), 48, 110, 154.
 — (U.S.), 154.
 Picture Post Cards, 21.
 Plymouth Philatelic Society, 149.
 Portugal, 126, 142, 231.
 — The 1880 Issue of, 142.
 Portuguese Colonies, 47, 70, 94, 106, 110, 137, 161, 184, 218, 239, 264.
 — Congo, 138.
 — India, 47, 70, 94, 138, 185, 218.
 Post Card Statistics, 126.
 Prices Compared with Estimates, 101.
 — and their Fluctuations, 105.
 Prince Edward Island, 247.
 Prize Essay Competition of the International Philatelic Union, 103.
 Prussia, 269.
 Puttialla, 4, 157, 236, 247, 260.
- Queensland, 5, 101, 133, 156, 157, 181, 237, 248, 255, 260, 273.

- Recent Purchases, 118, 193, 226, 250.
 Reprints of British Guiana, The, 202.
 Reprints (?) of Moldavia, 61, 87, 106, 129, 177.
 Reunion, 26.
 Rio Hacha, 7, 25, 158.
 Roumania, 27, 61, 71, 87, 106, 129, 177, 185, 218, 239, 264.
 Rowland Hill Envelope, 126, 206.
 Royal Correspondence, 125.
 — Crown of Hungary, The, 56.
 Russia, 39, 48, 57, 71, 94, 110, 124, 126, 138, 175, 264, 275.
 Russian Levant, 95, 264.
- Sabbatarianism, 126.
 St. Helena, 114, 115.
 St. Kitts-Nevis, 260.
 St. Lucia, 45, 66, 134, 237.
 St. Pierre and Miquelon, 59.
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 94, 110, 138, 161, 185.
 St. Vincent, 24, 45, 66, 157, 248.
 Salvador, 9, 95, 161, 218, 240, 264.
 Samoa, 138.
 Samos, 264.
 San Marino, 238, 263.
 Santander, 68.
 Sarawak, 59.
 Saxony, 83, 269.
 Schleswig and Holstein, 269, 270.
 Secret Marks of the Stamps of Denmark, etc., 249.
 Servia, 9, 27, 48, 71, 95, 161, 185, 204, 218, 264.
 Seychelles, 6, 115, 134, 181, 213, 231, 247, 255.
 Sheffield Philatelic Society, 103, 175.
 Siam, 138, 248, 264.
 Sierra Leone, 66, 114, 134, 193.
 Sirmoor, 4, 213.
 Smith, Death of Mr. H. Stafford, 211.
 Some Interesting Statistics, 269.
 South African Agency in Johannesburg, 146, 251.
 — — — Collection, A, 118.
 — — — Australia, 24, 45, 90, 101, 108, 134, 156, 157, 181, 193, 213, 231, 248, 261, 273.
 — — — Philatelic Society, 150.
- Southeast Literary Society, 207.
 Southern Nigeria, 66, 90, 213, 237.
 Spain, 21, 48, 71, 110, 125, 138, 154, 161, 185, 218, 231, 264.
Spain and Colonies, The Revenue Stamps of, 21.
 Spanish Guinea, 48, 125.
 Special Collections, 39.
 Specialism, 198, 201, 209, 254.
 — — — and Exhibitions, 209, 254.
 Stamp Booklets, 56, 124.
 — — — Collecting as an Investment, 244.
Stamp Collecting as a Pastime, 38.
 Stamp Thief Caught in Paris, A, 205.
 Stamps of the Argentine Confederation, 80, 122, 171, 226.
 — — — Lombardo-Venetia, 139, 167, 188, 219, 240, 265.
 — — — the New Republic, 115, 143, 164.
 — — — some of the Native States of India, 33, 75, 96, 120, 194.
 — — — Tonga, 9, 35, 51, 72, 99, 111, 147.
 — — — Zanzibar, 12, 27, 49.
Stamps of the Transvaal, The, 18.
 Straits Settlements, 24, 45, 66, 90, 108, 181, 237, 248.
 Substituters, 205.
 Suburban Stamp Exchange Club, 58.
 Sudan, 90, 134, 157, 181, 213, 261.
 Supplement to the Catalogue, 146, 175, 226.
 Surinam, 8.
 Sweden and Norway, 138.
 Switzerland, 161, 207.
 Sydney Agency, 38.
 "Syndicat des Timbrophiles," 205.
- Tahiti, 238, 263.
 Tapling Collection, The, 251.
 Tasmania, 6, 19, 90, 134, 181, 213, 237, 248, 261, 273.
 Tasmanian Philatelic Society, 39.
 Thurn and Taxis, 272.
 Timor, 138, 185, 218.
 Tolima, 7.
 Tonga, 9, 24, 35, 51, 72, 90, 99, 111, 147, 213, 247.
 — — — The Stamps of, 9, 35, 51, 72, 99, 111, 147.
- To our Readers, 258.
 Transvaal, 6, 18, 90, 108, 119, 145, 146, 161, 181, 193, 214, 237, 248, 255.
 — — — Notes on the Penny, black, of 1883, 161.
Transvaal, The Stamps of the, 18.
 Travancore, 180.
 Trinidad, 6, 58, 66, 83, 90, 108, 181, 214, 248.
 Tumaco, 158.
 Tunis, 26.
 Turkey, 9, 95, 161.
 Turks Islands, 248.
 Tuscany, 154.
- Uganda, 45, 115, 134.
 Unchronicled Varieties, 100, 146.
 United States, 9, 56, 71, 95, 110, 138, 161, 175, 185, 207, 218, 231, 248.
 Universal Postal Union Memorial, 205.
 Unlimited Specialism, 201.
 Unused English Official Stamps, 273.
 Uruguay, 9, 27, 48, 95, 161, 185, 265.
 Used English Stamps, 80.
 Used v. Unused, 234, 254.
- Venezuela, 27, 71, 95, 110, 138, 240, 265.
 Victoria, 6, 19, 24, 45, 101, 108, 157, 194, 214, 231, 248, 261, 273.
 — — — Philatelic Society, 58.
- Wadhwan, 4.
 War and Philately, The, 2.
 Warning, A, 57.
 Watermarks, 103.
 Weber Collection, The, 79.
 Western Australia, 90, 101, 108, 134, 157, 181, 214, 237, 248, 261, 273.
 What is Limited Specialism? 198.
 Wide, Wide World, 58, 124, 204, 275.
 Wurtemberg, 159, 272.
- Zambezia, 185, 218, 239.
 Zanzibar, 12, 27, 49, 114, 134, 247.
 — — — The Stamps of, 12, 27, 49.
 Zululand, 261.



Supplementary List of SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

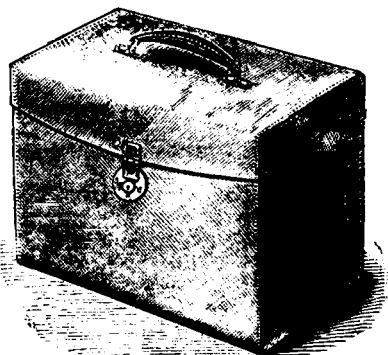
GIBRALTAR.			ZANZIBAR.			
1903. <i>King's Head.</i>			September, 1896. <i>Single wmk. Reduced prices.</i>			
	s.	d.			s.	d.
¼d., green	0	1	1 rupee, ultramarine and red	used	1	3
1d., brown on red	0	2	2 ,, green	,,	3	6
2d., green and red	0	3	3 ,, purple	,,	3	6
2½d., lilac on blue	0	4	4 ,, lake	,,	4	6
6d., lilac and mauve	0	8	5 ,, sepia	,,	5	0
1s., black and red	1	4	Set of five	,,	16	0
2s., green and blue	2	8				
4s., lilac and green	5	3	February, 1899. <i>Multiple wmk. Reduced prices.</i>			
8s., lilac on blue	10	0		Unused.	Used.	
				s. d.	s. d.	
SEYCHELLES.			½ a., yellow-green	0	1	0
1903. <i>King's Head.</i>			1 a., indigo	0	2	0
			2 a., red-brown	0	4	0
2 c., brown and green	0	1	2½ a., ultramarine	0	5	0
3 c., green	0	1	3 a., grey	0	8	0
6 c., carmine	0	2	4 a., green	0	9	0
12 c., green and sage-green	0	3	4½ a., orange	0	9	0
15 c., ultramarine	0	4	5 a., bistre	1	0	0
18 c., sage-green and carmine	0	5	7½ a., mauve	1	3	1
30 c., purple and green	0	7	8 a., grey-green	1	6	1
45 c., brown and carmine	0	10	Set of ten	5	0	4
75 c., yellow and purple	1	5				
R1.50, black and carmine	2	8	Two distinct shades each of the above 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4½, 5,			
R2.25, mauve and green	4	0	7½ annas, <i>unused</i> , can be supplied at the prices quoted above.			

PORTABLE CASES

TO HOLD THE SET OF
THREE VOLUMES
— OF —

Imperial Stamp Albums.

SIZE . . . 12 x 7½ x 10½ Inches.



IN response to the request for a strong Case in which to keep the Set of Three Volumes of **Imperial Stamp Albums**, we have introduced the above. It is made of best solid hide, lined with baize, with handle for carrying. It will be found indispensable, both for preserving the covers of the Albums and keeping dust from the Stamps, also for carrying one's collection to Philatelic Meetings and friends' houses. Space is allowed for Vols. I. and II. Stamp Catalogue. It has a double-action Lever Lock fastening, and affords that absolute privacy which cannot be attained with ordinary locks fastened on the books themselves.

PRICE 30/-. CARRIAGE EXTRA.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Tenth Edition (1903). Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THE PRESENT EDITION IS ARRANGED IN THREE VOLUMES.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire

remains as before, with the latest additions and corrections.

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the Colonies and Possessions of European States.

Vol. III. Foreign Countries, except Europe and Possessions.

This division has the advantage of suitability for the collector who collects any particular country with its colonies, as well as the practical advantage of making three volumes of very nearly equal bulk.

Now Ready.

Great Britain and Colonies.

Now Ready.

526 pages. About 1,800 Illustrations.

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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 7.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| No. 8.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | 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/- |

Vol. II. The Stamps of Europe, and the COLONIES and POSSESSIONS of the EUROPEAN STATES.

NOW READY.

543 PAGES. 1,700 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 65.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 12/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 12/9 |
| No. 67.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 17/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 18/3 |
| No. 68.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | Price without postage, 27/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 28/6 |
| 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, 50/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 51/- |

Vol. III. The Stamps of Foreign Countries, except EUROPE and POSSESSIONS.

NOW READY.

* * * *

NOW READY.

400 PAGES. 1,500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 95.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. }
<i>Marone-colour covers</i> | Price without postage, 10/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9 |
| No. 97.—On extra stout paper, handsomely half-bound, gold lines and lettering, gilt edges. }
<i>Dark green covers</i> | Price without postage, 15/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9 |
| No. 98.—On highly rolled plate paper, extra strongly bound in half green morocco, lettered on back, cloth sides, gilt edges | Price without postage, 22/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 23/3 |
| No. 99.—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, 45/-
Post-free in Great Britain, 45/9 |