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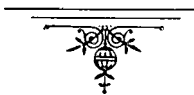
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MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. XIV.

—∞ JULY, 1903, TO JUNE, 1904. ∞—



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No. 157

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Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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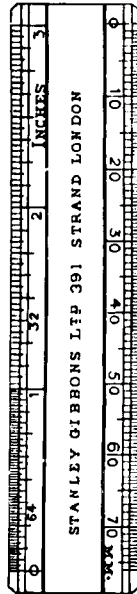
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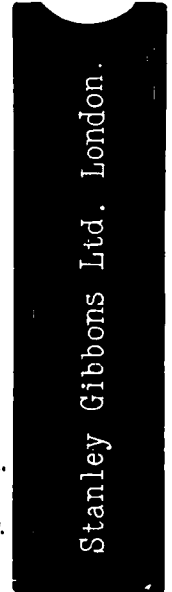
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

JULY 31, 1903.

No. 157.

Editorial.

* * *



THE commencement of a new volume affords an excuse for indulgence, if not exactly in prophecy, at least in suggestions for the future, and surmises as to the course of Philately during the ensuing months; and as our volumes commence in the middle of the less active period of the philatelic year, we have a complete season of Societies' Meetings, Auctions, etc. etc., to look forward to. We do not intend to attempt a forecast of events that are likely to happen, or of work that is likely to be done; we prefer to content ourselves with a few suggestions. It is so much easier to give good advice, and it is generally safe to prophesy that it will not be followed.

The Classified Catalogue is a subject that is always before us, and is likely to remain in that position; it is a work that would be of immense value to collectors if carefully and conscientiously compiled and really studied and used, in pointing out not only the relative importance of the different natures of varieties that exist and are listed, but also the relative interest of some of the superabundant issues that have come into the catalogues during the last quarter of a century.

We fear that it is useless to expect collectors to make a united and determined stand against the floods of unnecessary stamps that are constantly being produced, solely (we cannot repeat it too often) for the purpose of extracting money from their pockets. The Society that flourished for a short time

a few years ago did a vast amount of good so long as it was loyally supported by those who were able directly to influence the sources of the issues in question, that is to say, by the principal members of the stamp trade, without whose assistance the unnecessary labels could not possibly be disposed of. A most salutary check was administered in this way to the Commemorative Stamp industry, a check from which, we are happy to say, it has never completely recovered. An amusing instance, showing both the purely philatelic nature of these issues (if any collector requires evidence in that direction) and the effect that abstinence can produce, is afforded by the St. Antony issue of Portugal, which was published during the active lifetime of the Society we allude to. Some of the values of that series (issued only five years ago) are really scarce, simply because the stamp market refused to take them, and no one else wanted them at all. It was not, perhaps, to be expected that the stamp trade would hold together for very long in a matter of this kind. Differences of opinion were sure to arise; stamp dealers are rivals in business, and it is proverbial that "two of a trade never agree." After all, it is for collectors to say what they will collect, and what they will not, and our object is to persuade collectors to protect themselves from being constantly exploited by needy Governments and greedy speculators.

It is the duty of a chronicler to chronicle everything that appears, and it is equally the duty of a cataloguer to catalogue everything that has been issued. We do our best month

by month to point out the nature of the things that we chronicle, and our preaching has probably much the same effect as the celebrated sermon of St. Antony of Padua to the fishes, who, we understand, simply wagged their tails and swam away when the discourse was over, and their conduct remained as fishy as before. But if the character and object of these issues were kept permanently before collectors, in such a catalogue as we suggest, we cannot but think that those of the past would gradually fall further and further into disrepute, and those of the future would be even less cordially received than at present, until the evil was, if not completely cured, at least greatly mitigated.

Specialism may be said to be one of the strongest symptoms of a revolt against the superabundance of stamps to be collected and studied, but it has also unfortunately done much towards causing that superabundance. The specialist, as a rule, is quite ready to acknowledge the iniquity of superfluous issues on the part of countries in which he is not interested (indeed, he is apt to regard all their issues as superfluous, from a philatelic point of view), but he is equally ready to gloat over the minutest varieties of more or less unnecessary additions to the lists of his own pet country, and to insist upon their being described in full detail and numbered in the catalogue. We fully sympathise with the enthusiasm of the specialist; we not only acknowledge the excellent work that specialists have done, but we would go so far as to say that no really good philatelic work has been, or can be, accomplished without specialising.

Stamp collecting, without a certain amount of close study of stamps and their peculiarities, cannot be termed Philately at all, and the further the study is carried the more interesting it becomes, and the more necessary is it for the student to restrict the scope of his researches, and thus to become a specialist. We should, however, like to see our specialists devote a little of their attention, not only to the actual varieties of type, etc., of the stamps that they collect, but also to the nature of those varieties and to the essential character of the stamps among which they are found. It is quite true to say that a distinct variety of type, surcharge, perforation, or what not, is

equally a variety whether the stamp belongs to the first issue of Reunion or is a type-set provisional of Venezuela; but even as we recognise that cotton-reel tops and tram tickets are altogether devoid of philatelic interest, might we not also do something to indicate the fact that certain classes of stamps, or stamps produced under certain circumstances, are entitled to very little consideration?

The past year has seen vast quantities of such "second-class matter" (if such we may term it) added to our lists. The Colombian Republic has poured forth floods of rubbish, the nature and object of which are fully understood, and we fancy that a great part of the Persian products is of the same class. Recent issues for French Consular Offices have surely been provided upon an unnecessarily liberal scale, and we hear rumours of further outbreaks in some of the French Colonies, which we know from past experience are certain to afford opportunities for unlimited speculation, and which Philatelists in France are strongly protesting against. But the place of honour—if honour is the right name for it—must be reserved for Portugal, which has fairly beaten even its own previous records and those of its colonies in the matter of surcharges applied solely for the purpose of getting rid of a large stock of stamps, which were found to be unsaleable in their original condition. Certain changes of tariff, owing to depreciated currency, form the excuse for all this overprinting of current and obsolete issues, but it is perfectly well known that an unsuccessful attempt was first made to dispose of some of this stock without having recourse to surcharging, and it is perfectly certain that if postal requirements only had been considered none of this shedding of printer's ink would have taken place. It is fair to acknowledge that, if the wants of the post offices alone had been thought of in past years, there are very numerous colonial possessions of European countries that would not own separate issues of stamps at all, but it would be interesting to know how many of the Portuguese varieties that we have chronicled of late have ever been really issued, that is to say, have ever reached the colonies in which they were supposed to be used.

British possessions have not been without approach. The accession of King Edward VII.

was the cause of a large number of legitimate changes; but what are we to say for small colonies like St. Helena with its two separate issues of King's Heads, plain and pictorial, or St. Kitts-Nevis with its resumption of special stamps which had been acknowledged to be unnecessary? There has been a large number of apparently superfluous varieties produced in Australia, but we believe this to be really the result of a kind of messing about, without any fixed plans or arrangements; and in New Zealand the troubles appear to have been due to honest endeavours to obtain good paper and printing, but the separate sets of stamps overprinted for use in divers small islands are, we believe, quite unnecessary luxuries.

* * *

Old Glasgow's Postal Story.* A VERY interesting series of articles with this heading, written by Mr. F. Braid, late Postmaster of Glasgow, has been published in recent numbers of

The Glasgow Herald, and although these articles have only an indirect interest for collectors of stamps, as they only deal with the period prior to the introduction of Penny Postage, still Post Office history has never been altogether neglected by Philatelists, and we offer no excuse for giving a brief review of the history before us.

It was in 1635 that a regular system of Posts was established between London and Edinburgh, but various towns in Scotland possessed posts of their own before that date.

"In Glasgow, as we learn from the minute books of the burgh, a person to act as post was appointed in 1630. In the entry against the 15th May of that year, the Provost, Bailies, and Council deemed it expedient that 'ane trustie youthe' be made post for the burgh."

The appointment was a temporary one for a year only, and no details as to salary, etc., are found until December, 1645, when—

"Donald Clark, who was then the holder of the office, was ordered to be paid a wage of 6s. 8d., and he was further to be at once (menetyne) provided with 'ane suit of clothes and shoes.' . . . The next transaction—10th December, 1659—relates to some extra duty on the part of the post. Authority was that day given for his being paid 'weiklie for byrunnes since 1st November last,

* *Old Glasgow's Postal Story from Earliest Times till Introduction of Penny Postage. Glasgow Herald, May 30th, June 6th, 13th, 17th, 27th, 1903.*

and in tyme cuming quhill he be dischargit, 6s. sterling.' In the following year a somewhat similar settling of 'bygone services' was sanctioned, and at the same time a wage of 12s. Scots* was fixed to be paid to him 'weiklie thereafter for caring for the tounes letters.'"

In 1661 a horse post seems to have been started, from which we may suppose that the district to be served was a fairly extensive one. Under the date of the 19th January of that year is the entry—

"The same day it is concludit to lend and advance to Johne Fergusone, post, fourtie-twa pundis Scots to helpe to buy ane sufficient hors to serve the toun' and . . . he is enjoined 'to serve the toun' faithfullie thairfore until the first of May next to cum without any weiklie wages all that tyme as he got formerlie.' . . . But the arrangement does not appear to have answered expectations . . . the horse post was, two years afterwards, withdrawn, and the foot post restored. February 21, 1663. 'The same day, for the tounes better guid and commoditie, to be servit by ane foot post, it is concludit to pay Johne Fergusone, weiklie, threttie shillings Scots, to keip and susteine the said foot post.'"

Later in the same year fresh arrangements were made, which appear to have included a local Penny Post, at a date twenty years earlier than that of the well-known private post of Docwray, which was not started until 1683.

"The minute runs thus—October 31, 1663. 'The same day, forsuaemikle as the hors post is dischargit, its concluditt that Johne Fergusone, post, be continowd foot post, and to have as befor, thrie pundis Scots per weik, and he only to receive a penny starling for ilk letter he receives, and als much for ilk letter homwards.'"

From subsequent quotations from the burgh records, it appears that at least as late as the end of the seventeenth century, postal communication between such important places as Glasgow and Edinburgh was provided for by the local authorities. In 1694 a petition was presented by the merchants of Glasgow, begging that the Magistrates and Town Council would take steps for establishing three posts per week to Edinburgh and back; and as there is no mention in the petition of any other postal communication between the two cities, we must suppose that, if letters from London for Glasgow were conveyed to Edinburgh in those days, the people of Glasgow had to provide for their further transmission, which

* A pound Scots was equal to 1s. 8d. sterling, and 1s. Scots to 1d. sterling.

up to 1715 was effected by means of a foot post once a week only.

We gather that it was in 1711 that the Postmaster of Glasgow (this title was first used there in the burgh minutes dated June 5th, 1674) became an officer of the General Post Office of Great Britain, with a salary of £25 a year. Sixteen years earlier it was only £10, which was paid by the Town Council. The first Glasgow newspaper was published by the first Postmaster under the new régime, Mr. Robert Thomson, and we trust that he thereby added something to his modest stipend. His paper was entitled *The Glasgow Courant*, and it was issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the first

number appearing on the 14th November, 1715. The price was 1½d. per copy, but "N.B.—Regular customers to be charged only 1d."

We have confined our remarks to the earlier portions of Mr. Braid's story, because they appear to us to have an exceptional interest, as forming the history of a real *Glasgow Post Office*. The later chapters contain a great deal of interesting matter, showing the difficulties of postal communication in the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, but the history becomes that of an important branch office of the General Postal System of the United Kingdom.

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 shows us a copy of the current 1d. surcharged "ARMY OFFICIAL," on which the first letter of the second word seems to be "c" instead of "o." One must suppose it to be a case of a broken letter, but the break corresponds so exactly with the opening in the other letter "c" of the same word, that it has all the appearance of a real error. Our informant tells us that it always occurs on the third stamp from the right in the last row of the upper pane of the sheet, and he has also found it lately on sheets of the ½d. Possibly a new plate of the overprint has been made, or this letter may have been damaged recently.

Referring to the list of *Military Telegraph* stamps used in the Orange River Colony, given in the last Supplement to the Catalogue, another correspondent tells us that he has the 6d. in variety ii., with "T F" spaced, and both with raised and mixed stops.

Australian Commonwealth.—*The Aust. Ph.* states that the 4d. and 5s. values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have appeared in the type with blank space filled in at foot.

4d., emerald-green; Type 52.
5s. " "

We note that the 3d. is omitted from our contemporary's list of values in this type.

The following cutting from *The Argus*, of Melbourne, sent us by the Victoria Stamp Market, shows that the specialist in Australians may safely invest in another volume or two of his favourite movable-leaf album:—

"For some reason, not yet explained, the Postmaster-General intends to shortly issue complete sets of Federal stamps in all the States. It was suggested that this should be done last year, but the central postal authorities explained that the idea was impracticable in view of the book-keeping provisions of the Constitution Act. At the present time each State postal department is carried on as a separate institution so far as its revenue and expenditure are concerned. If a Federal stamp, exchangeable throughout the Commonwealth, was sold in Melbourne and used in Sydney, Victoria would gain the revenue and New South Wales would have to perform the service of transmission and delivery. This would not be in consonance with the book-keeping sections, and, consequently, the suggestion made over twelve months ago was not entertained.

"Since then some of the State Premiers, fearing that the central administration might be tempted to introduce uniform stamps, have protested against the idea, and pointed how their interests might suffer by such a departure. Senator Drake, however, sees his way not to interfere with State rights and yet to introduce what he describes as 'Australian stamps.' Designs have not been called for publicly, nor for that matter departmentally, but a design has been received by the Postmaster-General, and it will probably be accepted. 'It is the work of an Australian,' he remarked on Saturday. 'We might get finer draughtsmanship by going abroad, say, to the United States, but I prefer to have the stamp designed, engraved, and printed in Australia, so that it may be in every sense Australian.'

"It is understood that the King's Head, which at present figures on all State stamps [?], will not appear on the Federal stamps, but that something symbolical of the Commonwealth will be substituted. Beneath this symbol the name of the State within which the stamp will have currency and its value will be printed.

By this device of issuing sets for each State separately the Federal stamps will not be interchangeable, and therefore the constitution will be observed. The stamps now sold in the various States will not be withdrawn, but no more will be printed, and as the sheets are exhausted Federal stamps will be sold instead."

Bermuda.—An interesting discovery has been made here in the form of the 6d., *mauve*, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, like the 3d. and 1s. We have received copies from Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co., and we understand that this variety has only recently been issued to the Post Office, although it probably was printed some twenty years ago, most likely at the same time as the other two values with the same perforation. Being in Bermuda at the time when the colour of the 3d. was changed (January, 1886), we purchased a few copies of the earlier 3d. at one of the outlying offices, and put them away without closely examining them, and it was not—if we recollect right—till some time later that we discovered that these, or some of them, were perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. It was not until 1894 that the 1s. with this perforation was discovered, and again this seems to have been the last of the stock of that value in the old colour. It is not improbable that the 6d. are also the last of that type in stock. Messrs. Pemberton and Co. tell us that the 3d. stamps are sold out and that a stamp of that value in the Arms type may be expected.

6d., bright mauve; perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Ewen's Weekly is quite mistaken in stating that the supply of the 3d. sent out in 1873 "was perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ as well as perf. 14." The whole of that supply was used up in less than twelve months, causing the issue of provisional 3d. stamps in 1874; in July of that year a second supply of 3d. was received, part of which was converted into 1d. stamps the following year. The fact that three different values were then used for this purpose seems to indicate that there was no great stock of any one value on hand at the time, and we have little doubt that further supplies of 3d., 6d., and 1s. were printed between 1875 and the date of the discontinuance of the use of "CC" paper.

British Columbia.—Referring to Mr. Phillips' note on the 10 c., perf. 14, in our number for May, the Rev. R. B. Earée tells us that many years ago he obtained from a friend living at Victoria, B.C., a number of the stamps of this Colony, and amongst them an unused copy of the One Dollar, perf. 14. This does not, as he acknowledges, prove that the stamp was issued to the public, as he does not know how his correspondent obtained it, but it does prove that it reached British Columbia. This specimen afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. (now Judge) Philbrick, and thence no doubt into a celebrated collection in Paris.

British Guiana.—Mr. Ewen tells us that, as we suggested last month, the shades of the 1 c. then noted are not novelties. He believes that the *grey-green*, which appeared nearly two years ago, is the latest printing. Several varieties might probably be found in combinations of shades of the design and the value label.

British Somaliland.—A correspondent in India tells us that he has heard that large numbers of the surcharged stamps were postmarked to order, with the date June 1st, 1903. He adds that he would prefer the stamps *unused*, as would most other people, but of course the extreme purists, who will admit nothing but so-called *used* specimens, have to be provided for.

Canada.—We have received an instalment of the King's Head issue for the Dominion, which we are glad to find has not adopted the conventional profile, but has struck out a line of its own and produced a far more favourable portrait of His Majesty. The general design is similar to that of the last issue; the portrait is three-quarter face to left, with an ermine robe over the shoulders; the maple leaves in the upper corners are replaced by small crowns, and there are small leaves in the spaces left by the figure blocks in the lower corners. The engraving is *taille douce*, and the perforation 12.

1 c., green.	5 c., deep blue.
2 c., carmine.	7 c., olive-yellow.
10 c., brown-lilac.	

Ceylon.—We have at last received one of the King's Head stamps, specimen copies of which have been noted in divers periodicals. The design is in the same style as that of Type 42, but differs in all the details. The value is in colour on white. Watermark and perforation as usual.

30 c., mauve, value in dark green.

We believe other values have been issued, but details have not yet reached us.

Gibraltar.—We have received all the stamps which we chronicled last month, and we now give illustrations of the two designs employed. The principal



colour of the higher values should, we think, be termed *lilac*; it is certainly the same as that of the 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. The value of the 8s. is in *black*, not *olive*; in fact this stamp and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. are in exactly the same colours and on the same paper.

We have also a 25 centimos stamp, in the colours of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged "Morocco Agencies," the same setting apparently being used as previously. The variety with broad top to the "M" occurs on the third stamp in the seventh row of the right-hand pane, and there is another variety, with the letters "nc" joined, on the fifth stamp in the third row of the right-hand pane.

25 centimos, lilac and black on *blue*.

Hong Kong.—We have received some more stamps in the new type, with the usual watermark and perforation.

20 c., grey-black and chestnut.
\$ 3 " blue.
\$ 5, lilac and blue-green.
\$ 10, grey-black and orange on blue.

India.—Mr. C. R. Alston tells us that he possesses the 1 a., *plum*, with the "On H. M. S." overprint double; he also has this stamp with inverted overprint, a variety which we noted with some reserve in August, 1902, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *pale green*, with the surcharge so misplaced that the word "On" is at the bottom of the stamp instead of at the top.

We give an illustration of the design of the new 8 annas stamp.



Gwalior.—We learn from *The L. P.* that used copies of the 3 pies, carmine (Queen's Head), have been found with the *Service* surcharge of this State. What do our brethren in India say to this? It seems an unlikely variety.

Jhind.—We have received the current 1 a. stamp, King's Head, with the *Service* overprint for this State, and we are told that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. has also been issued.

Service Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
1 a., carmine.

Nabha.—Mr. A. H. Stamford kindly shows us blocks of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. with the *Service* overprint. He tells us that he finds no irregularity in the surcharge upon the stamp in the right lower corner of the *upper* pane of the ordinary stamps, as mentioned in *The Ph. J. of I.*, but on the corresponding stamp in the *lower* pane of the *Service* stamps there is too much space between the letters "H" and "A," and the latter is too low down in the setting, as if the type had been a little loose in this corner and had got misplaced.

Mr. Stamford has found another variety, the ninth stamp in the top row of the lower pane having the letters "SE" of "SERVICE" too widely spaced, and the "S" rather taller and narrower than usual. This also occurs on all the three values.

Service Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
1 a., carmine.
2 a., mauve.

Indian Native States.—**Bussahir.**—Mr. Ewen shows us copies of a fresh reprint of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type 11. It is from the stone without a frame round the sheet, and shows considerable signs of wear; the impression is on thin laid paper, in *pink*, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the first issue, which it is probably intended to represent, as this value of the second series was never issued in this colour. The overprint is in *mauve*, and is printed from the old "R. S." monogram, which is evidently in very bad condition. We fear that the present Tika Sahib is not unwilling to add to the State revenue by doubtful methods.

Natal.—We have received the 4s. stamp of the current issue; the centre is in *carmine* and the frame in *yellow*. This is the highest value in the smaller design.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co send us the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 9d., and 2s. of the pictorial series, on paper with new "NZ" and Star watermark. The letters and Star are the same as in the smaller stamps, but the watermarks are placed further apart, so that one falls upon each of these large stamps. The sheets of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (and no doubt of the others also) contain 120 stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of ten (the 5d. in twelve vertical rows of ten, with the watermark sideways). The marginal watermarks are in the same words as in the paper for the smaller stamps, but in smaller letters, occupying very much less longitudinal space, and thus leaving much more unwatermarked paper at each corner. The copies sent us are perf. 11.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; *single-line wmk.*; *perf.* 11.
5d., red-brown " " "
9d., purple " " "
2s., blue-green " " "

The Aust. Ph. for June makes some additions to the long list of varieties of perforation from which we quoted two items last month. We are now able to add two more to our publishers' list:—

1d., Waterlow paper; *perf.* compound.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Cowan paper; no wmk.; *perf.* compound.

Aitutaki.—This is another of the minute islands or groups of islands which are being liberally endowed by their big brother with sets of stamps for sale to collectors. There are the same six values as in the other sets, and like them the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have the overprints in *carmine* and the rest in *dark blue*. All have the single-lined "NZ" and Star watermark; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. are perf. 14, and the higher values are perf. 11. The 1s. is in *bright red*. The values are expressed as follows, and we trust that there are no mistakes this time:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., "Ava Pene."
1d., "Tai Pene."
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., "Rua Pene Ma Te Ave."
3d., "Toru Pene."
6d., "Ono Pene."
1s., "Tai Tilingi."

We should have supposed that if there were any people in these islands who could write they would understand English.

The stamps are stated to have been issued at Auckland (!) on June 15th. The islands themselves are situated some distance to the north-east of New Zealand, about 18° S. latitude and 160° W. longitude. We suppose some of the stamps will be sent there one of these days.

Niue.—We have received 1s. stamp with the overprint corrected to "Taha e Sileni." The few copies we have seen are in a very bright shade of *vermilion*, and show the surcharge quite complete, in stops, dots, and spacing. We learn from various sources that the letter-writing population of these little islands numbers something less than a dozen, and that special stamps are a quite unnecessary luxury. We are more than ever convinced that the printer was well inspired when he applied the word *Thief* to the Shilling.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We have received from Mr. M. Z. Booleman, of Amsterdam, a copy of a circular warning collectors against forgeries of some

of the surcharged varieties of the Oil Rivers stamps of 1892-94. We gather that the imitations of the surcharges are supposed to be wholly or partially hand "painted or drawn," and that the stamps are furnished with obliterations produced in the same artistic and fraudulent manner. The circular contains enlarged illustrations of the 1s. of Great Britain surcharged with Type 1, and the 2½d. with Type 1 and a not very exact copy of Type 6.

These works of art are believed to have been executed at Amsterdam, where they have been put on sale.

North Borneo.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles the 2 c. and 5 c., surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," further disfigured with the words "POSTAGE DUE," vertically, in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 c., No. 118; surcharged.
5 c. " 121 "

Orange River Colony.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes a variety which we mention with a considerable amount of reserve. It purports to be the 1s. of the first "V. R. I." printing, with the figure of value omitted (No. 127 in the Catalogue), but with the missing figure stamped in afterwards! The figure is in grey instead of black, and is slightly slanting.

Queensland.—In reference to our remarks (at least we presume this is the "English journal" alluded to) on the subject of the 6d. stamp, with figures in the lower corners only, *The Aust. Ph.* assures us that essays and colour proofs were for a number of years printed in single blocks of four for submission to the authorities, and that, although they were usually on unwatermarked paper and imperforate, they were sometimes, as in this instance, on watermarked paper and perforated. But if the specimen in question came from one of these single blocks, its history can hardly have been unknown to the person who originally showed it to the editor of our contemporary.

St. Helena.—We have received three very fine and large stamps for this island, in the 5s. size, and on the Crown and CC paper usually employed for such labels. The lower portion of the design is occupied by a view of some local object of interest, while the upper contains the King's profile in an oval; a rather



elaborate frame surrounds the whole, inscribed with the value in words above the view, "ST. HELENA" at foot, "POSTAGE" at each side, and value in figures in the lower corners. The picture is in the second colour. *Ewen's Weekly* adds three higher values.

- ½d., grey-green and brown; *Government House.*
- 1d., carmine and black; *The Wharf.*
- 2d., sage-green and black; *Government House.*
- 8d., brown and black; *The Wharf.*
- 1s., yellow-buff and brown; *Government House.*
- 2s., violet and black; *The Wharf.*

St. Kitts-Nevis.—In describing one of the designs of the new series, of which we now give illustrations,



Le C. de T.-P. very justly points out that Columbus appears to hold his telescope somewhat awkwardly, and adds that this is perhaps not to be wondered at, inasmuch as the navigator never had an opportunity of handling one of those instruments during his lifetime, as they were not invented until about a century later.

Of course a seafaring celebrity ought to be represented with a telescope; no modern admiral would be painted without one, but Columbus seems to have discovered America with the naked eye. The new picture will be known as St. Christopher Telescopher, or St. Kitts with the spy-glass.

Seychelles.—We have received the following values of the new issue for these islands, in the King's Head type with "POSTAGE" at each side, and no unfeeling



allusion to the *revenue* which these stamps are doubtless expected to yield. They have the usual watermark and perforation, and the name and value are in the second colour.

- 2 c., chestnut-brown and green.
- 3 c., dull green.
- 6 c., carmine-rose.
- 12 c., grey-brown and dull green.
- 15 c., ultramarine.
- 18 c., sage-green and carmine.
- 30 c., violet and dull green.
- 45 c., brown and carmine.
- 75 c., yellow and violet.
- 1 r. 50 c., grey-black and rose.
- 2 r. 25 c., mauve and green.

The three higher values alone have the value on a white ground, and it is worthy of remark that the favourite *De la Rue purple* or *lilac* is conspicuous by its absence from the list of colours employed.

Straits Settlements.—*Johor.*—We have received specimens of the surcharged stamps chronicled in May, and as the bars cancelling the original value have in each case been ruled by hand, with a pen, we are not surprised at finding that varieties exist without the original value cancelled.

- 3 c. on 4 c.; *without value cancelled.*
- 10 c. on 4 c. " "

Zanzibar.—We learn from Messrs. Bright and Son that they have purchased the whole of the remaining stocks of the stamps of Types 12 and 13, issued in

September, 1896, with wmk. Type 14, and in February, 1899, with wmk. Type 18. These stamps have all been "lightly postmarked," and are at present being supplied wholesale at a considerable discount off face value.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—The *M. C.* tells us that the stamps of this country are now overprinted with the word *Ethiopia*, in Amharic characters. Does this replace the word *Posta* in those characters, which was stated to have been affixed fifteen months ago?

Afghanistan.—Mr. Masson shows us a specimen of the 1 abasi, Type 38, in *black*, on thin white wove paper, a companion to No. 125a in the Catalogue. The copy appears to be used, but there seems to be nothing to indicate at what date it was employed.

1 a., black, on *thin white wove*.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent sends us a warning on the subject of certain specimens of would-be original envelopes, supposed to be franked by Argentine Telegraph stamps. These, he tells us, are being made with the assistance of a postal official, who obtained the stamps from old telegrams and obliterated them with an old postmark, which, however, bears no date in the centre. A copy shown us appears to be very appropriately addressed to the town of "S. Rogue" (it may be "S. Roque"), and it is noticeable that the envelope does not bear the date-stamp of that town, as it should do if it had passed through the post in a legitimate manner.

Austria.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We have received four values of a new series for these offices, in which the figures denoting the values in *heller* are entirely omitted, and the overprint of "PARA" or "PIASTER" is added both at top and bottom. Type 15 has the blanks in the corners filled in with a coloured pattern. We have also a 20 *piastres* on 2 *gulden*, like No. 648 in the Catalogue, but with the impression in a *dull green* shade, instead of *yellow-green*; but we are uncertain whether this is a variety of the 1896 stamp or whether it replaces the corresponding value of 1900. All are perf. 12½, 13½.

10 para, dark green; value in black.
20 " rose " "
1 piaster, ultramarine " "
2 " pale blue " "
20 " on 2 gl., dull green.

Bolivia.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 10 c. of the 1901 series, No. 95 in the Catalogue, has only now been issued.

Colombia.—We have received all the new varieties that we chronicled in May, and we should call the paper of the 5 c. *blue*, not *azure*. We have also the 50 c. of the same series in a new colour.

50 c. (Type 81), blue on *rose*.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector adds a new variety of the 20 c., Type 83, and *Le T. Belge* a novelty in Type 88.

50 c. (Type 83), carmine-rose; perf. 11½.
50 c. (" 88), blue-grey; imperf.

Antioquia.—We have the 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 2½ c., "Retardo," of the 1902 issue in slightly different shades from those in which they originally appeared. The following is a somewhat tentative description:—

3 c., deep green.
4 c., slate-violet.
5 c., rose.
10 c., lilac-mauve.
20 c., dull green.

Too Late Stamp. 2½ c., mauve.

Bolivar.—We copy from *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* a long list of similar rubbish to that which we chronicled last month, including a 50 c. and some Registration labels, etc., as well as additional varieties of the values already known:—

50 c., blue on *pink wove*; pin-perf.
50 c., purple on *greenish blue wove*; pin-perf.
1 p., orange on *salmon wove*; pin-perf.
1 p., bronze-green on *lavender wove*; pin-perf.
5 p., carmine on *lavender laid*; pin-perf.
5 p., " *brown laid* " "
10 p., purple on *bluish laid*; imperf.

Registration Stamps.

20 c., red on *salmon laid*; pin-perf.
20 c. " *greenish blue laid*; pin-perf.

Return Receipt Stamps.

20 c., red on *yellow wove*; pin-perf.
20 c., dark blue on *lavender wove*; pin-perf.

Too Late Stamps.

20 c., carmine on *bluish wove*; pin-perf.
20 c., purple " " "

We gather, from a letter that has been shown us, that this Province (and doubtless the rest of the Republic also) is very hard up, and that the Government would be willing to sell not only their stock of stamps, but also the plates from which they were produced, for a comparatively reasonable sum. If the stamps we chronicled last month are those referred to, we should think that the artist and the printer would be "thrown in" for a very small additional charge; but we are not taking any, as we believe our own printers could produce us something more artistic and equally interesting from a philatelic point of view.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We have received two new values in Type 5. Watermark Crown, perf. 13.

2 c., carmine.
8 c., brown.

Iceland.—According to a note by Mr. W. T. Wilson in *The Ph. J. of I.*, the variety of surcharge without the "1" before "GILDI" exists upon the 3 and 4 aur Official stamps, in addition to those we have previously noted. Mr. Wilson states that there are not always two of these errors on the sheets; he has found the 5 aur ordinary with the error in the first and sixth rows, and also with the error in the sixth row only, and that he has seen top rows of the 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, and 50 aur ordinary and of the 5, 10, 16, and 20 aur Official without the error. He adds that the 50 aur ordinary exists with double surcharge.

A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that

the 3 aur ordinary and the 10 aur Official also exist without the "1."

We have received some more old stock, perf. $14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, that has been found and overprinted:—

<i>Ordinary.</i>	3 aur, Type 2, yellow.
	16 " " 1, brown.
	50 " " 1, carmine and blue.
<i>Official.</i>	10 " blue.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We have received a set of the stamps of Indo-China, surcharged for use at *Packhoi*, as described last month; the values range from 5 c. to 75 c. so far as we have seen at present.

French Colonies.—*French Somali Coast.*—M. Bernichon tells us that amongst the stock of the new stamps delivered at the office (in Paris, not Somaliland) there were discovered 100 of the 4 c., 100 of the 20 c., 1,500 of the 25 c., and 200 of the 30 c., with the centres inverted. It is, of course, needless to state that none of these interesting curiosities have been wasted upon an unsympathetic public in a savage land; indeed we are not sure that any of the recently chronicled stamps have ever been put to the vile uses of the Post Office. Our informant is of opinion that the *errors* (?) in question will be of extreme rarity, but so long as the plates are in existence further supplies will always be possible.

Holland.—*Surinam.*—We have received the 5 c. of the oblong type, with the information that it was issued at Paramaribo on June 16th.

5 c., rose; perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us specimens of the 2 c. and 20 c. Unpaid Letter stamps of 1896, surcharged "*Franqueo Oficial*," as described in our May number. They were found, like those described in *The A. J. of Ph.*, amongst common Central American stamps obtained from a reliable source, and two of the copies show the date 1896 in the postmarks. Our correspondents point out to us that some of these stamps were chronicled in their *Monthly Circular* at the end of 1900; but we find that they were also noted at the same period in *The Weekly Ph. Era*, which afterwards acknowledged that the stamps in question were placed under the heading *Nicaragua* by mistake for *Salvador*. We are not yet fully convinced of the genuineness of these belated varieties.

Persia.—*Le T. Belge* chronicles five high values in Type 29, and adorned with the circular surcharge shown in that type. The value is expressed as "10 tomans 10," etc., on all except the highest, which is inscribed "Cent. tomans." This seems a rather high value, though possibly Persian paper of this kind is somewhat depreciated, and this stamp may not cost £40 sterling at the Post Office. The background of all is stated to be *grey*, and the stamps are imperforate.

10 tomans, yellow-green; blue surcharge.
20 " blue " "
25 " dark green " "
50 " violet " "
100 " gold " "

Portuguese Colonies.—It is not perhaps to be

wondered at that a few mistakes have crept into the lengthy lists of surcharged varieties that have been chronicled of late. The papers are sometimes very difficult to distinguish, the *cream* paper being in some cases very pale in tint and only to be recognised with certainty by comparison with the same stamp on really *white* paper. We give below the results of more careful examination of our publishers' stock, with some additions sent us by Mr. Marsden—the latter items we mark "(M)."

Angola.—The 65 r. on 25 r. should be given as on *cream* paper:—

65 reis on 25 r., No. 85.
65 " 25 r. " 96.

And we add:—

115 reis on 10 r., No. 68 (M).
130 " 15 r. " 74 (M).

Cape Verd Islands.—We add the following:—

65 reis on 100 r., No. 75 (M).
115 " 25 r., " 72.
130 " 75 r., Type 3, on chalky paper, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (M).

Guinea.—In November last we chronicled the 130 reis on 80 r., Type 4, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$. A question has since been raised as to whether this was a mistake or not; the editor did not actually see the stamp. If any of our readers possesses a copy we should be glad to hear of it. We add:—

115 reis on $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., No. 102 (M).

Lourenzo Marques.—There is a mistake to be corrected here: "115 r. on 25 r., No. 9," should be "130 r. on 25 r., No. 9."

We add:—

65 reis on $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., No. 101.
130 " 25 r. " 5a (M).

Macao:—

18 avos on 200 r., No. 77 (M).

Mozambique.—Most of the surcharged copies of Type 2 turn out to be on *cream* paper, but the 65 r. on 20 r., No. 46 (M); the 65 r. on 40 r., No. 50; the 115 r. on 5 r., No. 44; the 130 r. on 25 r., *magenta*, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$; and the 400 r. on 10 r., No. 45, all exist on chalky paper, as listed. We have, however, to add the following:—

65 reis on 20 r. (Type 2) on <i>cream</i> ; perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
65 " 20 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
65 " 40 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
65 " 200 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
115 " 5 r. (" 2) " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
115 " 50 r. (" 2) " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
115 " 50 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ (M).
130 " 25 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
130 " 300 r. (" 2) " " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
130 " 100 r., No. 68.
400 " 10 r. (Type 2) " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
400 " 100 r., No. 53 (M).
400 " 100 r. (Type 2) on <i>cream</i> ; perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (M).

Portuguese India.—The following varieties in our publishers' stock are all on *cream* paper, but they may also exist on *chalky*, as listed:—

1 real on 6 r. (Type 24); perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
3 reis on $4\frac{1}{2}$ r. (" 24) " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ tangas on $1\frac{1}{2}$ r. (" 24) " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

We have received fourteen values of the new issue in Type 25, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the following list supersedes,

so far as it goes, that given in April. The values are in *black* upon all.

1	real,	drab.
1½	reis,	slate.
2	„	orange.
2½	„	brown.
3	„	blue.
6	„	green.
9	„	mauve.
1	tanga,	carmine.
2	tangas,	chocolate-brown.
2½	„	slate-blue.
8	„	mauve on <i>rose</i> .
12	„	green „
1	rupia,	slate-blue on <i>cream</i> .
2	rupias,	slate on <i>cream</i> .

Timor.—We add :—

6	avos on 10 r.,	No. 25 or 26 (M).
15	„ 50 r. „	30 (M).

Zambezia.—

130 reis on 75 r., No. 11.

We have received a strip of four stamps, forming the bottom row of a sheet of the new 15 reis, which has suffered from the vagaries of the perforator. The left-hand pair of stamps is entirely imperforate; the third stamp has two vertical rows of perforations, about 5 mm. apart, down the right centre, is properly perforated at right and perforated from the centre to the right at top and bottom; the fourth stamp is perforated all round, and has double perforations cutting into one another about three-quarters of the width at top and bottom.

Salvador.—We gather from some of our contemporaries that the whole of the new series exists with the official inscription, and that the “15 c.” recently noted should be “13 c.”

Servia.—*The Ph. R.* states that the 10 para has been issued in the current type of the other low values.

10 para, dull rose; *perf.* 11½.

A correspondent tells us that he has met with the 10 p. on 20 p., *red*, *perf.* 13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ at bottom; also the 15 p., Type 7, on ordinary white paper, *perf.* 13 × 13½.

It appears that a complete new set of stamps had been prepared, with a portrait of the late unfortunate King in military uniform, and these must have reached the country (they were made, we believe, in Paris) either shortly before or immediately after his assassination. They have now been issued, with the portrait effectually obliterated by means of a surcharge showing the Arms of Servia (Eagle, bearing a shield with a cross, etc., on its breast) on a mantle, as upon some of the Servian post cards. The portrait is in *black*, and the frame and Arms as given below. *Perf.* 13½.

1	para,	lilac;	<i>Arms in blue.</i>
5	„	yellow-green;	<i>Arms in blue.</i>
10	„	carmine	„ <i>black.</i>
15	„	stone	„ „
20	„	orange	„ „
25	„	blue	„ „
50	„	grey	„ <i>red.</i>
1	dinar,	dark green	„ <i>brown.</i>
3	„	mauve	„ <i>lake.</i>
5	„	brown	„ <i>blue.</i>

The Arms on the 1, 3, and 5 dinars are much smaller than those on the other values in the set before us.

Siam.—A correspondent in India tells of a curious variety of the “1 Att.” on 64 atts, No. 38 in the Catalogue, which we should regard with a certain amount of suspicion. The surcharge is Type 26, but a letter “s” has been added to the word “Att.” by a second printing, as shown by the fact that the period after the word is sometimes visible and sometimes covered by the “s.” Our correspondent adds that his copies were used at the end of August and beginning of September, 1897, and that the letters passed between persons having no interest in Philately—as is so frequently the case when almost impossible varieties are concerned. We cannot believe that this unnecessary “s” was an official addition.

The same correspondent tells us of two varieties of the “10 Atts.” on 24 atts, No. 53, one with the figure “0” dropped, and the other with the letter “s” inverted.

Spain.—We have now received the ¼ c. surcharged for use in Morocco. The overprint is in the same words as that upon the other values, but “MARRUECOS” is in smaller type, the same size as that of “CORREO ESPAÑOL.”

United States.—We have received five more items of the new portrait gallery, which we fancy complete the series.



15 cents, olive-green; *Clay*.
50 „ orange; *Jefferson*.
1 dollar, grey-black; *Farragut*.
2 dollars, blue; *Madison*.
5 „ blue-green; *Marshall*.

If our opinion were asked, we should be inclined to say that the two dollars is the gem of the exhibition. For our own private collection we should be content with a set of proofs of the whole series, in *black*.

Venezuela.—The local authorities of this country have evidently heard rumours as to the pleasure and profit that are being derived from the study of Philately in the neighbouring Republic of Colombia, and they are determined not to neglect their opportunities.

We have received a fine lot of varieties, the necessity for which is accounted for by the following history :— In November last Ciudad Bolivar, the capital of the Province of Guayana (?), was captured by Revolutionaries, who, after using up the stock of the ordinary stamps, contented themselves for a time with the use of a rubber stamp, applied as a frank. Early

this year, however, they commenced the issue of sets of stamps, not only for the Province of Guayana, but also for other parts of the Republic.

We have before us sets of stamps for three different places, all printed from the same type, with only the names changed, so that it is quite evident that in this instance one set would have been quite sufficient for the three, as all were produced in the same place. All the stamps described below were set up and printed from movable type, and are in *black* on coloured papers, perf 12.

Guayana.—i. Large stamps, design 42 mm. square; Arms in the centre, "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" at top, "ESTADO" at left, "GUAYANA" at right, "CENTIMOS" or "BOLIVAR" at foot, numerals in the lower corners; enclosed in a frame of small ornaments.

- 5 c., black on *pink*.
- 10 c. " *orange*.
- 25 c. " *pale blue*.
- 50 c. " *pale yellow*.
- 1 b. " *pale grey granite*.

These appear to have been printed singly, but in sheets of twelve, three horizontal rows of four.

We have a whole set of the above and a set of all the values of the second series for Guayana (including the only copy we have seen of the 10 c. on *orange*) plastered upon an entire envelope addressed to Port of Spain, Trinidad, and postmarked at Ciudad Bolivar on April 29th, 1903.

ii. Oblong stamps, 28 x 21 mm., with a ship in the centre and the same inscriptions as the above, but "Correos de Venezuela." is not in capitals and is punctuated. Frame composed of some of the same ornaments.

- 5 c., black on *pale grey granite*.
- 10 c. " *orange*.

- 10 c., black on *deep red*.
- 25 c. " *pink*.
- 50 c. " *pale blue*.
- 1 b. " *pale yellow*.

These were set up and printed in vertical strips of three, forming so many varieties of type; the varieties may be easily recognised by the dots in the top and bottom of the frame, the uppermost stamp having three dots in each place, the second stamp two dots at top and three below, and the third three dots at top and only one below. The sheets contain twenty-four stamps, in six horizontal rows of four.

Marino.—The same type as ii. above, but lettered "Distritto" at left and "Marino" at right.

- 5 c., black on *deep red*.
- 10 c. " *pale yellow*.
- 25 c. " *pale grey granite*.
- 50 c. " *pink*.
- 1 b. " *pale blue*.

The same varieties of type as before, but the second stamp has the third dot below too high. Sheets of the same size.

Maturin.—As Guayana, Type ii., but inscribed "MATURIN" at right.

- 5 c., black on *pink*.
- 10 c. " *pale blue*.
- 25 c. " *pale yellow*.
- 50 c. " *deep red*.
- 1 b. " *pale grey granite*.

The varieties are like those of Marino, and the sheets the same size. There is said to be some doubt whether the Maturin stamps were really issued, but there is no doubt that they are for sale.

It is interesting to note that some little trouble must have been taken to give the same values different colours in each of the three sets of the same design.

British East Africa.

By H. L. HAYMAN and CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *



URING the summer of 1902, when engaged in drawing up a reference list of the stamps of Zanzibar, I took a number of notes on the stamps of British East Africa, but for lack of material was not able at that time to get sufficient details about the various issues to write an article upon this subject. Later on, however, on talking the matter over with my friend Mr. Harry L. Hayman, I found that he had not only a very fine collection of these stamps, but had also obtained from the Chartered Company a considerable amount of information. We have therefore decided that this should be incorporated in the following paper, which we have conjointly compiled.—CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Preliminary Note.

The district over which it had authority extended to 468,000 square miles.

**BRITISH
EAST AFRICA
COMPANY**

**BRITISH
EAST AFRICA
COMPANY**

HALF ANNA

1 ANNA

The first stamps used by the Imperial British East Africa Company, Ltd., were the contemporary 1d., 2d., and 5d. stamps of Great Britain, surcharged as Types 1 and 2 above.

- May, 1890. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.
- Type 1. ½ anna on 1d., lilac.
- " 2. 1 " 2d., green and carmine.
- " 2. 4 annas on 5d., lilac and blue.

The Imperial British East Africa Company, Ltd., was incorporated on September 3rd, 1888.

The surcharging was done by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and the following numbers of each stamp were thus overprinted:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	1,440
1 "	1,440
4 annas	780

The only variety we know of in this issue is found on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; one stamp on the sheet reads "HALF." The tongue of the "F" appears to have broken clean off, as there is no trace of it on the two or three copies we have seen.

Dangerous forgeries of these surcharges exist, and collectors should purchase from thoroughly reliable sources only.

No stamps of this issue were sent to Berne.



3



4

The company had meanwhile ordered a permanent set of stamps from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., the first values of which were issued during October, 1890.

Between October, 1890, and December, 1894, there were three printings of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, two printings of the 1, 3, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and one printing only of all the other values.

The stamps were all printed in sheets of sixty, arranged 10x6.

The first printing, comprising the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees, was on thin wove paper, perf. 14 by a guillotine machine, but having the outside margins all left unperforated.

The paper was supplied by Messrs. William Collins, Sons, and Co., a well-known London and Glasgow firm, and all sheets of this first printing are found with a watermark spread over the sheet consisting of the paper-makers' initials, "W. C. S. & Co.," in a monogram, encircled with the words "PURE LINEN WOVE BANK" in large double-lined capitals. We give a full-plate illustration of this watermark, by the aid of which collectors will understand how it is that many stamps show portions of large letters in the watermark.

A number (generally consisting of three figures) in double-lined numerals may also be sometimes found underneath the inscription.

The stamps of the second and third printings are on perfectly plain paper without any paper-maker's marks. The outside edges of the sheets are perforated.

We have luckily been enabled to find samples of each printing in the Company's archives, with the dates attached, but are unable to ascertain if the dates are those at which the stamps were received from the printers or the date of issue, but presume the former.

REFERENCE LIST.

Date.	Denomination.	Colour.	Number Printed.
Oct., 1890	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	dull brown	54,000
Sept., 1893	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	dark brown (2nd printing)	30,000
Dec., 1894	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	pale brown (3rd printing)	60,000
Oct., 1890	1 "	green	54,000
Dec., 1894	1 "	dark green (2nd printing)	60,000
Oct., 1890	2 annas	vermilion	54,000
July, 1891	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	black on buff	15,000
July, 1892	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	" (2nd printing)	15,000
Sept., 1893	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	black on yellow (3rd printing)	30,000
Feb., 1891	3 "	black on dull red	21,000
Sept., 1893	3 "	black on brighter red (2nd printing)	30,000
Oct., 1890	4 "	brown	54,000
Feb., 1891	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	purple	21,000
Sept., 1893	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	red-lilac (2nd printing)	30,000
Oct., 1890	8 annas	bright blue (pale to deep)	54,000
"	8 "	grey	1,500
"	1 rupee	carmine	54,000
"	1 "	grey	2,100
"	2 rupees	brick-red	15,000
"	3 "	dull purple	15,000
"	4 "	ultramarine	15,000
"	5 "	olive-green	15,000

It will be noticed that the 8 annas and 1 rupee, in grey, are much rarer stamps than has been supposed. The following extract from a letter from the Imperial British East Africa Company explains their inclusion:—

"As regards the grey stamps, it was at first intended to use these more especially for Inland Revenue purposes, but as it was not found convenient to have two stamps of the same value in different colours, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately only a few of the 8 anna and 1 rupee had been printed. The 4 anna, grey, had not got beyond the imperforated stage, and those we had in that form were sold and used along with the 8 anna and 1 rupee in the usual course."

The printers sent in to the Company one sheet each of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupee stamps in an imperforate condition, and on thicker paper without watermark; but these stamps were never sent out, and it is stated that about ten copies of each value were given to directors and friends of the Company, and that the rest were burnt. We mention them here, as it is possible a set or two might come into the market, but they can of course only be considered as printer's proofs.

We have seen some values of this issue overprinted "INLAND REVENUE." These were for fiscal purposes only, and any met with postmarked have probably been on letters with other stamps, as they were not authorised to pay postage at any time.

Varieties.

A number of stamps of the 1890 issue are known unperforated and part-perforated, and although we do not consider them of great interest, we think it best to place on record all the particulars we can find about them.

We print below a correspondence with which we have been favoured, which shows that the unperforated stamps were accepted for postage; the part-perforated stamps no doubt belong to a later period, and were also accepted for postage.

* This value was issued for the reduced rate of postage to Great Britain.—*M. J.*, September, 1891.



A client, writing to the Imperial British East Africa Company on December 7th, 1893, says:—

"About two years ago I bought some imperforated stamps of you, and was informed at the time that they were a bona fide postal issue, *i.e.* available for postage purposes. I sold a set to a customer, who now writes me saying that these stamps were obtained by 'complaisance.' Will you kindly let me have a letter stating that these stamps were not obtained under those conditions, but were a bona fide issue and on sale at that time to anyone who cared to purchase them?"

A reply was sent from 2, Pall Mall East, dated December 8th, 1893, acknowledging receipt of the letter of 7th inst., and stating that—

"The imperforated stamps which you bought at a premium *three* years ago are perfectly genuine. They were the proof sheets of the present issue of this Company's stamps, and not only *have* they been used for franking letters from East Africa, but they can even now be used for that purpose.

"At the time you purchased these stamps they were on sale to anyone who cared to buy them, and indeed have long since *all* been disposed of.

"(Signed) E. BRADBRIDGE,
"for Secretary."

REFERENCE LIST.

(a) Imperf.

Printing of.	Denomination.	Number Issued.
1890 . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna . . .	2 sheets = 120 stamps
1893 . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .	3 " = 180 "
1890 . . .	1 " . . .	2 " = 120 "
1894 . . .	1 " . . .	3 " = 180 "
1890 . . .	2 annas . . .	2 " = 120 "
1893 . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .	3 " = 180 "

NOTE.—In addition to these three sheets of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas, one other sheet was sent in, but on a totally different paper from any of the others—it is on thick paper, and is coloured right through instead of only surface-coloured as in the issued stamps. We have seen a few of these stamps, but they are only proofs. We are informed that twenty were sold and the rest destroyed.

1893 . . .	3 annas . . .	3 sheets = 180 stamps
1890 . . .	4 " brown . . .	2 " = 120 "
1890 . . .	4 " grey . . .	2 " = 120 "

NOTE.—See letter quoted previously as regards this 4 a., grey. The Company state that eighty of these were sold and the rest distributed as specimens.

1893 . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas . . .	3 sheets = 180 stamps
1890 . . .	8 " blue . . .	2 " = 120 "
" . . .	1 rupee, carmine . . .	2 " = 120 "

(b) Imperf. horizontally.

? . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna . . .	2 sheets = 120 stamps
? . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas . . .	3 " = 180 "
? . . .	3 " . . .	4 " = 240 "
. . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .	3 " = 180 "

(c) Imperf. vertically.

. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna . . .	3 sheets = 180 stamps
. . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas . . .	3 " = 180 "
. . .	3 " . . .	3 " = 180 "
. . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .	1 " = 60 "

Minor Variety.

A small variety exists in the first printing of the 1 anna, which is not found in the latter printing.



5

In the word "AND" in the lower scroll one stamp in the bottom row of the sheet has the last letter damaged, causing it to read as "ANL." This variety is known unperforated as well as perforated.

THE HAND-STAMPED PROVISIONALS.

These, with the pen-written provisionals, are probably the most interesting as well as the rarest of all the stamps used in British East Africa. The overprinting was done locally without authority from London, and the head office never had much knowledge of these stamps, as they were made owing to a sudden shortage of stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, and none were sent to Berne and but few to the London office.

In 1894 the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby (who was then editing *The Monthly Circular* for Messrs. A. Smith and Son, of Bath), had some correspondence with the Company in regard to these stamps. In a reply before us the Secretary of the Company writes:—

"Your assumption, that no *printed* surcharge of 1 anna on 4 annas was made, is correct."

We have ascertained that it is a fact that the Company never received any official information as to the issue of a hand-stamped 1 anna on 4 annas, but nevertheless we are convinced that this surcharge was made and used in February, 1891, as we have seen copies on letters addressed to the office of the Company in London at this date.

The surcharge was executed in Mombasa by a little hand-stamping machine belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was apparently printed as "1 2 Anna," and the fraction bar added by hand afterwards.

The initials "A. D." stand for Mr. Andrew Dick, who was Chief Accountant to the Company in Mombasa, being appointed on October 10th, 1889.

Mr. Dick informed the Company that he added his initials to each stamp, thinking they would not be recognised without his doing so.

Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2 a. the Company state that 1,075 were made, and that none were sent to Berne.

The 1 anna on 4 annas is a scarce stamp, and but very few can have been made.

The 1 a. on 4 a. is initialled "A. B.," standing for Mr. Archibald Brown, who was the Cashier of the Company at Mombasa. Mr. Brown was appointed on May 14th, 1890.

The Company state that they cannot say why Mr. Brown signed these stamps in place of Mr. Dick.

Some of these stamps may be met with postmarked "Mombasa," others "Lamu." The latter was an important island and port some two hundred miles north of Mombasa, and ceded to the Imperial British East Africa Company by the Sultan on August 31st, 1889. Lamu was then, for postal purposes, made a sub-office under Mombasa, but had no regular postmaster.

REFERENCE LIST.

	Value surcharged locally in dull violet, with a hand-stamp, and initialled in manuscript.
Jan., 1891.	" $\frac{1}{2}$ anna" on 2 a., vermilion; initialled "A. D.," in black.
Feb., 1891.	"1 anna" on 4 a., brown; initialled "A. B.," in black.

THE MANUSCRIPT PROVISIONALS.

In reference to these the Company state:—

"The manuscript provisionals were executed at Mombasa owing to the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna stamps having

run short, and only sufficient were issued for postal purposes until a fresh supply of the permanent ones had arrived from London."

The Company have no record as to how many of these stamps were issued, or as to the exact date at which any particular stamp was issued.

The dates given below are taken from particulars supplied to Messrs. A. Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular* for October, 1893, by the postmaster at Mombasa.

There were four varieties of these provisionals used in 1891. Three of them, the $\frac{1}{2}$ on 2 a., $\frac{1}{2}$ on 3 a., and 1 on 4 a., were initialled "A. B.", by Mr. A. Brown, who signed some of the hand-stamped provisionals.

The 1 a. on 3 a. was initialled "V. H. M.", by Mr. Victor H. Mackenzie, who was sent out from London by the Company to take charge of the Bank started at Mombasa. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed on December 1st, 1890, and died on September 30th, 1892.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 2 a. is noted in the *M. J.*, March, 1891, as having been seen used on letter dated "Feb. 2. 91." The $\frac{1}{2}$ on 3 a. and 1 a. on 4 a. is noted in *Le T.-P.*, September, 1891, as having been used in April and May, 1891.

We are informed that many of these stamps, especially the 1 a. on 4 a., were used for fiscal purposes. During the last year or two many copies of these have been sold at auction and otherwise in London, which had been used fiscally, and then had a false Mombasa postmark applied, often dated "Feb. 91," two months before the 1 a. on 4 a. was issued!!!

We think it interesting to insert here the following extract from the *M. J.* for December, 1899:—

"In reference to the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 3 a., to which we alluded last month, its owner has very kindly sent us some further information, together with an envelope bearing nine copies of the stamp in question, and showing that two others have been removed from it. Our correspondent tells us that he was British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1891, and being at Mombasa on July 2nd in that year he went to the post office to get some British East African stamps. He asked for $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, and finding that there were only about a dozen on hand he bought them all, put them on the envelope, and addressed it to himself at Zanzibar. This is the envelope we have before us as we write, and it has upon it a strip of three, a pair, a single stamp, and three stamps that were evidently part of a block of five, a vertical pair of which has been removed. All the stamps are surcharged diagonally in MS. ' $\frac{1}{2}$ anna,' with the initials 'A. B.' below it. They are post-marked 'Mombasa, Jy. 2, '91,' and there is further the postmark of 'Zanzibar, J1. 3' on the other side of the envelope. This should be sufficiently satisfactory, and on looking at the history of the stamp, as given in the magazines, we fail to see how its authenticity came to be doubted. In 1893 it was vouched for by the Postmaster of Mombasa as having been issued in May, 1891."

REFERENCE LIST.

Surcharged at Mombasa by hand, in black, and initialled.

- (a) *Initialled* "A. B."
 Jan., 1891. " $\frac{1}{2}$ anna" on 2 a., vermilion.
 April, 1891. "1 anna" on 4 a., brown.
 May, 1891. " $\frac{1}{2}$ anna" on 3 a., black on dull red.
 (b) *Initialled* "V. H. M."
 June, 1891. "1 anna" on 3 a., black on dull red.



6

20th November, 1894.

Stamps of October, 1890, surcharged as Type 6, in London, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., in black. Perf. 14.

5 annas on 8 a., bright blue.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 r., carmine.

As regards these stamps the Company state as follows:—

"The 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ anna provisionals were issued here (London) and sent out for use until permanent stamps of the same value were ready. The rate of postage having been reduced, it was found very inconvenient not to have stamps of these values, but only sufficient were issued to keep our post office supplied for a couple of mails or so."

Eighteen hundred of each value were surcharged, of which 700 of each went to Berne.

December, 1894.

Two new values of the type of October, 1890, Type 3.

No wmk. Perf. 14.
 5 annas, black on grey-blue.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ " " white.

These were the permanent new values taking the place of the provisionals last referred to. They were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. on perfectly plain paper without any paper-maker's watermarks. The perforation was all round the outer edges of the margin stamps.

The number printed was 60,000 of each value.

Proofs.

We have seen two proofs of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, the one in ultramarine, the other in carmine, both printed on thick wove paper.

THE SECOND ISSUE OF MANUSCRIPT PROVISIONALS.

In reference to these we quote first a letter sent by the Secretary of the Imperial British East Africa Company to a collector on 24th June, 1895:—

"Referring to your enquiry regarding a new provisional half-anna postage stamp of this Company's issue, I beg to inform you that such a stamp has been issued, viz. a three anna stamp (dark terra-cotta colour), surcharged with ' $\frac{1}{2}$ anna' and initialled by the Company's postmaster, Mr. Remington, as follows: 'T. E. C. R.', all in manuscript. This was owing to there having been an unusual demand upon the half-anna stamps and a fresh supply from London not having arrived, but only sufficient were issued to meet the requirements of about a couple of mails. . . .

"Yours faithfully,
 "(Signed) P. L. McDERMOTT."

Of this $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 3 a. the Company tell us that 2,000 were issued, but they have no record of the other value, which has been met with, but in a small number only.

Mr. Remington could no doubt give much information about these stamps, but he will not answer any questions on the subject.

We understand that Mr. Remington was formerly in the employ of the G.P.O., London, and went from there to organise the Postal Department in British East Africa.

REFERENCE LIST.

27th February, 1895.

Surcharged at Mombasa in manuscript, and initialled

"T. E. C. R.", all in black.

"½ anna" on 3 a., black on dull red.

"1 anna" " " " "

We have seen a copy of the ½ a. on 3 a. with the initials omitted, but having the surcharge identical with signed copies.

The provisionals of February, 1895, were the last stamps issued under the authority of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and on July 1st, 1895, the British Government took over this district and constituted the British East Africa Protectorate.

The old postage stamps on hand at Mombasa were handed over to the Imperial Government (see later).

The larger stock, which was on hand at the Company's office in London, was sold about the end of 1895 to a private firm in London. At the request of this firm all the plates of the Company's stamps were sent to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. and defaced, and no reprinting is therefore possible.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Queensland. RELATIVE RARITY.—Our publishers recently purchased a rather large parcel of Queensland stamps, mostly unfloats, and on parts of the original papers and from correspondence from 1860 to 1880.

After floating and sorting these stamps we have made a list of a few of the values, as it may serve to give some little indication of the relative rarity of the different varieties.

Type 1.

1d., small Star, square holes	1
1d., Q and Crown, perf. 13, rose-red	1
1d. " " 12, vermilion	274
1d. " " 12, bright red	3
1d. " " 12, rose-red	8
1d. " " 12, flesh	7
	<hr/>
	294

2d., small Star, rough perf. (No. 15)	1
2d., Script wmk. (" 37)	13
2d., truncated Star, perf. 13 (" 43)	2
2d., Q and Crown " 13 (" 61)	16
2d. " " 12 (" 74)	536
	<hr/>
	568

Type 7.

1d., brown-red, orange, etc. (No. 91-92)	115
1d. " error, "QO" (" 101-102)	3
1d. " "No wmk., burelc" (" 103)	7
	<hr/>
	125

* * *

The Century Album. WE have, every week, a number of inquiries as to when this Album will be on sale, and we find that it cannot be finished until early in September; and we are not in a position at present to announce what the published price will be, as we do not know the cost.

* * *

Holidays. I HOPE to be out of town during the greater part of August, but all letters to the firm will receive the usual prompt attention.

Mr. E. B. Power, our New York manager, will probably be in England during August and the early part of September; and will, while here, prepare a choice selection of new stock books for the next season's trade in the United States.

* * *

New Catalogues. WE get many inquiries as to when a new Catalogue for 1904 will be published. It is rather early to say so far in advance, but we expect Part I. to be ready about December next, and Part II. towards the end of January, 1904.

* * *

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.
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles	£832
Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong	437
New Zealand (2 vols.)	1,457
Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, and St. Helena	482
New South Wales (3 vols.)	2,190
Tonga, and Sarawak	268
North Borneo	252
St. Vincent	512
Hong Kong	314

Natal : Notes on the Provisional Halfpenny of 1895.

By F. H. NAPIER.

* * *



HERE are at least three, and probably more, settings of this surcharge. The one I am about to describe was, I think, the last in point of date, and is one that does not contain the variety given in Gibbons' Catalogue as No. 125*a*—that is, the one in which the "H" has a tail to the left-hand limb.

I have before me a number of complete half-sheets, so there is no danger of the marks I am going to describe being accidental on one particular sheet, as I have noted only such marks as recur on every sheet.

Some of these half-sheets are upper panes and some lower panes, and, as they are all identical, it is clear that the setting was repeated twice in the sheet of four panes, being one of 120 covering two horizontal panes.

The surcharge is in fancy capitals, and in this setting nearly every surcharge has some mark distinguishing it from its fellows. Beginning with the left-hand pane, these marks are as follows:—

- No. 1, left limb of "H" defective at top.
- " 4, break in upper part of left limb of "H."
- " 5, dot under cross-bar of "H."
- " 6, dot after letter "A" half-way up.
- " 9, dot between tops of limbs of "H."
- " 16, break in upper part of left limb of "H."
- " 17, break in vertical stroke of "L."
- " 23, dot to left of "L," low down."
- " 25, left limb of "H" defective at top.
- " 26, dot under cross-bar of "H."
- " 28, break in upper part of left limb of "H."
- " 32, breaks in letters "AL."
- " 34, "HAL" broken.
- " 42, top stroke of "F" broken at end.
- " 43, both limbs of "H" broken at top.
- " 44, thick mis-shapen cross-bar to "H."
- " 45, dot outside left side of "H."
- " 48, large spot on top of cross-bar of "H."
- " 49, left limb of "H" broken off below.
- " 53, dot after letter "H" at foot.
- " 56, spot joining horizontal strokes of "F."
- " 59, spots above and below cross-bar of "H."
- " 60, top stroke of "F" broken at end.

Right-hand pane.

- No. 1, spot at top to right of "A."
- " 5, both limbs of "A" defective and spread out below.
- " 7, "A" defective at top.
- " 17, dot below cross-bar of "H."
- " 21, right limb of "H" broken below cross-bar.
- " 22, "A" broken on the right side.
- " 24, spot below cross-bar of "H."
- " 25, top part of "A" filled in with ink.
- " 28, break in left upper limb of "H."

- No. 30, "A" broken inside above bar.
- " 31, "A" broken inside, and "L" defective in angle.
- " 36, spot below cross-bar of "H."
- " 38, upright stroke of "L" pointed.
- " 44, spot before letter "L."
- " 45, spot after letter "H."
- " 47, lower limb of "L" nearly touches "F."
- " 48, break in left lower limb of "H."
- " 49, left lower limb of "H" short.
- " 51, spot under cross-bar of "A."
- " 54, spot on left of "H" above cross-bar.
- " 55, spot high up on right of "A."
- " 56, "L" broken in angle.
- " 60, large smudge between letters "LF."

Besides these forty-six surcharges, more than as many again have little marks that distinguish them, so that most single copies can be placed in the setting, and it is easy to find the place of a pair.

As regards other settings, I have before me part of a half-sheet consisting of the four upper rows of both panes, four left-hand stamps of fifth row of left pane, and Nos. 31 and 32 of same pane.

In the four upper rows of both panes there are practically no varieties whatever. Indeed, it is not possible, to tell from this fragment whether the setting was one of 60 or 120, but in all probability it was the latter. The letters are thinner and weaker than in the setting just described, and much more uniform in thickness. This remark applies only to the four upper rows of both panes; the six surcharges of the fifth and sixth rows of the left pane not only have thick letters like the other setting, but are, in fact, the identical surcharges that occupy the same positions in that setting. This shows that one setting was constructed from the other, and, as I have already remarked, most likely the later of the two was the one I have been able to describe throughout.

A third setting is one seen by the editor of this Journal, and described by him in the number for January, 1901; he found "the setting was in two rows of twelve, right across the two panes of the sheet; the third stamp in the first row had the 'A' filled in at the top, and in the second row the seventh stamp (the first on the right-hand pane) had the 'H' with a long leg and a broken 'A.'" It is this last variety that appears in Gibbons' Catalogue as No. 125*a*. This setting of twenty-four is believed to be the first one made.

There is a possibility that at least one other setting exists. In single stamps I have observed the following varieties:—

- (1) "H," left limb extended downwards.
- (2) "A," right limb missing below cross-bar.
- (3) "F," followed by a stop.

None of these varieties occur in the setting of 120 I have described above, nor do they in the one of twenty-four described by the editor in January, 1901. The variety in the setting of twenty-four has both the "H" with long limb and the defective "A." In the stamps before me now the long-limbed "H" is combined with a perfect "A," and the broken "A"

with a normal "H." These two varieties must therefore belong either to a *fourth* setting or to that part of the second setting described by me that I do not possess. As to the variety with stop after "F," it cannot be accepted without further proof, as I have seen but one solitary copy of it, and it may be accidental and not a variety on every sheet.

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 229, vol. xiii.)

* * * *

STAMPS WITH SMALL FIGURES.



THESE stamps differ from those described above, not only in the size of the numerals and in the arrangement of the sheets, but in all the details of the design. We will

point out the principal differences:—

The stamps are of larger size, 19×24 mm., instead of $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

They have no outer frame line.

The Greek-pattern frame is wider, and the pattern itself much larger.

The shield is also more flattened; it has the same height, 8 mm., as before, but it is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, instead of $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The result of this greater width is that the shield touches the frame at each side, which is not the case in the large-figure type.

The rays surrounding the Sun are formed of larger dots, and almost all of them end in dashes.

The horizontal lines in the shield are thicker, so that the Phrygian Cap stands out less clearly. As a work of art, this type is inferior to that of the large-figure stamps.

The stamps we are now describing were printed in sheets of 216, so that each pane or half-sheet contained 108 stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of nine.

There was one original die only in this case also, but it differed from that of the previous type in having the word "CENTAV." drawn upon it, as is proved by the fact that all copies, of all three values, except a few of the 10 centavos, show a little dot at the foot of the left limb of the letter "N" of that word. It must also have contained the figure "5," because the nine types of that value have identically the same figure, and its position is always the same; it was possible, certainly, for this figure to have been drawn upon the original transfer, and impressions taken from this to make up the row, as was done in the case of the stamps with large figures; but, if such had been done, the same system would have been followed with the 10 and 15 centavos.

If, as we suppose, the original die (or drawing) was that of a 5 centavos stamp complete, in preparing the two other values it would be necessary for the lithographer to remove the figure "5," transfer the required



impressions to the intermediate stones, and then insert upon the latter the figures "10" and "15"; and this procedure would account for the fact that those numerals vary both in form and in position.*

When the rows of nine were ready, the lithographer took twenty-four impressions of each and transferred them to the stones for printing, arranging them in two blocks of twelve rows each, so as to be able to print entire sheets.

The paper employed is of the same nature as that used for the large-figure stamps, but it varies considerably in thickness; both very thin and very thick varieties may be met with. The size is just double that of the sheets used earlier. The Decree ordering the creation of these stamps speaks of "special paper," but the *speciality* consists solely in its having been obtained expressly for the purpose for which it was employed.

The gum is *white*, and of but little thickness, so that the stamps frequently became detached from the letters to which they had been affixed.

For reasons that are unknown to us, the lithographers made use of several different printing stones; we know of three settings of the 5 centavos, and two each of the 10 and 15 centavos. This extravagance in the matter of stones can only be explained by the anxiety of the contractors to get the work done quickly, and perhaps this was the reason, as the lithographers may have desired to return to Rosario, having come from thence to Paraná on purpose to execute this printing.†

* We would suggest that probably the figure "5" was not removed from the original die (or drawing on stone), but from each of the transfers taken from it for the other two values. Had it been removed from the original, the other figures would probably have been inserted in turn in its place, and varieties of this kind avoided.—ED. M. J.

† This seems hardly a satisfactory reason for the construction of so many stones, which could only have facilitated the printing if there were several presses available for their use, which seems unlikely. Besides which the printing was not done with very great speed; if we look at the account given on page 82, we find that the delivery of the paper to the printers commenced in December, 1857, and that 1,359 printed sheets were given in on January 9th, 1858. The work of printing 6,019 sheets (including nineteen spoiled) was completed by February 4th, and thus the remaining

There is no difficulty in distinguishing these different settings, because, in making them up, the lithographers did not take care to arrange the rows in exactly the same relative positions, so that by an examination of the first vertical row of each pane it is easy to see the differences that exist between the arrangement of one setting and that of another.

[As we have stated before, there are illustrations given in the original work which we are unable to reproduce here; the illustrations of this issue show a horizontal row of each value, and the left-hand vertical row of each pane of each setting. The author states that these illustrations are almost full size; unfortunately they are not quite exact in this respect, and measurements of the entire rows as shown would be of no use to us. The horizontal rows appear to us to be quite full size, or even a little beyond it; the vertical rows are very distinctly less than full size, each stamp being only about 22 mm. high instead of 24 mm., and Dr. del Pont acknowledges that the vertical rows of the right-hand panes have in each case been reproduced on a rather smaller scale than those of the left-hand panes, so that comparative measurements even would not help us. He describes the nine varieties of each value, and we will endeavour to describe the peculiarities of the different settings.—ED. M. J.]

In describing these settings we must naturally place them in a certain order. This order is, however, an arbitrary one, and we do not claim that it is the one in which the stones were produced by the lithographers.

Let us now pass to the examination of the three values and their various settings.

5 Centavos.

As we stated above, there exist at least three settings, and in composing them the lithographers made use of transfers from the same row of nine impressions. Also, although this row was formed of nine transfers taken direct from the original die, those

4,660 sheets were printed in twenty-six days, during which time we must presume that the printing establishment was in full working order, as a considerable number of sheets had already been finished. Allowing for Sundays, this would only give an average of a little over 200 sheets per day, which would not be a large turn-out even for one press. It is a very curious fact that so many different stones were prepared (that it is a fact is shown plainly by the illustrations which are given in Dr. Marco del Pont's article), but it does not seem to have hastened the printing. We feel almost inclined to suggest that the lithographers had only one stone available, and that, instead of printing off the whole supply of one value first and then another, they cleaned off the stone after printing some quantity of 5 c. stamps, transferred the 15 c. to it and printed off a certain proportion of that value, then used the stone again for 5 c., and so on. This does not seem a very probable theory, we acknowledge, but it is as likely as the idea of seven different stones all in existence at one time.—ED. M. J.

transfers can be distinguished one from another by certain characteristic marks that are found in each.

We will now point out the little marks which distinguish each of the nine, as well as the peculiarities of the three settings.

Setting A.

No. 1. A curved line formed of irregular dots, and in the shape of a kind of uneven semicircle, near the right cheek of the face of the Sun (at the left-hand side of the stamp).

No. 2. A little dot between the letters "NF" of "CONFESION."

No. 3. A little dot as in No. 2, and another attached to the left limb of the "N" of "CENTAV."

No. 4. A dot below the "V" of "CENTAV."

No. 5. A little horizontal line across the upper part of the curved body of the figure "5."

No. 6. No special mark.

No. 7. Two dots, one above the other, after the figure "5," and another smaller one to right of these.

No. 8. A large dot on the Arm in the left side of the shield, not far from the frame; various others after the "V" of "CENTAV.," and a small one to left of the figure "5."

No. 9. A little diagonal line in the left lower corner and a little dot below the "V" of "CENTAV."

There are no transpositions in this setting, and the transferring of the rows was done with some care, since there are no variations to be noted in them, with the exception of a prominent variety in the last row of the right-hand pane, the first stamp in which has a very distinct vertical line extending across the Arm in the left side of the shield and down through the figure "5."

[We may add that the rows were placed upon the stone far more regularly in this setting than in either of the others. The spaces between the stamps in the two vertical rows illustrated are very nearly even. In the left-hand row of the left pane the top of the second stamp from the top is a little to the left of the bottom of the first stamp, the former stamp being not set quite straight. The sixth stamp again is a little out of line (to the left); and the spaces between the tenth and eleventh, and the eleventh and twelfth stamps are a little larger than the other spaces. The left-hand vertical row of the right pane is even more straight and regular; and this superior regularity seems to us to be the leading point of distinction between this whole setting and the others.]

The papers upon which we have found impressions of this setting vary from thick to medium. The colour varies sufficiently distinctly.

We have on thick paper:—*Red and pale red.*

And on medium paper:—*Red, brown-red (bright and pale shades).*

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Reliance Buildings, Kerk Street. Mr. M. Neuburger presided, and there was a good attendance of members, including Mr. H. C. Carter (Hon. Secretary), Mr. W. P. Cohen (Hon. Treasurer), and Messrs. Klagsbrun, Dr. Brennan, Green, Vallentine, Meyers, Houbert, Sonn, Ansell, A. J. Cohen, Lawson, Harford, Symes, Robinson, and Jonas.

The annual report referred to the steady progress made by the Society, which was formed in March, 1899, and speedily gained a strong footing. In September, 1899, when the Society had to be suspended owing to the war, the membership was sixty. Meetings were resumed in May 1902, and it is confidently anticipated that before long the membership will far exceed what it was before the war. Since the revival of the Society, eight exhibitions have been held, which have been extremely successful, and largely tended to further the objects of the Society. The financial position of the Society is very satisfactory, the balance in the bank on April 30th being £13 7s. 11d. During the year, sixteen auction sales amongst members have taken place, resulting in sales to the value of £75 16s. Through the exchange circuits, 229 sheets of stamps were circulated, the sales being £44 11s. Owing to the progress made by the Society, it has been decided to start a philatelic paper in Johannesburg, to be run as the official organ of the Society, and it is hoped that this publication will make its appearance early in the present session. It is further hoped that at an early date the Society will be able to hold a philatelic exhibition on a large scale, which will be the first exhibition of the kind in South Africa.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Vallentine, the report and balance-sheet was adopted.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. H. F. Thompson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. F. H. Ansell; Exchange Superintendent and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Cohen; Librarian, Mr. M. P. Vallentine; Secretary, Mr. H. C. Carter; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Green.

Messrs. E. O. Meyers, G. H. Houbert, and A. J. Cohen were elected members of the committee in addition to the above-named officers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—There are some conclusions reached in your note to the article on "The Secret Marks of the Stamps of Denmark," by L. Hanciau, in the May number of the *Journal*, which I believe to be erroneous. From an intimate acquaintance with the processes of stereotyping and electrotyping, extending over a period of nearly twenty-five years, I am quite positive the figures and letters could not have been added to the plate as you suggest, for it is well known to all practical workmen that an attempt to make a supplemental or additional impression, whether in the wax used in electrotyping or the plaster composition used at that day in the process of stereotyping, would result only in failure. The reason is obvious. No one, however skilful, could press the character in the small space after the impression of the engraving of the stamp had been made and have it strike the exact spot, or yet more difficult, strike the exact depth. Either difficulty must result in a plate or cast which would prove unsatisfactory, and when the plates were put on the press for printing off the sheets of stamps the characters in the corners would either be too high to paper and punch through, or they would be too low and not show at all. It would be possible, however, to have a small dot or blank surface in the corner which could afterwards be

engraved out by an engraver, but this would be a tedious and expensive process where the character prints in colour on a white surface. It would be comparatively easy of accomplishment were the figures or characters sunk into the plates, showing white on the finished stamp on a coloured background, as do the letters in the corners of the stamps of Great Britain from 1840 to later years. It might be done rapidly, and with satisfactory results were such the case, by punching into the metal plate after its preparation for printing. The case, however, is quite different. The figure or character is a raised surface on the plate, and prints in colour the same as the design of the stamp. Either the engraver "plugged" his original woodcut and re-engraved these control marks on the same, or he soldered a minute drop of metal in the space on one stereotype, engraving this the same as he would the woodcut, and using this for the key-block from which the necessary number of stereotypes were made to make up a sheet of one hundred stamps. Our friends in Denmark here have an opportunity for research in the history of manufacture of their stamps which would prove exceedingly interesting to Philatelists. If the original plates have not been destroyed an examination of them ought to settle the question once and for all.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM E. LOY.

SAN FRANCISCO,
June 29th, 1903.

Answers to Correspondents.

B. S. S.—Your stamp with watermark "W" was evidently printed on the margin of the sheet, which was watermarked with the words "NEW ZEALAND."

M. L.—We do not think the Danish West Indies 4 c. cut in half is of any great value, but its use was duly authorised, as we stated in April.

S. M. M.—We are quite unable to say what would be the relative values of the stamps you mention, when loose and when on original covers. The value of a stamp in the latter condition varies according to the circumstances of each case; in the great majority of cases the original cover adds little or nothing to the value of the stamp.

F. P. T.—1. The embossed rod. adhesive has silk threads in the paper. 2. The Hospital Fund stamps were sold for the purpose of collecting money for the Hospital Fund; they had no postal value. 3. Both the post cards and the wrappers of Heligoland have been reprinted; they were fully described in a series of articles running through vols. vii. and viii. of the *Monthly Journal*. 4. The obliteration you mention is applied, we believe, to stamps used upon telegrams in Belgium. 5. None of the Afghan stamps pay postage on international correspondence, or not further than India, at any rate. 6. It is rather a matter of opinion whether the addition of such marks as the shiny bars on the Austrian stamps should be recognised by collectors or not. We should be inclined to say by specialists, yes; by general collectors, no.

DOUBTFUL, P. W. A.—The question is a difficult one to answer. Strictly speaking, stamps postmarked to order are in exactly the same position as stamps marked "specimen" or "cancelled," but when postmarked in the period during which they were available for postage we think they may fairly be treated as *used*. At all events it is customary to do so.

NOTE.—We do not wish to attach undue importance to certain extraordinary communications which we have received from a Scottish person, who is apparently lunatic on the subject of the use of the word "English," but we would venture to remind him that sending abusive and insulting post cards is an offence, not only against ordinary good manners, but also against English and, we believe, Scottish law.

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AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1903. Surcharged with new values at top and bottom. Figures of HELLER value omitted. Perf. 13.	s. d.
10 para, blue-green	0 2
10 " carmine	0 3
1 piaster, ultramarine	0 5
2 piasters, slate-blue	0 9
20 piast., dull green (old type; perf. 13)	12 6

CANADA.

1903. King's Head.

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2
5 c., blue	0 4
7 c., olive-yellow	0 5
10 c., purple-brown	0 8

COOK ISLANDS.

1902. No wmk. Perf. 11.

2½d., blue	reduced to 0 6
----------------------	----------------

CRETE.

1900-1. Type 9 surcharged with Type 13 or 14.

25 l., blue and vermilion (No. 75), used, reduced to	0 4
25 l. " black (No. 80), used, reduced to	0 4
25 l. " " (No. 94)	0 5
25 l. " " " used	0 2

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1903. New values. Perf. 12½.

2 c., carmine	0 2
8 c., brown	0 6

ECUADOR.

1896. Perf. 11½.

Set of eight, 1 c. to 5s.	1 6
" seven " 100 c. (Unpaid)	1 6
" eight " 5s. (Official)	1 6

1903. Fiscal postal.

1 c. on 25 c., black and orange, reduced to	0 2
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FRENCH OFFICES IN CRETE.

1902. Types 1 and 3 unsurcharged.

50 c., brown and lavender	3 0
1, 2, and 5 fcs. Set of three	13 6

GUATEMALA.

1903. Surcharged with date and value, in black.

25 c. on 1 c., deep green	0 5
25 c. on 2 c., lake	0 5
25 c. on 6 c., yellow-green	0 5

HONG KONG.

1903. King's Head.

20 c., red-brown and grey	0 8
3 dollars, blue "	7 6
5 " green and lilac	12 6
10 " brown and grey on bluish	25 0

JHIND.

1903. King's Head. Service stamps.

½ a., green	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 2

JOHOR.

1903. Stamps of 1896-99 surcharged.

3 c. on 4 c., yellow and red	0 2
10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine	0 5

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1903. Current King's Head issue of Gibraltar surcharged. s. d.

25 c., lilac on blue	0 3
--------------------------------	-----

NEW ZEALAND.

1903. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 11.

2½d., blue	0 4
3d., brown-ochre	0 5
3d., " " used	0 3
4d., brown and blue	reduced to 2 0
6d., carmine	0 8
6d., " " used	0 4
8d., blue	0 10
1s., dull red	used 1 0
2s., deep green	2 6

1903. Same wmk. Perf. 14.

2d., lilac	0 3
2d., " " used	0 2
4d., brown and blue	0 6

NIUE.

1903. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 11.

1s., vermilion and indigo	1 4
-------------------------------------	-----

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1903. Type 38, with King's Head, etc.

½d., green	0 1
2d., brown	0 3
2½d., ultramarine	0 4
3d., mauve	0 5
4d., green and red	0 6
6d., lilac and red	0 8
1s., ochre and red	1 4

PACKHOI.

1903. Stamp of Indo-China surcharged.

15 c., black and grey	0 4
---------------------------------	-----

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Angola.

1902. Issue of 1886 surcharged.

130 reis on 50 r., blue	1 6
130 " 50 r., pale blue	1 6
400 " 5 r., black	7 6
400 " 20 r., rosine	45 0
400 " 25 r., reddish purple	7 6

Cape Verd.

1902. Issue of 1886 surcharged.

65 reis on 5 r., black	1 9
400 " 40 r., chocolate; perf. 12½	8 6
400 " 40 r. " " 13½	8 6

Mozambique.

1902. Issue of 1886 surcharged.

65 reis on 40 r., chocolate; perf. 12½	3 6
65 " 40 r. " on cream;	
perf. 13½	3 0
65 reis on 200 r., slate-lilac on cream;	
perf. 13½	3 6
115 reis on 5 r., black; perf. 12½	3 0
115 " 5 r. " on cream;	
perf. 12½	3 0
115 reis on 50 r., blue on cream; perf. 12½	3 6
130 " 25 r., red-lilac; perf. 13½	3 6
130 " 25 r. " on cream;	
perf. 13½	3 6
130 reis on 300 r., orange on cream;	
perf. 13½	3 0
400 reis on 10 r., green; perf. 12½	7 6
400 " 10 r. " on cream;	
perf. 12½	7 6
1902. Issue of 1893-94 surcharged.	
130 reis on 100 r., brown on buff;	
perf. 11½	3 0

PORTUGUESE COLONIES—contd.

Portuguese India.

1902. Issue of 1885 surcharged. s. d.

2½ tangas on 4 t., slate-lilac; perf. 13½	2 6
---	-----

1902. Issue of 1895 surcharged.

1 real on 6 r., green	0 6
2 reis on 8 t., bright lilac	0 6
3 " 4½ r., pale orange	1 6
3 " 1 t., pale blue	1 6
2½ tangas on 1½ r., black; perf. 12½	0 5
2½ " 1½ r. " " 13½	0 9
5 " 2 t., carmine	1 6
5 " 4 t., dull blue	1 6

1902. Issue of 1898-1900 surcharged "PROVISORIO."

6 reis, chocolate	0 2
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St. Thomas and Prince Islands.

1902. Issue of 1887 surcharged.

65 reis on 20 r., rosine; perf. 12½	0 6
400 " 50 r., blue " "	8 6

1902. Issues of 1893-95 surcharged.

400 reis on 50 r., blue on cream, perf. 13½	2 6
---	-----

ST. HELENA.

1903. Large stamps with King's Head above and view of St. Helena below.

½d., green and brown (Govt. House)	0 1
1d., carmine and black (The Wharf)	0 2
2d., dull green and black (Govt. House)	0 3

SARAWAK.

1889. Type 5 surcharged with Type 10. Reduced price.

5 c. on 12 c., green and ultramarine (No. 28)	used 2 0
---	----------

SERVIA.

1903. New issue, with head of late King, surcharged with arms. Large size.

1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 p., and 1, 3, and 5 dinars. Set of ten	12 0
---	------

SOUDAN.

1903. Surcharged "O. S. G. S."

5 mils., and 1, 2, and 5 piasters. Set of four	5 0
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SPANISH MOROCCO.

1903. Spain Type 33 surcharged.

½ c. de peseta, blue-green	0 1
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UNITED STATES.

1903. New issue.

15 c., sage-green (Clay)	0 10
50 c., orange (Jefferson)	2 6
1 dollar, grey (Farragut)	5 0
2 dollars, indigo (Madison)	10 0
5 " green (Marshall)	25 0

VENEZUELA.

1902-3. Revolutionary stamps issued by General Maitos.

District of Guayana. Arms type.

5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 b. Set of five	12 6
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Ditto. Ship type.

5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 b. Set of five	12 0
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District of Maricao. Ship type.

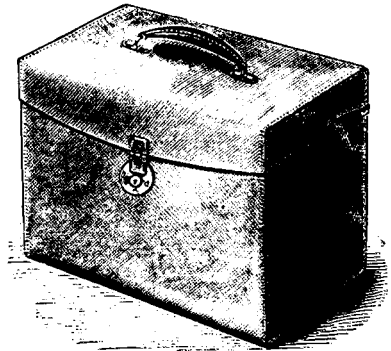
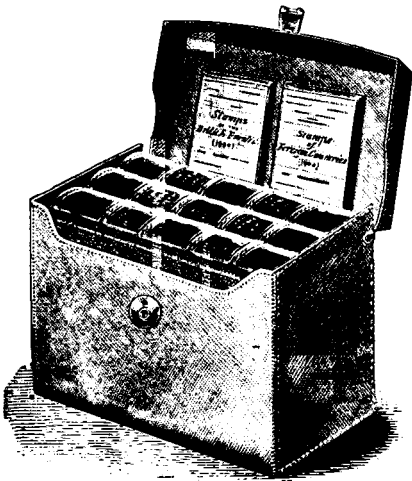
5, 10, 25, and 50 c., and 1 b. Set of five	12 0
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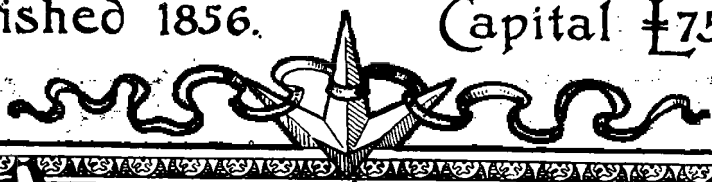
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Vol. XIV.

No. 158

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans

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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.

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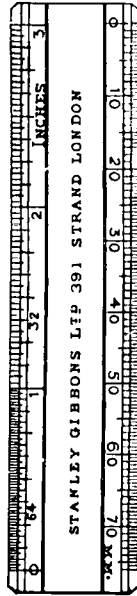
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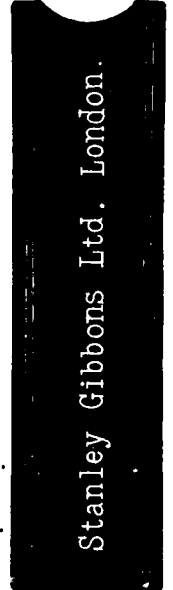
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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AUGUST 31, 1903.

No. 158.

Editorial.

* * *



Stamp Collecting as an Investment.

Our number for May last we published a very interesting and useful paper, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., on the subject of Stamp Collecting as an Investment, and lest our readers should suppose that this is the only side of the pursuit that is dealt with in these pages, we now propose to say a few words upon the subject of Philately looked at from an entirely different point of view.

We have nothing whatever to say against those collectors who regard their collections as an investment, and who do their best to make that investment a good one; it does not prevent them from being, in many cases, perfectly sound philatelists, and this method of collecting has enabled many an enthusiastic collector to do philatelic work which his circumstances might otherwise have prevented him from doing. No better exponent of this aspect of the question could well be found than our friend Mr. Phillips, who as a keen philatelist and a leading member of the stamp trade thoroughly understands both the scientific and the financial points of the case.

What we would wish, however, to impress upon our readers is the fact that there is another side to our hobby, a fact which even those who derive a great amount of pleasure from it are too apt at the present day to forget. It seems to have become an article of faith amongst collectors (and of course amongst non-collectors also) that anyone who

collects stamps can make it pay, and pay well, and that if stamp collecting is not made to pay it is not worth doing. We hope and believe that there is still a large body of collectors who limit themselves to devoting *spare* time and *spare* cash to their collections, and who, when they buy a stamp, do not ask themselves the question, Is this stamp likely to rise in value or not? but rather, Is it a variety that I want for my collection, and can I afford the price asked? We fear that collectors of this class are gradually decreasing in numbers, and we should be glad to do anything we can to encourage them.

One of the critics of Mr. Phillips' article objected that, in classifying the collectors to whom his advice was addressed, he began with too high an amount of annual expenditure (£50 to £200), and pointed out that there are many collectors who cannot spend so much as £50 a year upon their collections. Quite so, but then this criticism makes the mistake, to which we have alluded above, of supposing that every *collector* must necessarily be an *investor*. This mistake lies at the root of the whole matter. People seem to suppose that, because a philatelist of great experience and with a considerable amount of money to spend upon his collection can usually sell that collection to no little advantage, therefore a collector who is far less well situated both in experience and cash can collect equally profitably. In stamps, as in everything else, the large investor almost always has the advantage, and from that point of view £50 a year is as little as

anyone can expect to *invest* profitably. But we need not all be investors.

We do not say that the collector who spends little or nothing upon his collection will never make a profit; indeed if he succeeds in making a collection without any expenditure of cash he can hardly fail to be on the right side in the end, but in that case he is certainly not an investor, and he may surely be content with the pleasure of pursuing an interesting and inexpensive hobby.

When we, personally, commenced collecting stamps, about the year 1860, the pursuit was regarded purely as an amusement, and indeed by most people as a childish and foolish one. Buying stamps was considered a complete waste of money, excusable perhaps in a schoolboy, but almost wicked in a grown-up person. Nevertheless, some of us who commenced as schoolboys continued to collect after we had, or should have, arrived at years of discretion; but the old ideas clung to us to a certain extent, and we are inclined to believe that those who have derived the greatest pleasure from their stamps, and the greatest amount of real advantage in the way of relaxation and recreation, are not the investors who have weighed every penny they have expended and regarded it as an investment that must be made to earn its due rate of interest, but the collectors who have merely spent what they could afford to spend upon a scientific amusement.

It is true that the collections of forty years ago were very different from those of the twentieth century. We were not then looking forward to winning Gold Medals at Exhibitions or to turning our accumulations into solid cash, neither did we trouble ourselves as to whether every variety we possessed was described and priced in the catalogues of the period. In point of fact the catalogues of that date which had any pretensions to completeness and accuracy eschewed prices altogether, and mere dealers' price lists were not expected to do much more than include the stamps which their publishers had for sale. In those days an uncatalogued variety was something in which its possessor took a proper pride, whereas nowadays some of our readers seem to be hardly satisfied that a variety is a variety until it has been duly inserted in the catalogue and (what is even more important) *priced!*

We do not for one moment deny that, to the great majority of the human race, and especially to the great majority of collectors of all kinds, there is infinite delight in picking up a bargain; we have done it ourselves occasionally, even of late years, when bargain-hunting is not what it used to be. We can point to a few little things, even in our collection of the issues of the Indian Native States, that would probably sell for more than we gave for them; but we can honestly say that these afford us little, if any, greater satisfaction than many other items, whose cost price we have forgotten, and whose selling price would probably be very small, but which would be extremely difficult to duplicate. The delight of the true collector is the possession of something which other people do not possess; it is the fault of the other people if they are foolish enough not to want it.

But speaking seriously, and from experience, we can assure our readers that there is immense pleasure to be obtained by studying the stamps which most other people do not run after. We do not recommend our own specialities to our readers, from purely selfish motives, because we want to be able to afford to continue our collection. There are plenty of other stamps of small value among which a collector may find interesting subjects for study, if he will take the trouble to look for them; and whilst looking for unknown and unsought-for varieties he may now and again "pull out a plum," but this should not be the object, and it should be looked upon as a little extra reward.

* * *

All about Post Cards. THE receipt of a little book with this title, which has been sent us by Messrs. Scott and Wilson,* reminds us that the collectors to whom we have just been preaching, if unwilling to content themselves with the less expensive of the adhesive stamps, might well turn their attention to the "entires" that are so much out of fashion at present. Envelopes we can hardly recommend; to possess any real interest at all they must be collected entire, and the collector of entire envelopes, who desires to strictly limit his expenditure, will find that an unduly large proportion of

* *All about Post Cards*, by W. J. Scott. Leeds: Scott and Wilson.

the most interesting varieties are not only extremely difficult to get, but are also beyond his means. With post cards, however, the case is very different; the collector of moderate means may even venture upon a general collection, with a prospect of making it fairly complete, and a certainty of getting together a very considerable proportion of the principal varieties of the cards of the whole world, and a very large number of the numerous minor varieties which so well repay careful research.

We regret to find that Mr. Scott has thought it necessary to mix up the collecting of the post card proper, as issued by the Post Office, with the collecting of the pictorial cards which are issued by anybody and everybody at their own sweet will, subject only to the laws of copyright. The former is undoubtedly a branch of Philately, and an interesting one; the latter may be an interesting amusement, but it has no more to do with Philately than it has with Numismatics or Entomology, and it seems a pity to connect the two natures of cards in any way, as this tends to degrade the collecting of what we may term the Post Office card to the level of the collecting of pictorial stationery of purely private origin. The author has, however, disarmed our criticism to a great extent by tracing back the pedigree of this pictorial stationery to the early Illustrated Envelopes, the fascinations of which we fully admit. But we would point out that the most interesting of these had a real connection with Penny Postage, as either being caricatures of the design of the Mulready envelope, containing some direct allusion to Post Office Reform, or advocating Ocean Penny Postage, etc. The further they stray away from these subjects, the less interest they have for us as stamp collectors, and the picture cards of the present day belong, in our opinion, to an entirely different family.

Mr. Scott's book, however, contains a variety of information upon cards of both natures, and should interest collectors of both classes.

Perforations. IN this number we publish the first of a series of "Papers on Perforations," by F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon, which will undoubtedly be of the greatest value to philatelists. Minor varieties of perforation are, perhaps, the most intricate, and, we feel inclined to add, the least interesting and instructive of the minutiae that vex the righteous soul of the true philatelist and rejoice the heart of the man with the microscope.

There is too great a tendency at the present day to measure the perforations of every individual stamp, and to note every little variation that is produced by irregularity in the machine, or by some other circumstance that is entirely accidental, and we heartily welcome this attempt—which we are sure will be a successful one—to grapple with the subject, and to classify not only the minor, but also some of the more important varieties, in a manner that will tend greatly to simplify some of our lists.

We have always been inclined to regard varieties of perforation as, generally, of far less importance than those of the design or colour of the stamp, or those of the paper upon which it is printed. The perforation is not what we should term an essential part of the stamp, but merely a means, a very convenient means certainly, of separating one stamp from another. There are cases, no doubt, where a change in the perforation marks some point in the history of a stamp, but in most of these cases that point is even more clearly marked by some variation in the shade or colour of the impression; and where two or more machines of different gauges are in use at the same time and place, their variations and combinations have no lesson for us.

The published results of systematic study of this subject, upon scientific lines, will show us which of the varieties have real philatelic importance and which are of such a nature that they may safely be neglected, by the general collector at all events.

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.

Antigua.—This island has followed the example of St. Kitts-Nevis in issuing a series of labels, intended to celebrate the accession of King Edward VII. and to increase the revenues of the Colony at the expense of the long-suffering stamp collector. The stamps are of large size and have the Crown and CC watermark. The values up to 2s. 6d. inclusive bear the Arms of Antigua and Barbuda; the 5s. alone is in the design with the King's Head.

The centres are in the first colour given in the list.

- ½d., black and grey-green.
- 1d. " scarlet.
- 2d., purple and brown.
- 2½d., black and ultramarine.
- 3d., grey-green and orange-brown.
- 6d., magenta and black.
- 1s., ultramarine and purple.
- 2s., grey-green "
- 2s. 6d., black and magenta.
- 5s., green and violet.

Australian Commonwealth.—We are indebted to the Victoria Stamp Market for the following cutting from *The Age*, of Melbourne, for June 23rd, in which is given an illustration, on an enlarged scale, of the design described:—

"To-day the Federal Government will issue the first Federal stamp printed since the inauguration of the Commonwealth. It is a ninepenny stamp, for circulation in New South Wales and Queensland only, as far as is at present determined; though the sketch here given carries the word 'Victoria,' that is a mere trial essay, and the sketch moreover is considerably larger than the actual size, which is that of an ordinary postage stamp. The design is the work of 'an Australian outside Victoria'—those are the vague words beneath which the postal officials timorously hide the light, such as it is, of the artist—but it is only fair to say that it was originally made for 'quite another purpose.' Its central feature consists of a draped female, representing Australia, holding in her right hand a distaff, while the left hand rests on a shield blazoned with the Southern Cross on the Union Jack. Australia sits beneath a massive arch which bears the word 'Commonwealth' on its span, and the names of the six States, with the date of their foundation, on the stones of the two supporting pillars, thus:—

Queensland . . . 1859	Victoria . . . 1851
W. Australia . . . 1826	S. Australia . . . 1836
Tasmania . . . 1803	New South Wales . 1788

The foundation stone of the left-hand pillar has depicted on it a pair of scales, representing Justice, while that of the right-hand pillar portrays a hive, representing Industry. At the foot of the matronly-looking Australia is a circle, within which the denomination of the stamp is announced by a bold '9d.', and below this a space is provided for the name of the State within which the stamp may circulate. Smaller circles are cut out of the top corners of the stamp for

additional indications of the postal value. Two colours are used in printing the stamp. The name of the State and the figures in the small circles are printed in blue. The large '9d.' appears in white on a blue ground, and the rest of the design is given a bright brown colour. The work has been executed at the office of the Victorian Government printer, who has made the best of a rather inartistic design.

"Whether future Federal stamps shall be mere adaptations of the Postmaster-General's latest experiment is a matter for future consideration. Federal members declare, and very properly too, that before any standard design is adopted there should be an appeal to the artistic talent of all Australia by means of an open competition."

The design does not appear to us so unsuitable as the critic would make it out to be; and we fancy that if it were really well executed the effect would be satisfactory. The figure of Australia is evidently an adaptation of our old friend Britannia, with reminiscences of the lady upon the Seal of New South Wales. The inscription over her head, which reads (in two lines) "POSTAGE COMMONWEALTH," is a little vague. We would suggest "AUSTRALIAN—COMMONWEALTH," and space for the word "POSTAGE" might be found elsewhere.

Another correspondent sends us a cutting from the *Brisbane Courier*:—

"Mr. Drake informed Senator Pulsford that the design for the new stamp was taken from a medal in his possession. The order in which the States were placed on the stamp would be found to be on the plan that the State which was founded earliest was placed nearest mother earth."

The concluding words form a beautiful and poetical expression, which we can only regret had not been invented in earlier days, when owing to the ignorance and prejudice of examiners, we so often found our name in that position—then vulgarly known as "the bottom of the list."

The *M. C.* reports that two high values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have been issued, probably in the second type of the design.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10s., emerald-green.
20s. " "

A correspondent in Melbourne suggests that it is incorrect to list the Postage Due stamps, Type 51, as a Commonwealth issue, because they have never been used in New South Wales or Victoria, which continue to employ their own stamps of this class. On the other hand, as the labels in question are used in four different States of the Commonwealth, we feel bound to place them under some general heading; we cannot assign them to one of the old colonies, alone, and it is evidently unnecessary to list them under each of the four.

Our correspondent tells us that complete sets of these stamps have not yet been supplied to all the four States, and he kindly gives us the following list, which may interest some of our readers:—

Queensland.—½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 5s.; Type 51.
5d., 10d., 1s., 2s.; Type 52.

South Australia.—½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 5s.; Type 51.

Tasmania.—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d.; Type 51.
5d., 1s., 2s.; Type 52.

Western Australia.—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d.; Type 51.
5d., 1s.; Type 52.

Canada.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 3d. stamp of the King's Head series.
3d., rosy red.

Ceylon.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that the 3 c. and 4 c. of the new series have been issued. *Le C. de T.-P.* adds a 6 c. We give an illustration of the design of the 3 c.

3 c., dark green.
4 c., orange and ultramarine.
6 c., carmine.

Dominica.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1d., *lilac*, watermark Crown and CA, surcharged, we gather, with Type 7, and apparently postally used.

Hong Kong.—We have received some more of the new issue:—

2 c., dull green.
4 c., purple on red.
5 c., dull green and orange.
10 c., purple and blue on blue.

The centres of the bicoloured stamps are in the first colours given.

A correspondent has kindly shown us a specimen of the mysterious 8 c., *rose*, to which we referred in April. From its general appearance and the condition of the paper, we are inclined to think that it has suffered some chemical change.

India.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact, which we acknowledge, that there are two more or less distinct shades of the Queen's Head ½ a., *pea-green*.

Gwalior.—We learn from *The L. P.* that the ½ a., Queen's Head, in its latest tint, exists with the ordinary surcharge for this State. Some of these surcharged varieties have made their appearance rather irregularly of late.

½ a., pea-green; Type 17.

Indian Native States.—A correspondent sends us a photograph, on a very greatly reduced scale we presume, of what he supposes to be a sheet of stamps of some Indian Native State, but what the State may be he has been unable to ascertain. The design of the stamps, if stamps they are, consists simply of two square printer's ornaments, each with a rosette in the centre, placed a little distance apart and bearing

between them the inscription, in native characters, "*do. 2.*" It is the inscription given in the last line of Type 3 of Nowanuggur in the Catalogue, where it means 2 *docra*, and it is possible that these labels may be stamps of some kind belonging to that State.

Bundi.—A correspondent in India assures us that the 1 a. label with "Sacred Bulls," to which we referred in July, "is a postage stamp now in use." But it was stated last October, on very good authority, that the Bundi Post Office had been taken over by the Imperial authorities, and it also appears certain that the stamps in question were in existence at least three years ago while the well-known postage stamps were in circulation. If the Sacred Bulls are still on sale, we suspect that their object is *revenue*.

Jammu and Kashmir.—Messrs. Bridger and Kay send us copies of what we regret to state are some very dangerous forgeries of the 2, 4, and 8 annas stamps of the 1878 to 1894 issues of this State. The stamps have been reproduced in entire sheets, showing all the varieties of type, and if these copies had not been sent to us as forgeries we should have taken them, at first sight, to be some of the more or less abnormal impressions that were found among the remainders. For the present we refrain from saying more than that the copies we have seen are in abnormal colours or shades, that the paper on which they are printed is not identical with any of those used for the genuine stamps, and that entire sheets of the 4 a. and 8 a. can easily be distinguished by careful comparison. We understand, however, that specimens exist in the correct colours, and we would warn our readers to be careful in their purchases.

Leeward Islands.—The following advertisement of a clearance sale has been sent us:—

"The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Secretary of State to ascertain on what terms the undermentioned obsolete Victorian Postage and Revenue Stamps, Postcards, News-wrappers, and Stamped Envelopes, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Leeward Islands Government, could be disposed of.

"The Crown Agents therefore give the leading stamp dealers this opportunity of stating, before the 10th August next, at what price and in what quantities they would be prepared to purchase the stamps, which, not being demonetised, cannot be sold at less than their face value. The stamps are at present in the Colony, and as the dies from which they were manufactured have been destroyed, no further supplies can be printed."

Postage and Revenue Stamps.			
½d.	111,073	green and mauve.	
1d.	13,267	carmine	"
2½d.	7,523	blue	"
4d.	55,165	orange	"
6d.	21,850	brown	"
7d.	27,927	grey	"
1s.	28,163	carmine and green.	"
5s.	13,171	blue	"

Post Cards.			
1d.	1,831	carmine.	
1½d.	1,082	brown.	
2d., reply	839	carmine.	
3d., "	1,294	brown.	

Wrappers.			
½d.	240	green.	
1d.	12,987	carmine.	

Envelopes.

1d. . . .	18,509 . . .	embossed pink.
2½d. . . .	17,846 . . .	„ light blue.

Registration Envelopes.

2½d. . . .	383.
3d. . . .	398.

Montserrat.—We have received a series of stamps for this place, which retired from the stamp trade some years ago, but has now taken it up again with renewed vigour, doubtless for the same reasons as Antigua, etc. The design, of all except the highest value, is of small size, and shows what we presume is the device of the Colony, consisting of a young Lady struggling with a Cross and a Harp—we prefer this description to one that has been suggested to us, of an Itinerant Female Musician holding on to a Sign-post. This interesting picture is enclosed in a fancy frame, with name at top, value in words at foot, "POSTAGE" at left, and "REVENUE" at right.

The 5s. is of the same design as that of Antigua, being of large size, with the King's Head in an oval in the centre, and an elaborate frame, etc., bearing the same inscriptions as the above, and the value in figures in the upper corners. The small stamps are watermarked Crown and CA, the 5s. Crown and CC; all are perf. 14. The first colour given in each case is that of the centre.

½d.,	grey-green and green.
1d.,	grey-black and scarlet.
2d.,	grey and brown.
2½d.,	„ ultramarine.
3d.,	dull orange and purple.
6d.,	lilac and olive-brown.
1s.,	grey-green and mauve.
2s.,	„ dull orange.
2s. 6d.,	„ black.
5s.,	black and scarlet.

Natal.—We believe that the 2½d., 4d., and £1 10s. of the new issue are now in circulation, but we have not yet seen copies.

New South Wales.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co. tell us that the new 9d. stamp, referred to under Australian Commonwealth, has been printed, but is not yet issued, as the old stock is to be used up first.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5s. on the paper with single-line watermark, but states that it is on the paper used for the smaller stamps, not upon the new paper described last month.

5s., deep red; *wmk. NZ and Star; perf. 11.*

Orange River Colony.—The new ½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. are stated by *Ewen's Weekly* to have been issued on July 6th.

Queensland.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 2d., Type 16, on unwatermarked paper, with a *burell* band at the back. This is an uncatalogued variety, and as we have not our books at hand we cannot say whether it has ever been noted or not.

A correspondent at Melbourne has kindly sent us a copy of the 9d. stamp for this State. The description of the design is given under Australian Commonwealth; we have only to add that the watermark appears to be V and Crown, and that it is perf. about 12½.

9d., brown, *name and value in blue.*

Seychelles.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 15 c., King's Head, has already been overprinted with a new value, "3 cents," with two bars across the label below. It appears that a speculator purchased all the 3 c. King's Head stamps in stock, to the number of about 25,000, so as to render a provisional issue necessary; some 34,000 15 c. were then overprinted, and these were immediately bought up, one person securing 20,000 of them. How much longer are collectors going to encourage these tricks?

We have since received the 45 c., surcharged in the same manner.

3 c.,	in black, on 15 c., ultramarine.
3 c.	„ 45 c., brown and carmine.

Sierra Leone.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that the 1d. stamp of the King's Head series has at last been issued. It is in the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type, with the usual watermark and perforation.

1d., lilac, *name and value in rose.*

PART II.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—Another value with the numerals in black is reported by *Die Post* to have been issued on June 10th.

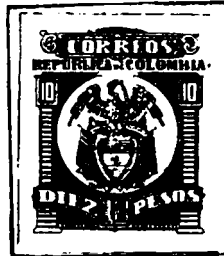
40 (heller), orange and black; *perf. (?)*

Colombia.—Our publishers have shown us envelopes bearing the 20 c., *mauve*, Type 85, pin-perf., and the 20 c., *grey-blue on salmon*, Type 80, imperf., posted at Barranquilla and Cartagena respectively. In June we noted the second of these stamps as having been used at Bogota, so it is presumably one of a general Colombian issue. The inhabitants of this Republic certainly possess the advantage of cheap postal rates; at the present value of Colombian paper, 20 c. cannot be more than ½d. sterling, and yet single 20 c. stamps frank letters to London.

We give an illustration of the 10 pesos stamp which we chronicled in May.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles, under the heading "Barranquilla Issue," the following novelties of, we believe, Types 83 and 85, on wove paper, imperf.:

2 c.,	rose.
20 c.,	„



Bolivar.—From the same source we copy the following additions to previous lists:—

50 c.,	blue on pink laid; imperf.
50 c.,	„ bluish laid; „
50 c.,	purple on brown laid; imperf.
50 c.,	„ (white?) wove; pin-perf.
5 p.,	scarlet on yellow laid; imperf.
10 p.,	dark blue on greenish blue laid; pin-perf.

Registration Stamp.

20 c., orange on rose laid; imperf.

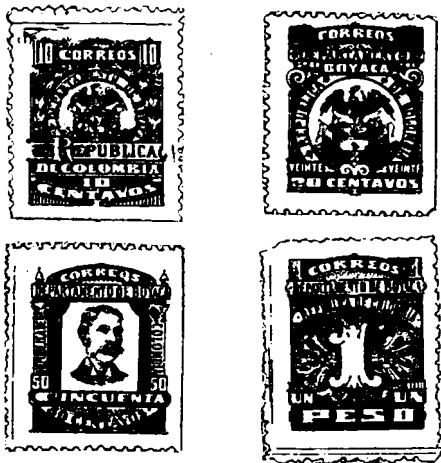
Return Receipt Stamp.

20 c., dark blue on yellow laid; imperf.

Too Late Stamps.

20 c.,	purple on yellow laid; imperf.
20 c.,	„ lilac „ „

Boyaca.—We have received a series of labels for this province in the designs shown in the accompanying illustrations.



- 10 c., grey, slate; imperf.
 10 c. " " perf. 12.
 20 c., claret; imperf.
 20 c., brown, claret; perf. 12.
 50 c., dark green " "
 1 p., vermilion " "

Ewen's Weekly adds the 20 c., brown, imperf., and the 50 c. in dark blue, and 1 peso in dull lake-red, both of them perf. 12.

Cauca.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that two type-set labels have been issued by this province. The design consists of inscriptions in six lines:—"CORREOS—DE LA—Republica de—Colombia—DIEZ"—(or "VEINTE")—"Centavos," within a frame of ornaments.

- 10 c., black on rose.
 20 c. " yellow-brown.

Corea.—According to a correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* the recent surcharges were probably printed from a wood block, upon which types for overprinting a sheet of 100 stamps at once were all engraved separately by hand; and, as if this was not bad enough, at least three different blocks of 100 were used for the 1 ch. surcharge, and two for each of the other values.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We copy the following additions to the lists of varieties of the surcharged stamps from *The A. J. of Ph.*:—

- Surcharge inverted.*
 40 aur, ordinary.
 3 and 4 " official.
With "1" omitted.
 4 aur, ordinary.
 16 " official.

We clip the following from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. mention a curious sheet of 100 of 4 aur—'1 GILDI.' In the upper half of the sheet the surcharges are too low down, so that whilst the two top rows are normal, the third row shows the words, '1 GILDI' only, date being omitted, and the fourth row has the date '02—'03 at top and '1 GILDI' at bottom. The lower half of the sheet is surcharged upside down, and these also are a little too low, so that the two halves overlap, and the two middle rows have double surcharges, one reversed."

France.—*The L. P.* chronicles two more values of the Sower type:—

- 20 c., brown-purple.
 30 c., lilac.

Offices in China.—(Hoi-hao.) *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the new series of stamps for China has been issued surcharged with the name of this office and the value in Chinese characters. The 15 c. and 5 fr. only are wanting at present.

(Packhoi.) The same authority states that the series for this office consists, as already stated, of the stamps of Indo-China; values 1 c. to 1 fr.

(Mongtze.) From the same source we learn that an office at this place has been provided with a set identical with that for Packhoi, except in the over-printed name.

Morocco.—*The M. C.* reports the issue of the new 30 c. stamp for the French offices in this country.

- 30 centimos on 30 (c.), lilac.

Turkish Empire.—We learn from the *M. C.* that the 5 c., deep green (Type 10 of France), exists surcharged "Cavalle" in vermilion. The specimen was obtained at Cavalle in 1898.

Zanzibar.—It is stated by *The A. J. of Ph.* that one stamp on some of the sheets of 3 a. on 30 c. is surcharged "5 ANNAS." in error.

French Colonies.—*Anjouan.*—We learn from *L'Annonce Timbrologique* that a strip of four specimens of the 50 c., brown on azure, has been discovered, three of them lettered "SULTANAT D'ANJOUAN" and the fourth "ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON." The story goes that this error existed only upon the first sheets printed, which were sent to Berne; that one pair showing the two varieties was sent from thence to the Post Office at Brussels, where it was so little appreciated that it was returned to Berne, with a request that it might be replaced by a pair of stamps both bearing the same name. The authorities at Berne sent the curiosity back to Paris, where it is said to have been burnt, and the error in the printing form was at once corrected. The strip of four described above met with a better fate, falling into appreciative hands. It is satisfactory, however, to know that no sheets containing this error were ever actually issued for use.

French Somali Coast.—In addition to the varieties with inverted centres, to which we referred last month, *Le T. Belge* tells us that there are others with the colours transposed:—

- 1 (c.), centre lilac, frame orange.
 20 " " purple " green.

There is evidently no limit to the interesting permutations and combinations that may be produced by misplaced plates and ingenuity.

Guadeloupe.—A new French periodical, *Le Franc-Parleur Philatelique*, No. 1 of which has reached us recently, gives a full account of the projected publication (we can hardly call it an issue) of some 80,000 francs' worth of overprinted stamps in this Colony, which quite reminds us of the good (?) old times. There is a Decree, of course, signed by the Governor, and assigning the usual reason, namely, the *exhaustion of supplies* of stamps in the Colony; but it is

perhaps unnecessary to add that, at the same time, an official letter was addressed by the Colonial Postmaster to various stamp dealers in Paris (and elsewhere, probably), offering them the whole stock of these precious stamps at a long price, and stating at the same time that there would be some competition for this bargain, and that the highest bidder would be the most likely person to get it!

We are very glad to hear that the Société Française de Timbrologie took prompt action, upon hearing of this little affair, by making an urgent appeal to the Minister for the Colonies, but we gather that they were too late to prevent the performance of the farce, for we have received some sheets of this rubbish, which we suppose we must describe.

In the first place there is the usual assortment of contradictory combinations, even among the five values sent us, to disprove the excuse of "necessity." We have 5 c. on 30 c., 10 c. on 40 c., 15 c. on 50 c., 40 c. on 1 fr., and 1 fr. on 75 c. The overprint consists of the letters "G" and "D," presumably for Guadeloupe and Dependencies, which are already denoted on the stamps, with figures below for the new values. The overprints are all in *black*, and were printed on sheets of 50, two panes of 25 stamps side by side.

For the "5" on 30 and the "15" on 50 the same setting appears to have been used, with a figure "1" added for the higher value. We find no varieties of type in the numerals, which are 6 mm. in height, but a few of the figures "5" and several of the figures "1" are more or less damaged, and we are able to see that the same "5" occurs in the same position on each sheet. The initials are given as "G & D," and show several variations:—

1. Roman capitals, thick "&," on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 41, 42.
2. Roman capitals, ordinary "&," on Nos. 11, 32, 43, thus completing the first three vertical rows.
3. Sans-serif capitals, thick "&," on Nos. 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 26, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.
- 3a. Error of 3, with "C" for "G," on No. 28.
4. Sans-serif capitals, ordinary "&," on Nos. 5, 6, 20, 25, 36, 39.
5. Thick capitals, with serifs, thick "&," on Nos. 17, 37, 47.
6. As 5, but ordinary "&," on Nos. 7, 8, 27.

5 on 30 (c.), cinnamon on *drab*.
15 on 50 (c.), carmine on *rose*.

The "1 fr." on 75 has the same setting of "G & D" as that described above, but there are some extraordinary vagaries in the value, producing a large number of additional varieties when combined with those of the lettering:—

1. Figure "1" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, 1 mm. thick, on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49.
- 1a. Same figure *inverted*, on Nos. 8, 13, 18, 23, 29, 32, 36, 45.
- 1b. Figure *inverted* and value above "G & D," on No. 24.

2. Thick figure "1," 3 mm. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick, on Nos. 30, 40, 50.

2a. Same figure *inverted*, on No. 20.

Curiously enough we can find no varieties of the letters "fr.," which are always followed by a stop.

On the "10" on 40 and the "40" on 1 fr. the lettering is "G et D"; the capitals are sans-serif throughout, and we can only find one variation, a letter "t" of apparently a different fount from the rest on No. 25. On No. 50 the letter "D" has dropped too low. In the figures also there are only a limited number of varieties:—

"10" on 40 (c.), red on yellow.

1. Figures "10" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, 7 mm. in total width, on Nos. 1 to 20. Among which are—

1a. No. 9 with "o" too low, probably *inverted*.

1b. No. 20 with "1" *inverted*.

2. Figures "10" $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, "o" very narrow, 5 mm. in total width, on Nos. 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43.

3. Wider "o," total width the same, on Nos. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 41, 42, 44.

4. Very wide, heavy figures, 3 mm. high, 13 mm. in total width, on Nos. 45 to 50.

40 on 1 fr., olive-green on *yellow*.

1. Figures "40" of the same fount as those of the first type of "10," $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in total width, on Nos. 1 to 44.

2. Very wide, heavy figures, as on the previous sheet, 3 mm. high, 13 mm. in total width, on Nos. 45 to 50.

Senegambia and Niger.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that a series of stamps in the current colonial type has been issued for a territory with this title. The name is printed in the usual colours on the different values, except upon the 50 c., which has it in *blue*, instead of in *rose*. We gather from other sources that this set supersedes those for French Guinea, French Soudan, and Senegal, but M. Maury is of opinion that the new designation is only a temporary one, and that the West African possessions of France will be entitled "Afrique Occidentale Française."

German Empire.—We gather from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that there are some thirty sets of the Official stamps, each with a different number; it appears that No. 21 is used in Prussia, and stamps of this series are therefore more plentiful than the others.

Guatemala.—In our number for March last we chronicled a series of Official stamps, in a type-set design, of which we now give an illustration. The series included a 20 c. stamp, with the value altered to 25 c. by printing a figure "5" over the "o," in *black*. We now learn, from *Mekel's Weekly*, that the (only?) foundation for this report of the 20 c. with altered value is a vertical strip of five impressions, one of each value, described by *Der Ph.* That journal insists upon it that the stamps, which have since appeared in sheets of 100 (all of one value), were also printed in strips of five as previously described. This, however, we do



not for one moment believe. If all the values had been printed on the same sheet, or strip, they would all have been in the same colour, and we have no doubt that a correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly Der Ph.* is merely a printer's proof showing the different colours and the proposed values, one of which was altered before the issue was approved.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We learn from *Le Moniteur du C.* that a 12½ c. stamp has been issued in the type of the new series for Dutch East Indies.

12½ c., blue.

Italy.—*Le T. Belge* tells us that the promised "Express" stamp has made its appearance.

Express Letter Stamp. 25 c., rose.

Benadir.—A naval officer writing from Aden, on July 16th, tells us that he had seen an envelope franked by Benadir stamps (two of 1 anna and two of 1 besa). The letter was posted at Mogadox, and bore the postmarks of Colombo and Bombay, and was delivered at Aden. Our correspondent adds that there is no real necessity for these labels, as there are not a dozen Europeans at Mogadox, the head station of the Benadir Company, but we believe a dozen is quite a large European population for stamp-issuing colonies in those parts.

San Marino.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.



Mexico.—We have received the new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps noted in June; the former is in *dull orange*, and the latter has the Arms in that colour, and the rest of the design in *deep blue*.

Persia.—*Le T. Belge* states that the colour of the 25 toman was incorrectly given as *deep green* in its list of last month; it really is *black*.

We have received the 2 Chahis, in the second variety of Type 29, with a new form of the "P. L. TEHERAN" overprint. The letters "P. L." are now in heavy type, with serifs, and the name is in upright sans-serif capitals, instead of italic.

2 ch., red-brown; black surcharge.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Congo.*—We have received the new series, 15 to 400 reis, for this Colony in the same colours as the sets already described, but the 115 and 400 reis are on identically the same paper, which was not the case with stamps we saw of Cape Verd Islands.

Roumania.—*Le Moniteur du C.* chronicles the 15 bani of the current type (we presume Type 18) in a new colour.

15 bani, mauve; perf. (?).

Salvador.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 3 c. label, of a design with a ship in the centre, which we chronicled from hearsay in May, is one of an Unpaid Letter series, of which four other values are known:—

1 c., green.	5 c., deep blue.
2 c., red.	24 c., deep red.

Servia.—We gather from various sources that we failed to notice last month that the 3 and 5 dinar stamps of the surcharged series are perf. 11½ instead of 13½. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that the supplies of these values were not completed in Paris, and were gummed and perforated in Austria.

Siam.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a variety which may either be a recent issue or one of 1898. It is the 24 atts of the 1886-87 issue surcharged "4 Atts," not as in 1893, but with one of the types applied to the 12 atts in 1898, when the 24 atts was surcharged "10 Atts." Possibly a sheet received the wrong overprint.

Spanish Colonies.—We copy from *The A. J. of Ph.* the following long lists of stamps that have been issued recently for the supposed benefit of certain Spanish possessions in Africa, the inhabitants of all of which have, we believe, hitherto employed the stamps of Fernando Poo—when they required stamps at all. The design is that of Cuba, Type 23, but with the names alone at top, "CORREOS" at left, and "PARA 1903" at right; perf. 14.

The prejudices of the Postal Union, in favour of certain colours for certain values, appear to be totally disregarded, but no doubt the stamps are so little used that this is of no consequence.

Flobey, Annobon, and Corisco:—

½ c., carmine.	25 c., dark blue.
½ c., dark violet.	50 c., red-brown.
1 c., black.	75 c., black-brown.
2 c., red-orange.	1 p., orange.
3 c., dark green.	2 p., chocolate.
4 c., dark blue-green.	3 p., olive-grey.
5 c., violet.	4 p., claret.
10 c., rose-lake.	5 p., blue-green.
15 c., buff.	10 p., grey-blue.

Fernando Poo:—

½ c., dark violet.	25 c., red-brown.
½ c., black.	50 c., black-brown.
1 c., scarlet.	75 c., rose.
2 c., grey-green.	1 p., chocolate.
3 c., blue-green.	2 p., dark olive.
4 c., violet.	3 p., claret.
5 c., rose-lake.	4 p., deep blue.
10 c., buff.	5 p., "
15 c., blue-green.	10 p., salmon.

Spanish Guinea:—

½ c., black.	25 c., buff.
½ c., blue-green.	50 c., rose-lake.
1 c., claret.	75 c., violet.
2 c., dark olive.	1 p., blue-green.
3 c., chocolate.	2 p., dark green.
4 c., red-orange.	3 p., scarlet.
5 c., black-brown.	4 p., deep blue.
10 c., red-brown.	5 p., dark violet.
15 c., dark blue.	10 p., rose.

Le C. de T.-P. states that there is only one post office in these places, namely, at Santa-Isabel, in the island of Fernando Poo, where, we presume, all three sets can be obtained. We noted, in March last, the fact that stamps of Fernando Poo and Spanish Guinea had been found upon the same letter; two out of the three sets are, no doubt, entirely superfluous.

Venezuela.—Our illustrations show the designs of the provisionals chronicled last month.



Papers on Perforations.

By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

* * * *

I. INTRODUCTORY.

UNDER the title "Papers on Perforations" it is our intention to give from time to time in the pages of the *Monthly Journal* descriptions and histories of the perforations of such countries—or rather groups of countries—as appear to us to have hitherto received inadequate attention or erroneous treatment at the hands of philatelic writers, or that we consider might be dealt with in some simpler manner than is to be found in any published catalogue known to us. We say "groups of countries" advisedly, because the more experience we gain in the classification of stamps either as applied to the arranging of collections or to the compiling of lists in order to assist others to do so correctly, the more do we become convinced of the superiority of what has been called the comparative method of investigation over any other that confines research to one particular country at a time. It is owing to faulty and piecemeal procedure that many identical perforations have come to be differently designated, thereby causing great confusion, trouble, and loss of time to all collectors in their attempts to find differences where none really exist. This is not only the case as regards perforations; it applies to other points as well. It is well known that between countries widely separated—either politically, geographically, or both—there are often philatelic points of contact. Not to multiply instances, we may name together Great Britain and Peru, France and Roumania, Austria and Greece, Luxemburg and the late South African Republic; and no doubt other cases, in which in stamps of two or more different countries there are points of identity, either in paper, manner of production, or perforation, will occur to many of our

readers from their own experience. For British philatelists the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies always possess the most interest. We shall therefore commence this series of papers by an account of the perforations of a well-known and, philatelically speaking, a well-defined group of British colonies, although we by no means intend to confine ourselves to such a limited field, and hope in subsequent papers to treat of some of the very interesting groups of countries found among the Continental States of Europe and their colonies. Perforation is our declared subject, but in speaking of the perforations of stamps we shall often be of necessity obliged to allude as well to papers, watermarks, or types, so it is to be hoped that what we have to say will prove of general interest, and be acceptable even to those who consider perforation of less importance than other points in connection with postage stamps.

To return to what we have called the comparative method of investigation, we will conclude this preliminary paper with an object-lesson in that method, which will perhaps show our readers exactly what we mean by the term.

For this purpose we will take the period commencing in 1857 and extending to about 1865, when perforation, if not exactly in its infancy, was at any rate in its early childhood.

The stamps of Great Britain and of all British colonies of that period may, as far as perforation is concerned, be divided into three groups.

First, there are the colonies for which Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. supplied the stamps.

Secondly, there are what may be called the De La Rue group of colonies, and

Thirdly, there are all the remaining British colonies issuing perforated postage stamps not already included in one or other of the first two groups.

The stamps of Great Britain itself are divided between the Perkins Bacon and De La Rue groups, some having been printed by one of these firms, and some by the other. Again, some of the colonies of the first group were transferred to the second one at a date between 1860 and 1865, but this need cause no confusion between the groups.

The perforations of the Perkins Bacon group have already been fully treated of elsewhere by the present writers,* and those of the De La Rue group will form the subject of our two next papers. It is to the perforations of the third group that we now beg to call attention for the purpose of our little object-lesson.

The colonies comprised in this group are as follows, the date given being that of the first issue of perforated stamps in that particular colony:—

- Canada, 1857.
- New Brunswick, 1860.
- Nova Scotia, 1860.
- Prince Edward Island, 1860.
- British Guiana, 1860.
- New South Wales, 1860.
- Victoria, 1860.
- Nevis, 1861.
- † Queensland, 1862.
- New Zealand, 1863.
- Tasmania, 1864.

It will occur to many that most of the North American colonies might be treated of as a whole, but at first sight it will very likely appear that every other item of the above list demands separate consideration. As far as we are aware, this is what has always been done by all previous writers in catalogues or elsewhere. Of course, it must be understood that our remarks apply solely to perforations. Similarity in the papers, or in the manner of producing the plates and in printing from them in several of the above colonies, has been insisted on over and over again by many writers in many places. But it is otherwise as regards their perforations; these have always been considered apart from each other. Let us see if we cannot find some points of resemblance, or even establish identity between the perforations of some of the colonies of the third group during the period we have selected—that is between 1857 and about 1865, or a little later.

British Guiana is our first consideration. The first perforated stamps of that colony were prepared in London by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. They were issued in British Guiana in 1860, and consisted of six values of the type with the figures of the date one in each corner, and with the ship sailing to the right. Later on the type was modified in some of the values by the inscription in the lower label being differently spaced, but it is with the perforation of the stamps of the type that appeared in 1860 that we are now concerned.

This perforation is one well-known to all philatelists

* Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbooks—*Grenada*.

† Locally printed stamps.

as differing from any other in the same colony, and has been recognised from a very early time—indeed ever since catalogues and price-lists began to assume their present proportions. It was done by a "single-line" or "guillotine" machine, and "12" has been the gauge hitherto assigned to it in all catalogues. No doubt this is approximately correct, and sufficiently so to distinguish it from any other perforation found in stamps of British Guiana of later date. It is also nearer to 12 than to any other gauge recognised by the makers of the card perforation gauges used by many collectors. This description is, however, not strictly accurate, as may easily be proved by measuring any of these stamps with a correctly graduated millimetre scale with a fine bevelled edge. It will then be found that the gauge *always* falls short of 12 by an appreciable amount, and that the spacing of the holes is fairly regular, although the amount of divergence from 12 certainly varies a little in different stamps. When it is possible by means of pairs or blocks to measure longer lines of perforation than 2 cms., this divergence from the gauge given in the catalogues becomes still more apparent. Let us therefore, for the purpose of future reference, call this British Guiana perforation "barely 12," since it is certainly always nearer to 12 than to 11½, although never actually reaching the first of these gauges—see Illustration 1, which, it will be noticed, is taken from two pairs, it not having been our good fortune to meet with anyone owning a block of four of any of these stamps.

We do not call attention to the general appearance of the perforation or to the size of the holes, because, as we shall see later on, when in our next paper we come to deal with the De La Rue perforations, both these characteristics are much affected by the thickness and texture of the paper used, and this might mislead us when we come to compare this British Guiana perforation of 1860 with that of other stamps of which the paper differs in these respects.

Leaving British Guiana for the moment, let us now consider the first perforated issue of New South Wales. This issue took place on the 1st of February, 1860, and consisted of the stamps printed in the colony from the Perkins Bacon line-engraved plates, these stamps having hitherto been issued without perforation.

There is probably no better-known set of stamps in the whole range of Philately than this first perforated issue of New South Wales, the country itself being popular with all British collectors, and this particular set of stamps being most important from every point of view, including as it does some stamps of the highest degree of rarity, especially when unused. It has therefore naturally received a great deal of attention both from collectors and dealers, and its perforation is certainly as widely known as even that of the British Guiana stamps of the same date, *from which it differs in no single particular*. It is a guillotine perforation, and its gauge is "barely 12"—not "12," as it, like the British Guiana perforation, is usually called. It has been in pretty constant use in New South Wales ever since its first introduction in 1860. At the present day it is being used for the current

3d., green, Diademed Head type, printed from the old Perkins Bacon line-engraved plate, and also for other stamps, to which, as to this 3d., the modern comb-machines are unadapted.* It is no part of our plan for this paper to enter into the subject of recent perforations in New South Wales; so for the truth of what we now allege—that the first perforation of New South Wales is similar in every respect to the first perforation of British Guiana—we rely wholly on the evidence of the issue of 1860. For this reason the stamps we have taken for illustration are the "Diademed Head" 2d., blue, of 1860—see Illustration 3.

Let us now take the case of Victoria, of which also the first perforated stamps were issued in 1860.

The stamps perforated were of various designs, and had already been in issue either rouletted or imperforate or both. In this case, again, the perforation was done by a guillotine machine gauging "barely 12" and is precisely similar to the first perforation of British Guiana and New South Wales—see Illustration 5. In Victoria the best stamps for comparison in this conjunction are those of the type called "emblems," the 1s., octagonal type, and the 6d., black, and 2s., green, of the "postage-stamp" type. None of these stamps were ever otherwise perforated than by the "barely 12" perforation of 1860, and are therefore the best for the purpose. The 2s., blue on green, of 1864, and stamps of the "Laureated" type, although also found perforated "barely 12," had better be avoided, as these were all afterwards issued with other perforations, and are apt to be confusing to the tyro.

Here, then, we have three colonies—British Guiana, New South Wales, and Victoria—all issuing perforated stamps for the first time in 1860, the stamps of all three colonies being perforated alike. But the analogy does not stop here, as we shall now proceed to demonstrate.

Some time in 1862 the "barely 12" perforation in British Guiana was supplemented by a second perforation. This was done by a guillotine machine, the gauge of which is generally somewhat under 13. It is usually given in catalogues as "12½ to 13," but as a matter of fact, although not very regular, it is always nearer 13 than 12½, sometimes even reaching the first of these gauges. The holes vary in size, being smaller in some sheets than in others; this adds to the difficulty of gauging it with perfect accuracy, and makes the gauge appear more irregular than it really is. On the whole, for our present purpose we may call it "barely 13," which is the average gauge—see Illustration 2.

This second perforation very shortly after its introduction altogether superseded the "barely 12," this last appearing again only once—that is, in one value of the issue of 1863. The two perforations were never used together in the same sheet—no compounds are known in British Guiana.

In New South Wales also a second perforation appeared in 1861 or 1862. This is a guillotine perforation precisely similar in every respect to the "barely 13" of British Guiana. In New South Wales

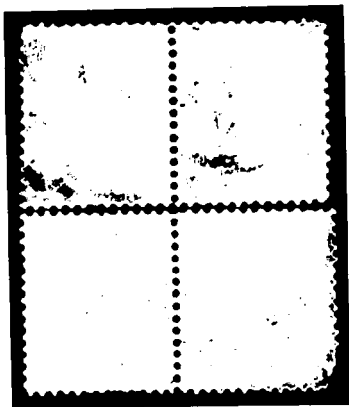
the same variation in the size of the holes is to be noticed, and the same slight irregularity of gauge, which, doubtless, accounts for its being generally called "12½ to 13." It was in use for many years in New South Wales, but is now apparently laid aside—see Illustration 4. Only two compounds of the two machines—"barely 12" and "barely 13"—are known among the stamps of 1860 to 1865, and both of these are scarce. These are the 2d., blue, Diademed type, watermarked with a double-line figure "2," and the 2d., blue, of the De La Rue type with the same watermark.

We find the same thing to occur in Victoria, although it is not easy to say exactly when the second perforation made its appearance. It was probably not until 1863, or perhaps a year later. This second perforation is identical with the second perforations of British Guiana and New South Wales, and, like them, gauges "barely 13"—see Illustration 6. The analogy between the perforations of the three colonies we have selected is now complete.

It may reasonably be asked how it is that while for many years the two earliest perforations of British Guiana and New South Wales have been well known, and separate lists of them—more or less correct—are to be found in most catalogues, those of Victoria should have been neglected, and merged together under some general heading such as "11½ to 13." This is, in fact, the gauge given in the most up-to-date catalogue published at the present time for the perforations of the stamps of 1864, Laureated Head type, watermark single-line figures of value, with their numerous errors of watermark. These stamps are really perforated either "barely 12" by the first, or "barely 13" by the second machine, or else they are perforated by both, showing the compound perforation. One reason for the neglect to which we have just alluded is not far to seek. The British Guiana and New South Wales stamps of the period we are discussing are simplicity itself as compared with those of Victoria, which consist of an unrivalled medley of types, as well as varieties of papers and watermarks, to say nothing of imperforate, rouletted, and perforated issues. This alone has been enough to deter the most ardent collectors from seeking to expand their collections by splitting up the perforated issues into the two perforations and their compound, thus giving themselves two additional sets to collect, the compounds in Victoria being very numerous as compared with only two in New South Wales and none at all in British Guiana. This has, however, been done by at least one "unlimited specialist" with complete success, and we hope that ere long he may give in print the result of his labours in this direction.

As regards the actual machines used in the three colonies for their first perforated issue, we must bear in mind that the stamps of British Guiana were perforated in London, and those of New South Wales and Victoria in those colonies themselves; it is therefore certain that a different machine must have been used in each case. What the present writers wish to suggest is that all these machines were of the same pattern, and probably by the same maker. At all events, from the philatelic point of view, the perfora-

* For stamps issued after 1870 this perforation has come to be called "11½ to 12," but it is just the same as the perforation of 1860 called "12" in the same publications.



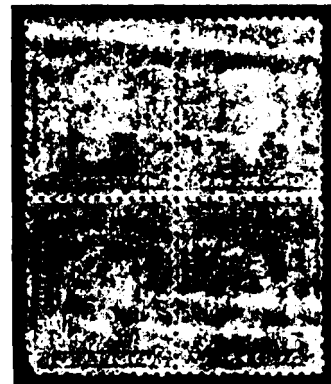
1



2

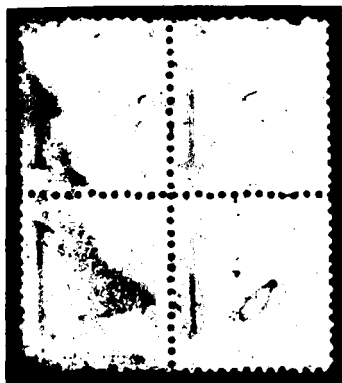


3

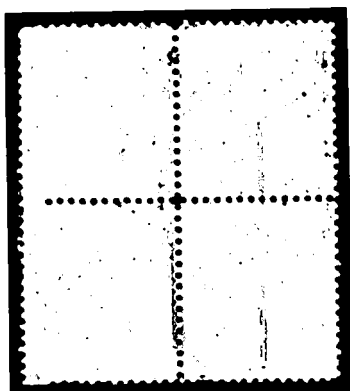


4

1



5



6



7



8

tion is the same in all three cases. The same remarks apply to the second perforations as well, and whatever we may elect to call the two perforations in any one of the three colonies, we must necessarily use the same terms in speaking of the two perforations of the other two colonies. The gain in the direction of simplicity is obvious. For instance, anyone who has had experience in sorting the early perforations of New South Wales, and who is aware that those of Victoria are identical, will find no trouble whatever in dividing the perforations of the latter should he take up Victoria as a new pursuit. We think we have made good our claim of superiority for the comparative over any other method that can be adopted for the investigation of questions connected with perforation.

We have no wish to strain the links of our argument to breaking point, and are content to rest our case on the three colonies with which we have dealt, but we certainly might have carried it further and mentioned other colonies of our "third group" in which the "barely 12" or "barely 13" perforations were used. One such other we may mention, and that is Tasmania, although the dates at which the perforations were made do not quite synchronise with those of the three colonies already treated of. It is only quite recently that there has appeared in *The London Philatelist* an able and exhaustive article from the pen of Mr. R. B. Yardley. Since then a list on the lines laid down in his article has been published in the current edition of Gibbons' Catalogue. To be brief, in Tasmania the case is this. In 1864 the Government, not having a machine, sent stamps for perforation to Messrs. J. Walch and Sons, of Hobart. This firm, besides using a machine gauging 10, with

which we are not now concerned, used one gauging "barely 12," which is practically identical with the "barely 12" of British Guiana, etc. This perforation has generally been confused with a later perforation gauging 11½, the work of a Government machine introduced subsequently. This is very likely because Walch's perforation is not really 12—it is the "barely 12" which we know so well elsewhere. We give an example of it in Illustration 7. In the same year, 1864, stamps were sent by the Tasmanian Government to Mr. R. Harris, of Launceston, to be perforated by him. The machine he used produced a perforation gauging about 13, but rather under that figure, which is in no way distinguishable from what we have called the "barely 13" in the other colonies. This is Illustration 8, taken from a pair and two single specimens, the Tasmanian stamps of this perforation being so scarce that we have been unable to procure a block of four for reproduction. We think it more than probable that these two Tasmanian machines came from the same source, or sources, as did the machines used by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in London for the British Guiana stamps, and those used in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria for perforating their own stamps.

The four colonies we have illustrated by no means entirely exhaust the instances in which machines perforating "barely 12" or "barely 13" were used for British colonial stamps of this period. In our next paper, dealing with the stamps of the De La Rue group, we shall have occasion to revert to this subject, but some of the other instances in which similar perforations are found require a little more investigation, so for the present the four colonies we have illustrated must suffice.

British East Africa.

By H. L. HAYMAN and CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 15.)

* * * *



IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE number of the Company's stamps on hand in British East Africa at the time of the transfer is stated to have been as follows:—

½ anna	4,900
1 "	1,040
2 annas	180
2½ "	4,020
3 "	2,430
4 "	3,240
4½ "	3,780
5 "	780
7½ "	1,140
8 "	1,900
1 rupee	2,349
2 rupees	520
3 "	719
4 "	868
5 "	568

In *The London Philatelist*, 1897, p. 316, it is stated that out of the above 736 of each value were sent to the G.P.O., London. We fancy that this paragraph was wrongly worded, and that probably there were 736 in addition to the above that went to London.

Further, we consider that the number 180 of 2 annas is a clerical mistake for 1,800. The reason for this is that the 2 annas is a commoner stamp than the 1 a., of which there were 1,040, and we have jointly certainly seen and handled over 180 of the 2 annas.

BRITISH
EAST
AFRICA
6

July 1, 1895. Stamps of 1890-94, overprinted

at Mombasa with a handstamp, as Type 6, in black.

½ anna,	dull brown.
½ "	dark brown.
1 "	green.
1 "	dark green.
2 annas,	vermilion.
2½ "	black on yellow.
3 "	brown on dull red.
4 "	brown.
4½ "	purple.
4½ "	red-lilac.
5 "	black on grey-blue.
7½ "	black.
8 "	bright blue.
1 rupee,	carmine.
2 rupees,	brick-red.
3 "	dull purple.
4 "	ultramarine.
5 "	olive-green.

In the stock of the Company's old stamps taken over at Mombasa there must have been supplies of at least two printings of the ½, 1, and 4½ annas. The 4½ a., red-lilac surcharged, is a very rare stamp, and very few of this colour can have been in stock, as we have not seen more than four or five copies in all.

Being overprinted by hand with a single handstamp and probably by native workmen, it is not surprising that many varieties occur, and we list those that we have actually seen and examined.

We have seen forgeries of these surcharges, but only such as can be easily recognised by an expert.

Varieties.

(a) Double overprint.

½ anna,	dull brown.
1 "	green.
2 annas,	vermilion.
2½ "	black on yellow.
3 "	brown on dull red.
4 "	brown.
4½ "	purple.
5 "	black on grey-blue.
7½ "	black.
8 "	blue.
1 rupee,	carmine.
3 rupees,	dull purple.
4 "	ultramarine.

(b) Overprint sideways, reading upwards.

2 annas, vermilion.

We have only seen the one value in this form, and the copy in question was used with other stamps on an envelope dated "Jy. 11. 96."

(c) Overprint inverted.

5 annas,	black on grey-blue.
7½ "	black.

(d) Double overprint, one inverted.

5 annas, black on grey-blue.

(e) The word "AFRICA" omitted.

5 annas, black on grey-blue.

(f) "BRITISH" omitted.

2½ annas, black on yellow.

2½

7

October, 1895.

Surcharged locally "2½," as Type 7, in red.

2½ on 4½ annas, purple.

We have not been able to find any particulars

about this stamp, and we do not know the number printed.

In November, 1895, all the stamps left over by the Company had been used up, and the supply of the permanent issue ordered from London not having arrived, it was decided to use current stamps of India, overprinted "British East Africa," in three lines.

There were at least four different printings, and it is surprising that more errors were not made—as was the case with Zanzibar.

From *The London Philatelist* for September, 1897, we find that the following numbers of Indian stamps were transferred to British East Africa to be overprinted:—

	Direct from stock of Indian stamps in Zanzibar on Nov. 23 and Dec. 18, 1895.	From the Director- General of the Indian Post Office, Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1896.
½ a.	7,440	3,600
1 a.	7,650	3,600
1½ a.	9,800	2,400
2 a.	6,800	2,400
2½ a.	9,600	3,600
3 a.	1,000	1,560
4 a.	1,000	2,400
6 a.	1,000	960
8 a.	1,000	960
12 a.	1,000	—
1 r.	2,000	1,200
2 r.	200	192
3 r.	200	192
5 r.	200	192

In June, 1896, there appears to have been a further printing, and possibly a fourth a little later on, but we cannot trace any particulars of these; and further investigation by someone having access to the records in Mombasa would be necessary in order to settle this point.

British East Africa	British East Africa	British East Africa	British East Africa	British East Africa
8	9	10	11	12

November 23rd, 1895. Indian stamps overprinted with Types 8 to 12; wmk. Star, except the 6 a., which is Elephant's Head; perf. 14.

The ½ a. to 1 rupee inclusive are overprinted as Types 8, 9, 10, and 11. These are given as extreme varieties of the relative positions of the three words. The large stamps—2, 3, and 5 rupees—are overprinted as Type 12.

½ anna,	green.
1 "	plum.
1½ "	sepia.
2 annas,	ultramarine.
2½ "	green.
3 "	dull orange.
4 "	olive-green.
4 "	slate-green.
6 "	bistre.
8 "	pale mauve.
8 "	deep mauve.
12 "	brown on red.
1 rupee,	slate.
1 "	carmine and green.
2 rupees,	yellow-brown and carmine.
3 "	green and brown.
5 "	violet and ultramarine.

There are numerous errors and varieties in this issue, and in connection with this subject we attach an

extract from a letter sent by Mr. Remington to the Foreign Office, and printed in full in the *M. J.*, October, 1897:—

"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 the enclosed 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 that 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 Protectorates' 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.

"As regards the various types used, this is a matter that is entirely out of my hands. The stamps had to be overprinted and surcharged, and the only place to get this done in Zanzibar is at the *Zanzibar Gazette* Office. The staff of printers at the *Gazette* Office is entirely composed of natives, who, I suppose, do not understand the importance, from the stamp dealer's point of view, of the least difference in type, and their plant and appliances being very limited, they did the best they could under the circumstances."

ERRORS.

The errors in this issue of British East African stamps that we have seen have been few in number and all are rare.

We think it best to separate real errors from "Varieties of printer's types," the method adopted by Mr. Phillips in his articles last year in the *M. J.*, on the "Stamps of Zanzibar."

Inverted "a" used for "i" in "East" (reading "Ease").

1 rupee, green and carmine.

We have only seen six copies of this curious error.

Double overprint, one printed sideways reading up and the other normal.

1 rupee, green and carmine.

This error is not very rare. We believe that Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury, had part of a sheet. The sideways overprint was probably printed first, and partly wiped out, and a second overprint then struck across in the normal position.

"l" used for "i" in "British," which reads "Biitish."

2½ annas.

"p" used for "r" in "British," which reads "Bpish."

2½ annas.

"l" used for second "i" in "British," which reads "Britlsh."

½ a., 2 a., 2½ a.

We have seen a copy of the 2½ a. with this error dated "Nov. 11. 95," an inexplicable date, as the earliest date appears to be *November 23, 1895*, for the first printing. Possibly the name of the month was not altered when December came in.

VARIETIES OF PRINTER'S TYPES.

British

East

Africa

13

"B" in "British" wide.

½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee, grey, and 1 rupee, green and carmine.

British

East

Africa

14

Figure "1" used in place of first "i" in "British."

This is usually termed "No dot on first 'i,'" but a careful examination convinces us that it is really a figure "1," as it is rather taller than the "i" should be and the serif is a little different.

½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee, green and carmine.

British

East

Africa

15

*"B" low in "British" and inverted "V" for "A" in "Africa."**

½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 8 annas.

"s" in "British" inverted and top of "A" in "Africa" broken.

½, 1, 1½, 2½, 3, 4, 8 annas; 1 rupee, grey, 1 rupee, green and carmine.

British

East

Africa

16

"s" in "British" inverted and "h" low, as Type 16.

½, 1½, and 2 annas.

Small "s" in "British."

2½ annas.

"h" in "British" wide.

½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas.

* The makers of the illustrations used in this article did not care to see so many errors in these overprints and touched up many of them, as in this one by adding a bar to the inverted "V." These illustrations are therefore not at all exact, but may be sufficient to point out the prominent varieties.

British
East
Africa

17

"t" in "East" low, as Type 17.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 annas.

"t" in "East" high.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee, green and carmine.

All letters in "E a s t" wide-spaced.

1, 8, and 12 annas.

"E a s" wide apart, "st" close.

1 anna.

British
East
Africa

18

Small "t" in "East."

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas.

"t" in "East" omitted and final "a" in "Africa" low.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

"a" in "East" omitted.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Inverted "V" used for "A" in "Africa."

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee, grey, and 1 r., green and carmine.

British
East
Africa

19

Figure "1" used for "i" in "Africa."

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee, green and carmine.

Final "a" in "Africa" high.

$\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas.

Final "a" in "Africa" low

2 annas.

British
East
Africa

20

The large stamps, 2 3, and 5 rupees, are known with an overprint similar to Type 20. This is in similar lettering to that used on the "anna" values, but the words are much closer together; the type is also much smaller than that originally used for the "rupee" values. The stamps have been shown to us in a used condition, but that *proves* nothing, as with so many genuine varieties the postal authorities would be likely to pass anything of this nature that came forward in the mails.

We have made inquiries from people who have handled these stamps, but have not been able to ascertain that they were *issued* for postal purposes, and do not therefore include them in our reference list.

(To be continued.)

The First Issue of Bamra.

By L. HANCIAU.

* * * *

MAJOR EVANS, in his article on the stamps of this State, published in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1898, has expressed an opinion that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps of the first type, printed in blocks of 8 varieties, are reprints, which is contrary to what I had previously stated in *Le Timbre-Poste*. Up to the present I had not thought it necessary to reopen the question, but having been urgently pressed to do so, I decided upon looking into the matter again, and I now venture to put forward certain observations upon these stamps, in spite of the fact that they are in opposition to the views of the learned Editor of this Journal. Certainly, it is somewhat rash upon the part of such a tyro as myself to attempt to argue the point with so high an authority, but I trust that he will excuse my temerity, in view of the fact that my object is simply to deal with a point which has not yet been fully discussed, and upon which I am able to give some explanation.

It was in February, 1890, that the *Illustrirtes Brief-*

marken Journal chronicled the 4 and 8 annas stamps of Bamra, the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 annas being noted later; these values composed the first series of the stamps, which were probably issued near the end of 1889, as suggested by Major Evans.

I fully agree with him when he states that there was to commence with only one setting of the plate, which was used for all the values by means of simply changing the last character of the third line of the inscription (an alteration which also produced other variations in the setting, which are not found on the sheets of all the values), and that the number of stamps on the sheets of the 1 a. and 2 a. was 72 and 80 respectively, whilst the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 8 annas were in sheets of 96.

In all probability there was only one printing from this single setting up, the type of which must have been broken up after the printing was completed, as is shown by the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., which appeared later, were in blocks of 8 varieties only, and in a new setting, in which the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. served also for the

½ a. These are the stamps of which Major Evans disputes the authenticity, or which rather he supposes were never in use.

I unfortunately possess no official document to disprove the correctness of this theory; I have only the dates of certain letters found by chance in the books of M. Moens, which escaped destruction at the time of the sale of his business, and to these dates I shall add another quoted in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1898, which will make my story more complete.

Before opening the discussion, however, it is well that I should explain that M. Moens employed two agents in India, who procured for him the stamps of the various States. One of them lived at Jullunder (Patiala), and the other at Jalpaiguri (Bengal). The former had a habit of usually sending his packets by parcel post, which caused a considerable amount of delay in their receipt; neither of them was noted for punctuality in despatching stamps ordered, and their rule seemed to be, never to do to-day what could possibly be deferred till the morrow, which resulted in further delay. The dates of their letters could only therefore be taken as indicating approximately the dates of issue of the stamps which they enclosed; nevertheless they may be of some use as evidence of what I hope to prove.

I will now give the dates that I propose to make use of.

1. First of all I quote that of *August 5th*, 1890, which I find on a letter addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., enclosing—

1st issue,	3	copies of the	½ a.
"	28	"	" ½ a.
"	15	"	" 1 a.
"	8	"	" 2 a.
"	3	"	" 4 a.
"	2	"	" 8 a.
	—		

Total 59

To complete the packet, making up the amount of the money sent, there was added a supply of the second issue [Type 5 in the Catalogue], in blocks of 20 varieties, which were described in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1890.

2. On *September 12th*, 1890, his agent at Jalpaiguri despatched to M. Moens 300 copies of each of the two values ½ a. and ¼ a. (in blocks of 8 varieties) of the design of the first issue, together with sheets and portions of sheets of the 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas (in sheets of 72, 80, and 96 varieties), which were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of December 1st, 1890, having been received on November 15th.

3. Towards the end of April, 1891, M. Moens received from his agent at Jullunder, in a packet dated *March 4th*, 1891, sheets of the third issue [Type 5, in blocks of 16 varieties], which were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for May 1st.

4. A letter from the same agent, dated *April 14th*, 1891, enclosed the reprints of the type of the first issue, in sheets of 20 varieties, all values ¼ a. to 8 a., which reached Brussels early in June, and could only be described in the number for July.

5. The agent at Jalpaiguri despatched on *May 22nd*, 1891, a fresh supply of stamps of the first issue,

consisting of fragments of sheets of the 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas (the ¼ a. and ½ a. were conspicuous by their absence). These reached Brussels at the end of June, 1891.

I have now to draw certain conclusions from these various dates with a view to proving what I have stated, namely, that the ¼ a. and ½ a. [in blocks of 8 varieties] are perfectly original.

It is shown by what has been stated above that, if the announcement of the first issue was made in a Leipsic paper in February, 1890, that issue could not have taken place in the previous month, but in the latter part of 1889; that the second issue had certainly made its appearance by August, 1890, as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. received in a letter of that date the first stamps of that type that were printed; and that, if that firm did not receive a larger quantity of the stamps of the first issue, it was probably because the supply was exhausted. Consequently, after the despatch of that consignment, there were no more stamps of the first issue remaining at the Post Office—a fact which, however, did not prevent the agent at Jalpaiguri from sending, not only all the values in sheets and in fragments of sheets, but also ¼ a. and ½ a. stamps of a fresh issue of this same type, as late as September 12th, 1890, that is to say, a whole month after the supply had been exhausted in Bamra. All this appears very extraordinary, but as a matter of fact it is quite natural.

If the agent at Jalpaiguri was in a position to despatch stamps *after* the supply had been exhausted, it was because he had apparently received them *before* they were all sold out; it cannot be explained in any other way. If this be admitted, it is clear that the ¼ a. and ½ a. stamps supplied by that agent, together with the other values, had been printed before the second issue—that is, before August, 1890. This being the case, those stamps cannot be considered reprints, since they existed in conjunction with those of the first printing, and had probably been printed to satisfy the demands of the public, which had exhausted the stock of these two values, with the exception of a few copies obtained by dealers. I therefore see nothing either surprising or extraordinary in this edition issued at the last moment in order to fill a temporary want just when the new stamps were about to appear.

If, on the other hand, the idea was to make a reprinting, why did not this impression include the other values, the supply of which might be said to have been reduced to nothing, and which would certainly have produced more revenue than the ¼ a. and ½ a.? But these two values were urgently required, and that was the reason why the authorities only had a block of 8 set up, which was impressed four times upon each sheet.

The second issue quickly followed this second printing of the first, and the same system was adopted; that is to say, instead of printing the entire sheets by one operation, they were composed of four impressions of a block of 20 varieties printed side by side. This would have been the number employed in the case of the second printing of the ¼ a. and the ½ a. of the first type if that printing had come after the

second issue instead of preceding it, as is shown by the fact that the *reprints* which appeared about the end of 1890 were in 20 varieties, and that the same system was employed for the third issue, but with blocks of 16 varieties.

I have still to explain how the agent at Jalpaiguri was able to despatch a second supply of the stamps of the first issue in his letter of May 22nd, 1891, when the stock had long been exhausted, as we have seen by the letter addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. in August, 1890. It is probable that either the agent obtained these stamps from some of the smaller post offices in the State, or, if they came from the head office, that they had been returned there from some of the other offices.

Just one word more to explain why the agent at Jullunder was less fortunate than the other.

In sending him an order for stamps from Bamra, M. Moens enclosed a facsimile of the stamp cut from *Le Timbre-Poste*. This facsimile was forwarded to the Post Office of Bamra, where it was immediately recognised that the impression was a forgery (!) owing, no doubt, to the fact that it had letterpress on the back, and also to the colour of the paper. An inquiry took place at once, and the agent, on being questioned, stated to the authorities that he had received the impression from Brussels. M. Moens, to whom the troubled Rajah wrote with his own hand to obtain an explanation, was not reassured until he had received a reply. This caused much delay, and in the meantime the stamps were completely exhausted. It was probably in order to recompense the agent at Jullunder, or perhaps to avoid having to return the money, which would have been a sad disaster, that the plan was adopted of making up a fresh setting of the type of the first issue, which was arranged in a block of 20 varieties, the number in which the stamps then in use were being printed.

NOTE BY MAJOR EVANS.

As I am, I believe, the originator of the theory which M. Hanciau contests in the foregoing paper, I am sure he will excuse me for appending to it, in a note, a few observations upon the evidence which he brings forward and the arguments which he bases upon that evidence.

I acknowledge that the fact that the packet received by M. Moens in November, 1890, contained a considerable supply of the original printing of the higher values, as well as the lot of the second printing of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., is a strong point in favour of the latter; but at the same time I do not think that it more than counterbalances the facts that in August, 1890, the last copies of the first issue remaining in the Bamra Post Office were despatched to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., and that amongst those copies there was not a single specimen of the second printing. Taking these points alone, I think we might fairly set one against the other and admit that the case remains in doubt.

There are several questions to which answers are required: At what date were the stamps of 1890, Type 5, really issued? Did M. Moens' agent obtain all the stamps, which he despatched on September 12th, at the same time? And did he get them from the Post Office or through a third party? I do not consider it at all certain that the new stamps sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. in August, 1890, had only then been issued, although that may have been the case. The letter addressed to that firm in April, 1890, which I quoted in my article in December, 1898, seems to show that the first issue was regarded as a temporary one, pending the preparation of something better, and it also shows that at that date the authorities were not supplying their

stamps in quantities to dealers. The second design was type-set like the first, and if a fresh supply of certain values was required for postal use after April, 1890, it would probably have been printed in the new design which was apparently then in contemplation and which could have been set up just as easily as the old.

Near the end of my article on Bamra I quoted a statement to the effect that all the remainders of the stamps of that State had been disposed of to an agent, who was also making reprints in unlimited quantities. I remarked at the time that I knew of no reprints of the stamps of the 1890 design, and I may add that I have not to my knowledge met with any since. I am therefore of opinion, as I said then, that the statement in question referred to the remainders and reprints of the first issue only.

My own theory is that, when the stamps of the second design were ready, at some unknown date between April and August, 1890, the remainders of the first issue were disposed of, either direct to persons who sent money for them—like M. Moens' agent—or to some agent in the State, who supplied them to others; that there being an order for a larger quantity of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. than remained in stock, a special printing of those values was made, either to the order of the authorities of Bamra or to that of the local agent, and that practically the whole of this edition was sent to M. Moens' agent at Jalpaiguri, either together with the supply of other values or in completion of his order for stamps. This person may have been somewhat dilatory, but he would hardly have kept a large supply of stamps in his hands for some six weeks (at least) without a sufficient reason. If he obtained his stock of the higher values before the beginning of August, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he was promised the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps and waited until he received them before sending off the whole of the stamps that he had been requested to purchase.

Of course, this is simply a theory, but it appears to me to be the only one that will account for all the facts of the case, including the fact that, so far as I am aware, the agent of M. Moens at Jalpaiguri was the only person who obtained any supply of the printing in question, which could hardly have been the case if these stamps had been regularly issued for use. It must also be remembered that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., who applied direct to the Post Office at Bamra, only received the one small supply of the first issue (evidently a few odd stamps left on hand, but including some of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the first printing), and did not get any of either the doubtful or acknowledged reprints; whilst M. Moens' agent not only got supplies of all the three editions of the first design, but also obtained a second supply of the higher values of the original printing, which cannot have come from the Post Office direct, but from someone who had the sale of the remainders, etc.

The argument drawn from the numbers of stamps in the settings does not appear to me to be supported by the evidence. According to the final paragraph of M. Hanciau's paper, the undoubted reprints in blocks of 20 were made for the benefit of M. Moens' agent at Jullunder, who sent off a supply of them on *April 14th*, 1891. But this same agent had despatched a supply of the stamps in blocks of 16 on *March 4th*, 1891. If the reprints in blocks of 20 were printed earlier than the stamps in blocks of 16, the agent would have obtained the former as early as the latter. If the stamps in blocks of 16 were printed first, the reprints should have been in that number also.

I may be quite wrong, but I am still of opinion that the impressions in question, in eight varieties of type, were not printed for use, and I doubt their ever having reached the Bamra Post Office.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

Committee—

Chairman—HON. B. HOWELL JONES.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. D. FERGUSON.

Rev. Canon F. P. L. JOSA. GEO. ALLAN. W. A. ABRAHAM.

A MEETING was held on July 23rd, at the Chairman's residence, Bristol House.

Present: Hon. B. Howell Jones, Jno. Manifold, Rev. Canon Josa, Captain Fenton, W. A. Abraham, Jas. F. Greene, A. D. Ferguson, G. Hughes, etc.

The Hon. Secretary read a report on the monthly exchange packets.

The Hon. B. Howell Jones exhibited his collection, which met with commendation from the members present. One of the most prized exhibits was an unused specimen of the 4d., blue, 1852, in fine condition, on the original letter.

Mr. J. F. Greene exhibited a great rarity, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a XII. cents, lilac, 1867 issue, on the original envelope, postmarked "4th April, 1870. Demerara."

Mr. E. A. V. Abraham read an interesting paper on "Early days of Stamp Collecting in British Guiana."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

Dominion Philatelic Association.

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Dominion Philatelic Association was held in London, Ontario, on July 1st.

The following members were present:—Vice-President L. S. Holmes, London; Librarian R. F. Wrigley, Toronto; John Ely, New Lisgar, New Ontario; D. P. Duggan and A. M. Muirhead, Toronto; Geo. E. Anderson and A. Grigg, Exeter, Ontario; and the following of London: Dr. S. Woolverton, A. Dale, H. P. Bock, R. E. Holmes, M. S. Dale, T. S. Clark, A. G. Chisholm, R. Blandford, W. C. Benson, R. A. Millar, and R. Gray.

In the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. W. N. Usher, Mr. M. S. Dale was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. S. Woolverton delivered an address of welcome to the members present, which was replied to by Mr. A. M. Muirhead.

In the absence of the President, Mr. W. W. Young, the Vice-President, Mr. L. S. Holmes, gave an address in which he reviewed the year's business, and brought forward many suggestions, which were discussed later.

A vote of censure was passed upon the President, Sales Superintendent, Secretary-Treasurer, and Trustees for dereliction of official duty.

At 5.30 p.m. the Convention adjourned to allow the Credential Committee to make up their report.

At seven o'clock the members met again at the City Hall and took the electric cars to the residence of Dr. S. Woolverton, where they sat down to a sumptuous banquet.

The evening session was called to order at nine o'clock by Vice-President L. S. Holmes. Several more matters of importance were discussed. The Credential Committee handed

in their report, which was read and adopted. It showed that the officers for the year were: President, L. S. Holmes, London, Ontario; Vice-President, W. K. Hall, Peterborough, Ontario; Vice-President (U.S.), O. B. Douglas, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. N. Usher, Toronto, Ontario; Sales Superintendent, D. P. Duggan, Toronto, Ontario; Counterfeit Detector, H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa; Librarian, R. F. Wrigley, Toronto, Ontario; Trustees, R. G. Widdicombe, Peterborough, Ontario, Dr. S. Woolverton, London, Ontario, J. A. D. Park, Buffalo, N.Y.; Official Organ, *The Canada Stamp Sheet*.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. C. F.—The descriptions of the variations in the Austrian stamps, Type 8, A, B, C, refer in each case to the ornaments in the corners, at each side of the values, and especially to that at the left side. If you look at the illustrations again, we are sure that you will see the differences far more clearly than any explanation would enable you to do.

H. S. S.—"Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 compound with 11" means perf. with the one gauge in one direction and with the other gauge in the other direction; it thus includes perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 \times 11 (which means perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 horizontally, and 11 vertically), and perf. 11 \times 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 (which means perf. 11 horizontally and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 vertically).

G. M.—There is no difference between Type 1 and the engraved Type 8 of France; some of the values of 1870-3 were printed from the plates of 1849-50. These when imperf., as used in the colonies, can only be distinguished by their colour, shade, or postmark.

H. S.—Your stamp lettered "GOLFE E BENIN" can only be a defective impression or from a broken type.

C. N. N.—Your stamps are United States Locals. You will find them in Part III. of the Catalogue.

F. E. W.—1. It is believed that this was never issued, even if it ever had any official existence. 2. These varieties often occur; they are due to a little bit of dirt getting amongst the type. 3. We should require some evidence that the Ecuador fiscal had been postally used before putting it in the Catalogue. The cancellation may be a fiscal one. 4. The designs of these vary in the portrait, as stated in the lists. 5. Is it really necessary to ask such a question? The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is surcharged with Type 1, the 1 a. with Type 2, and the 4 a. has the value expressed as "4 ANNAS," but in other respects the surcharge resembles Type 2. 6. You will find an account of the Australian 9d. stamps in New Issues. 7. We will chronicle variations of the "Semeuse" when we see them.

G. H. R.—We do not attempt to catalogue halves and quarters of stamps, though many instances are known where these have been used. Inverted, reversed, and sideways watermarks seem never to have been regarded as errors by the makers of the stamps. We do not propose to catalogue them, but that should not prevent anyone from collecting them who chooses to do so.

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1903. <i>New Zealand stamps surcharged.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½d., green and red		0	1
1d., carmine and blue		0	2

ANTIGUA.

1903. <i>Large Pictorial stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½d., green and black		0	1
1d., carmine and black		0	2

ANTIOQUIA.

1902. <i>Reduced price.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
50 c., brown on yellow (No. 159)		0	4

BOSNIA.

1903. <i>Perf. 12½. Black numerals.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
40 heller, orange		0	6

BOYACA.

1903. <i>New types.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 c., grey		0	3
20 c., marone		0	4
50 c., green		0	6
1 peso, carmine		0	8

COLOMBIA.

1899-1903.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
50 c., blue on rose (No. 249)	<i>reduced to</i>	0	6
5 pesos, green on bluish (large type)		1	6
10 ,, green on yellow-green (large type)		3	0
<i>Registration Stamp. Type c8. Imperf.</i>			
20 c., blue on bluish		0	2

COREA.

1897-1900. <i>Type 6 surcharged with Type 7 in red or black.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>In red. (a) Perf. 11½, 12.</i>			
10 p., deep blue (No. 12)	<i>used</i>	0	3
<i>In black. (a) Perf. 11½, 12.</i>			
5 p., green	<i>used</i>	0	2
25 p., lake	<i>"</i>	0	3
<i>(b) Perf. 12½, 13.</i>			
5 p., green	<i>used</i>	0	2
50 p., violet	<i>"</i>	0	6

1903. *Provisionals.*

1 ch. on 25 p., lake	<i>used</i>	0	2
3 ,, on 50 p., violet	<i>"</i>	0	3

FERNANDO POO.

1897-98. <i>Fiscal surcharged for postage.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 c. on 10 c., blue-green (error "HABILITADO")		5	0

HONG KONG.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 c., green		0	1
4 c., purple on red		0	2
5 c., orange and green		0	2
10 c., blue and lilac on bluish		0	4
\$2, carmine and slate		5	0

ICELAND.

1902. <i>Official surcharged stamps. Perf. 12½.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 aur, orange	<i>surcharged inverted</i>	10	0
4 ,, grey	<i>"</i>	10	0

MONTSERRAT.

1903. <i>New types.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½d., green		0	1
1d., carmine and black		0	2
2d., brown and black		0	3
2½d., ultramarine and black		0	4
3d., mauve and orange-red		0	5
6d., ochre and lilac		0	8
1s., purple and green		1	4
2s., orange and green		2	8
2s. 6d., black and green		3	3
5s., vermilion and black (King's Head)		6	6

PERSIA.

1902. <i>Provisional, surcharged "P. L. TEHRAN"</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>(2nd type).</i>			
2 chahis, red-brown		0	2

PORTUGUESE CONGO.

1903. <i>New colours and values.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 reis, green		0	2
25 ,, carmine		0	2
50 ,, brown		0	4
65 ,, blue		0	5
75 ,, purple		0	5
115 ,, brown on pink		0	8
130 ,, brown on yellow		0	9
400 ,, blue on yellow		2	3

QUEENSLAND.

1903. <i>Inscribed "Commonwealth."</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
9d., brown and ultramarine		1	0

RUSSIA.

1903. <i>Laid vertically.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 kop., carmine		0	6

SERVIA.

1903. <i>New issue, with head of late King surcharged with Arms.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 paras, yellow-green		0	2
10 ,, carmine		0	3
15 ,, stone		0	4
20 ,, orange		0	4
25 ,, blue		0	5
50 ,, grey		0	9

SEYCHELLES.

1903. <i>King's Head Provisionals.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 c. on 15 c., ultramarine		0	4
3 c. on 45 c., fawn and carmine		1	0

UNITED STATES.

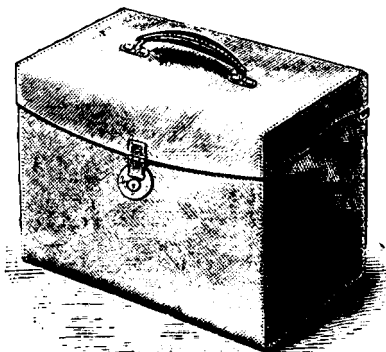
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Vol. XIV.

No. 159

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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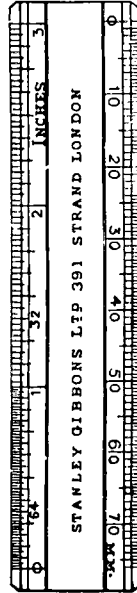
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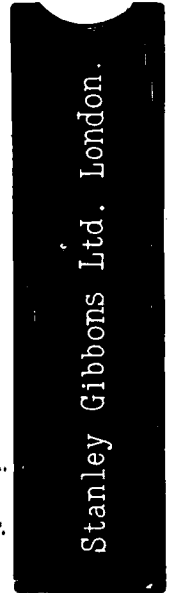
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At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several 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.

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Editorial.

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CASE of great interest to Stamp Collectors and Dealers, which has occupied a considerable amount of time in the courts and has attracted a good deal of attention even amongst the general public, has been concluded during the past month, and we are **The Official Stamp Case.** now at liberty to make free reference to it and to comment upon it.

For the benefit of those of our readers who have not followed the voluminous evidence that was produced in the preliminary proceedings in the police court we give a very brief outline of the history of the case. Some little time back the attention of the authorities at Somerset House was drawn to the fact that somewhat large quantities of certain of the overprinted Official Stamps were being offered for sale. An investigation was made, with the result that an official of the Inland Revenue Department, W. J. Richards, was shown to have taken advantage of his position in order to obtain possession of these stamps for the purpose of selling them to dealers, and that he had been assisted in disposing of them by a well-known philatelist, A. B. Creeke, who had also abused the facilities that had been granted him at Somerset House. These two persons, together with the sons of Richards, were arrested, and charged, in the first instance we believe, with fraudulent traffic in Government stamps, an offence which, under the circumstances, constituted a serious breach of confidence on the part of the two principal offenders. The charge, however, which was

finally pressed against them, and to which, by advice of their counsel, they pleaded guilty, was that of being in unlawful possession of certain fraudulently mutilated stamps, a charge which at first sight may not appear to be so serious as it turned out to be.

As stated by Mr. Phillips in his "Notes and News," some of these overprinted stamps have for years past been more or less easily obtainable. Officials at Somerset House were able to obtain them by paying face value for them, and it appears from the evidence of the late Controller of Stamps that this sale of overprinted stamps was at one time regularly authorised, though the authority was afterwards withdrawn. Officials in other Departments, who were supplied with these stamps for use upon official correspondence, sometimes substituted ordinary stamps for the overprinted ones, and thus obtained possession of the latter in a manner which was certainly irregular, but which could not perhaps be condemned as actually dishonest. It is therefore hardly a matter for surprise that some of those who had access to stamps that were saleable to collectors or dealers at an enormous premium over their facial value (which was the case in some instances) should have been tempted to obtain those stamps either by payment or by substitution, and if this had been all that had been done, it is probable that Richards would have escaped with some Departmental penalty, for what he knew to be a grave irregularity, and that Creeke would have been denied access to Somerset House in the future. It appears, however, that the practice of replacing overprinted stamps by cash or ordinary stamps

had been rendered impossible, or else that these persons desired to obtain the stamps without any payment, for there is no doubt that in the case to which they pleaded guilty an absolutely dishonest and fraudulent method was resorted to.

Stamps damaged in such a way as to be unfit for issue are found from time to time in the stock at Somerset House, and it seems to have been part of Richards' duty to remove these stamps from the sheets and to retain them until periodical stocktaking took place, after which, we presume, they were destroyed and struck off charge; it is customary to attach these stamps, which are frequently in two or more pieces, to a sheet of paper, on which they are submitted to the auditors. On one of these sheets of paper, which purported to contain part of the stock under the charge of W. J. Richards, there were certain high-value stamps, overprinted "I. R. OFFICIAL," the fragments of which were found upon examination not to correspond with one another; investigation proved conclusively that some of these fragments came from a sheet of similar stamps marked "SPECIMEN," and thus rendered valueless (of the disposal of which no particular account seems to have been kept); portions of these stamps had been torn off, removing the word "SPECIMEN," but leaving the overprint "I. R. OFFICIAL," and the pieces which completed the stamps on the sheet in question were found to be portions of other copies, the remaining parts of which were in the possession of Creeke when he was arrested. When we add that Creeke was shown to have sold, for £85, sets of complete and undefaced "I. R. OFFICIAL" stamps (face value £8 15s.) corresponding with the damaged copies affixed to this sheet, the object of the fraud and the temptation to commit it can easily be understood.

Now let us consider the results of what has happened. The immediate result to the two persons principally concerned is a sentence of six months' "imprisonment in the second division," involving also, it may be said, practical ruin to both. A great injury has also, we fear, been done to the general repute of philatelists in this country, so far as official circles are concerned. After a long period, during which Stamp Collectors were regarded by Government Officials as trouble-

some nuisances, if nothing worse, a better feeling had been established, and for some years past the highest officers of Somerset House, at all events, have treated philatelists with the utmost courtesy and friendliness, have in many instances taken a great deal of trouble to supply us with information, and have permitted access to official records, etc., in the full belief that such kindness would not be abused. It cannot be expected that such will be the case in future, and official information upon matters of interest to collectors of stamps will be harder to obtain than ever. We greatly regret that this should be so, and we regret still more the fact that this result is justified by the conduct of one to whom the greatest privileges had been granted, and who should, therefore, have been the last to make a bad use of them.

There is a further result, however, which we would earnestly recommend to the careful consideration of the powers that be, and that is that surely a question must arise as to the utility of issuing these overprinted stamps at all. In 1840, when Postage Stamps were first brought into use, the issue of a special stamp for use upon official correspondence was contemplated, and was very near being carried out; but for some reason or another the idea was abandoned and the celebrated "VR" penny stamps were never put in circulation. For forty-two years after that date Government Departments of all kinds got on without special adhesive postage stamps, and it was only in 1882 that stamps were first issued overprinted "I. R. OFFICIAL," for the special use, we presume, of the Inland Revenue Department. These were followed in 1883 by stamps for "Government Parcels"; thirteen years later, 1896, two more series were added for the "Army" and the "Office of Works," and within the last eighteen months stamps have been similarly treated for the "Board of Education," the "Royal Household," and the "Admiralty."

Now we would ask three questions about these stamps: (1) For what purpose have they been from time to time produced? (2) Are they really necessary for that purpose? (3) Do they fulfil it? We suppose that one, perhaps the principal, object of the use of these stamps is the keeping of accounts of the sums due to the Post Office from other Departments for the conveyance of official

correspondence. But surely this adjustment of accounts might continue to be done, as we presume it was in earlier days, without all the multiplication of varieties of Official stamps that has taken place comparatively recently. For the last two-and-twenty years certain stamps have been available both for postage and for the payment of certain Inland Revenue charges, and we presume that the sums, shown in the Postmaster-General's Reports as paid to the "Inland Revenue Department on account of Postage Stamps used for Inland Revenue purposes," are estimated in some way. Why should not the amounts due from other Public Departments be also estimated, as must still be done to a very large extent, since official correspondence is not all franked by means of stamps? If special stamps are necessary at all, we would suggest that one series only would be quite sufficient for all purposes, each Department being charged with the amount of the Official stamps issued to it. Even the object of keeping accounts is liable to be defeated if the stamps are of such a nature that there is temptation to minor officials to misappropriate them; the Departments may pay for stamps that they have never used, and the Post Office receive payment for services it has never rendered.

Another object may be the prevention of theft on the part of the persons who handle the stamps or who carry the letters bearing them to the Post Office, as is the case, we believe, with the "On H.M.S." overprint upon the stamps of India; but if this is so, the object is entirely defeated. If the overprint rendered the stamps useless, not only for the postage of private correspondence, but for every other purpose, it would have the desired

effect; but as a matter of fact, it makes the stamps far more valuable than they were before, and the temptation to steal them proportionately greater. The market for unused copies of official stamps in this country will no doubt be somewhat restricted for the present, but there are collectors and dealers elsewhere who have no special reason for refusing to buy or to sell them. Even here traffic in these stamps cannot be entirely stopped, unless the mere possession of them be made an offence; and this can hardly be done, since it has been officially stated that certain quantities were obtained in a legitimate manner by various persons from the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue downwards.

So far as collectors are concerned, all we can do is to point out that stamps thus overprinted do not possess, in our humble opinion, any very special interest. The surcharge does not alter the essential nature of the stamp to which it is applied, but merely limits its use; in fact, we might almost say that these stamps are "pre-cancelled" (to use a term familiar on the other side of the Atlantic), their postal value being entirely destroyed for the purposes of the general public. Of course, this is not a very strong argument against their collection, because they are, in some ways, on the same footing as the stamps overprinted with a name, such as "BRITISH SOMALILAND," or "NIUE," and the French and German stamps used in their Consular Offices and Colonies; but at the present day, when the limitation of our collections has become an object to most of us, we are inclined to think that stamps overprinted for the purpose of keeping Departmental accounts might be among the first to be excluded.



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.

Antigua.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps, the blocks for which reached us just too late for insertion in our last number.



Australian Commonwealth.—The correspondent to whom we are indebted for some information as to the Unpaid Letter stamps, which we published last month, tells us that these stamps are now usually cancelled with a pencil. The reason for this is that under a new postal regulation the stamps are carried by the postman and are only affixed and cancelled when the charge upon the letter has been paid by the receiver. The stamps are, however, still to be found postmarked, as surcharged letters addressed to the holders of private boxes at the post office are handed over the counter and the "Postage Due" stamps upon them are then usually cancelled with the post office stamp. It is not improbable that many collectors will prefer the postmarked copies—as there is great virtue in a postmark—but the pencil-marked ones are of exactly the same nature.

British Central Africa.—The *M. C.* gives a list, with illustrations, of a new issue. The values up to 6d. are of ordinary size, and their design closely resembles that of the current ½d., etc., of Great Britain, except that the value in figures is in the upper corners and the inscription "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—PROTECTORATE," in two lines, at foot. The design of the higher values is of large size, and is practically an enlargement of the other, but with the value in words inserted on a label above the crown. There is no indication of the purpose for which the stamps are intended. We presume that the water-marks are Crown and CA for the small stamps and Crown and CC for the large. The centres are in the first colours given in the list.

- 1d., grey and carmine.
- 2d., lilac and mauve.
- 4d., grey-green and black.
- 6d., grey and buff.
- 2s. 6d., grey-green and green.
- 4s., lilac and mauve.
- 10s., grey-green and black.
- £1, grey and carmine.
- £10, " blue.

British East Africa.—We understand that the 1a. stamp has appeared in a new variety of tint, similar to that of the same value of Uganda. Some call it *carmine-rose*, others *aniline pink*.

British Somaliland.—An officer in India sends us a post card, dated "Camp Berbera, S. F. F. 26. 5. 03," and signed by a native official, who writes after his name, with touching appropriateness, "Base Post Mr." The card is in reply to a letter inquiring about the stamps, and, after stating that they were to be issued on 1st June, offers to supply a set of them, either obliterated or unobliterated, for 20 rupees plus postage and registration. As the face value of the set is only 13 rupees 7 annas, the transaction would show a fair margin of profit for the *base* one.

Another correspondent, who has had a recent opportunity of visiting Berbera, tells us that he found that the military authorities there were using the Indian stamps overprinted "On H.M.S." only, but that the civil authorities employed the same stamps with the additional surcharge "BRITISH SOMALILAND." The latter stamps have, therefore, come into use, but unused copies were quite unobtainable.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½ a., King's Head, of India, surcharged like the Queen's Head stamps for use in this territory.

½ a., pea-green; King's Head.

The *Ph. J. of I.* states that the following values of the new stamps have been supplied, and will be issued as required:—½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 annas, *ordinary*, and ½, 1, 2, 8 annas, *Service*.

Ceylon.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new 5 c. and 30 c., the latter of which we have already chronicled.



We have received the following additional values:—

- 2 c., orange-brown.
- 5 c., lilac.
- 12 c., sage-green, *value in carmine*.
- 15 c., ultramarine.
- 25 c., light brown.

Of these the 12 c. is of the type of the 3 c. illustrated last month (and so is the 4 c. then chronicled), and the 15 c. and 25 c. are of the same type as the 30 c.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 45 piastres stamp.

45 piast., lilac, *name and value in ultramarine*.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—This is the somewhat lengthy title attached to a new series of stamps with the King's Head, which no doubt supersedes the separate sets for British East Africa and Uganda. According to *Ewer's Weekly* the 2 a. value alone has been issued, being put on sale upon the exhaustion of the stock of the 2 a. Queen's Head at Mombasa on July 24th. This value is stated to be printed in sheets of 160, two panes of 80; other values are reported to have been sent out, including 1 and 2 rupees, which are still in sheets of 60 only; these will be issued when required.

2 a., violet and lilac.

Hong Kong.—A correspondent kindly shows us a copy of No. 65 in the Catalogue, with a second, rather faint impression of the small Chinese surcharge, partly to the right of and partly overlapping a clear impression in the correct position.

India.—Mr. J. S. Summers draws our attention to the fact that, as is also the case with many of the other values, there are two shades of the last 2 a., Queen's Head. He adds that both of these exist with the "On H.M.S." overprint, which is struck higher up on the latest (the deeper) shade; but the position of the surcharge is liable to vary slightly upon every sheet that goes through the press.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the new 3 a. stamp has appeared with the "On H.M.S." surcharge.

Service Stamp. 3 a., orange-brown.

The Ph. J. of I. tells us that the 6 a. stamp with the King's Head was issued on the 6th August, but does not describe its design or colour.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 a., *carmine*, Queen's Head, surcharged for ordinary use in this State.

1 a., *carmine*; *Queen's Head*.

Nabha.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *green*, "SERVICE," No. 406 in the Catalogue, with the second "A" of "NABHA" too short. This, however, is evidently due to some damage to the type, as the top of the second stroke of the "H" is broken off and the top of the "A" is spread out.

Puttialla.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp has been issued with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Service Stamp. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *pea-green*.

Indian Native States.—**Bamra.**—Mr. A. B. Kay shows us forgeries of the first issue, which, as the central native character is of approximately the correct shape, might be dangerous to collectors who rely upon this character as a test. Fortunately the imitation is not quite successful in other respects, and it should be sufficient to warn collectors that these things exist. The varieties with inverted "g" are to be found among these forgeries.

Bhopal.—Mr. Kay also possesses a forgery of the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of 1884, with curved lines in the spandrels. It is too well perforated to pass muster.

Bhor.—It may be well to warn our readers that the illustrations of the designs of these stamps, given in the Catalogue and elsewhere, are not altogether

accurate; this is especially the case with the illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. The same correspondent shows us forgeries which have evidently been copied from these illustrations, instead of from the originals.

Cochin.—Mr. Gordon Jones sends us the current 3 pies stamp on a very *thick white* wove paper, quite different from the *thin greyish* material usually employed. It has the umbrella watermark, but the latter is not very easy to distinguish. We gather that the other values also exist on this paper, and we should like to see them in sheets.

3	pies, blue;	<i>thick paper.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	puttan, green	"
1	" pink	"
2	" purple	"

Jammu and Kashmir.—We are sorry to find that forgeries exist of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps of the 1878 types, in similar form to those we mentioned last month of the 2, 4, and 8 annas. Mr. Kay tells us that the story which accompanies them is to the effect that they are supplied by a dealer in Bombay, who professes to have bought the plates from the Government! It is unnecessary to state that this is a fiction.

Nepal.—Mr. Gordon Jones tells us that *tête-bêche* pairs of the 2 a., *perforated*, exist, in which case a new plate of that value must have been made up. He also shows us what he terms a second type of the 1 a., an extremely rough copy of the original, with the inscriptions so badly drawn that we might suppose it to be a forgery.

Sirmoor.—Mr. D. P. Masson points out to us that varieties may be found of the stamps of Type 2, arising apparently from a redrawing of the words denoting the value. He sends us specimens of the 6 pies, in which the variation is very distinct, and we have also found differences in the 3 pies and the 1 anna. All the 2 annas stamps that we have examined are of the same variety, and probably a second drawing of this value was never required.

In the case of the 3 pies, the variety now in use seems to be a reversion to the original type, which we find in a *greyish brown* shade, perf. 15; the "s" of "SIRMOOR" is close to the "T" of "THREE," and the left branch of the top of the "T" is almost over the dot; the dots are small, especially that after "PIES," which is too near the "s," the stalk of the ornament in the left lower corner touches the oval between "T" and "H." Then we find a second variety, existing in *orange* and in a deeper shade of *brown* (the reissue of the 3 pies, *brown*), with wider spaces and larger dots between the inscriptions. Later we have a third variety, in *orange* only, in which the inscriptions appear to have been shifted round bodily; the spacing and dots are much the same as in the second, but the stalk of the ornament in the right upper corner is in line with the top of the "A" of "POSTAGE," and that in the left lower corner is in line with the vertical stroke of the "T" of "THREE." Lastly we find the first variety again, in *orange*; we have a copy used in August, 1897, and we also have it with the large "On S. S. S." surcharge. Varieties 2 and 3 occurred on the same sheet in one printing; we have a horizontal strip of ten, in which eight are variety 2 and two

are variety 3; we have also a block of twenty, two horizontal rows, all variety 3 (a later printing).

In variety 1 of the 6 pies the dots are evenly placed between the ends of the inscriptions; in variety 2 the dots are much nearer the upper inscription. Both are found with the large surcharge.

In the 1 anna there is more space between the ends of the inscriptions in variety 2 than there is in variety 1, and there are some minor variations in the position of the inscription, which we find exist on the same sheet.

Mauritius.—We fancy that the very fine and large stamp, Type 40, issued to commemorate Monsieur de Labourdonnais, has always been somewhat of a white elephant to the Colonial Treasury. It has now been adapted to special use by the overprint "EXPRESS—DELIVERY—15 c.", in three lines, in red. A correspondent on the spot tells us that 8,000 only have been issued, but he believes that 60,000 will be forthcoming. He adds that these stamps cannot be used for ordinary postage.

Express Delivery Stamp. 15 c., red and ultramarine.

Montserrat.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.



Natal.—We have received the 2½d. and 4d. King's Head, Type 31 in the Supplement.

2½d., ultramarine.
4d., carmine and brown.

New South African Republic.—Mr. W. Morley shows us an unchronicled variety of the 1d. of the first issue; it is printed in grey-black on straw-coloured paper, and besides differing in colour from the normal copies it has the date "9 JAN 86" more spaced than usual, measuring rather more than 17 mm. in length instead of only 15 mm. The two stamps before us, an unsevered vertical pair, are exactly alike in colour; they are used, and are still on a portion of the original envelope, on which they cover the junction of the flaps. The obliterating mark is dated "Vrijheid 20 Apr. 86"; it is the second of those described by Mr. Tamsen in January last, but is struck in lilac. There is also part of a circular postmark in black, showing portions of a date of the same period, and the first three letters of "NATAL" below.

1d., grey-black on straw.

Mr. Morley also shows us some of the "A. de Vletter," fiscal stamps, described by Mr. Tamsen in the first part of his paper, and we have to add to his description that the name in the centre is in italics, the overprint is "Gouvts. Zegel. N.R." in Old English, struck in black or grey-black across the upper part, the value is written in the centre, and below it is

"The," also in MS.—no initials and no other surcharge. The "The" is followed by a colon or semicolon on the copies before us.

New South Wales.—We have received the new 9d. stamp to which we referred last month. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the sheets contain 120 stamps, in ten rows of twelve. Watermark V and Crown; perf. 12½.

9d., brown, name and value in blue.

New Zealand.—A correspondent has shown us a variety of No. 95 in the Catalogue, the 6d., blue, Type 1, watermark Star, perf. 12½ at top and sides, and 10 at foot. We are not certain whether this has been noted before, but probably Nos. 93 to 95 might be described as "Perf. 10 compound with 12½."

Another correspondent shows us a copy of the 1d., Type 37, doubly perforated at the left-hand side. We thought these vagaries were only found among the more recent experiments.

Peurhyn Island.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the latest supplies of the 1s. stamps intended for this island are in the bright vermilion shade.

Orange River Colony.—*The Ph. R.* tells us the colours of the new stamps referred to last month. The centres of the bicoloured stamps are in the first colour given.

½d., bright green.
2d., brown.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., lilac.
4d., carmine and sage-green.
6d., lilac.
1s., " ochre.

In reference to the 1s. stamp with a figure "1," which was supposed to have been added after the rest of the impression, to which we alluded in July, Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us that he has noticed several copies on which the figure "1" is faintly printed, and suggests that this may be due to the type being loose. It is perhaps more probable that there are some cases in which the letter "s" is high, and thus prevents the figure from printing well.

Queensland.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 9d. stamp, which was fully described last month under Australian Commonwealth.

With reference to the 1d., Type 12, in yellow, *The Aust. Ph.* states that a few sheets of this type "were printed in a light yellow-ochre, but were not issued." Copies are stated, however, to have found their way into the hands of collectors, and part of a sheet is said to be still in existence in the Stamp Printing Office, Brisbane. It would be interesting to ascertain whether it is really a fact that the stamps were printed in that colour: we know that the colour of ordinary copies changes into various shades of yellow, and a whole sheet or a portion of one might have become thus changed.



St. Lucia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 1s. stamp. It has the value on white.

1s., dull green, name and value in black.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore*.—The same correspondents tell us that they have found a sheet of the recently issued 3 c. on 4 c., in one row of which the first four stamps have the original value barred at both sides, the fifth stamp has the bar at the left only, while the remaining seven stamps have no bars at all. The person who ruled the bars must have been interrupted at his work, called away from the bar and ceased to rule.

Uganda.—We are shown a copy of the 1 a., *carmine-red*, No. 46, surcharged "INLAND REVENUE," in two lines, in *black*, at the top, which nevertheless paid postage on a letter to London, and we are told that the 1 rupee stamp, No. 51, with a similar overprint, has also been found postally used.

Victoria.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the following fresh varieties of perforation:—

- 1d., rose-red; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.
 3d., orange-brown ,, 11.
 6d., bright green ,, 11.
 6d. ,, ,, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Zululand.—We find that the 2d. with inverted surcharge, which we noted in June, is not quite so unknown as we were led to suppose—it is listed in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* and in that of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., but we cannot find the original chronicle of this error.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—The *D. B. Z.* gives a detailed description of the various surcharges that have appeared upon the stamps of this country during the last few years, which we summarise as follows:—

1. "Ethiopia" in narrow, heavy type:—

In *violet* on the 2 guerche.

2. The same word in script type, "Ethiopia":

In *blue-black* on the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 1, 2, 4, 16 guerche.

In *violet* on the 8 guerche.

3. Amharic word in four characters,* stated to read *bosata*, no doubt a corruption of *posta*:—

In *blue-black* on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 guerche.

In *violet* on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 8 guerche.

In *black* on the 2, 4 guerche.

4. Amharic word in five characters,* stated to read *malekathe*, the meaning of which is not understood, but it is suggested that the first part of the word may be connected with the French *malle* = *mail*:—

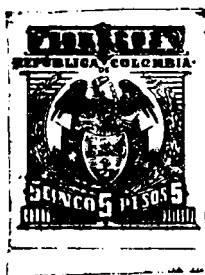
In *blue-black* on the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 1, 2 guerche.

In *black* on the 4, 8, 16 guerche.

China.—Mr. Poole shows us an apparently *imperfurate* copy of the 9 c. of 1895. We find that this is catalogued by Scott, as well as the same stamp partly perforated only.

Colombia.—We give an illustration of the design of the 5 pesos stamp chronicled in May.

* The last character in each case is a group of four square or diamond-shaped dots.



Bolívar.—We have received a quantity of stuff bearing the name of this State, and as some of it differs from the varieties we have recently chronicled from hearsay, we give a list of what we have seen and can vouch for, to be added to the three items noted in June. All that we have seen are on *laid* paper, the lines in which are in some cases difficult to distinguish, and we doubt the existence of any on *wove*. Ours are also all *imperfurate*, but it is quite likely that all may be found pin-perf.:—

- 50 c., deep blue on *azure*.
 50 c. ,, *rose*.
 50 c., bronze-green on *rose*.
 1 p., dull green (2 shades) on *lilac-rose*.
 5 p., carmine on *brown*.
 5 p. ,, *yellow*.
 10 p., purple on *green*.

Too Late Stamps.

- 20 c., purple on *azure*.
 20 c., carmine ,,



Registration Stamps.

- 20 c., orange on *salmon*.
 20 c. ,, *magenta*.



Return Receipt.

- 20 c., deep blue on *yellow*.
 20 c., orange ,,

The sheets of almost all appear to be arranged in the peculiar manner which we described in June for the 10 pesos. The 50 c. are in sheets of 27, four horizontal rows of six, and three stamps placed longitudinally at the bottom; as these do not quite fill the space, the word "VALIENTE," in irregularly drawn letters, is inserted between the first and second and second and third stamps. We have before us the greater part of a sheet of the 50 c., *deep blue on rose*, with an almost equally good impression on both sides. The Too Late labels are also in sheets of 27, six horizontal rows of four, with three impressions vertically at the left-hand side, again with "VALIENTE" in the spaces in this extra row. The Registration labels are

in sheets of 25, seven horizontal rows of three, with a vertical row of four at left, leaving no spaces to be filled.

Boyaca.—We have seen some more of these; two shades of 20 c., *brown*, perf., and the 20 c. in *brown* and in a *rosy* shade of (?) *claret*, imperf. A correspondent in those parts tells us that the authorities of this State propose to issue 5 and 10 pesos stamps; they will not be ruinously expensive at the present rate of exchange.

Santander.—*Le C. de T.-P.* describes a 50 c., oblong fiscal stamp, surcharged (in *black*?) "Provisional—Correos de Santander."

Fiscal Postal (?). 50 c., red on white.

Tumaco.—We copy from *The A. J. of Ph.* the news of a provisional stamp for this province. The design consists of a type-set inscription, in five lines:—"No hay es—tampillas—Pagó 80.20" (the figures apparently in manuscript)—"El Admor.—E. O. ORTIZ.", enclosed in a square frame of dotted rule, with a small capital "O" at each corner.

20 c., black on rose; imperf.

Corea.—Our publishers' correspondent in Corea sends them specimens of the stamps of Type 6 surcharged with Type 7 in *black*, instead of *red*, which he states were issued as early as 1897, and they are evidently still in use, as he franks his letter with some of them. We have the following:—

5, 25, 50 poon; perf. 11½, 12.
5, 50 " " 12½, 13.

Upon the same letter are specimens of two of the stamps recently surcharged, the 2 ch. on 25 p., perf. 11½, 12, and the 3 ch. on 50 p., perf. 12½, 13.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We copy the following additional varieties of the surcharged stamps, from a very long list given in *Ewen's Weekly*, on the authority of a Danish correspondent:—

Ordinary. 3 (Type 1), 5, 6, 10, 20 aur; perf. 14 × 13½.

Inverted Surcharge.

Ordinary. 3 (Type 2), 4, 6, 10 aur; perf. 12½.
40 aur; perf. 14 × 13½.

Double Surcharge.

Ordinary. 4, 6 aur; perf. 12½.

Official. 16, 50 aur " "
"1" of "1 GILD1" omitted.

Ordinary. 50, 100 aur.

With error "02—'03" (comma after "02").

Ordinary. 3 (Types 1, 2), 4, 5, 6, 16, 20, 50 aur; perf. 12½.

3 (" 1), 5, 100 aur; perf. 14 × 13½.

Official. 5, 10 aur; perf. 12½.

Same as last, but inverted.

Ordinary. 5 aur; perf. 14 × 13½.

Error "03—'03," for "02—'03" (only two on a sheet, and only two or three sheets thus printed).

Ordinary. 3 (Type 1), 5, 16, 50 aur; perf. 12½.

Official. 10 aur; perf. 12½.

The A. J. of Ph. adds the following with this error:—

Ordinary. 6, 20 aur; perf. 12½.

Official. 5, 20 " " 14 × 13½.

The 10 aur, Official, also exists, showing only the letters "1L" or "L" of the overprint, due no doubt to some defect in the setting or printing; and the 4 aur, Ordinary, is found without the date, owing to misplacement of the sheet in the press.

Mr. J. W. Jones has shown our publishers a pair of the Official, 10 aur, *ultramarine*, perf. 14 × 13½, showing the error with comma after "02" on one of the stamps.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from various sources that there are now separate sets of stamps, 1 c. to 5 fr., for the following places: Canton, Hoi-hao, Mongtze, Pack-hoi, Tchongking, and Yunnan-sen; all formed from the stamps of Indo-China, by overprints consisting of the name of the place and the value in Chinese, in *black*. These differ, therefore, from the stamps already catalogued for Canton and Hoi-hao in the colour of the surcharge and from the second set for Tchongking in not bearing the word "CHINE." The above is the correct description of the Hoi-hao stamps mentioned last month.

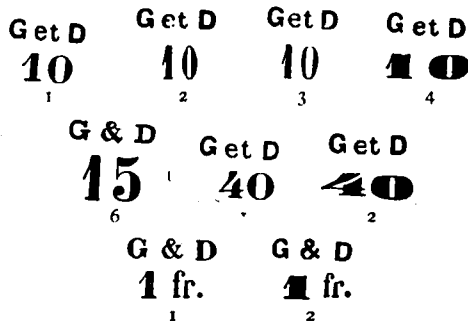
Offices in Morocco.—The *M. C.* reports a further value:—

5 pesetas on 5 fr., deep blue and buff.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We noted some time back (in January, 1902) that the 25 c. of Obock, Type 8, had been divided in half, vertically, and the right-hand halves used as 5 c. stamps. *L'Echo de la T.* now states that the other halves were carefully preserved, and have now been issued as 2 c. stamps. This is true economy!

French Congo.—We find in *Le C. de T.-P.* a copy of a Decree, published in this Colony on July 25th, under which 4,000 30 c. stamps were to be converted into 5 c., and an equal number of 2 fr. into 10 c. These were to be sold for immediate postal use only.

Guadeloupe.—We give illustrations of some of the varieties of the surcharges noted last month, numbered in accordance with the descriptions then given. Our readers will find that all the varieties of the letters "G" and "D" and "&" are represented, as well as the figures.



Ivory Coast.—We have received the 5 c., *blue*, and 10 c., *brown*, Unpaid Letter stamps of France, imperf., surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire" at top and "Colis Postaux" at foot, with a large figure "1" in the centre and "fr." at each side of it—all in *black*. Are these *postage* stamps? We have an idea that they are really *fiscals*, used for collecting the duty on parcels.

Tahiti.—We have received the provisional 10 c. stamps referred to in May and June, and also a similar one formed from the 15 c., *blue*, of the Oceania series, 100,000 of which are stated by *Le C. de T.-P.* to have been overprinted in June last. This has the word "CENTIMES" in small capitals; the others have it in small letters as previously described.

- 10 c., in *black*, on 15 c., *blue*.
- 10 c., in *carmine*, on 25 c., *black on rose*.
- 10 c., in *black*, on 40 c., *red on yellow*.

German Empire.—It is interesting, and not especially disquieting to those who do not collect them, to learn that there are at least twenty-six, and possibly thirty (as suggested last month), sets of the Official stamps. We copy the following list from *The Ph. R.*:—

- No. 1.—The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.
- No. 2.—The Administration of the large military orphanage at Potsdam.
- No. 3.—The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- No. 4.—The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
- No. 5.—The Grand Duchy of Hesse.
- No. 6.—The Principality of Lippe-Detmold.
- No. 7.—The Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
- No. 8.—The Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe.
- No. 9.—The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
- No. 10.—The Principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont.
- No. 11.—The Principality of Reuss, younger line.
- No. 12.—The Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau.
- No. 13.—The General Administration of the Thuringian Association of Customs and Taxes at Erfurt.
- No. 14.—The Principality of Reuss, elder line.
- No. 15.—The Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.
- No. 16.—The Grand Duchy of Bade.
- No. 17.—The Thuringian Provincial Court at Jena.
- No. 18.—The Solicitor-General's office at this Court (No. 17).
- No. 19.—The Officers of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.
- No. 20.—The Committee of the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon University at Jena.
- No. 21.—The Kingdom of Prussia.
- No. 22.—The Principality of Schwarzburg-Vonderhausen.
- No. 23.—The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.
- No. 24.—The State of Bremen.
- No. 25.—The Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.
- No. 26.—The Duchy of Brunswick.

Guatemala.—Our readers will not be surprised to hear that there are a few errors and varieties to be found amongst the surcharged stamps which we chronicled in June. *Mekeel's Weekly* notes the 1 c. and 6 c. with overprint inverted, and the 1 c. and 2 c. with the word "Centavos" above the date instead of below the figures "25"; the second variety seems to have been produced by carefully folding the sheet, so as to take a reef in it, as it were, across the centre, thus producing this misplaced surcharge on all the stamps below the folded ones—the latter form another variety, without the word "Centavos" at all. The same journal notes specimens of the 6 c., 150 c., and 200 c., with a similar overprint (but in larger type?) in *red*; it is stated that only a small number were thus surcharged experimentally, but they have been seen used for postage.

- 25 c., in *red*, on 6 c., *pale green*.
- 25 c. ,, 150 c., *blue*.
- 25 c. ,, 200 c., *yellow*.

Italy.—*Benadir.*—Signor L. Bottacò sends us part of a cover bearing four 2 besa and two 1 anna stamps, postmarked "MOGADISCIO PROTET. ITALIANO—BENADIR—16.5.03," and "MILANO—5.6.03," confirming what we stated last month as to the stamps being actually in use.

Nicaragua.—Another provisional, with the original value very greatly increased, is chronicled, we understand, by a French contemporary which we do not often see.

5 pesos on 40 c., *mauve*.

Paraguay.—*Der Ph.* reports that the 5 c. on 10 c., which we chronicled from hearsay in April, does not exist. Let us hope that this is true.

Persia.—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* draws attention to some uncatalogued varieties of the surcharged stamps of 1886. It is well perhaps to note that there are numbers of very doubtful varieties of those stamps. The same correspondent possesses the 5 ch. *lilac*, of 1889, *imperforate*.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Macao.*—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a horizontal pair of the 2½ reis, No. 310, one stamp of which is surcharged with Type 64, and is therefore No. 313, while the other is unsurcharged.

Mozambique Company.—Mr. C. Quarkowsky shows us some varieties of the stamps of the 1894 issue which do not appear to have been hitherto described. In the 10 and 15 reis there are two distinct types of the figures "1": (a) With a long upper serif, set at a very small angle to the upright stroke and merged in the latter for about ½ mm. from the top, which is square. (b) With a short serif, making a larger angle with the upright stroke, the top of which is slanting. Both varieties of the 10 reis are very roughly perf. 12½; the punches appear to have become worn and thus only produce a kind of pin-perforation; our correspondent shows us the 50 reis similarly perforated. The copies of the 10 reis are also in different shades, variety a being in a *rose-lilac* tint. The 15 reis, var. a, is also roughly perf., and is in a *pale chocolate* shade; var. b is perf. 12½, clean-cut, and is in the *lake-brown* of the Catalogue.

Further varieties are the 2½, 50, and 65 reis, perf. 11½ × 12, or nearly 12 all round, which seems to be not uncommonly the case with the recent printings of Portuguese Colonials classed with the perf. 11½; also the 5 reis, perf. 13½, which seems to be a novelty.

5 reis, orange on *chalky paper*; perf. 13½.

Nyassa.—We have received the series of surcharged stamps, which we chronicled from hearsay in May, and find that the overprints are in heavy type of similar size to that employed for the other provisionals, but not in such fancy letters and figures, and with no accent over the "E" of "REIS" (see annexed illustrations).

PROVISORIO · 65 REIS

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of the same values, stated to have been surcharged in the Colony, upon which the word "PROVISORIO" (on the 15 and 25 reis) is in small capitals with a large capital initial, and placed vertically, and "reis" on

the others is in small letters and accompanied by small figures.

Timor.—Mr. Poole shows us a horizontal strip of four of the $\frac{1}{2}$ avo on $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ (No. 109), in which the third stamp from the left has the Chinese characters at the top and "PROVISORIO" at the bottom of the stamp.

We gather from this and the curiosity noted under Macao that, unless the surcharges were printed singly, which seems improbable, they must have been set up in a single vertical row; thus, in the case of the Macao, the left-hand vertical row of stamps escaped the overprint altogether, while in the case of the Timor the third vertical row had the overprint too low down, and the top stamp would be without the Chinese characters.

Russia.—*Finland.*—Just twelve months ago, in September, 1902, we published a warning on the subject of certain supposed *errors* of the current 10 marks stamp, with centre in *yellow*. Mr. Breitfuss now informs our publishers that similar frauds, with centre in *rose*, are being offered by a dealer in Helsingfors, and that these articles are priced in Berlin at 400 marks each! A word to the wise philatelist should be sufficient.

Servia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a used copy of a provisional 1 para stamp, formed from the 5 dinars of the new issue. The new value is overprinted at the foot of the stamp "ПАРА" in the centre, with a figure "1" at each side; both the Arms and the new value are in *carmine*.

1 p., in *carmine*, on 5 dinars, brown, etc.

This is said to have been on sale for two days, and only singly for local circulars, after which period the stock on hand was withdrawn, and unused copies are apparently unobtainable at present. However, as Mr. O. Bickel is at Belgrade, it is unlikely that the remainders have been destroyed.

Siam.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a vertical pair of the 1 lotte of the first issue (No. 1), perforated at top and sides and imperforate between the two stamps and (apparently) below.

The correspondent who gave us some information quoted in our July number has kindly sent us specimens of the curious "1 Att." on 64 atts (not 63 atts, as we wrote in error), with a letter "S" added after the word "Att." The letter is a large capital "S," of the same type throughout a block of eight stamps shown us, on a portion of an original cover, and was probably impressed singly, by hand; it is inverted on all. The variety appears an improbable if not an impossible one, but the history given of its discovery is perfectly straightforward, and it is at least as unlikely that it was produced for philatelic purposes, as that the "S" was added by some Siamese official who thought that the letter was necessary.

Turkey.—A correspondent asks us for information as to the following varieties, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, which he tells us he found on exchange sheets, marked at minute prices:—

10 paras,	Type 15,	in <i>black</i> .
20 "	" "	16 " <i>brown</i> .
2 pias.	" "	18 " <i>deep brown</i> .

All values except the 10 paras are known in *black* as Unpaid Letter stamps; was this value ever added to the set, or are there proof or fancy impressions about? *Black* is also a possible chemical change from *green*. *The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* lists both 20 paras and 5 piastres "in the colour of the 2 piastres," but we suspect that these were fancy proofs of some kind. The 2 pias. in *deep brown* may be only an extreme shade.

Thessaly.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. draw our attention to a set of forgeries of the labels issued for this locality in 1898. They are said to be coming over from Constantinople in large quantities, neatly postmarked. They should not be very dangerous to anyone who is aware that such things exist, as there is a painfully chromo-lithographic appearance about them, and they are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Venezuela.—We have another type-set provisional emanating from Carupano, with an inscription in four lines, "INSTRUCCION—SELLO PROVISIONAL—CARUPANO: 1902—Vale un Bolivar.", enclosed in an oblong frame formed of small circles. We presume that this is intended for inland postage and fiscal purposes. We have a vertical pair, printed *tête-bêche*, evidently from the same setting.

1 bolivar, black on *yellow*.

In May, 1894, we copied from *Le Timbre-Poste* a notice of two stamps, of the accompanying design, which were supposed to have been issued in the Province of Zulia, and about which further information was desired. Nothing more seems to have been heard of them till recently, when a correspondent of *The Ph. J. of G. B.* sent an account, published in that journal in July, according to which the stamps in question were duly issued in May, 1891, under the authority of the President of the State of Zulia, and in accordance with a Decree dated February 24th, and published in the *Official Gazette* of that State, at Maracaibo, of March 10th, 1891. The reason given is that, communication with the capital of Venezuela being very irregular, supplies of postage stamps frequently ran out; the local authorities therefore decided upon having an issue of their own and obtained these labels from "The Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York," whose imprint is in the margin of the sheets. Our contemporary adds that the "first consignment was put in circulation in May, 1891, and franked letters to all parts of Venezuela and to Cucuta in Colombia. The second consignment was burnt in the Custom House when the revolutionists took the place three months later."

5 c., deep violet; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
10 c., light red



The story sounds well enough, and the stamps possess the merit of having been content to "blush unseen" for a number of years. They have been resuscitated, however, at a rather unfortunate time, just when Venezuela has gone into the Stamp Business with unnecessary enthusiasm.

British East Africa.

By H. L. HAYMAN and CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 36.)

* * * *

2½

21

December, 1895.



HE stock of 2½ annas ran out about this date, and the 1 anna 6 pies Indian stamp overprinted "British East Africa" was surcharged "2½," in *bright red*, as Type 21.

2½ on 1 a. 6 p.

Many of the varieties in the type of the overprint "British East Africa" listed previously may also be found with the surcharge "2½." There appears to have been only one type of the "2½" on the sheets of provisionals issued in *December*, 1895, but for some years past other types have been on the market to which we must draw attention.

First we have stamps coming from Postal Union lots, and in these we find *three* types of "2½" in *red* on the 1 anna 6 pies. Mr. J. N. Luff, in some correspondence on the subject of these stamps, very pertinently writes:—

"I want to call your attention to something which I mentioned in the article I wrote in *October*, 1900, which was, the gradual darkening of the red ink used for the surcharges. It seems to have dried up in that climate and become browner, and I think it is a point worth noting—as having a bearing on the time the various surcharges were made."

We are quite in agreement with Mr. Luff, and on examining many copies of these stamps, we find the issued variety is always in *bright red* and the "Berne" stamp in a *reddish brown*. There is still another variety of this surcharge that we have met with and which we believe to be a forgery of the "2½" on a genuine 1 a. 6 p. British East Africa: the type of "2½" is similar to that of the genuine type, the colour is a *dull red* with a tinge of *brown*, and the surcharge is rough and heavily struck, deeply indenting the paper.

This forgery and others we refer to later on all appear to emanate from Bombay, and we have seen it stated that certain people there went to Mombasa and by some means had the fraudulent varieties printed on the spot.

Our reference list of this issue will be as follows:—

2½

22

2½

23

2½

24

December, 1895.

Surcharged in *bright red*.

2½ on 1 anna 6 pies. Type 21.

About January, 1898. Printed officially, probably for the Postal Union, but doubtful if issued to the public for postal purposes.

Surcharged in *reddish brown*.

2½ on 1 a. 6 p. Type 22.

2½ " " 23.

2½ " " 24.

Forgery.

Surcharged in *dull red*, heavily printed and impressed.

2½ on 1 a. 6 p. Type 22.



25

May 19, 1896.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co from copper plates.

The permanent issue arrived and was put in use in May, 1896, but for some reason the number of stamps sent of the low values was extremely small, only 5,040 each of ½, 1, and 2 a., and 5,280 of the 2½ a. being included in this consignment, and a further and larger lot of these values was not received until September 10th, 1896.

These stamps were in panes of 60—6 x 10— with margins inscribed as follows in horizontally shaded capitals 8 mm. high:—

Top. "POSTAGE REVENUE."

Bottom. Ditto, inverted.

Left side. "BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE," reading upwards.

Right side. Ditto, reading down.

On about half the panes we have examined there are clearly shown the marks of five screw-heads, two on the left, three on the right—used to hold the plate in its bed.

The *watermark* is apparently arranged in two panes of sixty inscribed round the outer margins, "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES," and *between* the two panes in the watermarks there is a space of 19 mm. filled in with two vertical lines 7 mm. apart. The watermark is often misplaced, and we find stamps showing only these two lines or parts of the marginal inscription.

REFERENCE LIST.

May 19th, 1896. Type 25. Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

½ anna, yellow-green.

1 ,, scarlet.

- 1 anna, carmine.
- 2 annas, chocolate.
- 2½ " blue.
- 2½ " violet-blue.
- 3 " grey.
- 4 " deep green.
- 4½ " orange-yellow.
- 5 " bistre.
- 7½ " mauve.
- 8 " stone-grey.
- 1 rupee, dull blue.
- 1 " ultramarine.
- 2 rupees, red-orange.
- 3 " violet.
- 4 " carmine-lake.
- 5 " deep brown.



26

British
East
Africa
27



28

January, 1897.

Stamps of Zanzibar, Type 26, with watermark Type 28, overprinted in *black* with Type 27. Perf. 14.

½ anna, green and red.	1,500 printed.
1 " blue "	4,200 "
2 annas, red-brown and red.	2,400 "
4½ " orange and red	1,800 "
5 " bistre "	1,800 "
7½ " purple "	1,800 "

Owing to a shortage of these values the above supply of stamps was borrowed from Zanzibar and overprinted.

In this issue, as usual, no provision appears to have been made for the Postal Union stamps, and when they were called for, a fresh printing had to be made. This, luckily, can be distinguished without any difficulty, as the word "Africa" is always followed by a period, and the 1 a. was, for some reason, overprinted in *reddish brown*.

This list will therefore be as follows :—

About January, 1898. *Printed officially, probably for the Postal Union, but doubtful if issued to the public for postal purposes.*

The word "Africa." followed by a period.

(a) Overprint in *reddish brown*.

1 anna, blue and red.

(b) Overprint in *black*.

- ½ anna, green and red.
- 2 annas, red-brown and red.
- 4½ " orange and red.
- 5 " bistre and red.
- 7½ " purple and red.

FORGERIES.

The 4½, 5, and 7½ annas of this issue are known with the overprint having full stop after "Africa," but printed on Zanzibar stamps with the *multiple water-*

* From the above numbers it would appear that the 1 a. should be much the commonest of the set, but as a matter of fact it is the rarest, as 3,000 out of the 4,200 were later on converted into "2½" anna stamps (see next issue), leaving the actual number of 1 anna stamps at 1,200 only. The earliest dated copy we have seen is Jan. 12, 1897.

mark, which did not come into use in Zanzibar until May, 1898—one year and four months after the genuine stamps were issued !!

VARIETIES OF PRINTER'S TYPE.

We have never seen any real errors in the overprints on this issue, but we have met with a few varieties similar to those noted in the overprints on the Indian stamps ; many others no doubt exist, as we have not had large stocks of these stamps to examine, and the varieties are rather difficult to distinguish.

"B" low in "British" and inverted "V" for "A" in "Africa."

4½ annas.

Figure "1" used for "i" in "Africa."

½, 2, 4½, 5, and 7½ annas.

2½

29

2½

30

2½

31

January, 1897.

It will be noticed that there were no stamps of 2½ annas in the last provisional issue ; probably Zanzibar was also short and could not spare any.

The 1 anna was apparently plentiful, as 4,200 had been overprinted "British—East—Africa"; of these 3,000 were taken and surcharged "2½" in *red*, in three varieties of figures as shown in our Types 29, 30, 31.

This supply did not last long, and recourse was again made to Zanzibar by borrowing 3,600 of the 3 annas, grey and red, and overprinting them "British—East—Africa," in *black*, and then surcharging them in *red* with "2½" in three types as in the case of the 1 anna. We therefore have :—

2½, in red, on 1 anna, blue and red.	Type 29
2½ " 1 " " "	" 30
2½ " 1 " " "	" 31
2½ " 3 " grey and red	" 29
2½ " 3 " " "	" 30
2½ " 3 " " "	" 31

The varieties mentioned before in the words "British—East—Africa" may be also found with all these surcharges, as the same setting was used.

ERROR.

We only know of one error in the provisionals, and that is very rare, as we have only seen three specimens. It has the fraction wrongly printed, 2 over 1, thus, 2/1 for ½. The copies we have seen of this are in Type 29.

2/1 on 1 anna, blue, Type 29.

The 2½ on 1 a. and the 2½ on 3 a. were all apparently used up, and a fresh printing was made for Postal Union purposes, as was the case with the last issue.

About January, 1898. *Printed officially, probably for the Postal Union, but doubtful if issued to the public for postal purposes.*

The word "Africa." followed by a period.

2½, in red-brown, on 1 anna.	Type 29
2½ " " " "	" 30
2½ " " " "	" 31
2½ " " 3 annas	" 29
2½ " " " "	" 30
2½ " " " "	" 31

FORGERIES.

Some of the 2½ on 3 annas have also been seen printed on Zanzibar stamps with the multiple watermark; these we consider must be forgeries. See note at end of last issue.



32

November, 1897.

The rupee values of the May, 1896, issue were thought to be too small, and likely to be confused with some of the anna values. Therefore these values and new ones of 10, 20, and 50 rupees were ordered in a larger size, Type 32. These were printed on the Crown and C C paper used for stamps of that size.

- 1 rupee, dull blue.
- 1 ,, ultramarine.
- 2 rupees, red-orange.
- 3 ,, dark violet.
- 4 ,, carmine.
- 5 ,, black-brown.
- 10 ,, bistre.
- 20 ,, yellow-green.
- 50 ,, lilac.

Papers on Perforations.

By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 33.)

* * * *

II. THE DE LA RUE PERFORATIONS.

IN our last paper we pointed out that all perforated British and British Colonial stamps of earlier date than 1865, or thereabouts, may be divided into three groups, one of these being the "De La Rue" group. It is of the stamps of this group that we propose to treat in this paper.

Up to 1862 all the perforated De La Rue stamps were surface-printed, just as all those of the Perkins Bacon group were line-engraved. We give here parallel lists showing how the two groups were constituted at the commencement of 1862, and before certain stamps that had up till then belonged to the Perkins Bacon group had been transferred to the De La Rue group. Although February, 1862, is the date at which this transference took place, we have included Antigua, Mauritius, New South Wales, and Hong Kong, so as to bring the lists up to the end of that year.

PERKINS BACON GROUP.*

- Great Britain, 1854.
- Natal, 1859.
- Bahamas
- Queensland
- St. Lucia
- Trinidad
- Barbados
- Ceylon
- Grenada
- St. Helena
- St. Vincent
- Western Australia
- Antigua
- Mauritius

1860.

1861.

1862.

DE LA RUE GROUP.

- Great Britain
- India
- Jamaica
- Malta
- Mauritius
- British Columbia
- Sierra Leone
- Hong Kong
- New South Wales

1855.

1860.

1861.

1862.

The dates given are those of the issue of the stamps in each particular instance.

It must be remembered that these lists do not include any but *perforated* stamps, and only those perforated by, or through the agency of one or other of the two firms named. For this reason Ionian Islands, Cape of Good Hope, etc., do not appear in the Perkins Bacon list, nor Ceylon in that of De La Rue.

Another point to be noticed is that Great Britain and Mauritius appear in both lists, each of these having in issue in 1862 both line-engraved and surface-printed stamps.

All the stamps of the above De La Rue group were, as we have said, surface-printed, and all were perforated for the firm by Government machines at Somerset House. The machines used were "comb-machines," or "triple-cutters," if that term be preferred, gauging 14, and making regular and clean-cut holes. Although at a later date machines gauging 14 were, as we shall see, acquired by the firm, at this time it is evident they had no perforating machine of their own. The De La Rue Ceylon surface-printed ½d., lilac, was issued in 1857 without perforation, and so remained up to 1864. It was uniform in size and shape with the line-engraved Ceylon stamps of the Perkins Bacon printing, and therefore could not be perforated by the Government comb-machines at Somerset House, which were designed for stamps of very different dimensions. The fact of this stamp not having been perforated prior to 1861 is pretty good evidence that up to that date no guillotine-machine existed either at Somerset House or in the possession of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

The papers used for all the stamps of this group were of thin, tough, smooth texture, and of very superior quality. In the cases of Great Britain, India, and Jamaica, it was variously watermarked, but all the other stamps in the group are on unwatermarked paper.

* As we are now only dealing with machine-perforated stamps, this list takes no account of the pin-perforated stamps of Barbados and Trinidad, issued respectively in 1860 and 1859.

On January 28th, 1862, the contracts held by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for supplying stamps for certain of the colonies were transferred, together with the line-engraved plates for printing the stamps, to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The colonies in question were:—

Bahamas.
Cape of Good Hope.
Ceylon.
Mauritius.
Natal.
St. Helena.
St. Lucia.
Trinidad.
Western Australia.

The Cape of Good Hope stamps were of the triangular type, and were never issued perforated either before or after the transfer of the contract, so they do not come within the scope of these papers.

The line-engraved plates for Mauritius were never used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and therefore that colony disappears from our list; but the remaining seven colonies continued for many years to have line-engraved stamps printed for them by De La Rue from the Perkins Bacon plates. Of the seven colonies in question, two—St. Helena and St. Lucia—had no stamps prepared for them in 1862; of these two we shall speak later. At present our attention is directed to the paper and perforations of

Bahamas,
Ceylon,
Natal,
Trinidad, and
Western Australia,

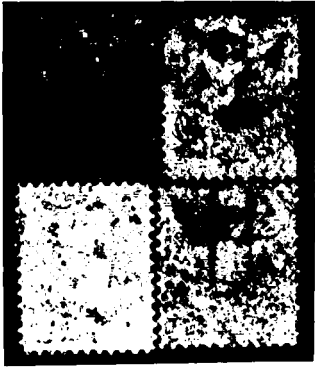
for which colonies Messrs. De La Rue and Co. prepared stamps in 1862.

In our Handbook on Grenada we dwelt at some length on the difficulties experienced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. when in 1859 the Natal stamps were perforated for them at Somerset House by the "14" comb-machines. This was owing to these machines being adapted to the sheets of Great Britain, from which the Natal sheets differed somewhat. These difficulties were only overcome with more or less success after several attempts, and after a considerable quantity of stamps had been spoiled in the process. At the present day collectors will experience great difficulty in finding even passably well-centred specimens of any Perkins Bacon stamps perforated 14 by the Somerset House machines; this is notably the case with Natal and Western Australia. It was probably for this reason that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. did not have any of the stamps printed by them in 1862 from the Perkins Bacon plates perforated at Somerset House. Perhaps the new paper they adopted for these stamps was as little suited to the Somerset House machines as were the dimensions of the stamps themselves. This new paper was plain wove, without any watermark, apparently handmade, thick but varying a little in substance, and more or less glazed. This glaze seems to have been on the paper before printing the stamps, and not to have been done in the process of printing, as in the case of

many of the De La Rue surface-printed stamps. In spite of the glaze the surface is uneven and rugged, as if the paper were thicker in some places than in others. It must have been an experimental or makeshift paper, as it was in use only for a short time, that is in 1862 and 1863, when it was superseded by the well-known paper watermarked Crown and "CC," which we shall speak of further on.

The perforating machines used in 1862 by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the line-engraved stamps printed from the Perkins Bacon plates were two in number. They are generally described as "11½ to 12" and "13." As regards the second, all writers are unanimous in calling it "13," but they are not quite so well agreed as to the first. There is also a good deal of inconsistency to be found in some publications. One popular catalogue sometimes calls it "11½ to 12," and sometimes "11½." In another catalogue it is called "12," "11½ to 12," and "11½" in different places, and one stamp with this perforation is catalogued as existing with three varieties of perforation—"12," "11½," and "11½ × 12." Certainly there is here room for simplification, and we may say at once that none of the above shots are exactly bulls'-eyes, although the description "11½ to 12" is nearest the mark, as the real gauge does in fact lie between these two. It is fairly regular and just short of 12, but it is never quite that, although always nearer 12 than 11½. When used with the De La Rue thick, unwatermarked paper of 1862, the holes are fairly large and clean-cut. Illustration No. 9 shows a group of four of these stamps; we were unable to secure a block or even a pair for illustration. If this illustration be compared with those of the "barely 12" perforation of British Guiana and Victoria given in our last paper (illustrations Nos. 1 and 5), a striking similarity will be at once evident, and on measurement the gauge will be found the same in all three cases. When the machine was used with paper of less substance or of different texture, such as the Crown and "CC" paper, the holes were no longer clean-cut, and after separation the edges of the stamps were ragged. In this conjunction we call attention to our illustration No. 10, which is taken from a block of four 1d., blue, Ceylon, watermarked Crown and "CC," in the collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley, perforated by this machine. This may be compared with illustration No. 3 of our last paper, which shows the "barely 12" perforation of New South Wales in a block of six of the 2d. watermarked with figure of value. This paper was much thinner and tougher than the British Guiana paper of the same date, or the De La Rue unwatermarked paper of 1862, and more nearly resembles the Crown "CC" paper in texture. We have no hesitation in asserting that the "barely 12" perforation of British Guiana, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania (illustrations Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 of our last paper) is in all respects identical with the De La Rue perforation of 1862, as shown now in illustrations Nos. 9 and 10, and that the state of the perforation—clean-cut or ragged—depended mainly on the substance of the paper on which the machines were used.

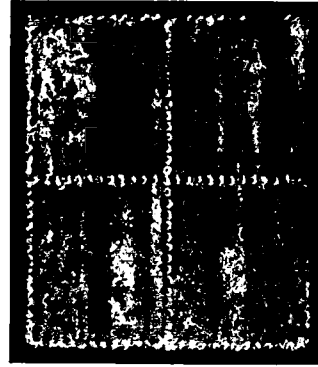
There is no direct evidence available to us as to



9



10



11



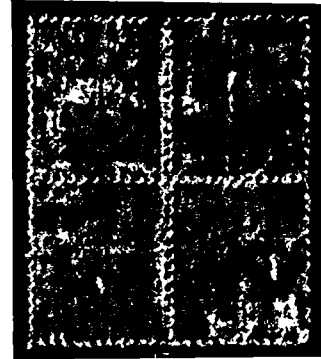
12



13



14



15



16

which of the two De La Rue perforations of 1862—"barely 12" and "13"—was used first, but there are some indications that it was the "barely 12," and so we have mentioned it first. The De La Rue "13," which we shall now consider, was in 1862-3 put to much more extensive use than the "barely 12." It is very regular in gauge and is a true 13, and cannot therefore be compared with the "barely 13" found in the Waterlow printed stamps of British Guiana, and also in those of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, described in our last paper. Its chief characteristic is that in by far the greater number of cases it is "blind" in the sheets—none of the holes are cut clean out of the paper—see illustration No. 11 for a block of four, and No. 14 for a single specimen. Variations from this rule are very scarce, but examples with clean-cut holes in parts of a line are sometimes met with. Long lines of holes, or single stamps with perfectly clean-cut holes all round, are so rare that the accompanying illustration No. 12 of a block of four 1d., blue, Ceylon, on the thick, unwatermarked paper of 1862, in the possession of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, is the only instance known to us.

Although the De La Rue perforation "13" of 1862 cannot be connected with the Waterlow or Colonial perforations of that date, it is not without its prototype elsewhere. We give (illustration No. 13) an example of Queensland 2d., blue, on the thick, rough paper, watermarked with a truncated Star, and inscription in sheet, which to all appearance, and as far as measurements go, might have been perforated by the De La Rue "13," so close is the resemblance between the two perforations. No other instance of an exactly similar "13" is known to us. The probable explanation is that the Queensland machine of 1866 was another of the same make as the De La Rue machine of 1862. Although the De La Rue "barely 12" ceased to be used by them for the 1862-3 stamps on unwatermarked paper rather earlier, we think, than the "13" machine, it was again brought forward for use in 1882, as we shall see further on.

The thick unwatermarked paper of 1862 was used exclusively for the line-engraved stamps from the Perkins Bacon plates; in no instance did Messrs. De La Rue and Co. use it for their own surface-printed stamps. Their first printing of these line-engraved stamps seems to have been perforated by the "barely 12" machine, and consisted of the following stamps:—

Bahamas. 1d., 4d., and 6d.
Ceylon. 1d.
Trinidad. (1d.), 4d., 6d., and 1s.

Later printings were perforated by the "13" machine, and consisted of:—

Bahamas. 1d., 4d., and 6d.
Ceylon. 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.
Natal. 1d.
Trinidad. (1d.), 6d., and 1s.
Western Australia. 1d. and 6d.

It will be noticed that there are more varieties in the second than in the first list, and that it does not include a Trinidad 4d. Although there was no radical change of colours, all the shades were more or less

modified in the second printing, and the glazing of the paper is not quite so apparent.

That neither of the two guillotine-machines was used to perforate the surface-printed Ceylon $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, during the time they were in use in 1862-3 is probably accounted for by the fact of no supply of this stamp having been printed during this period; this stamp was not perforated until the introduction of a later single-line machine. For the same reason—that no supplies were prepared—we do not find stamps of St. Helena nor of St. Lucia printed on the thick, unwatermarked paper of 1862, nor perforated by either of the two contemporary machines.

In 1862, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. had in preparation a paper watermarked Crown and "CC." The earliest stamps printed on this paper appeared in 1863. These were surface-printed stamps for Malta, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Bahamas. Some of these left London as early as May, 1863, and it is possible that the Malta $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was sent out still earlier in the year. All these stamps were perforated at Somerset House by the Government "14" comb-machines. Besides the above, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. printed on the new Crown "CC" paper stamps for St. Helena from the Perkins Bacon line-engraved plates. These were the 1d. and 4d. with values over-printed, and they were chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of October 15, 1863. They must have been issued in the island at least two months before that date. These stamps were not perforated, and it is therefore clear to us that their despatch to St. Helena took place before the new perforating machine, to be presently described, was ready. The size and shape of these stamps made it quite impossible to have them perforated by the comb-machines at Somerset House, and probably the 1862 guillotine-machines were being otherwise employed. After 1863 all stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., whether surface-printed or line-engraved, were printed on the Crown "CC" paper, and no further use was made of the thick, unwatermarked paper of 1862. The surface-printed stamps continued (for a time at least) to be perforated at Somerset House by the "14" comb-machines, and the line-engraved stamps were perforated by the firm with a new perforating machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, that was introduced some time either late in 1863 (after the despatch of the St. Helena 1d. and 4d., imperforate) or early in 1864. Only two instances of stamps printed on Crown "CC" paper being perforated by the 1862 machines are known to us. These are:—

Ceylon 1d., blue, perf. "barely 12."
Ceylon 6d., brown, perf. "13."

Of stamps printed on the thick, unwatermarked paper, and perforated by the new "12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " machine, the only known instance is Trinidad 1d., lake.

We reserve for our next paper a more particular account of the Crown "CC" paper as well as of the "12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " perforation (illustrations Nos. 15 and 16), and will close this one with a synopsis of the De La Rue stamps of 1862-3 perforated by the two 1862 machines; including in the list the only known variety of a stamp on unwatermarked paper perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SYNOPSIS.

A. *Thick, unwatermarked paper. Perforated "barely 12."*

BAHAMAS. 1d., lake. 4d., rose. 6d., lilac.	CEYLON. 1d., blue.	TRINIDAD. (1d.), crimson-lake. 4d., purple. 6d., deep green. 1s., purple.
---	-----------------------	---

B. *Thick, unwatermarked paper. Perforated 13.*

BAHAMAS. 1d., lake. 4d., rose. 6d., lilac.	CEYLON. 1d., blue. 5d., red-brown. 6d., brown. 9d., grey-brown. 1s., violet.	NATAL. 1d., lake.
---	---	----------------------

TRINIDAD. (1d.), lake. 6d., emerald. 1s., mauve.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 1d., lake. 6d., mauve.
---	---

C. *Paper watermarked Crown "CC." Perforated "barely 12."*

CEYLON. 1d., blue.

D. *Paper watermarked Crown "CC." Perforated 13.*

CEYLON. 6d., brown.

E. *Thick, unwatermarked paper. Perforated 12½.*

TRINIDAD. (1d.), lake.

The Ceylon 1d., blue, on Crown "CC" paper, perforated "barely 12," is rare used, and very rare unused. The block of four unused from the collection of Mr. R. B. Yardley (illustration No. 10) is probably unique.

Of the Ceylon 6d., brown, Crown "CC" perforated 13, we know of only three copies, all used, one of which we illustrate—No. 14. This is the first time this stamp has been mentioned in print. Illustration No. 14 is taken from a specimen of this stamp.

The Trinidad 1d., on unwatermarked paper, was observed by the present writers when engaged on their Handbook on Barbados, and was first chronicled in *Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue* in 1902. It is not common either used or unused.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

New Edition of the Century Album. I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that the new edition of this Album is now ready.

This is an album for the stamps of the world—in one volume—and it ignores all minor varieties, and will contain some 18,000 varieties.

It is published in two qualities, at 12s. 6d. and 25s., and full particulars will be found in our advertising pages.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the July number of the *Monthly Journal*.

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged from the proofs of our 1904 Catalogue now in course of preparation, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.
Baden, Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover, etc.	£1,051
Ceylon	703
Victoria	1,501

	VALUE.
British Guiana	£837
B.C.A. and B.S.A.	400
British Bechuanaland and Zululand	349
Corea and Crete	109
Transvaal	2,001
All "Local Stamps" except Russian, 3 volumes	501
Tasmania	1,204
South Australia	1,705
Queensland	930
North Borneo	252

* * *

Special Collections. IN addition to the regular stock books we have also on sale two fine specialised collections:—

Prince Edward Island.
Grenada.

They are both very fine and very complete, and can be sent on approval or shown here at any time.

* * *

The "Official Stamps" Case. THIS case, which was of great length, occupied some eight days of preliminary investigation before the magistrate at Bow Street, and was finally concluded at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey on September 14th, after a three days' hearing there.

W. J. Richards, principal clerk in the Stamps Issue Department of Somerset House, and A. B. Creeke, a solicitor, of Leadenhall Street, London, pleaded

guilty to a count charging them with the mutilation of Government stamps.

The Recorder said no doubt Richards did not, at first, realise the gravity of the offence he was committing. The fact was, the case was one of extreme gravity. A high official might take specimens of stamps for his own collection, but this could not justify the prisoner in taking stamps in considerable numbers for the purpose of making money out of them. As to Creeke, he ought to have known, as a solicitor and as an authority upon stamps, that he was doing wrong. He saw no distinction between the accused, and sentenced them each to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

* * *

Alfred Waterhouse, a clerk in the Admiralty, was charged with stealing Government stamps, but was acquitted.

No evidence was offered against H. J. Richards and P. T. Richards, two sons of W. J. Richards, who were also charged, and who were therefore acquitted.

* * *

Owing to the extreme length of the case, we find it impossible to report it in full; it would occupy several complete issues of the *M. J.*, and would probably be of but little interest to collectors.

* * *

The gravest charge, the one to which Richards and Creeke pleaded guilty, was that of the mutilation of Government stamps.

It is the custom at Somerset House, when stamps become torn, damaged, or otherwise rendered unfit to be issued, to attach them to sheets of paper for the purpose of keeping an accurate account when the stock is inspected for periodical audit. A sheet was produced in court containing five sets of 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps (King's Head), overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL," of which all but two of the 10s. stamps were found to have been made up of upper and lower portions of different stamps. There were thus *three* of the 10s. value in the sheet, which had taken *six* stamps to build them up. A comparison of the upper halves of the thirteen constructed stamps with the portions of sheets of these values overprinted "SPECIMEN" at Somerset House led to the discovery that the upper halves had been taken from stamps which, when entire, had the word "SPECIMEN" upon them, and the stamps had been cut so as to remove the word "SPECIMEN," but to include the words "I.R. OFFICIAL," the lower halves being made up with portions of other stamps.

It was also proved that Creeke had disposed of exactly five sets of 5s., 10s., and £1 "I.R. OFFICIAL" stamps, and that when he was arrested *three* portions of 10s. stamps (not used on the made-up sheet) were found in his possession.

* * *

Creeke was joint author—with the late Mr. Hastings E. Wright—of the monumental work on the stamps of Great Britain, published by the Philatelic Society of London. On the completion of this work he was elected an honorary member of that Society. It is

extremely unfortunate that Creeke should have abused the confidence placed in him by the authorities at Somerset House, and one result will probably be that the Society will be unable to obtain much information from official sources that would otherwise have been freely supplied.

* * *

Overprinted Official stamps were first used in this country in 1882, and have never been on sale at the post offices, but, much to my surprise, Sir John Purcell, K.C.B., late Comptroller of Stamps at Somerset House, stated in the course of his evidence that these stamps were (about 1896) on sale at Somerset House to anyone who cared to apply for them.

So far as I can learn no one in the trade was aware of this, and certainly no one appears to have used the opportunity to purchase any of these stamps.

All the same, however, Official stamps have been taken from the stores at Somerset House for the past fifteen or twenty years (Sir Henry Primrose, the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, admitted in court that he had done so himself), and the rule has been, I believe, for the officials to pay face value for such stamps as were wanted by themselves or their friends, and no fraud was attempted or believed to have been accomplished.

Many Official stamps have been very common in an unused condition; for instance, not long ago, my firm bought a large collection of *British* stamps in Scotland, and amongst them we found *blocks* of sixty or seventy each of I. R. Official ½d. and 1d., unused.

For many years past we have catalogued and priced some of the Official stamps, and we have never, during the whole time these stamps have been in existence, received a request from any Government Department not to handle such stamps in an unused condition.

Now, however, the matter rests upon an entirely different basis.

All British Official stamps in an *unused* condition are the property of the Government, and they cannot be bought or sold in the stamp trade.

* * *

These stamps—unused—have been held by the authorities to be "Government Stores," and they are protected under the Public Stores Act, 1875, of which Section 7 reads as follows:—

"Section 7.—If any person is brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with conveying or with having in his possession or keeping any of Her Majesty's stores reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court how he came by the same, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour."

↳ We have voluntarily delivered up to the authorities at Somerset House all our stock of *unused* O.W. Official, Army Official, etc., and do not intend to handle these goods in an unused condition in future, as we do not wish to incur the suspicion of dealing in goods that *may* have been illegally obtained.

The Dies of the Colonial Stamps of 1890, etc.

WITH

A Reference List of the Stamps of the Seychelles.

By R. EHRENBACH.

* * *

(a) *Head in a circle, with "POSTAGE" at each side.*



HE differences in the heads in this type were first noticed by Mr. Oliver Firth, in an article published in *Morley's Philatelic Journal* for 1900, pp. 41, 55, and he there described certain distinguishing characteristics as they appeared to him, on a comparison of two specimens of the 4 c. Seychelles.

Most of these differences are somewhat indefinite, and one cannot help thinking that much of the supposed variation is caused by different inking of the plates from which the two specimens under observation were printed, and although it was evident from the general appearance of the two stamps that they were from different plates, something more tangible was required to enable a collector to distinguish them from a mere description alone. An examination of other values and of other stamps for other colonies has, however, shown me the following:—



i.



ii.

Variety i.—In the second compartment of the band or fillet of the Crown, which contains a diamond-shaped jewel, it will be seen that the lower line of the band extends through from the front compartment across the left vertical line, and stops under the left side of the jewel. On the right side of the jewel there are three parallel lines of shading, sometimes rather indistinct, but *always present*.

Variety ii.—All these lines are absent, and the compartment is entirely free from any encroaching or shading lines.

Another point which strikes the eye, but which is not capable of definite measurement, is the white space in front of the lower part of the neck. In variety ii. this is apparently much wider, owing to the lines of shading across the neck stopping further from the front of the neck than they do in variety i.

For a collector who wishes to sort his stamps into the two types which were printed from plates i and

2 respectively, the first point given, namely, the shading in the band of the Crown, will be found to yield the quickest and safest result, for the difference is *constant* and therefore *remains unaffected, where other apparent differences are observed which may or may not be due to inking of the plate.*

Stamps of this design were issued in the following colonies, but it does not follow that stamps for all of them were printed in both types:

British Honduras (1891).
Gambia (1898).
St. Helena (1896).
Seychelles (1890).
Straits Settlements (1892).
Turks Islands (1894).

(b) *Head in an octagonal frame, with "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the sides.*

Having found the above-mentioned varieties of type in the "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" plates, it was quite natural to have a careful look at the stamps printed from the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" plates, and the examination has given a similar result, viz. that different plates, made at different times, show variations in the stamps, by which the plates may be distinguished. The differences are not so striking as in the former case, but nevertheless the one described hereunder is quite constant, and will prove sufficient for sorting the stamps printed from the two plates.

Variety i.—The lines of shading across the neck curve upwards at the back, until the ends form a solid line of colour down the nape of the neck.

Variety ii.—These lines move upwards at first, but between the middle of the ear and the back of the head they turn suddenly upwards at an angle. All the lines of shading are continuous to the nape of the neck, and do not merge into a solid line of colour.

Other minor differences can be found by examination with a magnifying glass.

Stamps of this design were issued in the following colonies:

British Honduras (1899).
Gold Coast (1891).
Grenada (1895).
Leeward Islands (1890).
Northern Nigeria (1900).
St. Vincent (1899).
Sierra Leone (1896).
Zululand (1894).

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles are a small group of twenty-nine islands situated in the Indian Ocean, between 3° 33' and 5° 35' southern latitude and 54° east of Greenwich. Of these twenty-nine islands only four or five are inhabited, and the total number of inhabitants does not exceed 20,000, of which only a very small percentage are whites, mostly English or French, who practically all live in the largest island, called Mahé, on which is the capital, Port Victoria.

The chief source of revenue of the group consists in the export of produce, but a fairly large income is, as in the case of a number of small colonies, etc., derived from the sale and export of postage stamps to the philatelic fraternity. In fact one may safely say that, for every stamp genuinely used for its intended purpose, at the very least a hundred are sent out of the country to dealers and collectors of stamps. Those sent to the Continent are mostly postmarked to order.

It is evident that with stamps which are of so essentially modern character in their design, a design used by De La Rue and Co. for the stamps of several colonies, nothing of a very striking nature is to be recorded; and were it not for the two varieties of die used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., which I described in a previous paper, there would be nothing to call for special attention, except those labels which were surcharged to comply with alterations in the postal rates or in consequence of the rise or fall of the rupee.

For this reason I have purposely called these notes a reference list, which I venture to say will prove fairly complete.

The first stamps of this colony were printed and sent out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. early in April, 1890, and are in one of their well-known designs, on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. They are in sheets of 120 stamps, in two panes of 60, and are perforated 14. They are bicoloured stamps, the name of the colony in the upper label and the tablet with value below being, with a few exceptions in the later issues, printed in a different colour from the remainder of the stamp. As mentioned above, two dies were used, and the plates from which they were printed were numbered 1, 2, or 3. While I have not seen the first variety on plate 2, or the second on plate 1, it is still possible that such may be found. Plate 3 is always variety ii.

I have looked carefully over a fairly large quantity of stamps, and I believe that the number of the variety which I give after each item in the list will be found quite accurate, and also show that certain shades belong to certain plates and varieties; in fact, it was the shades that put me on the track of the varieties of type.

As is the case in other colonial stamps printed by the above-mentioned firm, the lettering used for the name Seychelles varies considerably, and two or three sets can be made out for over-eager specialists.

ISSUE I.

April 5-15th, 1890.

2 cents,	green and carmine ; i.
2 "	" aniline rose ; ii.
4 "	carmine and green ; i. and ii.
8 "	violet-brown and blue ; i.
8 "	brown-violet and ultramarine ; i. and ii.
10 "	dull ultramarine and brown ; i.
10 "	pale or bright ultramarine and brighter brown ; ii.
13 "	slate-grey and black ; i. and ii.
16 "	orange-brown and blue ; i.
16 "	" " ultramarine ; ii.
48 "	ochre and green ; i.
96 "	violet and carmine ; i.

Stamps with inverted watermark are known.

In February, 1892, a reduction in the postal rates necessitated the issue of certain new values, which, as usual in these cases, were made, pending the arrival of the definite issue from London, by surcharging the stamps on hand. That the local printing press did not possess founts of the highest grade and best quality, and that the work, which in all probability was executed by native labour, would not be of the most accurate description, need hardly be pointed out, and thus varieties more or less prominent occur in the surcharges. But such as they are, they appear quite constant in the panes, and are to be found in all the surcharged values, although not always in the same position. These surcharges were set up in blocks of thirty, and thus, where no alterations were made in the surcharging forme, varieties occur as a rule four times on each sheet.

3 cents on 4 c.,	carmine and green ; ii.
12 "	16 c., brown and blue ; i.
12 "	16 c. " ultramarine ; ii.
15 "	16 c. " blue ; i.
15 "	16 c. " ultramarine ; ii.
45 "	48 c., ochre and green ; i.
90 "	96 c., violet and carmine ; i.

Varieties.

(a) Surcharges inverted.

3 cents on 4 c.,	carmine and green.
12 "	16 c., brown and blue.
15 "	16 c. " "

(b) Three surcharges on two stamps (one in the correct position on each stamp and one in between the two stamps).

12 cents on 16 c., brown and blue.

(c) Double surcharges, more or less distinct; these are usually caused by a wet sheet being laid on the back of another sheet and then by shifting the latter with the offset on to the face of a third sheet, the result being an offset of the first offset, viz. a correct surcharge.

3 cents on 4 c.,	carmine and green.
12 "	16 c., brown and blue.
15 "	16 c. " "

(d) Misplaced surcharges.

- (1) "cents" at top of stamp, "12" below.
- (2) "cents" omitted.

12 cents on 16 c., brown and blue.

(e) *Varieties of broken letters and badly set type.* These are common to all values, and I only mention the most prominent ones.

- (1) small "e" in "cents," the top of the "e" being quite broken off.
- (2) short "t" in "cents"; the top of the "t" is cut off diagonally.
- (3) "ts" of "cents" above the line.
- (4) "c" " " " " "
- (5) "ce" " " " " "
- (6) "ce" and "s" of "cents" above the line.
- (7) "s" of "cents" above the line.

A number of further variations could be mentioned, but it would be going beyond the scope of a reference list. Those given above, however, are quite on a par with varieties in certain other countries, for which fancy prices are paid, according to the grade of fashion in which that particular country may stand.

On some sheets the surcharges are very carelessly done, and in some cases the letters appear to have been shifted from one part of the setting to another. This shows that the formes were from time to time readjusted or reset, causing the appearance of the varieties in the opposite portion of the pane.

In 1893 the stamps ordered in London to replace the provisionals came to hand, with the exception of the 90 cents, which apparently was no longer required. They are in the same type as the first issue, and also remain alike as to watermark, paper, and perforation.

1893.

- 3 cents, purple and green; ii., plates 2 and 3.
- 12 " sepia and blue-green; ii., plate 2.
- 15 " sage-green and lilac " "
- 45 " bistre and carmine " "

1896. Provisional issue, the 45 cents, surcharged with new values.

(a) 18 CENTS on 45 cents.

(b) 36 " " "

Varieties.

18 CENTS, with double surcharge.

18 " " treble "

The variety given in various catalogues as "8 CENTS" on 45 cents, I purposely omit, as it is only due to negligent feeding of the paper; parts of the figure "1" are always visible on the perforations, either at the right or the left side of the stamp.

The two following varieties are on the other hand well worth mentioning, viz.:

(a) Short foot to the "N" in "CENTS."

(b) " " " " "T" "

Both in the 18 c. and in the 36 c.

These varieties are the same as those found on the stamps of Gibraltar.

In 1897-1900 changes were made in the colours of

some of the values, and new values were added. Design, watermark, perforation, etc., as before.

- 2 cents, orange-brown and green; ii., plates 2 and 3.
- 6 " carmine and carmine " "
- 15 " ultramarine and ultramarine; ii., plate 2.
- 18 " " " " "
- 36 " bistre and carmine; ii., plate 2.
- 75 " yellow and violet " "
- 1 rupee, lilac and dark red " "
- 1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine " "
- 2 r. 25 c., lilac and green " "

The last four stamps of this issue have the value on a plain label.

In 1901 a further batch of surcharges was made locally by overprinting the 10, 16, and 36 cents with "3 cents," and two bars across the original value.

- 3 cents on 10 c., ultramarine and bistre.
- 3 " 16 c., brown and ultramarine.
- 3 " 36 c., bistre and carmine.

Of minor varieties in the surcharges a broken "e" in the sixth stamp of the first row is the most prominent. But the 3 cents on the 36 c. is found with a quite distinct double surcharge, and must be so listed.

At about the same time the 8 cents, purple-brown and ultramarine, was surcharged "6 cents," but without the bars, and this is well executed, as not the slightest variation is to be found on the sheet.

6 cents on 8 c., purple-brown and ultramarine.

Some of the last stamps belonging to the Victorian era were issued in 1902. These were also a provisional issue, made by surcharging the 4 c. with the type used for the 3 cents mentioned above, and the 75 c., 1 rupee, and the 2 r. 25 c., with fresh overprints.

- 2 cents on 4 cents, carmine and green; ii.
- 30 " 75 " yellow and violet "
- 30 " 1 rupee, violet and red "
- 45 " 1 " " "
- 45 " 2 r. 25 c., lilac and green "

Besides other small varieties in the surcharges, a very prominent one is found in the 30 cents overprint, a few stamps in each sheet having a long narrow "o" in "30," and there is a quite distinct variety in the 45 cents on 2 r. 25 c., with a smaller and narrower "5" in "45."

Varieties.

- 30 cents on 75 cents, with long and narrow "o."
- 30 " 1 rupee " " "
- 45 " 2 r. 25 c., with small and narrow "5."

At a date which I have not been able to ascertain, the 8 cents, *purple-brown and blue*, was surcharged for fiscal use with the words "Revenue 4 cents," in two lines, vertically. This stamp has also been postally used.

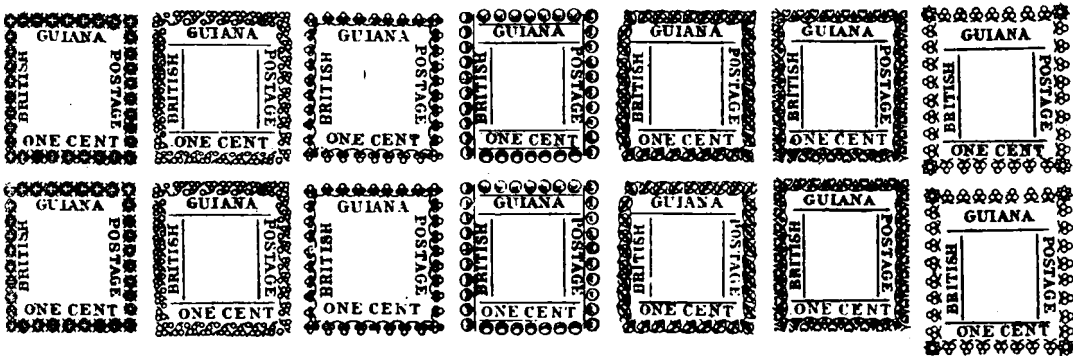
British Guiana.

THE FORGERIES OF THE TYPE-SET PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF 1862.

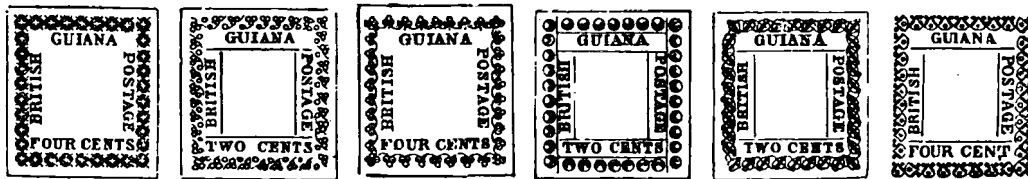
By GORDON SMITH.

* * *

L. 1. L. 2. L. 3. L. 4. L. 5. L. 6. L. 7.



L. 1a. L. 2a. L. 3a. L. 4a. L. 5a. L. 6a. L. 7a.



CAT. 9. CAT. 8. CAT. 11. CAT. 6. CAT. 7. CAT. 10.

IN the great majority of the older collections, both large and small, which were compiled from five-and-twenty to thirty years ago, are to be found specimens of the type-set provisional stamps of British Guiana of 1862. It is no exaggeration to say that at least nine-tenths of these collections contain one or more specimens which are forgeries, and more generally all are forgeries. I have not been able to discover that any classification of these has hitherto been published. It may therefore be of assistance to collectors to be able to distinguish for themselves the true from the false, by the aid of the following descriptions and illustrations.

I do not pretend that I have seen *all* the known forgeries, but those I am about to describe are those which have had the widest circulation among collectors for a considerable number of years, and will probably serve the purpose I have in view.

I. LITHOGRAPHIC IMITATIONS.

The sheet was made up of two horizontal rows of seven stamps, as shown in the illustration given above. I was fortunately able, from the collection of forgeries belonging to my publishers, to reconstruct the entire sheet of the "ONE CENT" value and thence to "plate" the varieties of the other values. It will be noticed on a close examination of the illustration that the

stamps in the bottom row differ from those in the upper row only in the words of value, and that in other respects the upper and lower types are identical. Now compare these with the "Catalogue" types given underneath, and it will be seen that—

Types L. 1 and L. 1a	correspond with the Catalogue Type	9
" L. 2 " L. 2a	" " "	8
" L. 3 " L. 3a	" " "	11
" L. 4 " L. 4a	" " "	6
" L. 5 " L. 5a	" " "	7
" L. 6 " L. 6a	" " "	10

Types L. 7 and L. 7a at the end of the row are slightly taller than the others, so that the lower variety falls below the line of the other types in the lower row. It is somewhat like Type L. 3, except that it has an inner frame of four lines; at the corners there are eight-lobed rosettes, and there are no dots within the trefoil ornaments of the border.

Each of the values "ONE CENT," "TWO CENTS," and "FOUR CENTS" is repeated in the seven types, and in the two varieties of each type differing only in the words of value. The "ONE CENT" is on a *bright rose* or *magenta* paper, the "TWO CENTS" on a *bright yellow*, and the "FOUR CENTS" on a *pale blue* of rather a *greenish* tint, and entirely different from the *deep blue* of the "sugar paper" originals. On comparing the list in the Catalogue with those presented in these

1902. PROCEEDINGS OF 1902-3.

- Oct. 14. Display with Notes, "Tasmania." L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
 Nov. 11. Display with Notes, "Portugal." ROBERT EHRENBACH.
 Dec. 9. General Display by the Members.

1903.

- Jan. 13. Display, "Mauritius and Ceylon."
 " Paper, "Joys of Collecting." BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.
 " Paper, "British East Africa." RUDOLPH MEYER.
 Feb. 10. Display with Notes, "British East Africa." H. L. HAYMAN.
 " Display, "Leeward Islands (used)." J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
 Feb. 27. Paper, "The Ideal Philatelic Exhibition." HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
 Mar. 10. Display and Paper, "Chili." THOS. WM. HALL.
 April 21. Display and Paper, "Greece." W. DORNING BECKTON.
 May 19. Annual Dinner.
 " 26. Annual Meeting.
 June 13. River Party.

1903. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1903-4.

- Oct. 30. Display with Notes, "France." FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
 " 27. General Display by the Members, "Great Britain."
 (Special Meeting.)
 Nov. 17. Display, "Ceylon and Straits Settlements." W. B. AVERY.
 Dec. 15. Display with Notes, "Japan." F. WICKHAM JONES.
 1904.
 Jan. 19. Display, "New South Wales." R. G. HARVEY CLARKE.
 Feb. 16. Display, "Mauritius and United States." H. J. DUVERN.
 " 23. Display with Notes, "Zanzibar." W. V. MORTEN.
 (Special Meeting.)
 " Paper, "Our Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects."
 E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
 Mar. 15. Display with Notes, "Griqualand." R. B. YARDLEY.
 Paper, "The Shady Side of Philately." F. A. WICKHART.
 April 19. Display with Notes, "Tonga." H. L. HAYMAN.
 " Display, "Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate."
 C. J. DAUN.
 May 10. Annual Dinner.
 " 17. Annual Meeting.

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

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1903-4.

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Comptroller—W. GRUNEWALD.

Committee—G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN, Rev. L. F. WARD.

The meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

1903. SYLLABUS.

- Sept. 25. Opening Meeting.
 Display of Stamps catalogued (S. G. and Co.) at £1 or under. Limited to 12 by each member.
 Oct. 2. Auction Lots.
 " 9. Paper, "Tasmania." L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
 " 16. Elementary Discussion, "Italy."
 " 23. Display with Notes, "Belgium (later issues)." W. W. MUNN.
 " 30. Auction Lots.
 Nov. 6. Display with Notes, "Fiji." W. D. BECKTON.
 " 13. Elementary Discussion, "Falkland Islands."
 " 20. Practical Demonstration of the Colour Question.
 " 27. Auction Lots.
 Dec. 4. Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps.
 F. J. BRAZLEY, G. F. H. GIBSON, W. GRUNEWALD.
 " 11. Elementary Discussion, "China."
 " 18. Paper, "Types of Stamps." N. HEYWOOD.

1904.

- Jan. 8. Display of Stamps of any one Country (limited to 12 by each member).
 " 15. Auction Lots.
 " 22. Paper, "Ionian Islands." W. D. BECKTON.
 " 29. Elementary Discussion, "Paraguay."
 Feb. 2. (Tuesday) Annual Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
 " 12. Auction Lots.
 " 19. Display with Notes, "Nicaragua." R. ALBRECHT.
 " 26. Elementary Discussion, "Liberia."
 Mar. 4. Paper, "Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects."
 J. E. HEGINBOTTOM.
 " 11. Auction Lots.
 " 18. Display with Notes, "Dutch Indies." R. F. CHANCE.
 " 25. Elementary Discussion, "Russia."
 " 30. (Wednesday) Display with Notes, "Roumania (from 1893)."
 C. H. COOTE.
 April 8. Elementary Discussion, "Hong Kong."
 " 15. Paper, "Saxony." G. B. DUERST.

THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Grand Hotel, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

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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.

Answers to Correspondents.

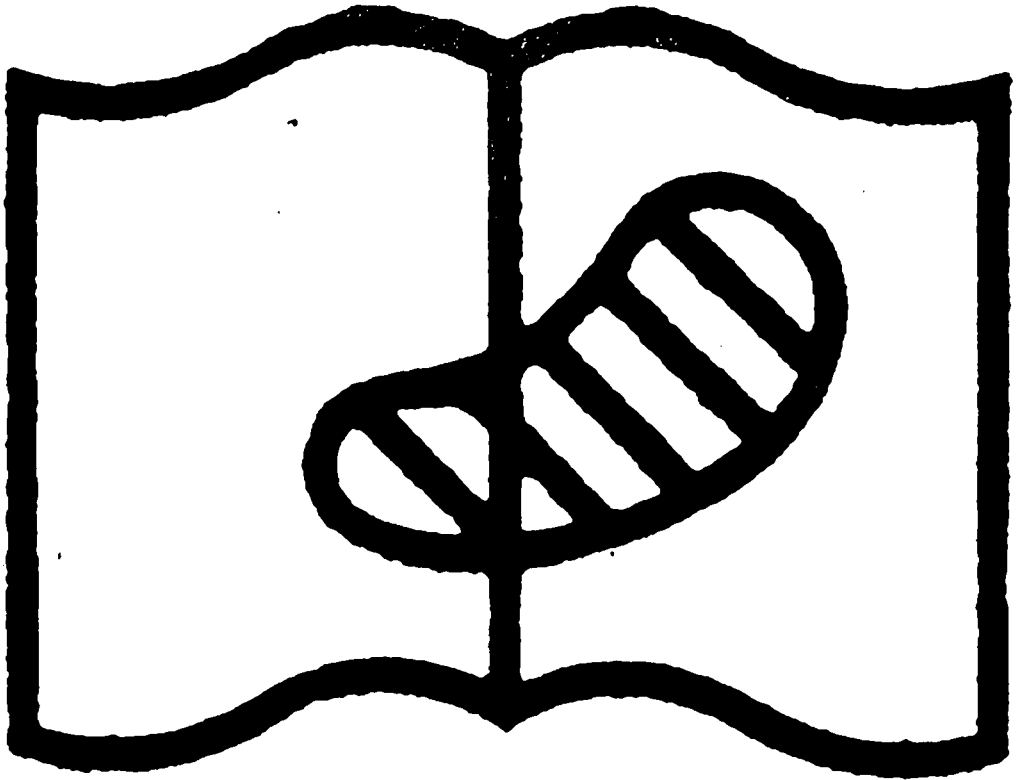
C. B.—The words "TOO LATE" on the Trinidad stamps are not a surcharge, but a postmark, and were struck sometimes upon the envelope, and sometimes (as an obliteration) upon the stamps of a letter on which a late fee had been paid. Stamps thus obliterated were also supplied years ago to dealers and collectors who asked for them.

A COLLECTOR.—We really must recommend you to study a little book entitled *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, to be obtained from our publishers, which will answer your questions 1, 5, 6, 7, 9. Papers 2, 3, 4 are described in the Supplement to the Catalogue and in recent numbers of the *Monthly Journal*. 8. The numbers run from 1 to 12, and are those of different post offices in London; they do not alter the values of the stamps in any way.

F. W. H.—For the proper study of the stamps of Great Britain you should have a copy of the London Society's *History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*. We cannot give a summary of that work in this column.

CEYLON.—If your 10d. stamp really has no watermark it is probably from a corner or margin of a sheet of Crown & CC paper. Is the surcharge on your official stamps as large as Type 152? The letters of the ordinary surcharges vary a good deal in thickness from differences of inking and wear of type.

H. J. A.—*Turkey*.—We do not know the varieties you mention, and we ask for information about them in the New Issues.



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1903. <i>New types.</i>	s.	d.
50 c., blue on bluish	0	3
50 c., blue on rose	0	3
1 peso, green on pink	0	5
5 pesos, red on yellow	1	6
10 ,, violet on greenish	3	0
20 c., pink (Too Late)	0	2
20 c., violet (,,)	0	2
20 c., blue on yellow (A. R.)	0	2
20 c., orange on yellow (,,)	0	2
20 c., red on rose (Registered)	0	2
20 c., red on buff (,,)	0	2

BOYACA.

1903. <i>New types. Perforated.</i>	s.	d.
10 c., slate	used	0 2
10 c., grey	used	0 2
20 c., brown	used	0 3
50 c., green	used	0 4
1 p., red	used	0 5

1903. *Imperf.*

10 c., grey	used	0 3
20 c., brown	used	0 4
20 c., claret	used	0 4

DUTCH INDIES.

1903. *New type, with Head of Queen.*

10 c., slate	0	3
30 c., red-brown	0	8

GREAT BRITAIN.

1903. *Admiralty Official.*

½d., green	used	0 4
1d., scarlet	used	0 1
1½d., purple and green	used	1 6
2d., green and scarlet	used	0 9
2½d., ultramarine	used	4 0
3d., brown on yellow	used	1 6

ICELAND.

1898-1902. <i>Official (unsurcharged). Perf. 12½.</i>	s.	d.
10 aur, ultramarine	1	0

IVORY COAST.

1903. <i>Parcel Post. Surcharged on Unpaid stamps of French Colonies, 1894 issue.</i>	s.	d.
1 franc on 5 c., pale blue	2	6
1 ,, 10 c., grey-brown	2	6

MAURITIUS.

1903. <i>Express Delivery. Type 40 surcharged.</i>	s.	d.
15 c. on 15 c., red on ultramarine	0	4

MEXICO.

1903. *Colours changed.*

5 c., yellow	0	2
10 c., orange and blue	0	4

NATAL.

1903. *King's Head.*

2½d., ultramarine	0	4
4d., brown and rose	0	6

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1903. *Inscribed "Commonwealth."*

9d., brown and ultramarine	1	0
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NYASSA.

1903. *Provisionals. 1901 issue surcharged.*

15 c., 25 c., 65 on 80 c., 115 on 150 c., and 130 on 300 c.	set of five	2 0
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SUDAN.

1903. *Watermark Crescent and Star.*

3 mils, mauve and green	0	2
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TAHITI.

1903. *Provisionals.*

10 c. on 15 c., blue	0	6
10 c. on 25 c., black on rose	0	6

VENEZUELA.

1903. *Oblong provisionals.*

5 c., red on yellow	} Set of seven, 16s.
10 c., green on yellow	
25 c., bronze on orange	
50 c., blue on rose	
1 b., mauve on grey-green	
2 b., mauve on green	
5 b., violet on blue	
1902. <i>"Instrucción."</i>	
1 b., black on yellow	5 0

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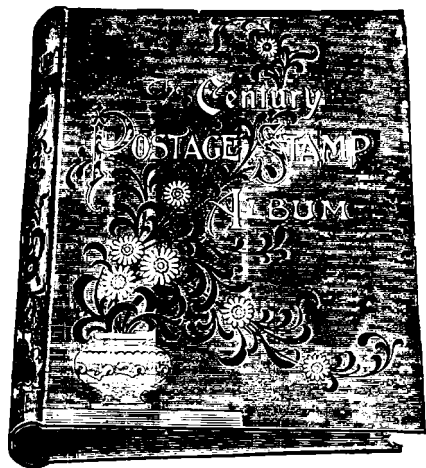
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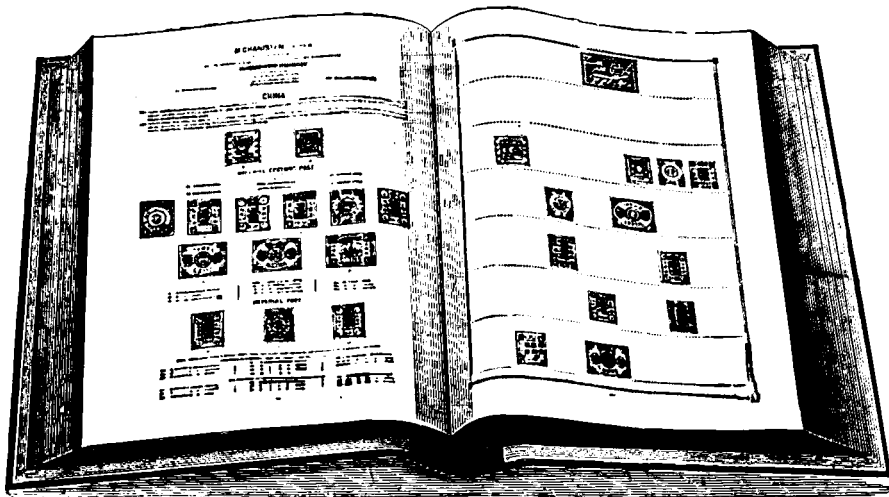
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Space has been provided for some 18,000 Stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages. Two pages of watermarks, with list of countries in which they may be found, are provided.

Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in fitting the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

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Vol. XIV.

No. 160

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans

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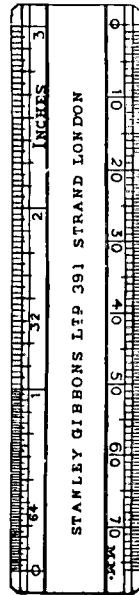
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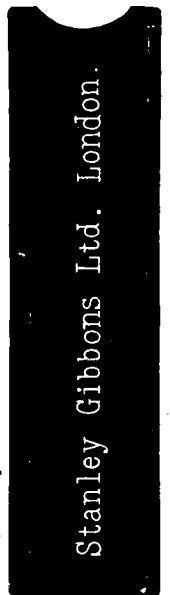
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

OCTOBER 31, 1903.

No. 160

Editorial.

* * *



It is with great regret that we have to announce the deaths of two very eminent members of the older generation of philatelists, whose names have not been forgotten by those of us who commenced collecting in the sixties and seventies, but are hardly known to many of the philatelic students of the present day.

Mr. William Edmund Image, J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant, who died at the advanced age of ninety-six, on the 26th September, resided for many years at Bury St. Edmunds, and was well known as one of the most skilful surgeons in the Eastern Counties. His collection was begun by the first Mrs. Image, more than forty years ago, and with his assistance it rapidly increased in size and value. After her death in 1872 Mr. Image continued the collection with unabated enthusiasm for some ten years longer, and it was, we believe, second only (amongst those in England) to that of his friend Judge Philbrick, when the latter magnificent collection left this country. In 1882 Mr. Image, who was then well past the allotted span of three score years and ten, decided on following Judge Philbrick's example, and his collection was sold, for what was then considered the large sum of £3,000, to the late Mr. Tapling, and its treasures now form no inconsiderable part of the collection in the British Museum.

The Image Collection, which we had the pleasure of examining in 1879, was an especially rich one for that period, and was

conspicuous for the excellence of the specimens it contained, its owner being one of those who realised in the early days the beauty and value of really fine copies. He was a thorough philatelist of the most scientific description, and although he never, so far as we are aware, made any contributions to philatelic literature, his knowledge of stamps was great, and it was always at the service of his friends.

Mr. Image retired from the practice of his profession about thirty years ago, and during a considerable portion of those years led an active life as a country gentleman at Herringswell, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk. In 1887, the first Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, he served the office of High Sheriff of the county, being then in the eightieth year of his age! We believe that he never resumed the study of Philately in any way, perhaps through fear of falling too great a victim to its fascinations; but the loss of so scientific an investigator was a great one, and his collection, if it had been continued with the same loving care, or had even been locked up for the last twenty years, would have been a very valuable piece of property at the present day.

* * *

It was a melancholy coincidence that on 24th September, only two days before that of the **Death of M. Oscar Berger-Levrault.** Mr. Image, the death took place of Monsieur François George Oscar Berger-Levrault, the compiler and publisher

of what was in its day the most scientific and complete of stamp catalogues and handbooks. In reviewing the first edition of this work, which was published at Strasburg in 1864, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May of that year says:—

“The author having one of the finest and most perfect collections of stamps in France, and having been a collector some time before the mania reached this country, has peculiar facilities for compiling such a work as the present. Of these he has thoroughly availed himself; and his manual may be pronounced as near perfection as could possibly be expected.”

The book was in German, and was for years the standard authority among German collectors. We quote from the magazine just referred to, the English translation of its somewhat formidable title, “*A description of more than 2,200 different Sorts of Postage Stamps known up to the date of publication; with Notices of Counterfeits and some Hints on the Arrangement of Collections.*” - Strasburg. Berger-Levrault and Son.” A French edition, which appeared in 1867, was practically a new work, having been completely rewritten and brought up to date. It was reviewed at some length in *The S. C. M.*, which translated in full the hints to young collectors on the arrangement of their collections; and to show the advanced stage of Philately indicated by this book of thirty-six years ago, we may add that in a table of abbreviations (forty-seven in number) used to reduce the work to the smallest possible dimensions, there were indications of fourteen different kinds of paper, eleven kinds of perforation, and of the styles of engraving employed (such as “TD” for *taille douce*, etc.).

We learn from a very interesting article, in *The Philatelic Journal of America* for April, 1890, written by M. Berger-Levrault himself, that he had contemplated publishing an English edition of his book, about 1871, and this would doubtless have been of great value to collectors in this country. Unfortunately

the Franco-German War of 1870 prevented this design from ever being carried out. M. Berger-Levrault was the head of a great printing and publishing business, founded by one of his ancestors in 1675 at Strasburg, and on the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany he was obliged to transfer his establishment to Nancy. The installation of new works in which four hundred men were employed occupied some little time, and their master found himself three years behindhand in stamp matters before he had leisure to devote to Philately. Despairing, then, of being able to bring his collection up to date and render it once more one of the most complete in France, he disposed of it in 1873, and its contents, we believe, went to enrich a celebrated collection in Paris; and thus among the losses of the war of 1870 must be reckoned the loss to Philately of one of its most enthusiastic and capable followers.

M. Berger-Levrault seems never to have again taken up the pursuit to any serious extent, though our publishers tell us that within the last few years they have supplied him with stamps for one of his grandchildren; but the article to which we have just referred showed that he had by no means lost all interest in stamp collecting, while the able manner in which he marshalled facts and figures relating to his original collection, and the just estimate he had formed of the tendencies of Philately during the twenty years that had elapsed since that collection was made, cause us to regret the more deeply that he had not been able to devote a little attention at least to philatelic literature, of which he was so able an exponent in its very infancy.

M. Berger-Levrault was an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and had received various other decorations. He died, we are told, somewhat suddenly, at Nancy, in his seventy-eighth year, leaving behind him a large number of children, grandchildren, and other relatives, to whom we tender our sympathy in their loss.

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.

Antigua.—We have received some of the new stamps, a list of which was sent us in August, and we find that the 2s. should be described as *grey-green and violet*, the frame being in the same colour as that of the 5s., not in the colour of that of the 1s.

Australian Commonwealth.—In reference to what we stated last month on the subject of pencil-marked Postage Due stamps, a correspondent tells us that this is not a new practice, but that the stamps have been commonly so treated for many years past. He also points out, and we quite agree, that as these stamps can only be used for postal purposes, they must be "postally used" whatever the cancellation.

Barbados.—We have seen the new 2s. 6d. stamp, which we chronicled in June, and find that the body colour is not *lilac*, but *violet*.

Bermuda.—We have received a 3d. stamp in the design of the current 1d., and in a combination of colours which we think is a novel one.

3d., magenta (*centre*) and sage-green.

Our publishers show us a complete sheet of the ½d. on 1s. stamp. There are no actual varieties of the overprint, but it is possible to ascertain that it was printed in blocks of 120, on two panes of sixty stamps side by side, as the eighteenth stamp on each of the right-hand panes of the sheet has a damaged letter "G," and we shall doubtless be expected to chronicle an *error* lettered "FARTHINC," but it is in reality "nothink" of the sort.

We may note that the sheet has the plate number "1" at the right in the top margin, and the current number 31 at the left; and it may be of interest to add that the 1d. and 6d., issued at the same time as the 1s., had the current numbers, 29 and 30, respectively, while the 2d., which did not reach Bermuda till six months later, was numbered 32, showing that the plate was prepared immediately after the others. The 3d. (1873) has the number 57.

British Central Africa.—We have received the 1d. and 2d. of the series noted last month, and we find that the centre of the higher value is in a non-descript tint, which we have been terming *dull purple*, while the frame is in *magenta*.

British East Africa.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 1 rupee, *carmine and green*, of India, overprinted for use in this territory, with a more or less indistinct second impression of the surcharge *vertically* across the first. This must, we presume, be a set-off from the back of another sheet, which had first been laid on the top of a sheet on which the

impression was not yet dry, and was then laid across the sheet from which this stamp came. The copy shown us has a figure "1" in the place of the first "j" of "British" in the normally placed surcharge.

British Guiana.—According to an official notice quoted in *Ewen's Weekly*, a sixty cents stamp, described as in *green* with *red* overprint, was to be issued on the 7th September, and to be "available for Postage, Revenue, and Judicial purposes." We have since received a copy of the stamp, and find that it is in Type 28, with upper inscription and value label in *carmine*. 60 c., grey-green and carmine.

Our publishers have shown us a large block (four horizontal rows of seven stamps) of the 1 c., *black*, type of 1860, perf. 10, from an examination of which we are able to ascertain that the stone from which this supply was printed was made up by transfers in horizontal strips of five. There are not five varieties of type, but there are certain defects in the impressions, which are reproduced in every strip; for instance, the first stamp has two breaks in the white scalloped line over "CENTS"; the second has a tiny *black* line across the left lower corner of the square frame containing the figure "0"; the third has a *white* dot after the figure "1" in the left upper corner; in the fourth there is a minute *black* dash in the scalloped frame-line opposite the tail of the "E" of "POSTAGE"; and in the fifth there is a *white* dot between the letters "GE" of that word.

To complete our description we should add that there is a manufacturers' watermark in the paper, of which we can trace "NAL.—MILL.—T," in three lines, no doubt "ORIGINAL.—TURKEY MILL.—KENT" is the complete inscription.

Ceylon.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 2 c. stamp.



Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two more values of the new issue.

1 piast., carmine, name and value in blue.
4 " sage-green " " magenta.

Dominica.—The remaining member of the Leeward Islands group has followed the example of the others. We have received a set of labels ranging in value from ½d. to the usual 5s. The design of those up

to 2s. 6d., inclusive, shows a view of the island in an oblong frame, with the name at the top, "POSTAGE" at left, "REVENUE" at right, and value in words below; they are of large size, watermark Crown and CC sideways, perf. 14. The 5s. bears the King's Head, and is of the same design as that value of the Antigua and Montserrat issues.

- ½d., dull green.
- 1d., sepia and carmine.
- 2d., dull green and brown.
- 2½d., grey-black and ultramarine.
- 3d., dull lilac and black.
- 6d., sepia and orange-brown.
- 1s., magenta and dull green.
- 2s., sepia and magenta.
- 2s. 6d., dull green and orange.
- 5s., black and brown.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—We have seen the 2 annas stamp chronicled last month, and find that the centre is in *dull purple* and the frame in *magenta*.

Fiji.—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the ½d., *grey*, 1d., *lilac-rose*, and 2d., *yellow-green* (Types 18 and 19), exist on the chalk-surfaced paper used in New South Wales. Have they also the Crown and N S W watermark?

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 10 centimos stamp of the new series, and we understand that the sheets contain the same varieties of the overprint as we noted in the 25 c. —

10 c., purple on red.

India.—We give an illustration of the design of the 2½ a. with King's Head.

We have received the new 6 a. stamp, and find that the frame is similar to that adopted some years ago for a stamp of the same value which was never put in circulation. An illustration of it is given in the London Society's book.



6 a., olive-buff.

Gwalior.—We have received the 2 annas, Queen's Head, in its last variety of colour, with the ordinary surcharge for this State.

2 a., violet.

Jhind.—The *M.C.* states that the following values of the King's Head stamps have been overprinted for use in this State:—

Ordinary. 3 p., ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 annas.
Service. ½, 1, 2, 4, 8 annas.

Nabha.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us the 4 a., King's Head, with the ordinary surcharge.

4 a., olive-green.

Indian Native States.—*Sirmoor.*—Since writing the notes we published last month we have had an opportunity of examining a large stock of the stamps of this State, kindly lent us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find that we were undoubtedly mistaken as to the order of the varieties of the 3 pies. All the 3 pies, *brown*, that were shown us are of our supposed first type, and our informants tell us that all these stamps were imported within the last few years.

We were led astray by the perforation, which was given as a test for the original 3 pies, *brown*, in Mr. Bacon's book on reprints. If the perforation was ever a certain test, and Mr. Bacon cannot now trace his authority for the statement, it has since ceased to be so, for recent supplies both in *brown* and *orange* are perf. 15. We therefore still want to see a copy of the 3 pies, *brown*, with an early postmark, or one that its owner can vouch for as having been obtained before 1888, and if any of our readers can show us such specimens we shall be very grateful.

We have received a vertical pair of No. 6 in the Catalogue, perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

Travancore.—Our publishers have also shown us a vertical pair of the 2 ch., *pale pink*, of this State (No. 12), part perforated like that of Sirmoor described above.

Labuan.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles two more values of the Crown Colony type.

1 c., black and violet.
3 c., ,, brown.

Malta.—We have received the 2½d. stamp of the King's Head series.

2½d., purple-brown (*centre*) and ultramarine.

Mauritius.—We have received the 4 c., Type 36, in a fresh combination of colours.

4 c., grey-green, *value in violet*.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that this stamp was printed thus in *error*, the correct colours for the 4 c. being *purple and carmine on yellow*; however, as 90,000 copies have been sent out there will be enough to go round. Mauritius has been unfortunate in the matter, of errors of this kind from a very early date.

A correspondent tells us that the position of the bar cancelling the original value, in the 15 c. on 36 c. (No. 135), varies to some extent, and we gather that there is almost as much variation in the space between the words "CENTS" and the bar in Type 39 as in that between the figure and word in Type 38. He adds that in the 12 c. on 36 c. the thick bar is sometimes broken across in the middle, besides being in some cases formed of two thin bars, as already noted.

New South Wales.—We give an illustration of the design of the 2s. 6d. Lyre-bird, chronicled some time back, but only recently taken by our photographer.



New Zealand.—A correspondent of the *M.C.* gives the interesting information that one of the numerous little islands, whose revenue is mainly provided by the sale of stamps for collectors, is kept exclusively for *lepers*, and advises careful handling of used specimens!

Ewen's Weekly states that at least three distinct printings of the current 1s. stamp have taken place:—

1. 1s., brown-red; issued Nov., 1902; surcharged for Penrhyn, Dec., 1902.
2. 1s., bright red; issued for New Zealand, Niue, and Penrhyn, May, 1903.
3. 1s., orange-red; issued for New Zealand, Aug., 1903.

If every fresh printing is to be in a new shade the specialist in New Zealand shillings will have his work cut out for him; but we hope that the printer may occasionally revert to an old colour, if only by accident.

Niue.—A correspondent tells us that of some 2½d. stamps overprinted for this island, which he received direct, the majority are deficient of the fraction bar. We presume this will form a fresh variety.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent at Pretoria points out to us that telegraph stamps are, in many offices, obliterated with the same mark as that employed upon letters, and therefore telegraph stamps can only be accepted as postally used when upon the entire covers that they have franked. We quite agree with him; in this country also the stamps upon registered letters and upon parcels are, in many cases, cancelled with the office date stamp, which is also applied to the stamps upon telegrams.

Seychelles.—It seems that all the values of the new issue are to be converted into 3 c. in turn. We have received the 18 c. with the usual disfigurement.
3 c. on 18 c., sage-green and carmine.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us of some more minor varieties to be added to the lists given in Mr. Ehrenbach's paper last month. In the surcharged stamps of 1893 (the date given in the article is "February, 1892," but we believe this should be 1893), there are, we understand, varieties with the letters "c" and "s" of "cents" raised, and others which show the bottom of the "t" broken off, also 3 c. on 4 c. with "nts" raised; and there is a variety in the 1896 issue showing the letter "E" of "CENTS" with all the horizontal limbs short, but this is due to the "N" being high and the "E" not printing properly.

Sierra Leone.—We have received the long-expected series of stamps, with the King's Head in the usual "POSTAGE & REVENUE" frame. All the values above 2½d. have the plain label below.

½d., purple and green.	4d., purple and carmine.
1d., " carmine.	5d., " black.
1½d., " black.	6d., " purple.
2d., " orange.	1s., dull green and black.
2½d., " ultramarine.	2s., " ultramarine.
3d., " grey.	5s., " carmine.

L1, purple on red.

Straits Settlements.—*Johor.*—We have examined an entire sheet of the "10 cents" on 4 c., and are glad to be unable to find any very conspicuous varieties in the type employed. The eighth stamp in the eighth horizontal row has an unduly thin figure "1," whilst the twelfth stamp in the ninth row has a letter "1" instead of the figure. The stamps are in sheets of 120, 10 rows of 12, with a single line round the entire block, and the plate number "1" over the second and eleventh stamps in the top row.

Tasmania.—We have received the ½d. pictorial label printed at Melbourne.

½d., dull green; *wmk.* V and Crown; *perf.* 12½.

Transvaal.—A correspondent assures us that the 2d. and 4d. of the Rustenburg set exist, and that the queries after those values may be struck out. He also possesses a 4d. of the Wolmaranstad series.

Another correspondent tells us that the 2s., King's Head, in *black and brown*, was withdrawn from postal use on the issue of the 4d. in similar colours, and has been overprinted "PASS," in large *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, for use upon Native Passes, which require a stamp of that value; also that the 2s. 6d. of the 1896 issue has also been surcharged "E. R. I. — PASS — TWO — Shillings," with two bars across the original value, for the same fiscal purpose. The whole stock seems thus to have been exhausted, for the Pass Office now uses a hand-stamp inscribed "PASS — 2s." Our correspondent adds that the 1s., *black and green*, was also withdrawn from the smaller offices, to avoid confusion with the 3d.

Trinidad.—Mr. W. Morley sends us two copies each of the ½d. and 1d. of the 1883-4 issue (Type 9), surcharged "On—H.M.S.," in tall letters, in *black*, and apparently duly used, all four on the same day, "AU 4—90." Some curiosities of this kind were heard of just ten years ago, not long before the series surcharged "O. S." was issued, and we believe there is no doubt that the overprint described above is of a purely fancy nature. The postmark (if it is one) was probably applied "to oblige," but we have reason to believe that a similar obliteration, dated "AU 2—85," upon a 1d. stamp surcharged "FEE," which is shown us by the same correspondent, is a fiscal cancellation. These were fiscal stamps, and were never admitted to postal use. (*See M. J.*, March, 1892.)

PART II.

Abyssinia.—With reference to the list of surcharged stamps, which we copied last month from the *D. B. Z.*, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a complete set of all the seven values, with the surcharge "Ethiopie" in narrow heavy type, impressed in *bluc* at the top of each stamp. The copies before us are all postmarked "ADIS ABEBA—5 · 1 · 1902."

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co the new 40 heller, previously chronicled, also a 30 heller, with the numerals in *black*. Both are *perf.* 12½.
30 heller, brown and black.

Brazil.—The supposed forgeries of the 200, 300, and 500 reis stamps, to which we referred in June, now turn out, according to *The A. J. of Ph.*, to be genuine varieties, of type, the dies of those values having been retouched.

Bulgaria.—The *M. C.* copies from a German contemporary the announcement of a supposed *error* of the current issue—the 1 stot. in the colour of the 15 stot., the frame being in *lake* instead of *purple*.

We have received the latter value overprinted, at foot, with large figures "10," in *black*.
"10" on 15 st., black and lake.

China.—We are shown what is stated to be an error of colour of the current 5 c. stamp, printed in yellow, instead of either orange or salmon.

5 c., yellow.

Colombia.—*Antioquia.*—We have received two new stamps from this province; a 50 c. with large numerals in the centre, and a 1 peso with portrait of a gentleman labelled "ZEA." Both are of long narrow shape, and are inscribed "1903 COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA," with value in words at foot. A microscopic inscription in the lower margin of each stamp tells us that they are lithographed by "J. L. ARANGO—MEDELLIN—COL."

50 c., rose; *perf.* 12.
1 p., sepia "

Bolivar.—We learn from *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* that the word "VALIENTE," which we noted last month as filling spaces upon the sheets of recently issued labels, is the name of the artist who designed or engraved them.

Boyaca.—We have received the 5 and 10 pesos stamps referred to last month. They are of large size and poor execution. The design of the 5 p. shows a monument in the centre, and that of the 10 p. a portrait of a gentleman with spectacles and a grey beard. The sheets contain thirty-five stamps, in seven horizontal rows of five, the stamp in the right lower corner of the sheet of 10 p. being thoughtfully placed upside down, so as to reward an enterprising investor of 350 pesos (paper) with a *tête-bêche* pair. *Perf.* 12, badly cut; we have also received them imperf.

5 pesos, black on rose.
10 " " buff.

Cauca.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a copy of the 20 c. provisional, which we chronicled in August from hearsay. It is on orange-coloured paper, possibly a new edition.

We are shown another copy, upon an entire envelope, addressed to New York, pin-perforated about 7.

20 c., black on orange; *imperf.*
20 c. " " *pin-perf.*

Mekeel's S. C. says that these stamps should not be listed under *Cauca*, but as provisionals of Colombia itself, as they were used for general and not for local postage. It is correct, no doubt, to say that they were not a mere local issue for Cauca, but still, as they were produced at Popayan, the capital of that province, and used there, and in neighbouring places where ordinary stamps ran short, they seem to be properly assigned to the province in question.

Medellin.—We have received two stamps issued here which are for local postage, as they are inscribed "CORREOS URBANOS MEDELLIN," and bear what appears to be a local coat-of-arms in the centre. They are produced by the local firm that provided the Antioquia labels.

20 c., red-brown; *perf.* 12.
40 c., violet "

Corea.—The *M. C.* chronicles an error found among the stamps recently surcharged:—

3 ch. on 25 poon, lake.

Costa Rica.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a foreign journal, three new values of ordinary stamps, and a set of Unpaid Letter labels. The former bear various portraits; no particulars are given of the designs, etc., of the latter.

4 c., lilac; *José M. Canas.*
6 c., olive-yellow and black; *Julian Volio.*
25 c., ultramarine and blue; *Eusebio Figueroa.*

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 centimos.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the officials at Shanghai, jealous, perhaps, at not yet being supplied with a special series of stamps, have converted 9,000 of the 15 c. of the latest type into 5 c. stamps, by surcharging them with a large figure "5."

"5," in black, on 15 (c.), pale red.

Our contemporary very rightly asks what is the use of creating provisionals of this kind, which are at once snapped up by speculators, who are offering copies at prices varying from a dollar to ten francs each. We would go further, and ask what is the object of all these separate issues for Consular Offices if not to give opportunities for speculation?

Ewen's Weekly adds a series for *Long-Tcheou*, formed in the usual manner from the stamps of Indo-China. The name seems to imply a somewhat tough morsel for collectors to assimilate.

Crete.—The same authority reports that the stamps surcharged with values in *piastres* have been withdrawn, and that those without the overprint (which had attained somewhat lofty quotations) are again obtainable.

Turkish Empire.—The *M. C.* tells us that the 30 (c.) stamps for Cavalle and Dedeagh have at last made their appearance.

French Colonies.—*French Congo.*—The provisionals, to which we alluded last month, were produced, says *Le C. de T.-P.*, from the gorgeous labels of 1900, which we thought had never been issued outside Paris. The 5 c. on 30 c. has the original value barred out in each of the lower corners, while the 10 c. on 2 fr. has a bar across the whole stamp at foot. The overprints are in black.

5 c. on 30 c., carmine and yellow.
10 c. on 2 fr. " grey-brown.

French Somali Coast.—From the same journal we learn that the series recently issued for this territory has now appeared with the centres of all the values in black, and as the frames of several are in approximately the same colours there will no doubt be an excuse for a third edition shortly!

1 (c.), black and lilac.	25 (c.), black and blue.
2 " " brown.	30 " " carmine.
4 " " carmine.	40 " " orange.
5 " " green.	50 " " green.
10 " " carmine.	75 " " orange.
15 " " orange.	1 fr. " "
20 " " purple.	2 " " green.

5 fr., black and orange.

Guadeloupe.—We fear that there must have been more than one printing of some of the rubbish which we described in August, or that some corrections or alterations must have been made while the edition

was passing through the press. *The A. J. of Ph.* notes the following additional varieties:—

Letter "C" instead of "G," in the "10" on 40 c., and in the 40 c. on 1 fr.

Figures "15" inverted, in the "15" on 50 c.

Whole surcharge inverted, in the "15" on 50 c.

The same journal also chronicles some provisional Unpaid Letter stamps, surcharged "G & D" with value below, enclosed in a single-line, rectangular frame with ornaments in the corners; there are some varieties of type of the letters, but our contemporary had not seen complete sheets. *Black* surcharge.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 30 c. on 60 c., brown on buff.
30 c. on 1 fr., rose.

Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a provisional stamp from this Colony.

"15," in *black*, on 25 (c.), blue.

Tahiti.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the recently published 10 c. on 15 c. exists with the overprint inverted and double, as well as in ordinary position and condition; and that the 10 c. on 25 c. is also found with double surcharge.

Tunis.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two additional values of the Unpaid Letter stamps of the series of 1901-02, Type 53.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 fr., carmine on pale green.
5 ,, black on pale yellow.

German Empire.—A correspondent of *The Weekly Ph. Era* states his belief that, although there may be some thirty different departments which might have issued official stamps, Prussia (No. 21) is the only one that has done so. With what other numbers have the stamps been seen?

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 10 c. and 30 c. of the issue chronicled in December last, but only now coming into use.

10 c., slate; perf. 12½.
30 c., orange-brown ,,

Referring to the 10 c. of 1875-82, perf. 11½ × 12, which we chronicled in June, a correspondent tells us that he possesses a horizontal pair, the left-hand stamp of which is perf. 11½ × 12 and the other 12½ × 12, showing that this variety is from one of the sheets with the two gauges.

Honduras.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles two more values of the 1898 issue on laid paper, also an error of the 5 c. in the colour of the 6 c.

1 c., brown; on laid.
6 c., dull lilac; on laid.
5 c., ,, on wove.

Italy.—Dr. Diena tells us that the 2 lire Unpaid Letter label, with figure in *magenta*, has been issued in the kingdom of Italy. It has hitherto only been seen overprinted for Eritrea.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2 l., blue and magenta.

Liberia.—*Der Ph.* reports some more Official stamps overprinted "ORDINARY":—

24 c., \$1, \$2, Officials of 1892.
5 c., 24 c., 31 c. ,, 1894.
5 c. ,, 1898

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* gives us some details as to the varieties of the surcharge 6 c. on 10 c.,

chronicled a few months ago. The overprint consists of figures "6" in the upper corners and "6 Centavos" at foot. It was set up in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five, and each stamp in the top and bottom rows, and the stamp at each end of the middle row, have a bar or a piece of fancy bordering in the centre of the surcharge. There are six varieties of these bars and ornaments, two of each, in the setting, and in addition No. 4 in the setting has "Centavos" for "Centavos," and No. 17 has "Contavos." Letters "o" seem to have been plentiful.

Persia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the "2 TOMANS" on 50 krans, with overprint in *red* instead of in *black*.

2 T., in *red*, on 50 kr., green.

Russia.—*Le T. Beige* chronicles the 4 kopecs stamp on vertically laid paper.

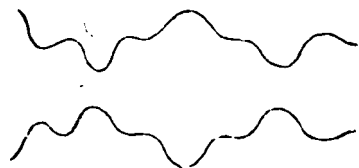
4 kop., carmine; laid vertically.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We have received the following stamps, all on vertically laid paper, surcharged with values in "PIASTRES":—

2 p., in *black*, on 20 kop., blue and carmine.
5 p., in *red*, on 50 ,, magenta and green.
7 p., in *blue*, on 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 p. ,, on 1 r. ,,

These are the only copies we have seen of the 50 and 70 kopecs and the 1 rouble vertically laid.

We are shown entire sheets of the above, and also of the "1 PIASTRE" on 10 kopecs, already chronicled, and it may be of interest to record the arrangements of these sheets and of the watermarks. The ordinary-sized stamps are in sheets of 100, divided into four panes of twenty-five (five rows of five) with spaces 9 mm. wide between the panes vertically and horizontally, and wide outer margins which might almost be of use to forgers. The perforation appears to be applied to the whole sheet (or at least to each pane) by a single operation, as it does not cross the spaces or the margins in any direction; it gauges 14 × 14½. In the upper margin of the 10 kop. sheet, over the left-hand pane, is "A. 03 P." in *dark blue*; the other values have "A. 03 A." over the right-hand pane, in *pale blue* on the 20 kop., in *magenta* on the 50 kop., and in *orange* on the 70 kop. The sheet of the 1 rouble contains forty stamps, all in one pane of eight horizontal rows of five, with still larger margins, and has "A. 03 A." in *orange*, over the third, fourth, and fifth stamps in the top row. It is perforated with a single-line machine, the perforations extending across all the margins, and the gauge is about 13. The watermark consists, as is well known, of wavy lines, running in the same direction as the laid lines, and forming a kind of pattern of diamonds of wavy outline, as roughly shown in the annexed illustration,



but the lines come closer together at their nearest points, being only about 3 mm. apart, and are about

42 mm. apart at their widest. In some of these diamonds there are large capital letters, in Russian script type; these letters read also in the same direction as the *laid* lines, and the rows of them run vertically in these sheets; there are seven wavy lines between the rows of letters.

Salvador.—We omitted to copy last month the following information from *The A. J. of Ph.* There is a whole set of Unpaid Letter stamps, with a picture of the statue of Morazan in the centre, as upon the ordinary stamps of the new series, but in a frame of different shape; and there is also a 15 c. Official stamp as well as a 13 c. All are watermarked "S," and perf. 14½.

Official Stamp. 15 c., yellow-brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c., yellow-green. | 12 c., slate. |
| 2 c., carmine. | 13 c., red-brown. |
| 3 c., orange. | 24 c., scarlet. |
| 5 c., dark blue. | 26 c., yellow-brown. |
| 10 c., violet. | 50 c., bistre. |
| | 100 c., bright blue. |

Siam.—Mr. Poole shows us a specimen of the 1 att on 64 atts, Type 27 of the surcharge, but with figure and word 4 mm. apart at foot, with the whole overprint distinctly double printed.

Another correspondent shows us a block of unused copies of the curious "1 Att S" on 64 atts, which we described last month, and says that he obtained these almost on the spot several years ago, and is sure the surcharge is genuine and official. He also shows us two large blocks of the 2 Atts on 64 atts (Nos. 44 to 49), and points out that there are numerous varieties in the Siamese inscription, differing principally, so far as our ignorance of the language shows, in the spacing of the characters.

Spanish Colonies.—We have seen the three sets of superfluous labels which we chronicled in August, and as our ideas as to the names of the colours differ in many cases from those of the contemporary from which we copied, we think it best to repeat the lists, though the articles are not really worth the trouble.

Elobey, etc.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ¼ c., rosine. | 25 c., dark blue. |
| ½ c., dark violet. | 50 c., brown. |
| 1 c., black. | 75 c., sepia. |
| 2 c., brick-red. | 1 p., red-orange. |
| 3 c., myrtle. | 2 p., deep brown. |
| 4 c., blue-green. | 3 p., slate-green. |
| 5 c., mauve. | 4 p., marone. |
| 10 c., rose-lake. | 5 p., emerald. |
| 15 c., dull orange. | 10 p., grey-blue. |

Fernando Poo.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ¼ c., dark violet. | 25 c., brown. |
| ½ c., black. | 50 c., sepia. |
| 1 c., brick-red. | 75 c., rosine. |
| 2 c., myrtle. | 1 p., deep brown. |
| 3 c., blue-green. | 2 p., slate-green. |
| 4 c., mauve. | 3 p., marone. |
| 5 c., rose-lake. | 4 p., deep blue. |
| 10 c., dull orange. | 5 p., deep blue. |
| 15 c., emerald. | 10 p., red-orange. |

Spanish Guinea.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ¼ c., black. | 25 c., dull orange. |
| ½ c., blue-green. | 50 c., rose-lake. |
| 1 c., claret. | 75 c., mauve. |
| 2 c., slate-green. | 1 p., blue-green. |
| 3 c., sepia. | 2 p., myrtle. |
| 4 c., red-orange. | 3 p., red-orange. |
| 5 c., olive-black. | 4 p., deep blue. |
| 10 c., brown. | 5 p., dark violet. |
| 15 c., dark blue. | 10 p., rosine. |

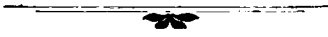
Switzerland.—Mr. Poole shows us a curious specimen of the 10 c., *rose*, Type 7, of the 1867-78 issue, with a triangular patch of colour in the shield below the oval containing the cross. The copy is rather heavily printed, from a fully inked plate, and this no doubt accounts for the hollow in this portion of the die having become inked and having printed.

Venezuela.—Our illustrations show the primitive designs of the series of labels which we chronicled last May, and of the single value noted last month.

⇒Correos⇐
 ↻Vale B. 2,00↻

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○
 ○ 'INSTRUCCION ○
 ○ SELLO PROVISIONAL ○
 ○ CARÚPANO: 1902 ○
 ○ Vale un Bolívar. ○
 ○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

Guayana.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the 25 c. oblong labels (which we described in July), upon an envelope which they appear to have franked to London. The right-hand stamp of the pair shows a plain double impression, so placed as to give a double frame at top and bottom, the second impression just touching the first, and of course all the lines of the ship, etc., double also.



The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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INTRODUCTION.

* * * *

FINLAND, or the land of the Thousand Lakes, is situated in the far north of Europe, near the Arctic Ocean; it is bordered on the north by Finmark, in Norway, and the Kjøbn Range; on the west by Sweden, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the south by the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga; and on the east by the Russian provinces of Olonetz and Archangel.

The name *Finland* is derived from the old German word *fennen* (*swamp* or *marsh*) [it has therefore the same meaning as Fen Land in English], and the Finnish name *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa* (*land of the marshes*) has the same signification. The total area of the country is 76,250,000 arpents,* of which:—

7,250,000	are occupied by the lakes.
7,750,000	" the mountains.
25,250,000	" swamps and marshes.
32,000,000	" forests.
3,000,000	" pasture.
1,000,000	only of agricultural land.
<hr/>	
76,250,000	

It is not a country that has been very liberally endowed by nature; indeed, it is very poor. Agriculture is the principal occupation, but it is in a very backward condition. The foreign commerce of Finland, of no great magnitude, is limited almost exclusively to Germany, Sweden, and Russia, and at least two-thirds of it is carried on by means of its own mercantile fleet, which is of excellent quality, but unfortunately too small.

The means of communication leave much to be desired; many parts of the country are inaccessible, the roads being but few, and often impassable; railways, naturally, are scarcer still; there are no mail coaches at all, and travellers who venture into the interior of the country are even recommended to take with them their own provisions.

The population is under two millions, out of which there are some 150,000 Swedes, 40,000 Russians, and a few thousand Germans. At Helsingfors two-thirds of the people are Swedes; at Abo about as many Swedes as Finns; at Viborg and at Uleaborg, the remaining two of the four principal towns of Finland, the Swedes are in a minority.

Now for a few words upon the history of the country, which will illustrate what I have to say, in another chapter, upon the Arms of Finland, represented more or less inaccurately upon all its stamps, both adhesive and impressed.

It was in 1293 A.D. that Finland ceased to be independent and became a Swedish province. In

1306 the country was divided into three districts, the Governors of which resided at the Castles of Abo, Tavastehus, and Viborg. It was under Swedish dominion that Finland, which had for long been disturbed by revolution and bloodshed, at last enjoyed the advantages of regular government.

In 1335 slavery was completely abolished in Finland, and in 1347 the country was admitted to the full privileges of the laws of Sweden.

Under the rule of John III. (1569 to 1592) Finland, which had been an ordinary Duchy (Hertig döme) from 1560, was raised to the rank of a Grand Duchy (Stor-fursten-döme) in 1581, and that has remained its title to the present day (1903).

In 1771 King Gustavus III. came to the throne, and under him Finland was divided into six districts (län), with a provincial capital in each.

In 1789 he provided the country with the Swedish code of laws translated into Finnish, the official language, and these laws still remain in force.

His successor, Gustavus IV., having declared war against Russia, was compelled after a year to make peace, in 1809, to abdicate in favour of his uncle, and, finally, to abandon Finland to Russia, under whose dominion it has since remained; its sympathies, however, have always been with Sweden.

The Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, after this successful war, assembled the representatives of the country at a Diet at Borgo, in 1809, and made a declaration under which he bound himself to respect the religion, the laws, and the privileges of Finland, and he afterwards took the oath of fidelity as Grand Duke.

A Senate and a Governor-General were appointed. Abo remained the capital until 1817, at which date the seat of government was transferred to Helsingfors (Halsinki), but the latter did not actually become the chief city until 1821.

Finland at the present day is divided—

1st. Into nine Provinces:—

1. Finland proper.
2. The Archipelago of Aland.
3. Nyland.
4. Tavastland.
5. Sataconde.
6. Carelia.
7. Savblaks.
8. Ostrobothnia.
9. Finnish Laponia.

2nd. Into eight District Governments:—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Viborg. | 5. Uleaborg. |
| 2. Nyland. | 6. Abo. |
| 3. Tavastehus. | 7. St. Michel. |
| 4. Wasa. | 8. Kuopja. |

* An *arpent* is rather more than seven-eighths of an *acre*.

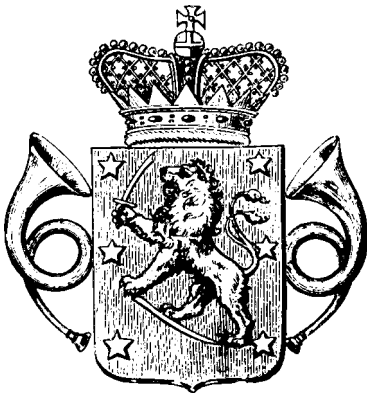
I have no occasion to inquire whether the privileges of Finland have always been respected by the Grand Dukes that have succeeded one another since the country came under Russian rule; there is but one opinion upon that point. All that I have to show is that it seems to have been decided by the supreme authority to suppress, gradually, the issue of the special stamps of Finland; and the following are the steps by which that result is being attained.

From 1845 to 1868 the Russian Government seems to have paid no attention to the designs of the Finland stamps; it was sufficient that the indication of value was expressed in Russian.* In 1875, however, the Finland Government thought fit to suppress the Russian inscription and insert in its place the name of the Grand Duchy. This was an arrangement of which the authorities at St. Petersburg were unable to approve, and accordingly the following issue, that of 1889, was inscribed, by order ("for special reasons," according to the circular of Oct. 17th, 1889), with the name and the value in Russian.

In 1891 a further step was taken; letters addressed to Russia had to be franked with Russian stamps, the designs of which were modified by the addition of little circles, so as to show their origin. In August, 1900, it was recognised that this distinction was unnecessary, and it was decided that from that date the stamps of Russia should be employed without any modification. It was thus that those stamps were gradually introduced into Finland.

In January, 1901, the use of the Arms of the Grand Duchy had become obnoxious, and they were replaced by those of Russia upon the stamps for use on correspondence within the Duchy; these were still, however, allowed to bear the indication of the value in the local currency, and the local authorities were permitted to print their own stamps, but in designs furnished from St. Petersburg. There is only one step more to be taken, and that no doubt will shortly follow, namely, the complete suppression of the special stamps, and the uniform employment of those of Russia, as in the other provinces of that Empire.

THE ARMS OF FINLAND.



Let us now examine the Coat-of-Arms of the Grand Duchy, which is represented upon the stamps, en-

* It should perhaps be noted that, prior to 1866, the value was expressed in Russian currency.—TRANS.

velopes, post cards, and letter receipt forms in every possible way except the correct one.

In the first three issues, those of 1845, 1850, and 1860, the envelopes and stamps bear the same form of the Arms. The Lion is represented with his mouth shut, and a five-pointed Crown on his head; he is armed with a curved Scimitar, and his Tail is forked from near the middle; he stands with three feet upon a curved scabbard, and is surrounded in the shield by *seven* stars. The Grand Ducal Crown above the shield has pearls at each side.

In 1866 the only change, for one of the types, is that the Lion is armed with an almost straight Scimitar. At this period all the stamps and envelopes (with the exception of those impressed with the type alluded to above) show the Arms with *eight* Stars in the shield, perhaps to denote the fact that Finland consists of eight Districts.

In 1868 the Lion, on the 1 mark stamp, is armed with a Poniard; its tail is forked near the end, instead of in the middle, and the extremities are tufted. There are *eight* Stars, as in 1866.

In the issues of 1875-85 both the adhesives and the envelope stamps show a Grand Ducal Crown without pearls. The Lion has its mouth open; it is still armed with a Poniard; it bears a Crown with *three* points only, and its tail is forked from the middle. Three of its feet rest on a Sabre, the hilt of which is grasped by the left fore paw. There are *eight* Stars in the shield, on a solid ground of colour. An *Essay* of this date (1875) shows the Lion with the triple-pointed Crown, a tufted tail with one end only, and armed with a Poniard; it stands with three feet on a cavalry Sabre, and the Crown is placed above the head, so as to give room there for one of the eight Stars.

In 1889 the Arms are again incorrectly drawn; the Lion still has his mouth open, as in 1875, but he has no tongue; he is armed with a long Sword; the Crown has three points and hovers over the top of the head; the tail is single and shaped like an eyeglass; he stands on his hind legs upon a Sabre with a large hilt. Finally, there are *nine* Stars in the shield, on a coloured ground, representing, it is said, the nine Provinces of Finland. The Grand Ducal Crown is without pearls.

Originally, in 1558, the Shield of Finland bore neither seven, eight, nor nine Stars, but nine White Roses (*nine* *Roses argent*). These had no reference, as is now suggested, to the divisions of the country, which at that period consisted of *three* Provinces.

In the case of the post cards, which had previously been adorned with the same designs as the adhesives and envelopes, the Arms were first remodelled in 1888. The Lion, with open mouth, is armed with a straight Sword; he stands on two feet upon a Sabre with very wide end; his tail forms a figure "8," and encloses one of the nine heraldic Roses, another of which is placed under the hilt of the Sabre.

The Grand Ducal Crown has florets and pearls.

These changes in the representation of the Arms were the result of the publication, by Mr. K. A. Bomanssen, of a little pamphlet on the Arms of Finland. The author was displeased at seeing the Arms of his country always depicted inaccurately, and with

the object of remedying this he wrote the following account of them, in February, 1887, giving at the same time a correct representation of the Shield of Finland, designed by Mr. F. Tilgmann, and reproduced in colour at the latter's printing office :—

"The Lion which figures upon the Arms has been drawn heraldically, as it is represented in the old copy of the Arms of Finland on the sepulchral monument of Gustavus I., in the Cathedral of Upsala, with the following slight alterations :—

"The upper part of the hindermost foot of the Lion has been shifted from its inappropriate position on the scabbard of the Sabre and is placed behind the latter; the wide-open mouth of the animal has been drawn more correctly, and is furnished with a few teeth, as should be the case with a mouth represented in this position. The tail of the Lion, terminating in a loop within which is shown a flower, has been disentangled, and the Sword held in the upper fore paw has had the blade drawn in a more graceful shape, copied from rather more recent representations of the Arms of Finland upon the same monument.

"The wild roses, nine in number, have been redrawn like the other portions of the Arms already described, and are shown with the calix from which the large petals spring. The Arms of Finland, hitherto incorrectly drawn, are a copy, as is well known, of the Arms shown in the book by Count Erik Dahlberg, *Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna*. The Grand Ducal Crown, which surmounts the Shield, has been altered by me. The border of ermine, above the fillet of the crown, which was added by Dahlberg, contrary to all the oldest engravings of the Crown of Finland, has been removed, and the order of the jewels in the fillet is altered, to correspond with a drawing of the Crown of the period of Gustavus Adolphus; there is thus an oval jewel in the centre of the fillet, instead of one in the form of a lozenge. The fillet of the Crown has also been drawn narrower from side to side than the top of the Shield. There is further shown, as is customary at the present day, a small space between the top of the purple-cap and the arches of the Crown.

"We also know, from the copies that have been published of an engraving of the Arms of Finland as represented upon the monument mentioned above (an engraving which I had made and which is preserved in the national archives), that the left fore paw of the Lion of Finland is not attached to the hilt of the Sabre. This foot only touches the hilt of the Sabre, as I then ascertained for the first time, upon the Arms of Finland which surround the portrait of Gustavus Adolphus attached to the Constitution of 1618. An heraldic Lion (and the central figure in our national Arms is always stated to be a Lion) should always stand upon its two hind feet; if it rests also upon its left fore foot it becomes what is termed in modern heraldry a Lion *leopardé*, or a Leopard."

It was not until 1899, upon the reply-paid cards of the last issue of post cards with the Arms of Finland, that the Arms were correctly shown, in accordance with the details given above, as follows :—

Lion rampant, standing upon a Sabre* with broad end, armed with a straight sword; the right fore paw with a glove of mail; the mouth open, showing the

* The original arrangement must surely have been that the Lion was armed with a Sword and stood upon the *Scabbard*, not upon another Sword. The weapon and the article upon which the Lion stands should presumably be of the same shape, curved or straight.—TRANS.

tongue recurved and rounded at the end; on the head a Crown with three florets; the tail single, turned up over the back and ending in a tuft turned outwards. Nine emblematic Roses, argent: three at the top, two at each side, and two below (one in front of and one between the hind legs of the Lion). The Grand Ducal Crown has three florets and pearls.

The Arms of Finland derive their origin from a design drawn at the order of Gustavus Vasa, on May 3, 1558, by a certain William Boyen, "a little Belgian," a native of Malines. These Arms, as designed at that period, figure upon the sepulchral monument of Gustavus Vasa, erected in 1591 in the Cathedral of Upsala. The construction of this monument was ordered by Erik XIV., in 1560 or 1561, and was entrusted to this same William Boyen, who returned to his native city in order to carry out this work, which was despatched in 1572 from Antwerp to Stockholm.

On the erection of this monument, John III., who had superseded his brother, Erik XIV., in a somewhat rough and ready fashion (he first threw him into prison and afterwards poisoned him), added the inscription :—"Arma Magni Ducatus Finlandiæ."

We may add that it was not upon the postage stamps only that the Arms of Finland were uniformly represented incorrectly; the designs upon the bank-notes are equally inaccurate, and show other variations of a fancy nature, which seems to prove that either no importance was attached to the correct reproduction of the official Arms of the country, or that the authorities were not very well informed upon this subject.

Finally, we may ask, What is the Lion in the Arms of Finland intended to represent? Is it a symbol of strength and courage, qualities that are conspicuous in the people of that country? I had supposed so at first, but I soon discovered my mistake, on learning that the Lion had only been adopted in order to annoy Denmark, which was at that time all-powerful in that part of the world and held Norway. The Arms of Norway being "Gules, a Lion or, Crowned of the same, holding in its paw a Battle-axe argent, handled or," it was this Lion, it seems, that excited the envy of the Finlanders.

It is possible that the point of this story has escaped me, for I do not quite see how the adoption of this Lion by Finland could cause any annoyance to Denmark, since the latter possessed *three* of these beasts in its shield, and on a ground strewn with Hearts! I can more easily understand the wrath of Ivan IV., surnamed not unjustly "the Terrible," when he, the first Czar of Russia (1533 to 1584), learned that, in the Arms adopted by Finland, the Lion was represented trampling upon the Sabre of the Russian Cossacks!

It was a mistake perhaps to resuscitate the Arms of Finland, which had been almost forgotten, upon the post cards of 1899; at any rate, it seems certain that we shall have no further occasion at present to discuss these Arms, correct or incorrect, for Russia appears to have fully decided to permit their use no longer, either upon postal issues or elsewhere.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

New Purchase. I HAVE pleasure in announcing the purchase of a very old collection of stamps of Victoria, formed by Mr. M. C. L. Casphilhaus; the collection is noteworthy as containing only *old stamps*, the owner having paid no attention to stamps issued later than 1870.

The old stamps have been collected in great numbers, and show considerable acumen in the arrangement of the dies, types, transfer errors, flaws, etc., that are so conspicuous and interesting in the older Victorian stamps. A great point has also been made of postmarks, especially those showing early dates.

The collection is chiefly one of used stamps, and is contained in three large volumes.

In order to give some idea of the importance of this lot of stamps, I have counted several varieties and find that there are:—

1850, 1d.,	236 copies.
" 2d.,	89 "
" 3d.,	266 "
1852, 2d., engraved,	119 copies.
1854, 2d, litho,	675 "
1857-63, 1d., 2d., and 4d., emblems,	1,005 copies.

The books are now priced and can be sent on inspection to collectors.

* * *

New Catalogue, 1904. I HAVE pleasure in announcing that the new Catalogue of Great Britain and Colonies is now in the press, and we

hope to be able to deliver all prepaid orders towards the end of November. The price will be the same as last year, namely 2s., or 2s. 3d. post-free. In this Catalogue there will be found a number of important alterations, one special feature being that we have inserted (as far as we have been able to find out details) the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues. We have also made a speciality of accurate tracings of watermarks, and have had many hundreds of new illustrations made to replace those that had worn out.

In order to economise space, we have in this edition omitted the introduction and business notices hitherto printed in French, German, and Spanish. These notices are, however, printed separately, and will be inserted in Catalogues sent to foreign countries.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

Special terms for large purchases.—The terms for all small orders are net as quoted, but we have decided to allow a discount of 10 per cent. for cash purchases of a minimum amount of £10 at one time. This discount will not apply to "Current Issues." *Special terms* will be quoted to those desirous of making really important purchases. These will vary according to the amount, the country, and class of stamps required.

Part II., Foreign Countries, is in preparation, and will be ready in January, 1904. *Very important* alterations in prices will be quoted in this part.

Bank of England Notes Worthless. FOR the first time in over forty years of importation of postage stamps from our Colonies we have had a £5 Bank of England note returned to us, with a statement that same could not be accepted. It is as well, perhaps, to put this on record, as under date September 23rd the Secretary of the G.P.O., Cape Town, writes: "It is with regret that I must return the Bank of England note of £5, as this department cannot accept Bank of England notes at the present time, owing to the belief that there are a large number of forgeries now in circulation."

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the September number of *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged from the proofs of our 1904 Catalogue now in course of preparation, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.

	VALU.		VALU.
Belgium . . .	£396	German Colonies . . .	£247
Bosnia . . .	67	Haiti . . .	71
Western Australia . . .	879	Chili . . .	160
Brazil . . .	428	France . . .	684
Ecuador . . .	227	French Consular Offices —	—
Colombia (3 vols.) . . .	1,000	Greece . . .	—
Wurtemberg . . .	458		

* * *

Great Britain Railway Letter Stamps. WE have a very fine collection of these stamps placed in our hands for sale. The collection contains a large number of stamps on letters, and a very large lot of pairs, blocks, and panes of stamps, including many of the rare early issues and many rare varieties that are hard to get now.

The net price of the entire collection, which cannot be broken, is £165, being only a very small proportion of the price that the collection would price up to by Ewen's new list of these stamps.

The collection can be inspected at any time at our office, and it is, we believe, exceptionally good value.

* * *

Recent Forgeries. *Naples.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, both arms and cross (Catalogue Nos. 15 and 16).

New and dangerous forgeries of these stamps are noted by our friend Dr. Diena, and collectors are advised to purchase only from reliable sources. The forgers have made several mistakes, and the stamps can be recognised easily by an expert.

Liberia.—1901, overprinted "ORDINARY."—*Der Philatelist* in the numbers for May, June, and July, has chronicled a large number of Liberian stamps of different issues overprinted with the word "ORDINARY," and we have just had an opportunity of examining some of these stamps, and have no hesitation in declaring the overprint to be forged and also the postmark.

The only genuine stamps that we know of are those we list under the numbers 100 to 111 in our Catalogue. This overprint was set up loosely, and the letters are never in true alignment, and the word is 15 to 16 mm. long. In the forgeries the overprint is fully 1 mm. longer, and the lettering is set very level and too correct.

The postmark of the forgeries consists of a large circle 29 mm. in diameter, containing the word "MONROVIA LIBERIA," and date in centre, which

postmark we have never met with except on stamps coming from Germany! The goods are chronicled on the authority of Mr. Otto Bickel, and we call on that person to prove their status.

THE Two Dies of the De La Rue "Postage & Revenue" Type.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

THE notes by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, in the September issue of the *Monthly Journal*, on "The Dies of the Colonial Stamps of 1890," were particularly interesting to me, as I have spent considerable time recently in the study of the dies in question. In the case of the "POSTAGE" type the tests for distinguishing between Varieties i. and ii. *always* hold good, but as regards the "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type this is not so, and I am afraid the tests named are apt to prove unreliable. The differences on the neck, as detailed by Mr. Ehrenbach, while being helpful in conjunction with other points as a means of identifying one die from the other, are not in themselves conclusive, for the simple reason that the peculiarity described under Variety i. is not constant in the first, and that given under Variety ii. is not confined to the second.

I had a block of twelve Zululand 1s., Var. i., and in only one or two instances did the ends of the lines of shading across the neck join and form a solid line of colour down the nape of the neck. Judging from this test alone the other stamps would be Var. ii., whereas they were undoubtedly Var. i., and I have noticed the same thing in other specimens. In Var. ii. it is stated that "all the lines of shading are continuous to the nape of the neck, and do not merge into a solid line of colour." Omit the word "all" from this and the description is not far wrong, for though it often happens that most of the lines are joined together at their ends, there is generally at least one white line showing between to prevent there being one solid line of colour. In fact, I do not recollect having seen a copy of Var. ii. in which the solid line of colour appears, though I have a pane of sixty Leeward Islands, Plate 3, on which several of the stamps show only one or two very faint breaks between the ends of the lines.

That there are two dies can be easily proved by a careful and minute examination of stamps from the various plates, but, so far as I can tell, there does not seem to be any striking difference in any particular part of the designs that is absolutely constant and therefore an infallible test. Often I noticed some small point that seemed constant, and thought I had at last discovered a simple means of distinguishing between the dies, but, unfortunately, exceptions always turned up to upset each beautiful theory in turn. The best test seems to be the general appearance of the stamps, for in Var. i. the lines of shading

and outline are by no means so clearly defined as those in Var. ii., but are often somewhat blurred and uneven in thickness.

Below I give a list of differences, all more or less constant, and with the aid of these and a careful comparison of individual stamps, collectors should not find it a difficult matter to distinguish the two types.

I may mention that three plates have been used—Var. i. occurring on Plate 1, and Var. ii. on Plates 2 and 3.

General differences between the two types.

Variety i.

1. The lines of shading and outline are often blurred, uneven in thickness, and have a tendency to form solid masses of colour wherever they came rather closely together.

2. In most cases the two lowest lines of shading on the left are joined to the solid line of colour at the bottom of the neck.

3. Generally the lines of shading across the neck join at the ends and form a solid line of colour down the nape of the neck. The lines turn sharply upwards between the ear and back of the head, and are not very distinct.

4. In most specimens one of the lines of shading on the left runs into the shaded lines in front of the eye.

5. The jewel in the second compartment of the band of the crown is generally weakly outlined, and the small lines to the right of this are usually blurred and run into one another or into the diamond. The line at the top of the compartment is thick and uneven.

6. The fourth line of shading on the neck, counting from the lowest part, is roughly thickened in the middle, generally on the top part of the line.

7. The outline of the base of the chin is weak, and the lines of shading often join into a solid block of colour.

Variety ii.

1. All lines seem more carefully drawn and finer in appearance.

2. Except in rare instances only the lowest line of shading joins the thick line at the base of the neck.

3. The lines of shading across the neck do not all join at the ends, and the lines turning sharply upwards are nearly always quite distinct from one another.

4. There is practically always a clear space between the lines of the background and those in front of the eye, though sometimes one of the lines comes very close and nearly touches.

5. The diamond is most often clearly outlined; the small lines to the right are four in number, and can nearly always be counted, while the line at the top of the compartment is thick and even.

6. This line is not often thickened in this manner, and when it is the thickness usually occurs below the line.

7. The outline is more defined, and the lines are generally distinct.

The differences enumerated under 5 and 6 respectively will generally be found the best tests, and are, I think, never likely to fail if taken in conjunction with one or more of the other points.

[All the above seems to prove that it is very doubtful whether it is correct to say that there are two distinct dies, or varieties, at all. There appears to be a certain want of clearness in many impressions from Plate 1, and it is possible that Plates 2 and 3 were more carefully made. The later impressions from Plate 1 would naturally be inferior to those from new plates, and all the differences noted seem to be inconstant, if not indefinite.—ED. M. J.]

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 18.)

* * * *

Setting B.



THIS is the one that was studied by M. Jaquier. It was composed of transfers from the same row of nine as the setting described above, so that the varieties of type are the same; it differs in the arrangement of the rows.

There are three transpositions [or replacings of defective transfers] in the right-hand pane:—

No. 1 in the seventh row is replaced by a No. 3.

Nos. 8 and 9 in the twelfth row are replaced by Nos. 1 and 2.

The only noticeable varieties that we have met with are also to be found on this pane (they are those described by M. Jaquier), as follows:—

In No. 6 of the eleventh row, a large dot above the "T" of "CENTAV."

In No. 4 of the twelfth row, the dot under the "V," which distinguishes this type, is absent—this is only the case, however, on certain sheets.

The mark which we described as distinguishing No. 1 of the twelfth row of *Setting A* does not exist in *Setting B*.

No. 5 in the first row can hardly be recognised, the little line across the body of the figure "5" being invisible.

[The vertical rows show less regularity in this setting. In the row shown of the left-hand pane:—The top stamp is too much to the right; the seventh stamp is crooked, the top being to the left and the bottom to the right of those above and below it respectively; the twelfth is again a little to the right. The spacing varies also, the space between the third and fourth stamps being a little narrower than the majority, and those between the seventh and eighth and the eighth and ninth being abnormally wide. In the row of the right-hand pane:—The fourth stamp is crooked, being out of the line to the left at top; the sixth is worse, being much out to the left at the bottom; the seventh is slightly too much to right (making the stamp above it look worse than it otherwise would do); and the line is broken again from the ninth stamp, the tenth being a little out to the left, and the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth being in the same line, but slanting slightly from the left at top to the right at bottom. The spacing varies again here, the space between the third and fourth being too wide, and that between the fourth and fifth a little too narrow; those between the seventh and eighth, the eighth and ninth, and the ninth and tenth, are slightly wide, and distinctly wider than those between the tenth and eleventh, and the eleventh and twelfth.]

The paper used with this setting varies greatly; we have met with:—

- (a) Very thin paper—*red*.
- (b) Thin paper—*red, pale red*.
- (c) Medium paper—*red, pale red*.
- (d) Thick " " *red*.

Setting C.

This was made up of transfers from the same row of nine, but before the transfers were made the intermediate stone was carefully cleaned, causing the disappearance of the more noticeable defects which distinguish the nine types. Some of the smaller ones, however, escaped the notice of the lithographer, and of others some little fragment remained which enables us, though with greater difficulty, to identify almost all the types; but it is necessary to make use of a magnifying glass, which indeed is always required for the examination of these stamps.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 show the same distinctive marks as before, but somewhat smaller.

No. 4 can only be distinguished by a minute line, which projects from the shield above the figure "5."

No. 5 always has the little line across the body of the "5."

No. 6, as in the previous settings, has no distinctive mark.

No. 7 shows remains of the upper dot after the figure "5," but not visible to the naked eye; by the side of the normal dot is another microscopic one (in some impressions even these marks have completely disappeared). It is, however, always easy to distinguish this type, because the lithographer did not notice, and therefore did not remove, a little vertical line of colour in the white portion of the Greek pattern immediately under the letter "T" of "CENTAV."

No. 8 also retains, though in reduced size, the dot on the arm in the left side of the shield, and a little line which starts from the frame and points towards the "A" of "CENTAV."

No. 9 has the little diagonal line in the left lower corner, but the dot below the "V" has disappeared.

There are several transpositions in this setting:—

In the right-hand pane—

No. 7 of the fifth row was replaced by a No. 6, or by some other which shows no distinguishing mark; in some sheets, however, it shows a blotch between the frame at foot and the letters "EN" of "CENTAV."

In the left-hand pane—

No. 1 in the first row was replaced by a No. 6.

Nos. 1 and 2 of the second row were replaced by Nos. 8 and 9, and Nos. 3 and 4 by Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 3 of the ninth row was replaced by a No. 7.

The only noticeable varieties are in the left hand pane:—

In No. 5 of the fourth row the upper part of the left limb of the letter "V" is almost entirely invisible.

In No. 8 of the same row there is a large white dot in the "A" of "CENTAV." and a line joining that letter to the frame.

In No. 6 of the fifth row there is a very distinct line between the letters "EN" of "CENTAV."

[The vertical rows are far more crooked and irregular than in either of the other two settings; there are hardly two stamps together that are placed accurately one above the other.

In the left-hand row of the left pane, the second stamp is somewhat to the right of the first, and the third is still more to the left. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh stamps are crooked, the top of each being to the left of the bottom of the stamp above it. The eighth, ninth, and tenth stamps incline in the same way, but not to nearly so great an extent; the eleventh is slightly to the right of the general line, and the twelfth to the left of the eleventh.

The spacing is irregular also; the space between the first and second stamps is comparatively small, all the other spaces are large, and the whole length of the row is greater than in either of the other settings. But the marked irregularity is that of the placing of the stamps one below the other.

In the right-hand pane the same is the case. The second stamp is much to the left of the first; the third a little to the left of the second; the fourth is much to the right of the third, being in line with the first; the fifth is a little crooked, the top left corner being slightly to left of the stamp above; the sixth is greatly to the left of the fifth; the seventh is in line with the sixth; the eighth to left of the seventh; the ninth to right of the eighth; the tenth a little to right of the ninth; the eleventh a very little to left of the tenth, and the twelfth to right of the eleventh.

The spacing is irregular, of course. The smallest space is between the fourth and fifth stamps, and the largest between the seventh and eighth. We gather that both the panes of this setting were longer than the corresponding panes of the others, as well as more irregularly arranged.]

The paper does not vary so much as in the stamps of the previous setting. We have, however, found the following:—

On thin paper—*pale red*.
On medium paper—*pale red, red*.
On thick " " "

As we have stated, these three settings differ in the arrangement of the rows of which they are composed. They also differ in the following points:—

Setting A has no transpositions of the varieties.

Setting B has three transpositions in the right-hand pane, as described.

Setting C does not show the well-known variety with the two dots after the figure "5" [though No. 7 shows traces of the second dot. It also contains several transpositions].

[It seems presumptuous on our part to criticise the conclusions arrived at by the author of the paper, since he had the opportunity of studying sheets of the stamps themselves, whilst we have only the reproductions of certain rows of those sheets and the excellent descriptions which he gives us. Dr. del Font acknowledges that the order which he has assigned to the three Settings of the 5 centavos is an arbitrary one, but in describing the production of Setting C he shows that he considers it to have been the last, by stating that the distinguishing marks of the nine varieties had been removed or rendered less

conspicuous before that Setting was composed. After carefully studying both the illustrations and the description, we venture to suggest that the order of the Settings should be exactly inverted—Setting C placed first, B second, and A last. In Setting C the distinguishing points of the nine varieties are less conspicuous than in the other two, but most of them are visible. There are even traces of the second dot after the figure "5" in No. 7, which could have been entirely removed if the lithographer had desired to do so. Our suggestion is that these marks were less conspicuous, because this was the first state of the stone bearing the nine transfers, and that subsequent printing of impressions for transfer to the printing stones rendered those marks more distinct, as we believe would naturally be the case.

On the other hand, if the impressions used for Setting C contained less conspicuous marks (defects) than the others, the transferring was more irregular and more unsuccessful; the rows are most irregularly placed, and more replacing of unsuccessful transfers was necessary. The "transpositions" would be the result, not of bad impressions of the row of nine, but of unsuccessful transferring to the printing stone. Probably some of these transfers would not lie flat, or got folded into creases, in trying to straighten the rows. Setting B has the distinguishing marks more prominent, and shows the rows more regularly placed; it also contains only three transpositions. While Setting A is the best of all in these respects—the rows are regular, and there are no transpositions at all.

All this seems to us to suggest deterioration of the original row of nine, accompanied by improvement on the part of the lithographer in carrying out the transfers; which would be natural enough. The reverse arrangement would prove that in making Setting C, at all events, the lithographer, who had carefully cleaned up the row of nine, had been singularly careless and unsuccessful in his transfers upon the printing stone, which is surely improbable.

We should be inclined, for similar reasons, to invert the order of manufacture of Settings A and B of the 5 centavos with large numeral.—ED. M. J.]

10 Centavos.

We know of two settings of this value. As was to be expected, figures denoting the value were added after the making up of the original row of nine transfers from the die, so that these figures differ somewhat from one another, and their position varies distinctly. M. Jaquier states that there are no variations in the figures, a statement which we cannot at all understand.

The total length of the horizontal rows of nine stamps varies considerably in Setting A; thus, the first row of the right-hand pane measures only 185½ mm., whilst others are as much as 188½ mm. in length. In Setting B they are much more even, varying only from 186½ mm. to 187½ mm.

The marks by which the nine stamps in each row can be recognised are not as a rule very clear. It is possible, however, to distinguish them, especially in Setting A; we will describe them as follows:—

Setting A.

No. 1. A little dot between the limbs of the "A" of "CENTAV."

No. 2. One of the rays surrounding the Sun touches the frame at the left.

No. 3. Two dots over the inner line of the frame at upper left, and another dot at the outside of the frame at upper right.

No. 4. A little dot or blot at the outer side of the frame at top, over the letters "RG" of "ARGENTINA" (this is not visible in this stamp in the fourth row of the left-hand pane, in which there is also wanting a portion of the line over which this little blot should be found).

No. 5. A curved line, forming a bridge as it were, between the two limbs of the letter "V," and a small dot below the same letter.

No. 6. A dash, or little line, under the left hand in the shield; part of the outline of the face of the Sun is defective at lower left.

No. 7. A microscopic oblique line over the head of the figure "1," running towards the right.

No. 8. A blot on the right lower part of the numeral "0," giving it the appearance of a letter "Q." The majority of the stamps of this variety show signs of something else having been drawn under this figure; almost all of them also have the eyes [of the Sun] joined together, making it look like a face with the eyes bandaged.

No. 9. A little line joining the letter "E" of "CENTAV" to the frame below it.

There are four transpositions [or replacings of defective transfers] in the left-hand pane:—

No. 9 in the first row is replaced by a No. 1.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 in the twelfth row are replaced by Nos. 3, 4, 5.

[The vertical rows illustrated are very irregular. In the first row of the left-hand pane:—The top stamp is set straight; the second is crooked, slanting from the upper left to the lower right, so that the top of the third stamp is out of line to the left; the fourth stamp is nearly straight below the third, but the top of the former is again slightly to left of the bottom of the latter; the fifth stamp is considerably out to the left; the sixth is a little out to the left of the fifth, and the seventh similarly to left of the sixth; there are wider spaces than the normal between the fifth and sixth, and the sixth and seventh stamps, but the eighth almost touches the seventh, and is slightly out of line to right of it; the ninth is very slightly to right of the eighth, the tenth to left of the ninth, the eleventh to left of the tenth, and the twelfth slightly to right of the eleventh; there is also a larger space than usual between the last two stamps.

In the right-hand pane:—The second stamp is greatly out of line to the left, and the third is a little more out to the left at top, but as both slope somewhat to the right, the bottom of the third stamp is in line with the first; the fourth slopes in the same direction; the fifth is set well out to the left, and the sixth is placed greatly to the right, as if to bring the stamps into line again; the seventh is to left of the sixth, the eighth slightly to left of the seventh at the top, but crooked so that the bottom is a little out to the right; the ninth and tenth are nearly straight and in the

correct line; there is very little space between the tenth and the eleventh, and the latter is crooked, out to left at top and to right at bottom; the twelfth is also not quite straight, and is out to the left at top.]

This setting is found on medium and on thin paper:—

- (a) Medium paper, *pale green, bright green.*
(b) Thin " "

Setting B.

This was formed by transfers from the same row of nine as was used for Setting A, but the distinguishing marks are not so visible as before, especially those of Nos. 4 and 7, which in some cases cannot be recognised.

As in all the other cases, one setting can be distinguished from the other by the arrangement of the rows, which are far more irregularly placed in Setting A than in Setting B.

[In the left-hand row of the left-hand pane:—The first and second stamps are straight, one below the other; the third is slightly out of line to the right, and the fourth is in line with the third; the fifth is considerably out to the right, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth are in line below the fifth, but the eighth is rather crooked; the ninth is a little out to the right, and the tenth and eleventh are in line with it; the twelfth is a little out to the left. There are larger spaces than the average between the second and third, the third and fourth, and the sixth and seventh; there is very little space between the eleventh and twelfth.

In the same row of the right-hand pane:—The second stamp is out to the left, and the third is in line with it; the fourth is out to the right, and the fifth and sixth are in line with the fourth; the seventh is a little out to the left, and the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh are practically in line with it; the twelfth is out to the left. There are no very noticeably wide spaces, but those between the fifth and sixth and the eleventh and twelfth are narrow.]

We have found this setting upon thick and medium papers:—

- (a) Thick paper, *green, pale green.*
(b) Medium " " "

15 Centavos.

As in the case of the 10 c. stamp, the figures denoting the value were inserted after the row of nine transfers had been made up on the intermediate stone; the figures therefore vary, as well as their position on the stamp.

There are again two settings, easily distinguishable one from the other [in entire sheets], since in one of them, that which we term B, the upper three rows of the left-hand pane, the only one that we have seen, are most irregularly placed, and at abnormal distances one from the other; the space between the first and second measures 5 mm. and that between the second and third 4 mm. In this setting also the horizontal rows measure from 185 to 186 mm. in length, the sixth row, only, measuring 187 mm. In the other setting the rows vary from 185½ to 189 mm. in length, the majority of them being over 187 mm. These differences in the length of the rows must be the result of greater or less shrinking of the transfer paper.

(To be continued)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 198, vol. xiii.)

* * * *

JHALAWAR.

THIS is a very small State compared with those that we have been dealing with most recently. It is one of the States of Rajputana, in North-Western India, having an area of 2,722 square miles and a population of some 350,000.

From the point of view of the stamp collector this is a State of the very highest respectability; it has never issued a postage stamp of higher value than a quarter-anna—the value that really is greatly used in some of these States; and during the thirteen or fourteen years that its stamps continued in circulation only one change took place. As a nice little country in which to specialise, I can safely recommend it as being on a par with, say, Ionian Islands, with the advantage that used copies of its stamps (though scarcer than unused) are not of extreme rarity, and that there are numerous varieties of shade.

Issue of 1887.

The existence of a Jhalawar stamp was announced in *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1887, and in *Le Timbre-Poste* for the following month, both accounts appearing, no doubt, at approximately the same date. We learn, however, from the former journal that the stamp had already "been depicted and described in *Der Philatelist* under the title of Jabrapathan," which, we are informed, is a misreading of "Jhalrapatan," the name of the capital of the State. The issue must therefore have taken place at least as early as September, 1887, and M. Moens was probably not far wrong in giving the date of issue as "*Juillet?* 1887," in his last catalogue.

The design of the stamp referred to is shown in the accompanying illustration. The object in the centre was stated by M. Kodet to represent an Aspara, or dancing Nymph of the Paradise of India, and it appears to be a very roughly drawn dancing figure of some kind. Surrounding the central oval is an oval band, divided by diagonal lines into four portions, and containing inscriptions; those at the sides are stated to read *Raj Jhalawar* in Devanagari characters at left and in Persi-Arabic at right; those at top and bottom indicate the value, *ek paisa* (one pice = ¼ anna), in the same two natures of characters. This oval band is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame.



The stamps are printed by typography (surface printing), the background of the central figure and

the lines of the rest of the design being in colour on *white* or *greyish laid* paper, sometimes *yellowish* in tint, but this is due to the discolouration which common papers are apt to undergo from exposure. The lines in the paper usually run vertically, but copies may also be found horizontally laid; the variation is of very little importance.

The sheet, if such it may be called, consists of a horizontal strip of twelve, printed probably from a plate formed of that number of casts or electrotypes, and at each end may be found an impression of the head of a screw, which, no doubt, secured the whole block of impressions to a foundation. We may gather from this that the plate was all in one piece, and it must, therefore, either have consisted of a single strip of metal, with the impressions upon it separately engraved by hand, and therefore forming so many varieties of type, or have been formed by taking ten matrix casts from one original engraved die, clamping these together, and then obtaining a single impression from them by casting or electrotyping.

Judging from the Kashmir stamps, which are far better engraved than those of Jhalawar, and in which nevertheless the varieties of type upon the sheets are perfectly distinct, I consider that we may safely reject the theory that the stamps of Jhalawar were printed from a plate entirely engraved by hand. There are variations in the stamps (more conspicuous variations in those of the second issue than in those of the first), but there can be little doubt that these, when constant, are due to defects in and touching up of the casts or electrotypes, and in many cases they are the results of bad printing and of the plate becoming clogged with ink. In comparing a couple of complete strips I can only identify with certainty the third stamp from the left, which has a dent in the top frame-line, where the outer line of the oval band joins it. This is quite apparent in both strips and in a single copy which I also possess printed in a very different shade, so it is, no doubt, a constant variety. Other clearly printed specimens might perhaps also be identified by comparison with equally clearly printed strips, but the majority of the impressions are not clear enough for this, and show various blotches and defects that are not found on those better printed.

The impression is usually in a *yellowish* shade of *green*, but I have a used copy, very badly printed, probably from a late state of the plate, in almost as *blue* a shade of *green* as some of the stamps of the second issue.

All are imperforate.

1 pice, yellow-green, yellowish green, bluish green.

Issue of 1890.

A new stamp for Jhalawar was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* and in *The Philatelic Record* for August, 1890. *Le Timbre-Poste* stated simply that the stamp was on *white paper*, and I fancy that this is the foundation for the inclusion in Moens' Catalogue of a variety on *wove paper* instead of *laid*. A strip which I saw in that very month was certainly on *laid*, and I have never seen a copy on *wove*; still, such a thing may exist.

The Dancing Figure again occupies the centre of the design, but it is shown on a rectangular slab of colour, enclosed in an octagonal frame, or rather in a rectangular frame with the corners cut off. The inscriptions are arranged as before, but the value is now given as *paou anna* (= quarter-anna).



The sheet again consists of a strip of twelve, printed in the same manner as before, and showing a screw-head at each end. The variations are rather more apparent than in the first issue, owing to the fact that the stamps are larger and the inscriptions in larger characters, but I have no doubt that they are due to bad reproduction and defective printing. The positions of some of the twelve can certainly be identified, but the only prominent variety, if such it can be termed, is the third stamp from the right, which is always deficient of the dot under the centre of the inscription at the right-hand side; this produces no doubt an actual *error* in the inscription, as much so as the omission of a letter, or the substitution of a wrong one in a European word.

Almost all the impressions I have met with are in a *bluish-green* shade, varying from deep to very pale, and, as I have stated above, on *laid* paper. The lines in the paper usually run *vertically*, but copies on *horizontally laid* are not very uncommon; the paper also varies a good deal in thickness, the thickest paper that I have found being that of a strip of stamps horizontally laid, which may indicate that this paper was in sheets of a different size, as well as a different quality, from that ordinarily used. Specimens have been noted on *buff*, but this is merely paper that has become discoloured. I have a specimen on such paper, the face of which is quite a *buff* colour, while the back is *white*, or *greyish*. As is the case with all papers of inferior quality, the colour is apt to be dingy, and it probably turns *greyish* before reaching the *buff* stage. I have also a used copy in *yellow-green*.

Imperforate, as before.

½ a., blue-green (deep to pale), yellow-green.

Variety on *wove*?

½ a., blue-green.

The State Post Office of Jhalawar was taken over by the Imperial Government on November 1st, 1900, when the stamps of the State ceased to be used. I have heard no rumours of reprinting, and there was doubtless a sufficient stock of the stamps of the second issue in the hands of the authorities and of the dealers to render the supply fully equal to the demand for some time to come.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE growth of the postal system of every civilised country has been enormous during the last century, but in the United States the growth was prodigious. Thus, in 1789 there were 75 post offices in the States; to-day there are over 76,000; in the same period the length of the roads served by the postmen has risen from 3,650 kilometres to 769,000, or from 2,433 miles to 512,667. In 1847 the "General Issues" began to appear in the United States, and as a start 1,000,000 stamps were issued. Last year the number issued was more than 4,330,000,000. Post cards, a creation dating from 1873, have increased from 1,000,000 to 660,000,000. In 1790 the United States' posts carried 500,000 pieces of postal matter of all sorts; in 1901 the number of these items was 7,424,000,000. It is somewhat strange to hear that the Post Office of the United States is not run as a money-making concern; its aim is not that of showing a profit at the end of the year, it exists simply for carrying on in the best possible manner a public service of the highest importance. Thus, and in spite of a revenue of £23,200,000, there was a deficit of £720,000. The total annual expenditure of nearly £24,000,000 nowadays is really stupendous when it is compared with the expenditure of £1,520 in 1789.

* * *
"DAVID KAPHOKOHOAKIMOKEWONAH has been appointed postmaster of Koekea, in the Hawaiian Islands. They call him 'Kap' for short. He was recommended as a lineal descendant of the famous King Kalitapokamikikiwealoho, 'who was very fond of missionaries'!"

Thus far the *Daily Express*; but it would be gratifying to be told whether the famous King Kalitapokamikikiwealoho "was very fond of missionaries" *au naturel* or served in a stew.

* * *
THE very latest: "Herr Karl Wanckel, The Dolls' Hospital, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, exchanges dolls and toys against stamps." This runs a notice in the Dresden organ, *Der Philatelist*. Well, I know that most collectors are extremely fond of their stamps, but I do not think that many of them will care to idolise them in the manner suggested by the enterprising owner of the Dolls' Hospital.

* * *
THE Chinese Imperial Post has made considerable progress recently, and there are now altogether about 700 post offices in the "Kingdom of the Middle." With the sole exception of Lan-chow, the capital of the remote province of Kan-su, all the capitals of the various provinces have post offices. The number of letters and parcels forwarded by the postal system has been doubled of recent years, and this fact is to be ascribed to the extraordinarily cheap rates of postage; thus, the postage paid on a letter to be delivered within the town in which it is posted amounts to one-tenth of a penny, and the rate for a letter to be delivered in any town in China is only two-fifths of a penny. It is not surprising that the postal budget shows a deficit every year.

* * *
THE *Engineer* says that a system of posting and collecting letters by electric trams is being adopted on an extensive scale in Sydney, New South Wales. The scheme includes the erection of a small clearance office at one of the important termini, and letters as they are cleared will be sent off by messengers to the General Post Office.

ON August 11th the Yamschtschik K. was conveying the mail-bags by road from Gostomelya to Kieff. A wayfarer hailed the postillion and asked him to "give him a lift." As they trundled along they passed by the border of a small lake. The stranger proposed that the horses should be allowed to quench their thirst, and at the same time he suggested that it would be a great pity to lose such a fine chance of having a free bath, especially as the day was very warm. The postillion agreed at once; in fact, so keen was he to refresh his body that he swam out into the middle of the lake. But the stranger had been pretending to strip himself for the proposed bath. No sooner was the postillion well out into the lake than the man on the bank sprang suddenly into the mail-cart, and made off as fast as he could. The postillion swam back to land in all haste and started off in pursuit just as he was. Of course he made fast time, and came up with the runaway stranger just as the latter had been "held up" by some mozhiks, who thought that there must be something wrong in meeting the local mails travelling at such an unwonted rate of speed. The thief tried to get out of the scrape by assuring the authorities that he had acted thus simply to play a trick upon the postillion. This assurance was given all in vain, and "the odd trick" will fall to the authorities.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME, 1903-4.

1903.
Oct. 23. A Display of the Stamps of the United States of America, with Notes. The Earl of CRAWFORD, K. T., Vice-President.
Nov. 6. A Display of Proofs, Essays, and Stamps, Illustrating the History of the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign, with Notes compiled from Official Sources.
Nov. 20. A Display of the Stamps of British Guiana, with Notes. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, President. W. B. AVERY.
Dec. 4. A Display of the Stamps of France (1849-1899), with Notes and Lantern Enlargements. F. REICHENHEIM.
Dec. 18. A Display of the Earlier Issues of New Zealand, with Notes. M. P. CASTLE, Hon. Vice-President.
1904.
Jan. 8. A Display of Stamps of South Australia, with Notes. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Jan. 22. A Paper entitled "Philatelic Reminiscences of the Early Sixties," with Display of Untouched Collections of that period. B. D. KNOX.
Feb. 5. Notes on the Correct Treatment of Perforations. GORDON SMITH.
Feb. 19. Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal, in connection with the Reference List for "Africa," Part III., with Display of Dated Specimens. R. B. YARDLEY.
" Paper on the Waterlow Series of New Zealand Stamps, with Display. E. J. NANKIVELL.
Mar. 4. Display of the Stamps of Modena, with Notes. W. DORNING BECKTON.
Mar. 18. Display of Japanese Post Cards. DOUGLAS ELLIS.
" Discussion, "Is Collecting with the Aid of the Present Catalogues becoming too Difficult for Beginners?" R. EHRENBACH.
April 15. Paper on the Early Issues of the Stamps of Uruguay, with Display. T. W. HALL.
April 29. Display of the Stamps of Victoria, with Notes and Lantern Enlargements. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
May 13. Paper and Display. H. R. OLDFIELD.
May 27. Paper on the Stamps of Sicily, with Display. T. WICKHAM JONES.
June 10. Annual General Meeting.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting was held on July 16, 1903, at the offices of the President, Mr. D. S. Abraham, Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne.

The President occupied the chair, and there were ten members present.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were duly read, and in moving their adoption the President addressed the meeting, and commented upon the matters referred to in the

Report, and also upon the proposal for a Federal Philatelic Society, and stated that he failed to see the benefits to be derived commensurate with the expenses of delegates from the various Societies to the meetings of the Federal Society, and that at present he thought that whatever is necessary to be done by the Federal Society could be efficiently carried out by the Societies jointly or individually.

The President also referred to the issue of the Commonwealth stamps, the first of which has appeared in Queensland (value 9d.), the design of which is not emblematic of Australia, nor is it acceptable to Australian philatelists or the Australian public as even a fair sample of Australian design or production. The design was chosen by the Hon. the Federal Postmaster-General from a medal worn by himself, and struck some years ago for the Queensland Exhibition.

Philatelists all regret that competitive designs had not been called for, and the President hoped that some efforts would still be made to have this course adopted.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted in the positions being respectively filled by the following gentlemen:—

President—Mr. Jas. Welsh, Vice-President—Mr. W. T. Littlewood; Librarian—Mr. A. J. Derrick; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent—Mr. W. Brettschneider; Committee—Messrs. J. Davis, F. A. Jackson, J. F. Hambly, and A. S. A. Whelen.

An alteration was made in the rules by which the retiring President becomes a member of the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the retiring office bearers was duly recorded, and a special vote to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for his past services was also carried, and it was further unanimously decided that a souvenir be purchased and presented to him, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members, and as a small appreciation of his valuable services rendered in the interest of the Society.

Mr. W. Brettschneider thanked the members, and the meeting closed.

THE ordinary meeting for the month of July was then held, the newly elected President (Mr. Jas. Welsh) occupying the chair.

The routine business was disposed of, after which Mr. W. R. Rundell, by permission of the Deputy Postmaster-General, exhibited new issues of various British and foreign countries, and Mr. Percy W. Berry, of New Zealand, also exhibited an assortment of stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. D.—*Mauritius*.—We hardly think the shades you mention are sufficiently important for special notice; we note the varieties of surcharge in the Mauritius.

J. M.—The colour question has driven us almost colour-blind. If someone would compile such a list as you suggest we should be glad to see it, and if we agreed with it (which is improbable, for no two people seem to agree upon this matter) we would publish it in the *Journal*.

F. P. T.—1. In our opinion no current stamps are more valuable used than unused, but possibly some of the lower values of Virgin Islands would be priced higher used. 2. The value on the 20 c. Gibraltar stamps is printed separately from the rest of the design; in most copies it is in a different tint, but in some the difference is hardly perceptible. 3. We believe that Hong Kong stamps are used in all British Post Offices in China. 4. As far as we know the Bechuanaland stamps are still in use; the Griqualand have been obsolete for over twenty years. 5. Indian stamps are used at Aden, and probably also at Perim; those of the Cape Colony are probably used at Walfish Bay. But these are postal questions rather than philatelic. 6. We believe that both kinds of 4d. and 1d. stamps are current in St. Helena. 7. Persia is in the Postal Union.

STAMPS.—We have not studied stamped envelopes of late, but we find that the die numbers are in the usual position; the envelopes sold at the Post Office are, we fancy, stamped with dies marked "P. R.", and without any number.

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3d., orange and green		0	5
6d., grey and lilac		0	8
1s., mauve and ultramarine		1	4
2s., purple and green		2	8
2s. 6d., lilac and black		3	3
5s., purple and green (King's Head)		6	6

BARBADOS.

1903. Type 6. Colours changed.			
2s. 6d., purple and green		3	3

BERMUDA.

1901. Variety of surcharge.			
¼d. on 1s., grey (G without bar), in a pair		2	6

BOSNIA.

1903. With numerals in black.			
30 (h.), bistre (perf. 12½)		0	5

BOYACA.

1903. Large square stamps.			
5 pesos, black on rose		2	6
10 ,, black on buff		5	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

1903. New value. Type 28.			
60 c., green and carmine		3	3

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. Indian stamp surcharged.			
½ a., green (King's Head)		0	1

BULGARIA.

1903. Provisional, 1902 issue surcharged.			
10 st. on 15 st., lake and black		0	3

CEYLON.

1903. King's Head.			
2 c., red-brown		0	1
3 c., green		0	1
4 c., yellow and ultramarine		0	1
5 c., lilac		0	2
12 c., sage-green and carmine		0	3
15 c., ultramarine		0	4
30 c., purple and green		0	8

CHINA.

1903. Error of colour.			
5 c., yellow		0	6

DOMINICA.

1903. View of Island.			
¼d., green	} Set of seven, 3s.		
1d., carmine and black			
2d., brown and green			
2½d., ultramarine and black			
3d., black and mauve			
6d., orange and black			
1s., green and lilac			

FERNANDO POO.

1903. Type 12, but with date at side in place of "Telegrafos."			
¼ c., mauve	} Set of seven, 1s.		
½ c., slate			
1 c., vermilion			
2 c., deep green			
3 c., blue-green			
4 c., purple			
5 c., carmine			

GUATEMALA.

1903. Type 16a surcharged with date and value.			
25 c. on 10 c., pale brown		0	8

JOHOR.

1903. Provisional. Errors, without bar.			
3 c. on 4 c., yellow and red		1	0
10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine		1	6

MALTA.

1903. King's Head.			
2½d., ultramarine and purple		0	4

MAURITIUS.

1903. Change of colour.			
4 c., green and lilac		0	1

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1903. Gibraltar King's Head issue surcharged.			
10 c., brown on red		0	2

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1903. Russian stamps surcharged. Laid vertically.			
1 pi. on 10 kop., blue		0	4
2 pi. on 20 kop., blue and rose		0	7
5 pi. on 50 kop., purple and green		1	4
7 pi. on 70 kop., brown and orange		2	0
10 pi. on 1 rouble, brown and orange		2	8
Set of five unused		6	6

SALVADOR.

1902 (?). Nos. 337 and 338 surcharged with value in black.			
1 c. on 3 c., black		1	6
1 c. on 5 c., blue		1	6

SEYCHELLES.

1903. King's Head Provisional.			
3 c. on 18 c., green and carmine		0	6

SIERRA LEONE.

1903. King's Head.			
¼d., lilac and green		0	1
1d., ,, and carmine		0	2
1½d., ,, and black		0	2
2d., ,, and orange		0	3
2½d., ,, and ultramarine		0	4
3d., ,, and slate		0	5
4d., ,, and carmine		0	6
5d., ,, and black		0	7
6d., ,, and purple		0	8
1s., green and black		1	4
2s., ,, and blue		2	8
5s., ,, and carmine		6	6

TASMANIA.

1902. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 11.			
1d., pale red		0	3
1903. Wmk. V and Crown sideways. Perf. 12½.			
¼d., pale green		0	1

TRINIDAD.

1903. Change of colour.			
4d., green and blue		0	6

VOLKSRUST (TRANSVAAL).

1902. Fiscal stamp, Type 35, surcharged V.R.I.			
1d., pale blue (No. 1)		0	6

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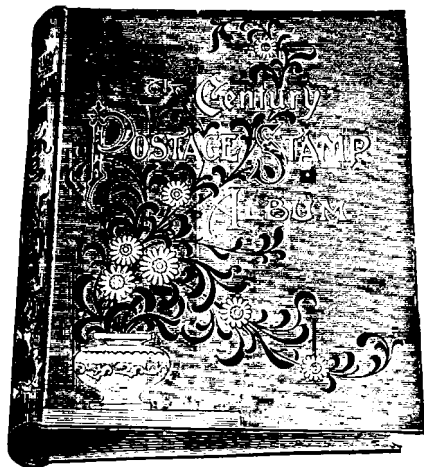
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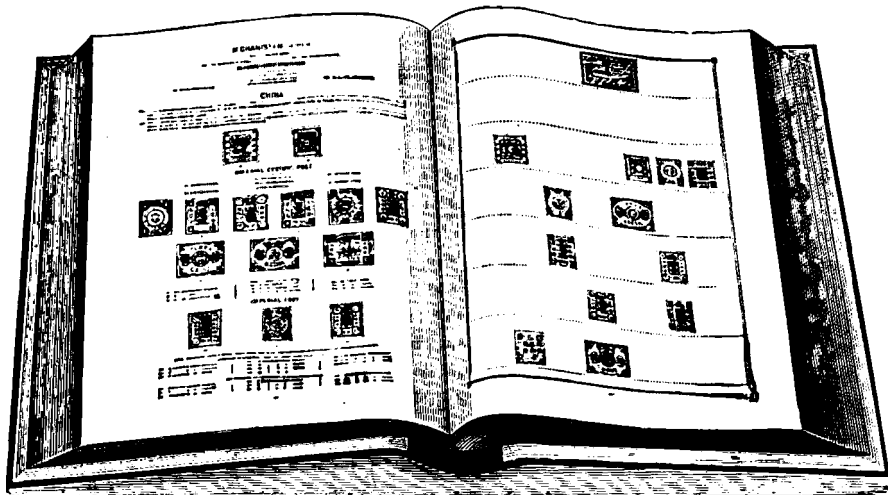
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Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new method, now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient.

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Vol. XIV.

No. 161

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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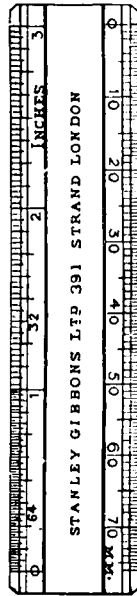
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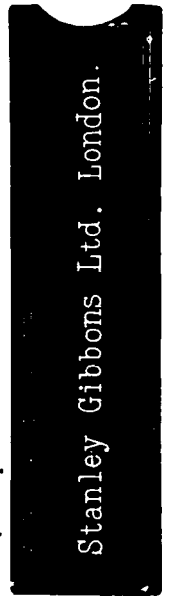
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

NO. 161.

Editorial.

* * *



WE are a little late, we fear, in announcing the fact that the Tapling Collection, or that portion of it consisting of the Adhesive Stamps, has at last been placed on view in its entirety. The cabinets containing it were, we understand, first unlocked on October 5th, but the opening ceremony, if there was one, was of so private a description that

the news did not penetrate to our distant suburb in time for us to allude to it in our last number. Collectors have been waiting for a long time for this grand collection to be properly arranged, and for some plan to be devised by which the stamps could be placed permanently on view without risk of damage, but we are bound to acknowledge that they have not waited in vain. The collection, as the readers of some of our earlier volumes well know, is a magnificent one, and it is worthily housed. Nothing more suitable and more economical of space could well have been contrived; the stamps can all be examined in turn without difficulty, and they are at the same time only exposed to the light whilst being examined. The system adopted is similar to that of cabinets for coins, with shallow, glazed drawers; but the drawers are set vertically, instead of horizontally, and thus afford double the amount of accommodation, the pages of stamps being placed at both sides of them. There are nearly twelve hundred of these drawers, each holding four pages of stamps, some 4,750 pages in all. The cabinet work has been admirably done,

the drawers are dust-proof, and, when pushed back into their places, light-proof also. They can only be pulled out so far as to show the stamps that they contain, and then rest firmly in position. The only danger seems to us to be that, in course of time, their own weight, which is considerable, combined with the jar occasioned by frequent drawing out, may tend to break the drawers away from the inner ends of their frames, and visitors should be careful to pull them out gently, and not to bear downwards at all in doing so.

A few of the great rarities are not placed on view in these cases, and this we think is a mistaken and unnecessary precaution. Robbery would be extremely difficult under the circumstances, and these are the very stamps that a thief would find most difficult to dispose of, as they would be recognised by all who were likely to give good prices for them. Injury seems equally unlikely, unless some lunatic desired to do wilful damage, and in that case there are many other priceless treasures in the Museum that would be far more likely to attract his attention.

The collection will, we are sure, be a great source of interest to visitors to the Museum during the Christmas holidays; but we feel that in the case of more recent converts to Philately, admiration of the rarities which they hardly hope ever to possess will be largely mingled with regret at the absence of the issues of the last fourteen years, in the varieties of which they are more easily able to take a personal interest. The collection as it stands is a fitting monument to the patient study and noble liberality of a great philatelist, who

was taken from us at an early age. Are there none left who will follow his example, at least to the extent of putting aside the modern issues of this country or of that country, so that, by a joint effort of British philatelists, the Collection might be rendered truly National, and brought down at least to the end of the Nineteenth Century?

* * *

Original Entires. THE question of Used *versus* Unused, and the relative desirability of the two conditions of stamps for purposes of collection, has been occasionally discussed in these pages, and we have sometimes ventured to point out that an obliteration, even if genuine, is not always proof positive of actual use; but we have never, until now, heard it argued that stamps which purport to be upon the original envelopes need not have ever passed through the post!

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur of October 31st contains a long article upon a curious episode, which may interest some of our readers, and especially those of them who attach great value to a postmark, and still more to an entire original cover.

The Dominican Republic issued, in the course of last year, a set of Commemorative and revenue-raising labels, of the usual class. We fancy that the issue fell somewhat flat. The Republic had brought out three sets of stamps in the three previous years, including some curious varieties and errors which were not altogether calculated to inspire confidence; at any rate, there were considerable remainders of the Commemorative Series at the end of 1902, which were disposed of to a European dealer. So far, so good; things had taken their normal course. Used specimens of the stamps in question were, naturally, not very abundant, and it therefore appeared a little suspicious that the person who had purchased the remainders was also able to supply sets of the stamps upon original envelopes. Examination of these envelopes proved that they were even more original than is usually required in these cases. The journal mentioned above quotes a long description of some of these curiosities, from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, in which it is shown that these envelopes profess to have been despatched by one "JOAO

FREDERICO HERMANN, Sto. Domingo (R.D.)," to "Edward J. Bothwell, Esq. — *Agent of Maritime Assurances* — Trujillo — (Peru)," whose address is printed upon them, in spite of the fact that these labels were not available for postage outside the Republic itself. According to the datemark they were posted on January 20th, 1902, whereas the stamps were not issued until the 25th of the following month. The datemark of the place of destination says "12 DC 07 1," which seems quite incomprehensible, and, moreover, shows the name wrongly spelt "Truillo"; and the other supposed "postmarks" are equally incorrect. Finally, our German contemporary states that the envelopes were supplied by a firm in Geneva which has only been in existence for a little over twelve months, that the addresses were printed upon them by another Geneva firm in March last, and that the date and obliterating marks were made by a third party, also of Geneva. The names of these persons are not mentioned, as they are supposed to have acted quite innocently in the matter.

All of this is very interesting and entertaining, especially to those who do not collect Commemorative issues of the Dominican Republic; but the really amusing part of the story is what follows. Mr. Bela Szekula, the European dealer to whom we referred above, not only acknowledges that he obliterated these stamps himself, but claims that he was quite justified in doing so; and, that being the case, we feel that we are doing him no wrong in publishing his name together with his arguments. First of all he states, quite correctly, that there are post offices, we fear only too many, where stamps can be obtained "obliterated to order." We do not defend this practice in any way; it is due to a large extent to the demand for so-called *used* stamps; but one can at least claim that the obliterations are genuine, and that the specimens hold exactly the same position as the superfluous labels which some purists plaster upon envelopes in order to get them genuinely postally used; in neither case have the stamps done duty in the way of paying postage. He then goes on to state that, in some instances, the authorities have supplied purchasers of large quantities of stamps with the obliterating stamps also, to enable them to postmark their purchases as required. If this be so, it

seems to us to point to a certain elasticity of conscience on the part both of the authorities who supply and the dealers who apply these marks; still the obliterations will at all events be of the genuine type. The authorities, if they trouble their heads at all about the philatelic aspect of the matter, will comfort themselves with the legal maxim, *qui facit per alium, facit per se*, and the dealers of course are duly authorised temporary stamping clerks! From this he proceeds, we gather, to argue that an "obliteration de complaisance" is equally authentic, whether it is applied in a post office or in a stamp dealer's office, and that it is of equally little importance which of the two supplies the obliterating stamp. He claims great merit for not charging a higher price for the obliterated copies than for unobliterated, and this seems to be where the "complaisance" comes in, but we think that amiable characteristic has been carried a little too far in this particular case.

He further declares that his customers bought these obliterated stamps with their eyes open: "In all this affair I have acted correctly. The proof of this is that all the dealers who bought these stamps were informed by me that I had obliterated them myself, and that the obliteration did not cause them any increase in the price. Thus I may mention a dealer of Hamburg, who wrote to me that he was willing to purchase some of these obliterated stamps from me on condition that the obliterations were authentic. I replied that I obliterated the stamps myself, and that nevertheless the obliterations were authentic, upon which I received an order."

It reminds one of the old story of the village shopkeeper and his customer. "Are you quite sure, Mr. —, that this eau de Cologne is genuine?" "Certainly, madam; we make it ourselves."

The argument is very ingenious; there seems to be only one step wanting to make the "originals" quite homogeneous. Why not have the stamps also made in Geneva? A good deal of fancy work of this kind used to be done in that neighbourhood, in the days of a certain Philatelic Champion, who, "though lost to sight" is still "to memory dear" among those who had dealings with him on one of his visits to London.

A Post Office for Sale. THIS heading reads like an excellent opportunity for those

who desire to be able to obliterate stamps for themselves in a legitimate manner, but it is really nothing of the kind. The very desirable "Post Office," which Messrs. Puttick and Simpson inform us is to be offered for sale by them early in January next, has no obliterating marks of any kind attached to it, being, in point of fact, a very fine unused copy of the Two pence "POST OFFICE" Mauritius, which was recently found in a small collection made nearly forty years ago. Judging from a photograph which the auctioneers have very kindly sent us, the stamp appears to be a fine specimen of this great rarity, a beautiful, clear impression, of course, as are all copies of these stamps, and with a sufficient margin all round. If it has really been, as we have no reason to doubt, in the collection in which it has been found ever since 1864, it must be the first copy that ever came into the hands of a collector, and, perhaps fortunately for its owner, it fell into the hands of one who either did not read the discussions that took place about that period on the subject of these very stamps, or failed to realise the prize that he possessed, and it has thus remained in obscurity, accumulating its "unearned increment" down to the present day.

There was plainly an early tradition of stamps inscribed "POST OFFICE," and to this tradition, no doubt, was due the fact that the old illustration of the Two pence "Large head with fillet" was engraved with this inscription. This erroneous illustration appeared in an article in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April, 1865, at which period the existence of stamps thus lettered had not been fully proved. In a very interesting paper upon the issues of Mauritius, published in *Le Timbre-Poste* of the following month, M. Moens says: "M. Herpin has been told of a stamp which bears the inscription at left 'POST OFFICE,' instead of 'POST PAID,' but it has never been shown to him. Without calling its existence in question, we may be permitted to decline to believe in it until M. Herpin or some other fully competent authority has seen it with his own eyes." In November, 1865, a pair was discovered, one of each value, that had been used side by side on the same

envelope, and these were the specimens that solved the doubts of M. Moens and were the first that were fully described. Writing in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for September, 1868, their owner uses the expression, "The pair, which remains unique—," showing that no further copies had been found down to that date. And we now learn that a fine specimen had even then been resting in a schoolboy's album for some four years.

It will be interesting to see what price this, the first, we think, that has ever been offered at auction, fetches under the hammer.

* * *

Transvaal Paper. WE are indebted to Mr. W. Hadlow for a sheet of paper which, although none of its companions ever had stamps printed upon them, is not altogether without interest for philatelists, and that for more reasons than one. It is a sheet of the first and only water-marked paper specially prepared for the Government of the late South African Republic, and we believe that it was intended for a new issue of postage stamps, bearing the head of Mr. Kruger; it therefore possesses a special interest for specialists in the stamps of the Transvaal, and it may be said to be akin to, though of course not on a par with, stamps prepared for issue but never put in use. But we consider that it also has a wider interest than this, from the fact that it is one of those papers that contain a watermark for each stamp, and that these watermarks are arranged in panes, somewhat after the fashion of those in the sheets of our Colonial stamps. The watermarks are not placed exactly like those of the latter, because they are intended for panes of stamps in six horizontal rows of ten, instead of ten horizontal rows of six; but the principle is the same, and there are in this case also four panes to the sheet, and there are large letters in the margins and in the horizontal spaces between the panes. Paper watermarked in this manner is not often obtainable, in fact we do not know that anything of the kind has ever been obtainable before, and these sheets admirably

illustrate the characteristics of such paper, which not infrequently puzzle the young collector. The watermarks in this instance consist of the letters "ZA R" instead of the more familiar Crown and "CC" or "CA," and in the margins we have large outline capitals "ZA R," instead of "Crown Colonies," etc., but if those of our readers who so frequently consult us about stamps watermarked with large capital letters would study one of these sheets of paper, they would understand, far better than by any explanations of ours, how a little misplacing of the paper in the printing press may produce the abnormal varieties that puzzle them.

Mr. Hadlow tells us that he has purchased the whole stock of this paper, and he is using it for printing—not stamps, but—his Stamp Auction Catalogues for the present season.

* * *

The Stamp-Fiend's Raid.*

JUST in time for brief notice, we have received a copy of a book which we can heartily recommend as a Christmas Present for the Good Philatelist, suitable either for young or old, beginner or hardened sinner. It relates how—but we will not tell the tale; our readers must read it for themselves, and, indeed the narrative, in places, becomes a trifle involved. But all comes right at the end, as all should in a Christmas Story, and the book seems to prove conclusively that Philately, studied in a proper spirit, is a Safe Cure for Influenza, Pneumonia, and other Affections of the Lungs, even though it may lead to a permanent Affection of the Heart. We may add that the poem (for the story is in verse) is illustrated with original impressions, by the author, of several unchronicled varieties, including a rare Lady Smith Provisional, a "General White, with head to right," believed to be unique, or at least "the only one that's left," and other varieties too humorous to mention.

* *The Stamp-Fiend's Raid, a Philatelic Phantasy.* By W. E. IMESON. London: Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

bossing, which has likewise been applied to a sheet of the 8 a., No. 168, shown us by the same correspondent. 1 rupee, rose : with circular embossed device.

Poonch.—We have been shown a horizontal pair of stamps which we believe to be No. 1a in the Catalogue, the *half anna* stamp, with value in the centre and Devanagari inscription in a rectangular frame. The centres of the stamps are unfortunately quite illegible, but the characters in the frame and the shape of the stamps agree with an illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. given some time back in *The Ph. J. of India*. The stamps are not square, but oblong, $21 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The copies shown us are struck in red upon thin, yellowish white wove paper, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart; they are on part of an original cover, bearing the datemark "KAHUTA—JUN: 18," and (partly covering the stamps) a large circular mark filled with native characters, the datemark "CHAKWAL (?)—JUN: 21," and an oblong "POSTAGE DUE" mark. Unluckily there is no year date.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of the stamps overprinted "O. P. S. O." which the editor of that journal has met with, and as the official character of these stamps appears now to be fully established, it seems well to give a list of the varieties chronicled, with the dates (as far as known to us) at which they were noted, and the contradictory information given about them from time to time:—

Sept., 1892.	1d., rose (Type 14); perf. 11½; violet surcharge.
	2d., lilac (" 15) " 10 " "
Nov. " "	6d., brown (" 20) " (?) " "
Feb., 1893.	5d., olive-black (Type 19) " "

The 6d. was chronicled in *Le T.-P.*, and we find that we copied the announcement incorrectly, in stating that the surcharge was in black.

In May, 1896, a correspondent in New Zealand assured us that he had made inquiries, but could obtain no information about these stamps, and he, not unnaturally, doubted the genuineness of the overprint. We heard nothing further until June, 1902, when another correspondent on the spot assured us that the stamps were quite correct, and added that he had seen sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. thus surcharged, but gave us no particulars.

In February last *Ewen's Weekly* reported the existence of the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black (Type 13); perf. 10 x 11; pink surcharge.
1d., rose (" 14) " 11 " "
2d., lilac (" 15) " 11 " "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue (" 16) " 10 x 11 " "

And the same authority now adds:—

1d., rose (Type 37 or 40?); perf. 11; violet surcharge.
5d., brown (" 30), no wmk. " " "
5d., " (" 30) " " green " "
8d., blue (" 32) " " (?) " "

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent at Bloemfontein shows us two specimens of the "V. R. I." $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with small " $\frac{1}{2}$," which he took from two differently printed sheets, showing that this variety occurred in at least two different printings. One of the copies shown us is the right lower stamp of a block of four, with raised stops throughout the block; the left upper stamp has a damaged letter "d," the upper part of the vertical stroke hardly printing. This block comes from the centre of a pane. The other copy is the

right-hand stamp of a pair. It has a level stop after the "V" and raised stops after the other letters; it was the last stamp in the last row of a pane; the other stamp has all the stops raised.

The same correspondent shows us the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with what appears to be a letter "1," instead of the "I," and also the 3d. with thick "V" and inverted letter "1" for "I." The former, he tells us, is found at the right-hand side of the left-hand panes, and the latter (which we first heard of in July, 1902, but which failed to find its way into the Catalogue), is in the same position as on the 1d., 2d., and 4d. on 6d., the first stamp in the seventh row of the left lower pane. All the stops are raised on both.

St. Helena.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received official information to the effect that the pictorial series is to be the permanent issue, and that no more of the small stamps with the King's Head are to be printed. Let us hope that this "permanence" may last for a little time.

Seychelles.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us two copies of No. 12, the 45 cents on 48 c., in which the body colour of the stamp differs very considerably. In one it is the normal ochre, in the other it is a kind of olive-yellow shade. We note also that the characteristics of variety i. of this type are not so clear in the second copy as in the first. Was there a second printing of this value, from a worn plate?

South Australia.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 3d., in black, on 4d., perf. 10, in a lighter shade of blue than the usual colour associated with this perforation.

Sudan.—We have received the 5 piastres stamp, of the 1898 issue, overprinted "5 Milliemes," horizontally, in black. The stamp has the old watermark, Type 3. 5 m. on 5 p., brown and green.

Tasmania.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, wmk. V and Crown, which we received last month perf. 12½, now reaches us perf. 11. We may expect it next with compound perforation.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; wmk. V and Crown; perf. 11.

Trinidad.—We have received the 4d., Type 10, in new colours.

4d., dull green on pale buff; value in ultramarine.

Victoria.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the discovery of an entire envelope bearing a copy of the 3d., Type 7, on laid paper, and postmarked "Geelong 25.8.60." The date of issue of this stamp has always hitherto been given as 1861, but our publishers obtained evidence which has enabled them to put it back to January 31st, 1860, in the forthcoming edition of their Catalogue, the American version of which is already in print.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a complete set of the stamps with the Amharic overprint in five characters, which we described in September. The surcharge is in violet on the whole set before us, and is printed at the top of each stamp; on the 4 guerche it is upside down, but still at the top.

Austria.—We have received three more stamps overprinted with values in French currency. The over-

print on the 25 c. resembles that upon the 10 c., the 50 c. has the word "CENTIMES" in a curve below the head, and the 1 fr. has curved bars above and below and the word "FRANC" across the lower label. All are on granite paper, and the two lower values have the shiny bars.

25 c., in black, on 25 h., ultramarine : perf. 13.
 50 c. " 50 h., pale blue " 13.
 1 fr. " 1 kr., deep rose " 12½.

Hungary.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that a series of Unpaid Letter stamps has been issued here. They are printed in green, with figures in the centre in black.

1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50, 100 filler, green and black.

Belgium.—*La Cote Réelle* reports that a sheet of the 70 c. Parcel Post stamp, dark blue with figures in black, having the figures printed on the back instead of on the face, was issued some twelve months ago; that only ten copies got into circulation, and that the rest of the sheet was returned to the department and destroyed. This variety therefore becomes one of the great rarities.

Brazil.—We referred last month to some supposed forgeries of certain of the current stamps, which turn out to be in reality varieties of the very poorly printed design. A correspondent shows us some varieties of the 200 reis, orange and black, of 1894, which also seem worthy of notice. In the design as originally drawn, the numerals denoting the value are ornamented to a small extent by means of little circles or dots in their white portions. These are, however, only shown complete in early impressions from the plates; they disappear by wear, showing the figures quite plain, and they doubtless reappear, with other minor details, when fresh plates are made.

Colombia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes various stamps of Types 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, and the 10 c. label for Bogota, perf. 11½ or 12 instead of imperf. We fancy most of the recent rubbish is obtainable in either condition.

Antioquia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the two stamps chronicled last month.



Boyaca.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 5 and 10 pesos labels chronicled last month.



Medellin.—We have also an illustration of the design of the local issue of this town.



Provisional.

Correos de Santander.

Santander.—We have received the provisional stamp which we noted in September. It is formed from an oblong label, with the Arms of Colombia at left and an inscription at right in four lines:—"REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—TIMBRE—Departamento de Santander—CINCUENTA 50 CENTAVOS." Across this label is printed "Provisional—Correos de Santander," in two lines, in black. The overprint was evidently set up to cover a block of ten stamps, in two vertical rows of five; the second stamp in the second vertical row shows an error, "Corceos" instead of "Correos," in the surcharge.

Tumaco.—We are told by *The A. J. of Ph.* that the provisional stamp chronicled under this heading in September was really issued at *Barbacoa*, and that there is another value of similar design, with this name written under the signature, also another colour of the 20 c.

20 c., black on grey-blue.
 \$1.10 " pink.

"What's in a name? The [20 c., black on] rose by any other name would" equally appeal to the instincts of collectors.

Corea.—We are indebted to Mr. C. A. Howes, Secretary of the Boston Philatelic Society, for a letter on the subject of some of the recently chronicled varieties of surcharge. Mr. Howes has made a special study of the stamps of Corea, and has a knowledge of the characters used there, which enables him to speak with authority, and we feel that we cannot show our appreciation of his kindness better than by publishing his letter here in full:—

"In the September number of the *M. J.* just at hand I notice you chronicle the 1895 type of Korea with the black 'Empire' surcharge, stating that your publishers' correspondent in Korea says it was in use as far back as 1897, as the red one was.

"May I warn your readers against taking too much stock in some of the things now coming from Korea? I have had a correspondent there for some two years or so and have specialised in the country for some time, and so has Mr. Luff, with whom I have had much correspondence on the subject.

"These black surcharges turned up about two years ago, some unused and some cancelled to order; but the latter invariably bore the Chemulpo postmark, and the sets first received here had the date '31 DEC 00' or '1 JANV 01' in every case that came under my notice.

"More recently a lot of cancelled ones, including the 10 p., blue, with red surcharge, was sent to the Scott Co. by a correspondent at Chemulpo, who also used some of the black surcharged stamps on the cover. I examined the lot, and found the surcharge was of slightly different type (most noticeable in the Korean letters) from the old red one used in Seoul previous to the current set, and the red surcharges in this lot were of the same type as the black. All

these stamps bore postmarks of various Korean towns, and dates running from 1897 up to the present year. Now I can affirm that the *red printed* surcharge, used in Seoul several years back, was for *Seoul only*, and other towns that surcharged their stamps did so locally, thus giving a peculiar type for each town, which can be recognised. Only two towns, as far as I am aware, *printed* the characters; the rest made them with either brush or pen. I have many copies, and have distinguished the postmarks, which, having an acquaintance with Chinese and Korean, I can identify. My stamps came mostly from a lot sent to this country by missionaries a couple of years or so ago, and the proportion of surcharged stamps to unsurcharged was *very* small. *All* the surcharges were in *red*, and not one in *black*.

"To return to the Scott Co.'s recent lot. I found that the *red* surcharges, when they came right to show it, were distinctly *over* the *black* postmarks! The *black* ones were difficult to tell about, but I found one where the heavy, greasy postmark came just where the Korean characters did, and though the ink (a fluid one apparently, with a slightly *greenish* cast) 'took' by the side of the postmark, yet it did not, naturally, *on* the greasy mark, showing conclusively that it was added after the postmark.

"The various towns and dates give colour to the aforesaid issue for a general one during the last seven years, but the above facts rather upset this theory, to say nothing of other circumstantial evidence. To cap the climax, one of the surcharges was on a stamp postmarked May 6, 1897, whereas the empire was not declared and the name 'Tai Han' given until October 14, 1897! That fact shows where our friend got a bit careless. The 1895 set is still good for postage, and has been used concurrently with the 1900 set, but *without* surcharge, according to all my information from my correspondent there and examination of stamps and covers from there. This explains why our enterprising friend could get the 1895 set with various town-names and dates between 'Koang Mu 1st year' (1897) and '7th year' (1903) to manipulate.

"In the case of the *red* surcharges of 1897 *et seq.*, they were allowed to be put on locally, as my collection shows. All evidence I can get so far points to Chemulpo as the home of these new *black* ones, and evidently they are allowed to frank mail matter at present without question. *So far*, perhaps, they are as collectible as the *red*, but with any other town-name, or dates running back beyond 1901 at least, I can find no loophole for letting them escape the forgery class, as you can see from what I have already found.

"The earliest ones I saw, curiously enough (already spoken of as cancelled December 31, 1900, and January 1, 1901), are different in type from this last lot, are printed with *printer's* ink, and correspond exactly to the still unexplained surcharge on the 2 and 3 cheun of 1900! These latter, I believe, your publishers also received from Chemulpo in 1900, but no explanation was ever given why stamps already bearing the legend 'Tai Han' should be surcharged with the same characters in a much less legible form. I think our Chemulpo friend might explain a few things if he would.

"The recent Provisionals on the 1895 set are all right, yet in a small lot sent me the other day by Mr. Luff, coming from the usual source, I believe I found a few made with a brush, and not printed as the regular issue is. One of these was an invert of the 3 ch. on 50 p., and the mistake had been made of using the Japanese character for *sen* instead of the character always used by Korea up to this time for *cheun*. Evidently somebody will bear watching out there.

"If any new developments occur I shall be very

glad to let you know, for this is a hard country to keep in touch with, though very interesting."

We have received some of the values of a new issue, in a design of imposing size, measuring 22 x 36 mm. In the centre is a spread Eagle, holding what we take to be a sheathed Sword in one claw and an Orb in the other; enclosing this is a circular band inscribed "POSTES IMPERIALES DE COREE" at left, and with Corean (?) characters at right. A smaller circular disc, which breaks the band at top, contains, we fancy, the value in Japanese, and above this is a scroll bearing a Japanese inscription. At foot is a small label containing, no doubt, the value in Corean, and small circles in the lower corners contain the value in European figures and letters. The rectangle is filled in with a pattern of flowers and leaves. Surface-printed on white wove paper, perf. 13½ x 14.



2 ri., grey.	3 ch., orange.
1 ch., purple-brown.	4 ,, rose-red.
2 ,, green.	5 ,, light brown.

The full series, we are told, includes also 6, 10, 15, 20, and 50 cheun, and 1 and 2 wun. The values sent us were issued on October 1st. The old 5, 10, 25, and 50 poon stamps may be used up to December 31st next, after which they become obsolete.

We have seen an entire sheet of the 4 cheun, and find that it contains seventy-five stamps, in three panes of twenty-five (5 x 5) side by side. There are spaces the width of a stamp between the panes, and a thick, coloured bar, in three portions, down the centre of each, space. In the right-hand margin of the sheet there is a cross opposite the centre stamp, and lower down a letter and numbers, "Q 1505 1," on the sheet before us.

Costa Rica.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us copies of both the ordinary and Unpaid Letter stamps noted last month, so that we are able to correct and complete the descriptions then given. The ordinary stamps are of similar designs to those of the issue of 1901, and are no doubt produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, as we find, from marginal inscriptions, to be the case with the Unpaid. The portraits are in the first colours given.

4 c., black and magenta.
6 c., ,, olive-green.
25 c., brown and lavender.

The Unpaid Letter stamps are of simple design. A circular band, inscribed "CORREOS DE COSTA RICA—CENTIMOS," encloses a pattern of engine-turning, upon which are printed large numerals in *black*; at foot is the word "MULTA," in a straight label; the spandrels are filled in with engine-turning.

5 c., slate-blue.	25 c., ultramarine.
10 c., brown.	30 c., dark brown.
15 c., bright green.	40 c., sage-green.
20 c., carmine.	50 c., magenta.

All are perf. about 14.

The Weekly Ph. Era states that the three ordinary stamps are also to be had overprinted "OFICIAL."

Crete.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have learned, on very good authority, that the recent changes in the denominations of the stamps employed in the foreign post offices in the island are due to the fact that the use of stamps bearing values in Turkish currency has at last been put an end to, and from October 1st all these offices use stamps with values in *centimes*, which are equivalent to the Cretan currency in *lepta*. This accounts for the French stamps being now issued without the surcharge. The Austrian *krona* being worth more than the Cretan *drachma*, it is therefore necessary to overprint the Austrian stamps with the values at which they are sold in Crete. We gather that the *prosorinon* surcharge should now be abolished, as it was used to indicate stamps sold at 1 *piastre* to the 25 *centimes*, whilst the *piastre* was really worth only 21 c.

France.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that there are some marked varieties of shade in the 5 c., Type 11, and the 10 c., Type 14. We must see what our cataloguers say to this.

Offices in China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. assure us that the separate sets of stamps, overprinted for all the various offices in China, are really necessary, inasmuch as the value of the *tael*, which is the local currency, varies greatly in different parts of the country. We do not doubt the *tale*, but it seems rather a dismal one for collectors.

We have seen the set of stamps surcharged for the benefit of Packhoi, 1 c. to 1 fr., and we are able to add to the details previously given, that the 5 c. is in *pale green*, the 25 c. in *blue*, and the 50 c. in *carmine*.

Morocco.—According to a French contemporary, whose information only reaches us through other sources, there has been a small outbreak here. The 5 c. and 10 c. stamps ran short at the French Post Office at Tangiers on the 9th October, and on the following day 400 5 c. and 200 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamps, overprinted "P P" (*Port Payé*), were put in use for prepayment. Their issue seems to have been an intermittent one; they were on sale (or in use in the post office) for a moment, it is said, at 8 a.m., and again for a similar period at noon; but at 2 p.m. the doors were thrown open, and by 3.30 p.m. the stamps were all sold out. Evidently the officials there are a little slow, or the sale would not have lasted an hour and a half.

French Colonies.—*Martinique.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that a 5 francs stamp has at last been added to the issues of this Colony. We are quite surprised at finding this to be a novelty; we thought all the Colonial sets had been thus completed already, but we see that there are several others which still end with the modest 1 franc.

5 fr., lilac; *name* in blue.

New Caledonia.—There was a rumour earlier in the year that a desire had been expressed in some quarters to issue three special stamps, in commemoration of the taking of this island in 1853. It was added, however, that the Minister for the Colonies had refused to grant permission for this form of Jubilee Tax, and we therefore made no mention of

it. We regret to find that, with or without authority, the proposal has been carried out, to a fuller extent even than was originally suggested, and collectors who are foolish enough to allow themselves to be plundered in this open manner may add an unknown number of varieties to their French Colonial accumulations.

The stamps of Type 10 (1 c. to 75 c. we have seen, and *Le C. de T.-P.* adds the 1 fr.) are adorned with an overprint which should rejoice the heart of M. Maury, for at the top of it, on an ornamental pedestal, is the Gallic Cock, with wings outspread and cock-a-doodle-dooing for all he is worth. Beneath, in a circular form, is the inscription "CINQUANTENAIRE—24 SEPTEMBRE," and in the bottom corners of the stamp are the dates "1853" and "1903."



Overprinted in blue.

1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 20 c., 25 c., black on *rose*; 40 c., 50 c., *carmine*; 1 fr.

Overprinted in carmine.

5 c., deep green; 5 c., pale green; 10 c., black on *lilac*; 15 c., grey; 30 c.

Overprinted first in black and then in gold.

10 c., black on *lilac*.

Overprinted in black.

75 c.

We have also the following, further surcharged with fresh values, in *blue* :—

Figures upright :—

"4" on 5 c., pale green; "20" on 25 c., black on *rose*.

Figures sideways :—

"1" on 2 c.; "2" on 4 c.; "4" on 5 c., dark green; "10" on 15 c.; "15" on 20 c.

La Cote Réelle states that the Unpaid Letter stamps have been similarly disfigured.

Shakespeare is generally credited with having foreseen all the inventions and innovations of modern times, and furnished each with a suitable motto, but we have to go back to an older poet still for a quotation appropriate to this case. It was the Psalmist, we think, who remarked, "They that make them are like unto them, and so are all they that put their trust in them."

Senegal.—The epidemic has spread as far as this place. *La Cote Réelle* announces four provisionals, produced by surcharging various values of, we suppose, the issue of 1892, with large figures and a thick bar (in *black*?).

5 on 40 c., red on *yellow*.
10 on 50 c., *carmine* on *rose*.
10 on 75 c., brown on *orange*.
10 on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned*.

German Empire.—Messrs. Senf, writing to *Ewen's Weekly*, state positively that Prussia is the only State or Department that has issued Official stamps, and that the latter only exist with the number 21. This is a question which should be set at rest once for all. What were the "stamps containing other figures," which a writer in *The Ph. R.* for July claimed to have actually seen?

We hear rumours of the likelihood of an "Official Stamp Case" being brought into the German Courts

before long, indiscreet officials being said to have yielded to philatelic temptations, as in a recent case nearer home.

La Cote Réelle tells us that a new "fake" has been produced in connection with the issues of 1872; the common 2 kr., orange-yellow, with small shield, is converted into the more valuable stamp with large shield, by flattening out the original embossing and applying a forged one. The latter fortunately differs from the genuine in various details, especially those of the head and wings of the Eagle, which can be easily perceived on comparison.

Guatemala.—We have received an Official Notice, dated so long ago as April 17th last, authorising the overprinting of the 25 c. provisional stamps, which we chronicled in June. The notice gives the numbers of each value to be surcharged, and states that the 150 c. stamps were to be overprinted in red and the rest in black, as follows:—

110,000 . 1 c.	31,000 . 6 c.	6,200 . 150 c.
58,000 . 2 c.	8,000 . 10 c.	5,700 . 200 c.
	6,200 . 75 c.	

We also learn that the produce of the sale of these stamps was to be devoted to the building of an asylum: not, as might be supposed, for decayed and bankrupt philatelists, who had spent their little all in buying stamps from purely philanthropic motives, but for mere ordinary convalescents. A Convalescent Home, in fact, is the object with which our pockets have been assailed.

Honduras.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes another value of the 1898 set on vertically laid paper.

2 c., rose, on laid.

Liberia.—We have chronicled of late, on the authority of some of our foreign contemporaries, various additions to the list, given in our publishers' Catalogue, of Official stamps converted to public use by overprinting them with the word "ORDINARY." Mr. Phillips stated, in his "Notes and News" for last month, that there is some reason to doubt the character of these new varieties, and we now repeat the warning in this column. The stamps in question were chronicled in June and October.

Nicaragua.—Mr. H. J. White has shown our publishers a horizontal strip of three of the 50 c. Unpaid Letter stamp of 1900, surcharged "Correos—1901" (Type 17), No. 175 in the Catalogue, the middle stamp of which has the date "1091" instead of "1901."

Persia.—An extraordinary surcharged issue has just reached us, some of the values franking the letter in which a supply was sent to our publishers, so that we have no excuse for refusing to note them. The 5 and 10 kran stamps of the issue of 1894 (Nos. 152 and 153 in the Catalogue) have been converted into various other values, by means of overprints, which effectually disfigure those gorgeous labels. Diagonally across the stamps, from lower left to upper right, are printed the words "POSTES PERSANES," between double lines; over this (also diagonally) is the date "1903" surrounded by ornaments, and below are Persian characters accompanied by similar ornaments. Across the foot of the stamp is the new value in

ordinary figures and the word "Chahis" in roman type, or "Krans" or "Tomans" in sloping, sans-serif letters. All this is in one colour, and as if that were not sufficient, Persian characters, also denoting, we believe, the new value, are struck, in the second colour quoted in our list, immediately below the Shah's portrait.

4 chahis, in red and black, on 5 kran.
8 " green and red, on 5 kran.
16 " orange and green, on 5 kran.
3 kran, in blue and lake, on 5 kran.
4 " brown and green, on 5 kran.
2 toman, in red and orange, on 5 kran.
3 " black and lake, on 5 kran.
2 " blue and black, on 10 kran.
3 " green and blue, on 10 kran.

When we remember that the original stamps are in violet and silver and rose and gold, respectively, it can easily be imagined that the results of these combinations are more peculiar than artistic.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Portuguese India.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that a copy of the 1½ reis on 2 tangas, issued in 1900, has been found with the surcharge inverted.

Salvador.—In August last we chronicled, on the authority of *Le C. de T.-P.*, four values of a series of stamps, bearing a ship in the centre, which were stated to be Unpaid Letter labels. The editor of our contemporary now says that he does not know for what purpose these stamps are intended. Can any of our readers give us any information about them?

Siam.—Mr. B. W. H. Poole shows us a copy of what we believe to be No. 22 in the Catalogue, with a double impression of the overprint, which renders it difficult to see whether it is Type 12 or Type 13.

Sweden and Norway.—*Sweden.*—We have received a new value, in Type 9 (wmk. Type 10), and printed either on surface-tinted paper or in a colour which runs all over the paper.

We have also a very handsome label, which we fear is of a commemorative nature, bearing a picture of the new post office at Stockholm, and the value 5 kronor. The price is a little high, even for a beautifully engraved stamp like this, but we suppose subscriptions are urgently required to pay for the building. Both stamps are perf. 13.

8 öre, purple.

5 kr., grey-blue; wmk. sideways.

United States.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that three values of the current issue have been overprinted for use in the Philippine Islands.

1 c., green; black surcharge.

2 c., carmine " "

50 c., orange " "

Uruguay.—A correspondent shows us copies of Nos. 439 and 442 in the Catalogue, both of which have the overprint doubly printed, owing, apparently, to slight slipping of the type, and the second of the two has the overprint inverted, running from upper right to lower left.



Papers on Perforations.


By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 56.)

* * * *

III. THE DE LA RUE PERFORATIONS.

(Concluded.)

N our last paper we brought down the story of the De La Rue perforations to 1863, the year in the course of which the firm first made use of paper watermarked Crown "C C," and of a new perforating machine—a guillotine one gauging 12½. The first stamps to be perforated by this machine were the St. Helena 1 sh., yellow-green, and the St. Lucia (1d.), lake, (4d.), indigo, and (6d.), emerald-green. All these four stamps were printed from the Perkins Bacon line-engraved plates, and were sent out to the colony either at the end of 1863 or in January, 1864. In the course of the latter year other line-engraved stamps for

Bahamas,
Ceylon,
Natal,
St. Helena,
Trinidad, and
Western Australia,

were sent out to these colonies, all being printed on Crown "C C" paper, and perforated by the new guillotine 12½. The Illustrations Nos. 15 and 16, given with our last paper, are two extreme examples of the "12½" machine, one being "blind" and the other clean-cut. As a rule, stamps perforated by the "12½" machine are more or less ragged at the edges, but clean-cut specimens are by no means scarce, and all sorts of intermediate states are to be found. We have a very strong suspicion that the "12½" machine was just the "13" machine of 1862 fitted with a new set of pins and "bed-plate." The "13" perforation could not have been considered very satisfactory, seeing how badly it perforated, or rather dented the sheets, and nothing is more likely than that the machine was altered in the way we have suggested. One thing is certain—that is, that the "13" perforation was never used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. after 1863, and our theory would quite account for this fact.

All the line-engraved stamps from the Perkins Bacon plates, supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to the various colonies from 1864 up to about 1875, continued to be printed on Crown "C C" paper and perforated exclusively by the guillotine 12½. No stamps printed from these plates during this time were ever sent by the firm to Somerset House for perforation, and to this rule there is no exception.

To the above list of line-engraved stamps, perforated 12½, we must add Antigua, for which colony Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in 1872, first printed stamps from the Perkins Bacon plates.

As regards surface-printed stamps, it was some years before the "12½" machine was used at all generally for any of these stamps, which, in the

meantime, continued to be sent for perforation to Somerset House. In our last paper we gave a list of the colonies for which Messrs. De La Rue and Co. were supplying surface-printed stamps in 1862. Taking the period from that year to 1868, we can add the following to the list:—

Bahamas, 1863;
Cape of Good Hope, 1864;
Ceylon, ½d., lilac, 1864;
Bermuda, 1865;
British Columbia, 1865;
British Honduras, 1865;
Vancouver Island, 1865;
Natal, 1867;
Ceylon, 3d., 1867;
" id., new type, 1868;
Malta, ½d., buff, 1868; and
Straits Settlements, 1868.

All the stamps for the above colonies, as well as for those in the list given in our last paper, were perforated at Somerset House by the comb-machines, gauging 14, with the exception of the Ceylon ½d., lilac, and 3d., rose, and the Malta ½d., buff, which were perforated 12½ by the guillotine machine.* The "14" perforation is shown in the accompanying plate, Illustration No. 18. The machine was constructed to perforate stamps printed in four panes of 60; the long line of the "comb" covered the width of two panes, and the space between the panes—10 mm.—was perforated in the middle by the central "tooth" of the "comb," so that stamps from the inside of the panes have an extended margin on the right or left, as the case may be.

In 1869 the "12½" guillotine was applied to surface-printed stamps as well. Probably the first surface-printed stamp to be so treated, after the two Ceylon stamps and the one of Malta, referred to above, was the Trinidad 5s., lake, which was of larger dimensions than the usual De La Rue stamps. From 1869 onwards to about 1875 or 1876 the "12½" guillotine machine was in constant use for surface-printed as well as for line-engraved stamps, the rule appearing to be that surface-printed stamps hitherto sent for perforation to Somerset House continued to be so sent, and perforated 14, while surface-printed stamps of a date subsequent to 1868 were perforated by the firm themselves with the guillotine 12½. We may therefore make a list in two parallel columns showing all the De La Rue surface-printed stamps from 1855 to 1876, and dividing those perforated 14 at Somerset House from those perforated 12½:—

* The 1 franc, lilac, printed by the firm in 1875 for the Belgian Government, was perforated 14 at Somerset House, as were the Orange Free State's stamps supplied by them in 1867.

PERFORATED 14.	PERFORATED 12½.
Great Britain } 1855.	Ceylon, ½d., 1864.
India } 1855.	" 3d., 1867.
Jamaica } 1860.	Malta, 1868.
Malta } 1860.	Trinidad, 5s., 1869.
Mauritius } 1860.	St. Christopher, 1870.
British Columbia and Van-	Sierra Leone, new values,
couver Island, 2½d., 1861.	1872.
Sierra Leone, 6d., 1861.	Dominica } 1874.
Hong Kong } 1862.	Lagos } 1874.
New South Wales, } 1862.	Gold Coast } 1875.
2d. } 1862.	Jamaica 2s. and 5s. } 1875.
Bahamas, 1863.	
Cape of Good Hope, 1864.	
New South Wales 1d. "	
Bermuda } 1865.	
British Columbia, } 1865.	
3d. } 1865.	
British Honduras } 1867.	
Vancouver Island } 1867.	
British Columbia } 1867.	
cents issue } 1867.	
Natal, 1s. } 1868.	
Ceylon, 1d., new } 1868.	
type } 1868.	
Straits Settlements } 1872.	
Ceylon, new cur- } 1872.	
rency } 1872.	
Western Australia } 1872.	
3d. } 1872.	
Natal, 1874.	
British Guiana, 1876.	

To the rule stated above there were a good many exceptions. These consist of stamps of colonies given in the left-hand column that were perforated 12½ by the firm, instead of being sent to Somerset House for perforation. These are:—

- Sierra Leone, 6d., lilac, 1872;
- British Honduras, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., 1872;
- Hong Kong, 4 cents, grey;
- Bahamas, 1 sh., green;
- British Columbia, 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 dol.
- Natal, 4d., brown;
- Straits Settlements, 96 cents, grey;
- Ceylon, new currency, 2 c., brown; 4 c., grey;
- British Guiana, 4 c., blue.

We are uncertain as to the exact date of issue of certain of the above stamps perforated 12½, and it is possible that some of them did not appear until a later date than 1876, as, although the "12½" machine ceased to be generally used about that time, it was occasionally used subsequently in conjunction with a guillotine machine gauging 14; but we will speak of these compounds further on.

We have up to now been speaking of the surface-printed stamps, and we must bring the story of the line-engraved stamps up to date.

Before 1876 those of Ceylon and Natal had been superseded by surface-printed stamps—no line-engraved stamps of these colonies printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. were ever perforated 14. The line-engraved stamps of Bahamas, St. Helena, St.

Lucia, Trinidad, and Western Australia continued to be perforated 12½ up to 1875 or thereabouts, perfect accuracy of dates with regard to these changes of perforation being unattainable. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. took over the contracts for printing the stamps and the line-engraved plates from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., in 1872 in the case of Antigua, and in 1875 in that of Barbados. Both values of Antigua were printed by De La Rue, and, as in the case of the other line-engraved stamps at that time, they were perforated 12½. With the exception of the one penny and threepence, all the Barbados line-engraved stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. were first perforated 12½. This was in 1875, which must have been the time of transition. After 1875 the use of the "12½" guillotine machine practically ceased, and the line-engraved Barbados stamps must have been about the last general issue for which it was used.

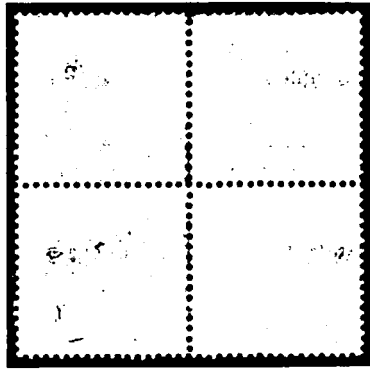
We will now go on to notice the changes of perforation that took place at this time, but we must first briefly allude to another Somerset House machine, with which was perforated one of the surface-printed De La Rue stamps. This was a comb-machine gauging 15½ × 15, adapted for use with the English large rectangular stamps, such as the 5s., 10s., and one pound of 1867-78, and also the fiscal stamps of the same size and shape. The De La Rue surface-printed stamp perforated by it was the Natal 5s., marone, issued in 1874.

We have thus brought the account of the De La Rue perforations down to 1875-76, and have come to a time when a change that may be called radical took place in the perforations of both the line-engraved and surface-printed stamps.

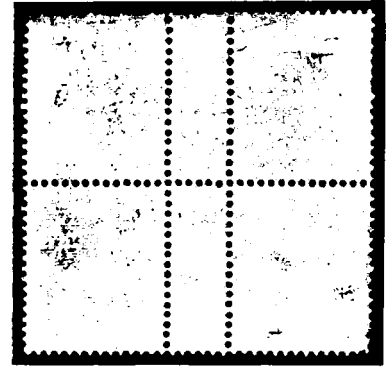
This change consisted of the almost total disuse of the "12½" machine for any of the De La Rue stamps, and affected a very large proportion of all the stamps for which they supplied stamps. It was in 1875 that this change began to be effected, and in the case of Barbados we are able to fix that date with certainty. As regards the other colonies it is almost impossible to give the exact date when the change took place, as no records of it were made at the time in any of the philatelic periodicals. Moens' *Catalogue* may be looked on as the standard work published at this time, but he, like the rest of his philatelic contemporaries, was in outer darkness as regards the perforations of British colonial stamps, and we may consult his pages in vain for any information on that head. Captain E. B. Evans', R.A., *Catalogue for Collectors*, a work we naturally speak of with great respect in these pages, was published in 1882, and held the field as the standard British authority for many years. The author of that work gives a few dates at which the changes of perforation took place, but queries most of them, and in dating the change in Antigua as "1881" very justly remarks that "this change in the perforation (from 12½ to 14) has not been recorded before; it may have taken place earlier than the date given." We give below the list of colonies whose stamps, whether line-engraved or surface-printed, were affected by this change of perforations with the dates at which it probably took place:—



17



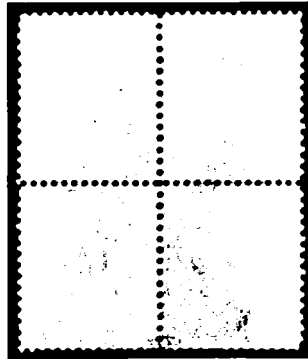
18



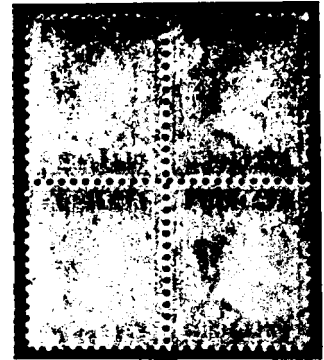
19



20



21



22

LINE-ENGRAVED
STAMPS.

SURFACE-PRINTED
STAMPS.

Antigua (?).
Bahamas, 1875 (Evans).
Barbados, 1875.
Montserrat, 1876.
St. Helena (?).
St. Lucia (?).
Trinidad (?).
Western Australia (?).

Dominica, 1877 (Evans).
Gold Coast, 1876.
Lagos, 1875 (?).
St. Christopher (?).
Sierra Leone, 1876
(Evans).

To this list we must add the surface-printed stamps of British Honduras, which had been originally perforated 14 in 1866, were perforated 12½ in 1872, and were finally again perforated 14 about 1875 or 1876.

In spite of the uncertainty about many of the dates, we may be tolerably sure that the change in all cases took place not later than 1877.

It was about this time, 1874-76, that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. acquired a new perforating machine. This was a single-line one, gauging 14, and from that time forward many of their stamps, both line-engraved and surface-printed, were perforated by it, as well as by the Somerset House "14" comb-machines. It would be a tedious and profitless task to investigate what exactly were the stamps perforated by it, as distinguished from the comb 14. It was very extensively used for St. Vincent from 1883 to 1893, as may be seen on referring to our Handbook on the stamps of that colony, Appendix C, and no doubt for many other colonies as well. Illustration No. 20 gives an example of the work of this machine.

While speaking of the "14" perforations it is here necessary to state that besides the "14" comb-machine, Illustration 18, that was used for all the surface-printed stamps the sheets whereof were divided into panes, another Somerset House comb-machine, gauging 14, was used for all the line-engraved stamps printed from the Perkins Bacon plates. These stamps were printed in sheets of one pane, in horizontal rows of ten, without a division, and therefore could not be put to the comb-machine, Illustration 18. The comb-machine used for them also gauged 14, and was that adapted to the then current One Penny and Two Pence of Great Britain, which, like the Perkins Bacon line-engraved stamps, were printed in a single pane. Illustration 17, showing the work of this comb-machine, is taken from a block of Barbados line-engraved stamps.

We now come to a very interesting class of perforations found in the De La Rue stamps of this period—that is, those found with a perforation of 12½ one way and 14 the other, or, as it is called, "12½ and 14 compound."

There are not many of these. This system of perforation must necessarily have been resorted to *after* the firm acquired the guillotine machine gauging 14. It was applied to a whole issue of St. Helena, consisting of four values, the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. These are the only line-engraved stamps so perforated that are given in the popular catalogues of to-day, but the Barbados line-engraved 4d. of the Britannia type, 1875, is also found with the compound perforation. The few copies of this stamp we have seen have been unused, and it is possible that none so perforated were

sent out to the colony. On the other hand, it is quite possible that they were, that they were few in quantity, and were used up and destroyed, or, if any used survivors still exist, they have hitherto been overlooked. In any case, in our opinion there is no adequate reason for excluding this stamp from the catalogues, and, had we known of its existence at the time, we should certainly have noticed it when we wrote our *Handbook of Barbados*. While on this subject we may call attention to the analogous case of the British Columbia 10 cents and 1 dollar perforated 14. These two stamps were first catalogued in 1889, but up to quite a recent date neither of them had been seen used. Since 1900, probably for this reason, they have been eliminated from our publishers' Catalogue, but one at least has recently been found used, so we suppose they will now have to be reinstated, and we should say that the Barbados 4d. with the compound perforation deserved similar treatment. When we turn to Ceylon we find that much the same thing has happened. The compound perforation is found in the surface-printed 2 c., brown, 4 c., grey, 8 c., orange, 32 c., slate, 64 c., red-brown, and 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, but, in the absence of used specimens, the 32 c. and 64 c. have now been expelled from the list, a fate shared by the 2 r. 50 c. perforated 12½, which also is unknown used.

The only other compound perforations known are the Malta ¼d., yellow-buff* (from which our Illustration No. 21 is taken), and the 3d., buff, 6d., mauve, and 1s., green, of Bermuda, but these last are probably of more recent date than the compound perforated stamps of either St. Helena, Ceylon, or Malta.

To the list of colonies for which stamps were printed from the line-engraved Perkins Bacon plates there only remain to be added Turks Islands, 1881, and St. Vincent, 1881. These were, of course, perforated 14.

To the surface-printed stamps we must add Tasmania 1878, Labuan 1879, Virgin Islands 1879, and Gambia 1880. The stamps of the last-named are peculiar in that they were printed with an embossed head, and left imperforate from 1869, the date of their first issue, until 1880.

The next event in perforation we have to record is the resuscitation in 1882 of the old "barely 12" machine of 1862, which was used principally for line-engraved stamps. The stamps so treated† were:—

- Antigua, 1d., carmine, 1884;
- Bahamas, 1d., vermilion, and 4d., rose, 1882;
- Hong Kong, 2 c., rose, 1882;
- Montserrat, 1d., red, 1884;
- St. Lucia, 4d., yellow, 1884;
- St. Vincent, ¼d., green; 4d., blue; 6d., green; and 1s., vermilion, 1883;
- Turks Islands, 1d., lake, 1887; and
- Western Australia, 1d., ochre; 2d., yellow; 4d., carmine; and 6d., lilac, 1882.

* We have seen a specimen of this stamp postmarked "Jy. 3, 1878."

† In addition to the stamps given in the list, specimens are known of the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., and 5 sh. Great Britain surface-printed stamps of 1883-84, perforated 12. These are found both with and without the surcharge of the word "Specimen," but in neither case were they ever issued for postal use with this perforation.

The Western Australia id., ochre, was also perforated "12 and 14 compound."

All these stamps were printed on paper watermarked Crown "C A," a paper that was introduced in 1881 or 1882 and which superseded that watermarked Crown "C C."

It will be seen that the use of the "barely 12" machine at this period was rather spasmodic, and spread over a period of five years, from 1882 to 1887. Illustration No. 22 is taken from a block of Antigua id, and shows the resuscitated "barely 12" perforation. We invite our readers to compare this with Illustration No. 9, which is from two single Bahamas and two single Trinidad stamps of 1862, and also with Illustration No. 1 from two pairs of British Guiana stamps of 1860.

Hitherto we have spoken of both the comb-machines gauging 14, Illustrations Nos. 17 and 18, as being "Somerset House machines," but it is now necessary to state that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. took over some of the Somerset House machines about 1876, and the remainder in the year 1880. It must have been also in 1876, or very shortly afterwards, that the firm acquired a *third* comb-machine, also gauging 14, and suitable, like the one we illustrate at No. 18, for perforating the surface-printed stamps arranged in four panes of sixty each. The date of this last acquisition, if not precisely fixed, is at least indicated by the fact that the last overprinting for Griqualand West, on the stamps of Cape Colony, was made certainly not later than 1880, and more probably in 1879, and that some of the sheets of Cape stamps so overprinted had been perforated by the new comb-machine. This indicates that the date at which it was first used was probably about 1878, or even a little earlier. We show the work of this machine in Illustration No. 19, and it will be seen that it differs from No. 18 in having *two* lines of perforation between the panes instead of only one, as in No. 18.

It now only remains to add that since the disappearance of the "12½" and "barely 12" perforations all postage stamps of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s printing have been perforated by various machines all gauging 14, and that our next paper will deal with the complicated and vexed question of the perforations of New South Wales.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Annual Dinner OF the Philatelic Society, London, was held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., on November 19th last.

The Dinner Committee are to be congratulated on their change of venue, the menu provided being, in the opinion of those present, a distinct improvement on that of previous occasions in other quarters.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., was in the chair, and amongst others present I noted Messrs. W. D. Beckton, E. D. Bacon, Gordon Smith, F. H. Napier, L. L. R. Hausburg, F. Reichenheim, S. Chap-

man, W. Schwabacher, H. Frentzel, H. R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, W. T. Wilson, R. B. Yardley, C. N. Biggs, T. W. Hall, R. Ehrenbach, T. Maycock, W. H. Peckitt, L. W. Fulcher, F. West, R. Meyer.

A number of well-known philatelists were unable to be present, amongst whom one missed the amiable Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, who was unfortunately detained at home by illness. Mr. M. P. Castle, who has so long presided at these functions, was, it was understood, detained on the Continent by a long-standing engagement which he was unable to break. Many missed, also, the usual Manchester contingent, that centre of Philately being on this occasion represented only by Mr. W. D. Beckton.

After dinner Lord Crawford, in giving the toast of "The King," stated that His Majesty had a devotion to work and to duty unequalled by anyone else; that he was greatly gifted in tact—that is, in the ability to say and do the right thing at the right moment. Since his accession to the throne the tone and feeling on the Continent towards this country had entirely changed, as was shown after the recent journey His Majesty had taken on the Continent.

In proposing the health of "The Queen," the Chairman stated that since she came across from Denmark to marry the then Prince of Wales, she has taken a place unequalled in the hearts of the people, except, perhaps, the place occupied by the Mother of the King. Queen Alexandra has endeared herself to all by identifying herself with the cause of suffering and the support of the hospitals in a marked degree, by which she has won the hearts of the people.

Mr. J. Kift received much applause by his rendering of a song entitled,

"If we all of us had what we thought we should have,
What a beautiful world this would be!"

The Chairman, in giving *the* toast of the evening, that of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Society, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," stated that these toasts were given wherever Englishmen were gathered together to worship "Little Mary," or Bacchus; but with us the cordiality with which the name of the Prince of Wales was received was doubled, as by allowing himself to be associated with the Society he had assisted our endeavours to raise the pastime of Stamp Collecting to the dignity of the Science of Philately. Great applause was given by the apt naming by the noble Chairman of the Prince of Wales as "the first gentleman of mint mark in Philately."

Dr. Byrd Page then kindly entertained the company with some marvellous card tricks and conjuring, and by his excellent patter and side-play drew forth repeated rounds of applause.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in giving the next toast, that of "The Chairman, the Vice-President of the Society," stated that he saw round him the faces of many who had been longer identified with the work of the Society than he had, but perhaps few who had collected for a longer period, and he could testify to the pleasure and delight of seeing his lordship in the chair, that is not confined to the members of this Society, but is shared by philatelists in general. A

certain body of public opinion adverse to stamp collecting, and led, he might say, by the editor of *Truth*, was best controverted by naming his lordship as a devotee of Philately, as he was so well known as a leader of science in this country. Mr. Beckton expressed the keen appreciation of himself and his fellow-members to Lord Crawford for placing his services at the disposal of the Society.

The toast of "The Chairman" was then drunk with full musical honours.

In responding Lord Crawford said that he disliked speaking about himself, and stated that he was a very young philatelist, who had gone back to the hobby of his school days, when he well remembered that he had the best collection at Eton in about 1864. His collection then numbered about 3,000 varieties, but it had unfortunately disappeared. His lordship also stated that stamp collecting was an occupation that caused him great pleasure, and that his services were always at the disposal of the Society.

Mr. Kift then caused much amusement by his musical sketch entitled,

"A bit of allright for William Wight,
But pretty hard lines for me."

The next toast on the list was that of "The Society and its Officers," proposed by the Chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, stated that the Society had existed for some thirty-four years—and that it was the first one to come into existence after the commencement of stamp collecting, and that it was shortly followed by the French Society. His lordship drew attention to the early days of Philately, and to the difference between the English and French schools, the latter being then far more advanced in scientific Philately under the leadership of Dr. Legrand. He stated that a society can only exist as a society if it is well "officered." This has been well and honourably done, and at no time in the past better than at the present time. His lordship specially referred to his predecessor, Mr. Castle, whose absence he deplored, but whose abilities as a philatelist, as shown in his articles and his writings in conducting *The London Philatelist*, are so much admired. He also referred to the fact that Mr. Castle had had one of the finest and most complete collections of Australians and then of Europeans, and Philately had certainly gained by his passing from one group to another. In referring to the Secretaries he stated that they were able, willing, and autocratic, as they should be. The Council was a good Council, and conducted its work in an honourable manner. In conclusion, he coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Gordon Smith.

Mr. Gordon Smith, in responding, stated that he was standing in the shoes of Mr. Tilleard, who was unfortunately kept to the house by illness. The position of responding for "The Society and its Officers" was one that it was easier to fill in the old days, when the annual dinner took place at the end of the session, when one could review the work of the season then closing. The present session, however, promises to be a memorable one in the annals of the Society, the opening meeting having been occupied by an inspection of the superb collection

of United States stamps shown by the Vice-President—undoubtedly the finest specialised collection of the stamps of one country that has ever been made, one reason being that Lord Crawford has taken up the historical branch, which is no doubt the most interesting. Another memorable meeting in the near future will be one at which our President, the Prince of Wales, will show a portion of his collection, and hopes, should his many engagements permit, to attend personally a meeting of the Society.

Mr. Gordon Smith, in referring to the Publications Committee, stated that the delay in issuing the forthcoming work on the stamps of Australia was not due to the London committee, but to the fact that Mr. Basset Hull, who was preparing the documentary portions of the book on Australian stamps, had found a further large mass of material, which it would take time to examine and classify.

"The Philatelic Press" was proposed by Mr. Wickham Jones, who stated that he stood there a disappointed and deceived man, deceived, too, by a colleague, who stated he wanted to do him a good turn, and would give him *the* toast of the evening—the Press. After he had devoted much time to studying the history of the Press from early days, his colleague told him at the last moment to confine his remarks to the philatelic Press. David stated that "all men were liars," but he did not think that applied to the philatelic Press. He regretted that we had no halfpenny philatelic journal, but thought a time might come for one, and the proprietors reap a golden reward.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher, in responding, said that on the last occasion the gentleman who had undertaken to respond to this toast turned up the evening after the dinner had taken place, and he thought it might have been advisable for him to have done likewise. He himself was ploughing almost a lonely furrow, as he collected and wrote on Fiscal stamps, a subject he found of great interest. Mr. Fulcher (who is the new Librarian of the Society) referred to the fact that after giving between two and three weeks to sorting out the books and magazines, he found a great many gaps, but he was pleased to announce that Lord Crawford had given to the Society all his large accumulation of duplicates of philatelic literature, and he believed that many of the gaps could now be filled up.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then gave the last toast of the evening, that of "The Visitors," which was responded to by Mr. John Craig, but we had by this time exhausted the back of our menu and every scrap of paper we or our nearest friends possessed, and were not able to get any more notes.

The meeting broke up about 11.30 p.m., after a very enjoyable evening.

* * *

British Guiana.

We have purchased a *very* fine collection of the *old* stamps of this country, nothing later than 1882.

The collection has been formed by a gentleman resident in the Colony for some twenty one years, and contains a beautiful lot of the early *rarities*, such as the circular stamps of 1850, the large upright stamps of 1852 and the oblong stamps of 1856, and a few of the provisionals of 1862.

In addition to these rarities the collection is exceptionally strong in the Ship issues of 1860-75, many, even of the rare varieties, being represented in blocks of four, six, nine, and some in panes of sixty.

The provisionals of 1878-81 are very strong, and amongst them we have found several varieties not hitherto catalogued.

The rare "Official" stamps of 1875 and 1877 are strongly represented in this very useful addition to our stock.

The collection is in one volume, and can be sent to collectors in the order of application.

* * *

The Collection OF Birmingham, has been placed of the late Mr. in our hands for sale.

Henry Buckley, It is a good representative lot, carefully laid out in some sixteen Oriel Albums, and was intended as the foundation of an important collection.

Mr. Buckley was fond of pairs and blocks of English Colonials, especially those showing the plate number or letter.

A number of the books are now priced, and can be inspected at our offices.

The stamps in this collection are priced *below* the usual rates, in order to clear them off as quickly as possible.

* * *

Blocks WE have just made up two stock books of four. of Colonial stamps in "blocks of four."

About 3,200 different varieties are in these books, and specialists in this form of collecting can have these books on approval without the necessity of searching for such "fours" as they require through our numerous stock books.

* * *

The "Nankivell" A FEW months ago we announced that we had purchased this superb collection, and we offered the same for sale at the price of 5,000 guineas. We had many inquiries, and several clients inspected the collection with a view to purchase, and one well-known South African magnate approached us with the idea of purchasing the collection as a whole if three other friends would join him and find their proportion of the purchase price, and they then proposed to place the collection in one of the public institutions of Pretoria or of Johannesburg. However, the sale was not effected, probably owing to the tightness in the South African market.

At the request of several clients we have therefore decided to break up the collection, and we have priced each stamp separately, and can now submit the books to any collector who may wish to inspect them.

The collection is in seven volumes. The scope of the collection is as follows: In each set or printing of the old stamps Mr. Nankivell took 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 *l'ête-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.

* * *

Another HAS turned up. They are getting "Post Office" quite common! Four new copies have been discovered this year.

Mauritius This last one is a beauty—a 2d., blue, unused, and extremely fine. It was found in a small collection, worth some £20, and was offered to a firm of stamp dealers in the Strand (not our publishers), but as a ridiculous offer only was made the owner would not sell, and eventually took it to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, who will include it in a sale in January next, and who are to be congratulated on having secured such a gem.

It is expected that this copy will realise fully £1,000. Alas! in 1893 we sold the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office," both unused, for £780, and the lucky owner, we know, values them now at close on £3,000.

Fine old stamps are undoubtedly a good solid investment, and *old good stuff* at present low rates is well worthy of the attention of those who seek a good solid investment, outside of all question of study and philatelic purposes.

* * *

New THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the September number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged from the proofs of our 1904 Catalogue, now in course of preparation, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.
Honduras	£56
Holland	418
Cyprus and Uganda	411
French Colonies (4 vols)	1,220
Curaçao and Surinam	229
Dutch Indies	158
Modena, Naples, etc.	742
Sicily, Tuscany, etc.	1,029
Italy	116
Portugal	460
Nicaragua	83

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 75.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—We omitted last month to point out the fact, which our readers no doubt discovered for themselves, that the illustration then given of the Arms of Finland shows them incorrectly, in various respects; in fact, it represents the Arms as drawn upon some of the stamps, not as described in the article, and has even one Star less in the Shield than the Post Office artist provided in his earliest attempts—*Ed. M. J.*]

I. THE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

FINLAND did not commence by decisively adopting the prepayment of postage by means of stamps; the use of stamped envelopes was, however, introduced at an early date (1845), but only provisionally, and it was not until eleven years later (1856) that the authorities ventured upon the issue of adhesive stamps, still provisionally, and as an experiment. Fortunately, however, as in the case of the envelopes, the provisional issue became a regular one.

Let us, therefore, first consider the adhesive stamps, the issue of which was authorised by the following Decree:—

“1856. *February 26th. Post Office Notice relating to the employment, experimentally, of stamps termed postage or franking stamps, for use upon correspondence sent by post, not only within Finland, but also addressed to Russia and abroad.*”

“His Imperial Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant permission, dated February 12th of this year, for the employment, as an experiment, of so-called Postage Stamps, or Franking Stamps, during the present year and next year, concurrently with the envelopes for letters that are already in use, for correspondence by letter despatched by the post, not only within Finland, but also to Russia and to foreign countries. His Imperial Majesty has, at the same time, been pleased to issue the following orders relating to the carrying out of this service:—

“1. The franking stamps, which can only be used upon letters that are not registered, and upon covers containing such articles as may, under the laws of the country, be despatched by post, will be of the same type as the stamp designed for the stamped envelopes, the use of which has been authorised, and will be manufactured in two kinds, in *red* of the value of 10 kopecs, and in *blue* of the value of 5 kopecs.

“2. The franking stamps, when made use of, will be affixed to the letters, in such number and to such amount as may be required by the weight of the packet or the distance to the place of destination, in accordance with the regulations in force as to the charges for letters, and the table of postal rates; the said stamps are covered on the back with gum, which, when slightly wetted, attaches the stamp to the letter.

“3. The letters bearing stamps, deposited at the post offices, must be despatched and entered upon the postal invoices, in the manner and order prescribed for the stamped envelopes.

“4. When the postage stamp affixed to a letter does not correspond with [the charge for] the weight of the

letter or the distance to its place of destination, it will be dealt with in accordance with the instructions relative to letters enclosed in stamped envelopes, if of greater weight or for a more distant destination than that for which the stamp is sufficient.

“5. To prevent postage stamps which have already been used from being employed again, the stamps affixed to the letters deposited at the post offices will be cancelled, before the letters are despatched, by applying to each of them the local stamp of the office.

“Letters on which are found affixed stamps that are obliterated or that have already been used will be treated as not prepaid.

“6. In regard to the sale of the postage stamps, the control to be exercised, the accounts to be kept, as well as the making of requisitions and issuing of supplies, and also the payments to be allotted for the execution of these services, the Decree of His Imperial Majesty, dated 29th October, 1844, concerning the sale of the stamped envelopes and the accounts, etc., to be kept, which was communicated to the Postmasters by the Circular Letter of the Director of Posts, dated the 23rd November of the same year, for their information, should serve as a rule for their guidance on all points.

“7. The postage stamps which the postmasters have in their charge will be kept in cardboard boxes, of such size that each will contain one hundred stamps.

“All the above is communicated to the Postmasters for their information and to be duly executed.

“Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of Posts, 26th February, 1856.

“(Signed) C. G. TAMELANDER,
C. G. MOLLER.”

As a result of the above, stamps were issued on March 1st, 1856, a fact which the Circular omits to state.

Issue of March 1st, 1856.

Arms,* Lion and seven Stars in a Shield, enclosed in a transverse oval frame, within which is also the value in *kopecs*† (abbreviated to “KOP.”) in Finnish or Swedish‡ at left, and in Russian at right; below are two Posthorns, crossed. There are two varieties of type, one for each value.

The dies were engraved on steel by an engraver named Mellgren; and the stamps were printed, at the *Kontroll Stampel Kantor* of the Finland Treasury Department, in colour on thick white paper, by means of a very simple little lever press, of the most primitive description, fixed to a wooden table and worked by hand. The die for the stamps was fixed in the lever, and each stroke, received by a piece of paper placed

* These are incorrectly drawn, as stated in the preceding chapter.

† 100 *kopecs* = 1 rouble, worth in those days about 3s. 2d., now about 2s.

‡ It appears that Finland possesses “two mother tongues: Swedish, given to it by civilisation, and Finnish, the language of the people.” The latter is the language of the State.

on the table, produced an impression which lacks the relief shown upon envelopes stamped in an embossing press.

When it is requisite, as in this case, to impress by such a primitive method a certain number of stamps upon a sheet, it is necessary to employ narrow strips of paper. These are then passed under the press, commencing near one end, from left to right, and impressions struck along the whole length of one edge of the strip; they are then turned round, and passed through again, receiving similar impressions, inverted upon the other edge of the strip, thus producing as many *tête-bêche* pairs as there are stamps in a row.

Packed in boxes of a hundred, the stamps were thus sold to the public (see the Circular of February 28th, 1856), but this system must certainly have soon been given up.

The machine described above is still in existence; it is employed for impressing upon playing cards (which are subject to a tax) a stamp, in colour, of a design showing the Arms and an inscription, "STAMPEL KRONO KORT."

1. *Without the Pearls in the bells of the Posthorns, and between the Crown and the Shield.**



5 kop., blue.
10 ,, pale carmine.
Varieties, tête-bêche.
5 kop., blue.
10 ,, pale carmine.

I have not seen the 5 kopecs, but it must necessarily exist, as the Circular of the 28th February, 1856 (see below), can only have appeared after the printing of the stamps had taken place, in time for the different post offices to be supplied by March 1st.

There were no 20 kopec adhesives issued, to correspond with the envelopes of that value, of 1850. The reason for this is evident; it had been shown that the higher value was very little called for, and also it was easily made up when required by means of two 10 kopec stamps, which was not the case in using the envelopes.

No sooner had the order been given for printing the stamps than the postal authorities were seized with dread, and, terrified at having dared to issue postage stamps, they began to doubt whether they would not immediately be counterfeited. What was to be done? After mature consideration, it was de-

* [Adhesive stamps of this type have never before been catalogued, but a specimen of the 10 kopecs, the only specimen known, was described in an article in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1895. M. Hanciau, who has never been too ready to accept new varieties without the amplest proof that they really are what they appear to be, assures us that this specimen differs both in colour and in paper from the envelope stamps of 1850, and that he is quite certain that it is not a stamp cut from one of the envelopes. It is now in a well-known collection in Paris.—Ed. M. J.]

ecided to insert in the die so-called *secret marks*, which would be sure to escape the notice of the forgers; and, as it was also essential that the secret should be well kept, the Department did not fail to address the following Circular upon the subject to every post office in the country, persuaded that its contents would never be revealed:—

"CIRCULAR NO. 248 (CONFIDENTIAL).

"The Imperial Senate* having, under date of the 12th of the current month of February, given permission for what are termed 'franking stamps' (*Porto* or *Frimarken*), to be employed as an experiment, during this year and the next, upon correspondence sent by post, not only within Finland, but also addressed to Russia and abroad, and that these stamps of two kinds—*red* of the value of 10 kopecs, and *blue* of 5 kopecs—should be printed from the same die as that employed for the stamped envelopes previously issued, the Imperial Senate has decided:—

"1. That, partly as a means of identification, and partly also for the detection of any forgeries of the *dies* of the said stamps, they shall be provided with a secret mark, consisting in the insertion in the bell of each of the two Posthorns placed beneath the Arms of a little point, engraved so that after the printing it remains uncoloured; this is notified, confidentially, to the Postmasters.

"2. That the stamps in question are to be issued to the public, either singly or in complete boxes containing 100 copies.

"Helsingfors, at the Imperial

"Post Office Department,

"February 28th, 1856.

"(Signed)

C. G. TAMELANDER,

C. G. MOLLER."

These secret marks, which did not exist on all the stamps (the idea having occurred too late), were more numerous than those described in the circular. There is a very evident *uncoloured* point between the Crown and the Shield, which is not mentioned, and which was probably more secret than the others; perhaps even the authorities of the Imperial Post Office never heard of it! But nothing escapes the searching eye of the collector.

Issue of April (?), 1856.



Similar to the stamps of March, 1856, but with "secret marks" added, consisting of small *white* dots in the bells of the Horns, and between the Crown and the Shield (in the 5 kopecs this last mark is of a rough diamond shape). Printed like the preceding. Various papers.

(a) *Thin, greyish white, hard paper.*

5 kop., blue.
10 ,, rose.

(b) *Ordinary white, wove paper, sometimes yellowish.*

5 kop., blue.
10 ,, rose, bright rose.

* The intervention of the Senate in the matter of postal issues is explained by the fact that it had the posts under its supervision, as well as the navy, finance, customs, etc.

(c) *Hard, greyish white, laid paper, with wide, vertical laid lines.*
10 kop., rose.

I have seen an unsevered pair of this obliterated "15.12.59."

(d) *White laid paper, with fine, close, vertical laid lines.*
10 kop., bright rose.

There is a specimen in a Parisian collection.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 5 kop., on thin, greyish white.
- 10 " " "
- 5 " on ordinary, white wove.
- 10 " " "
- 10 " on wide laid paper.
- 10 " on close laid "

The question of a permanent issue of postage stamps remained still unsettled in 1857, when the following Circular was issued by the Department, authorising the continuance of the use of those current, "until further orders."

"CIRCULAR.

"His Imperial Majesty having, under date of February 12th of last year, graciously ordained that the stamps called 'postage' or 'franking' should be employed, together with the stamped envelopes, during the above-mentioned and the present year, for the transmission of correspondence by post, not only in the interior of Finland, but also to Russia and abroad, the Imperial Senate of Finland has thought fit, for the present, to permit that the use of the postage or franking stamps (*porto* or *frimarken*) in question should be continued until further orders, after the termination of the period decided upon as above, in the manner prescribed for the transmission of correspondence, which is notified by the present Circular to the Postmasters, in accordance with the Memorandum lodged on the 12th May last by the Honourable Secretariat of the Chancellery.

"Helsingfors, at the Imperial
"Post Office Department,
"June 5th, 1857.

"(Signed) ACHATES GRIPPENBERG,
ALEX. TANNINEN.

"No. 602."

It was probably as a result of this Circular that steps were taken to render the secret marks more secret (?) than ever; for not many months later, early in 1858, the 5 kopecs stamps made their appearance with larger dots in the Posthorns (a copy has been met with obliterated "19.4.58"), but with that under the Crown the same size as before. This modification would surely have puzzled the forger—if any forging had occurred.

Issue of April (?) 1858.

Similar to the last, but with larger white dots in the Posthorns.



Paper (c), with wide laid lines.

- 5 kop., blue, pale blue.
- Variety, tête-bêche.*
- 5 kop., blue, pale blue.

Points of distinction between the two values. The following remarks will apply also to the envelopes of the same values:—

5 KOPECS. The oval measures 28½ mm. in width and 24¼ mm. in height.

The Shield has twenty-one vertical lines at the top and twenty-four at the bottom.

The Crown of the Lion is rather high; it is ½ mm. below the top of the Shield.

The right point of the Star at the upper right breaks the last vertical line, and that of the Star lower down, under the ends of the tail, is broken by the side of the Shield.

There are eight regular pearls at each side of the large Crown, above the Shield.

In the division of this Crown [the central arch, shown facing the observer] there are two lines of shading at each side [these seem to be the outlines of the moulding of the arch. And there are three regular pearls down the centre].

The figure "5" at right is ¾ mm. from the Crown.

The Stars have five points, one pointing downwards; the Star at lower right is incomplete.

10 KOPECS. The oval measures 28 x 24 mm.

The Shield has twenty-two lines at the top and twenty-five below.

The Crown of the Lion is not so high as in the 5 kopecs, and its points are more irregular.

The Star at upper right almost touches the side of the Shield, and the right point of that under the tail is broken.

There are nine pearls at each side of the Crown over the Shield.

The division of this Crown is similar to that on the 5 kopecs [there are only two pearls and a kind of lozenge down the centre].

The figure "1" of "10" at right is 1 mm. away from the Crown.

The Stars have five points, with one pointing upwards; at the bottom of the Shield, below the Star in the centre, there is a dot representing the end of one of the vertical lines.

Essay.

In a Parisian collection there is an impression of the 5 kopecs, blue, on thick brown paper, which has always been a mystery. A stamp in this condition can only be the result of a trial printing, no stamped form having been issued in Finland at this period.

5 kop., blue, on thick brown paper (type of 1856).

Reprints.

There have been several reprintings, but, as most of these are connected rather with the stamped envelopes, they will be dealt with later, in the chapter describing the envelopes.

In 1893 five hundred copies of each value, in the types of 1856 and 1858 respectively, were struck off (these were the same numbers as those of most of the other editions). This time the stamps were in sheets of twenty copies, in four horizontal rows; there were no *tête-bêches*, and differing from the other reprints, those of 1893 were gummed. This printing may be recognised by the paper and the tints:—

Dull white or yellowish paper.

- 5 kop., indigo (type of 1858).
- 10 " bright carmine (type of 1856).

(To be continued.)

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 80.)

* * * *

BESIDES the variations in the numerals, there are other marks by which the nine stamps in each row can be distinguished, as follows:—

Setting A.

No. 1. A white dot on the right-hand limb of the "A" of "CENTAV," and a coloured dot in the upper part of the frame, almost in the left-hand corner.

No. 2. A tiny dot in the little white square in the left lower corner of the frame (in the eleventh row there are usually three little dots here); the figure "1" has no serif at foot.

No. 3. A dot in the upper margin, over the "T" of "ARGENTINA."

No. 4. A dot much larger than in No. 2, in the little white square in the left lower corner; the upper outline of the left Arm in the shield is broken about 2 mm. from the frame.

No. 5. A break in the left-hand stroke of the "N" of "CENTAV."

No. 6. A break at the base of the pole which supports the Phrygian Cap.

No. 7. The foot of the figure "1" is too thick. [The "5" is also very thick and heavy, showing only a small hollow below.]

No. 8. There is a mark like a letter "v" among the dots that form the rays, above and to left of the head.

No. 9. Two of the rays touch the frame at the left. [In the first vertical row of the left-hand pane:—

The first and second stamps are in line; the third is crooked, being out to left at top and to right at foot; the fourth is more out still to left at top, and almost in line at foot; the fifth is slightly out to left at top, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth are in the same line as the fifth; the ninth is very slightly out to the left; the tenth is also a little out to the left, at top, and is rather crooked; the eleventh is a little to the right of the tenth, and the twelfth is in line with the eleventh. The spaces between the fifth and sixth and the sixth and seventh are narrow, and those between the last five stamps are wide.

In the corresponding row of the right-hand pane:— All the stamps from the second to the seventh inclusive are crooked, each being out of line to the left at top and to the right at foot; the eighth is greatly out to the left, but is straight, and the ninth is equally to the right of the eighth; the tenth is in line with the ninth; the eleventh is a little crooked, slightly out to left at top and to right at foot; the twelfth is very crooked, greatly out of line to the left at top. There is a narrow space between the sixth and seventh stamps; the spacing of the others is not very irregular].

There are some transpositions in the left-hand pane:—

Nos. 1 and 2 in the eighth row are replaced by Nos. 3 and 4. This alteration produced the most prominent variety that is to be found in these stamps, which is due to carelessness on the part of the lithographer. In fixing the row on a sheet for transfer to the printing stone, he saw, no doubt, that Nos. 1 and 2 were not good impressions, and placed over them two others, which were impressions of Nos. 3 and 4; but in fixing the first of these he failed to completely cover the original impression, with the result that the edge of the frame showed at the bottom and was transferred together with the complete impression above it.

No. 1 in the eleventh row is replaced by a No. 9.

Nos. 5 and 6 in the same row are replaced by Nos. 1 and 2.

The following varieties exist on this pane:—

In No. 8 in the third row the outline of the shield is broken at the point where it joins the frame. In No. 9 in the same row a great part of the upper outline of one of the Arms is deficient, as well as the outline of the base [the part where the Arm is cut off?] of the same Arm. There are also various other defects in the impression.

No. 1 in the eleventh row has a curved line, in the form of a crescent over the last letter of "ARGENTINA."

There are no transpositions in the right-hand pane, but—

No. 3 in the first and eighth rows does not show the distinguishing mark which we described above; it has, however, a little dot on the Greek pattern in the left-hand side of the frame, 2 mm. from the top corner.

No. 1 in the ninth row has also lost its distinguishing mark; it is the same stamp, nevertheless, and may be recognised by a little blot or dot in the top part of the frame, 1 mm. from the left corner.

In No. 8 in the tenth row the whole of the outer line of the frame at foot is wanting.

The paper varies much in thickness, but we have not found this value on such thick paper as the heaviest quality used for the 5 c. and 10 c.

The colour varies considerably; we find—

Sky-blue, pale blue, light blue, dark blue.

Setting B.

We only know the left-hand pane.

The same transfer of nine impressions served for the composition of this printing stone also, but there are variations in some of the defects which enable us to recognise the nine varieties.

No. 1. There is no white dot on the limb of the

"A," but there is still the coloured dot or blotch in the upper part of the frame.

No. 2. As described before.

No. 3. As before. In this stamp of the fifth row the dot in the upper margin is wanting, but it may be recognised by the right upper corner being incomplete. In the same stamp of the tenth row the dot is also wanting, but there are three other very small ones in the white part of the shield—one over the letter "C," and two between "NT" of "CENTAV."

No. 4. As already described, but the defect in the outline of the Arm is very visible, rather higher up.

No. 5. As before. There are also two dots, somewhat apart, under the "V" of "CENTAV."

No. 6. As before.

No. 7. The figure "1" is entirely and very badly redrawn, especially in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth, and eleventh rows, in which it is out of shape, blotched, and without the serif at foot; in the first, second, and twelfth rows the serif is also wanting; in the three other rows it is there, but is very small. In these latter the variety can be recognised by the shape of the figure "5."

No. 8. In the majority of the rows the distinguishing mark of this variety has disappeared, but it may be recognised by a little dot in the white portion of the shield, over the letters "CE" of "CENTAV."

No. 9. As before, except that in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rows there are three or four rays that touch the frame.

As we have only been able to examine one single pane of this setting, we cannot be absolutely certain that all these distinguishing marks are *constant*, but from their appearance we should suppose them to be so.

[The rows, as previously stated, are most irregularly placed. In the left-hand vertical row, of which an illustration was given, the first stamp is quite crooked, so that there is, no doubt, much greater space between other portions of the first and second horizontal rows than there is between the first and second stamps of this vertical row. In fact there is much more space here between the second and third stamps than between the first and second. The second stamp is much more to the right than the first; the third is more to the right again; the fourth is much out to the left; the fifth is to the right again; the sixth in line with the fifth; the seventh a little to right of the sixth; the eighth is crooked, in line with the seventh at top, and a little out to the right at foot; the ninth is out to the left; the tenth is very crooked, almost in line with the ninth at top and out to the right at foot; the eleventh is a little to the left of the foot of the tenth; and the twelfth is more to the left still. The spacing is very irregular also. It has been already stated that the first two spaces are wide; the spaces between the third and fourth and the seventh and eighth stamps in this row are also wide; while those between the fourth and fifth, fifth and sixth, and sixth and seventh are very narrow.]

There are no transpositions in this pane.

The paper is of medium thickness, and the colour *dark blue*.

We fully recognise the fact that the descriptions

which we have given may seem to be very full of detail, and we fear also that what has been a very laborious work for ourselves is likely to be of but little use to others, since it is probable that but few collectors will study it closely.

IV.

It was a common custom throughout the Confederation to divide the 10 c. stamps, and even sometimes the 15 c., in order to use them as 5 c. We do not suppose that there was any special authority for this, but we believe that it was simply due to the fact that the Revenue Officials frequently failed to apply in sufficient time for fresh supplies of 5 c. stamps, and in order to replace them when they ran out had recourse to this convenient method, which afforded an opening for many abuses.

So thoroughly established was this custom that, in order to put an end to it, Señor Posadas, in his Regulations under the Postal Tariff Law, promulgated September 20th, 1862, expressly ordered that:—

"Prepayment of postage is obligatory throughout the Republic, and must be effected in no other manner than by means of the postage stamps mentioned above, and these may not be divided in any way. By this it must be understood that the Post Offices will not recognise any other mode of prepayment than that established by law, and will not consider properly prepaid a letter of the weight of four adarmes (for instance), which requires a stamp of five centavos, and which bears the half of a postage stamp of ten centavos."

This, however, still failed to completely attain its object. In the city of Paraná itself Don Domingo Comas, an official of the Revenue Department charged with the distribution of stamps, continued to divide the 10 c. on the pretext that he had exhausted his stock of 5 c., a proceeding which was the cause of a good deal of correspondence at the beginning of the following January.

The 10 c. stamps, which were those most commonly used in this manner, were almost always divided diagonally. Sometimes, however, though but rarely, they were divided horizontally; we have them thus used in Catamarca.

The 15 c. stamps were also divided, but much less commonly, into three pieces, either vertically or horizontally.* All that we have seen came from the city of Gualaguaychú.

In consequence of this Messrs. Moens and Jacquier, with the idea that the stamps with large numerals were printed at Rosario, on account of those with the small numerals having been exhausted, agree in stating that one of the objects of that issue was to obviate the necessity, on the part of the public, for dividing the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps. We have already seen that the stamps in question were not printed at Rosario, and, in regard to the other point, we may say that it was not especially in that city, as stated by M. Moens, that the stamps were divided; it was done in all parts of the country. We have before us divided stamps that came from Salta, Catamarca, Córdoba, La Rioja, Tucumán, Uruguay, Concordia, Gualaguaychú, and Rio Cuarto, and that without having made special search for them. Besides, far more correspondence being despatched from Rosario than from any other city in the Confederation, it is natural

* They may also be met with cut into three triangular portions, but all that we have seen treated in this manner are *modern frauds*.

enough that divided stamps employed there should be more commonly met with than those used anywhere else.

We now proceed to draw up a catalogue of all the above stamps, and in doing so we have naturally to invert the order in which we have made our study of them, since, although the stamps with large numerals were the first that were printed, they were, on the other hand, the last to be put in use.

Issue of May 1st, 1858.

Stamps with SMALL figures.—Nine varieties of the numerals in the 10 and 15 centavos.

Smooth white paper, varying greatly in thickness.* Unperforated.

Sheets of 216 stamps, in two panes of 108, twelve horizontal rows of nine.

- 5 c., red, pale red, bright red, brownish red.
- 10 c., green, pale green, bright green.
- 15 c., sky-blue, blue, light blue, dark blue.

Principal Varieties.

1. With an indented line outside the frame below (one copy in each sheet).

- 15 c., sky-blue, blue, light blue, dark blue.

2. With two dots after the figure† (one in each horizontal row).

- 5 c., red, pale red, bright red, brownish red.

Divided Stamps.

(a) Cut diagonally.

Half of 10 c. stamp for 5 c.

(b) Cut horizontally.

Half of 10 c. stamp for 5 c.
One-third of 15 c. stamp for 5 c.

(c) Cut vertically.

One-third of 15 c. stamp for 5 c.

Quantities issued.

883,224	copies of 5 centavos.
259,200	" 10 "
129,600	" 15 "

Issue of January to March, 1860.

Stamps with LARGE figures.

Smooth white paper, varying in thickness. Unperforated.

Sheets of ninety-six stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of eight.

- 5 c., red, pale red, bright red, brown-red.

Stamps prepared, but not used.

- 10 c., green, light green, light yellowish green.
- 15 c., blue, bright blue.

Principal Variety.

With almost the whole of the bottom part of the frame deficient.

- 15 c., blue, bright blue.

Quantities printed.

91,392	copies of 5 centavos.
19,968	" 10 "
9,984	" 15 "

* We had thought of making three divisions in accordance with the thickness of the paper, that is to say, thin, medium, and thick. We abandoned this, however, because there are such numerous variations in the paper, ranging from the thinnest to the thickest, that this classification would cause a difficulty to general collectors. Specialists may be guided by the details we have given in our preceding chapters.

† We catalogue this variety, partly because it has always been noted, and also because, although it is simply produced by a little defect, like so many others that exist in these stamps, it happens that this dot is so placed over the other as to form a colon.

(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 1st.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The statement of accounts showing a balance in hand of £81 11s. 7½d. was passed, and the following amended programme was approved:—

Oct. 20.	Display, "Great Britain; New South Wales; Mauritius."	
		W. B. AVERY.
Nov. 29.	Paper, "Portugal and Colonies."	G. JOHNSON.
Dec. 12.	" "South Australia."	R. HOLLICK.
	" 3. Auction.	
1904.		
Jan. 7.	Lantern Di-play.	J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
Feb. 4.	Paper, "Holland and Colonies."	H. GRINDALL, J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
	" 25, 26. Auction.	
Mar. 4.	Paper, "Norway and Sweden."	T. W. PECK, P. T. DEAKIN.
" 18.	" "Ceylon."	C. A. STEPHENSON, W. S. BAUGHTON.
April 21.	Display, "West Indies."	W. PIMM.
May 5.	" "Straits Settlements."	R. HOLLICK, C. A. STEPHENSON, and others.

The election of the following members was confirmed:—Messrs. H. R. Stevens, B. A., A. Waroquiers, Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, Rev. D. M. Wright, Messrs. K. Schmiede, J. Robinson, H. L. Bryce. All other applications for membership were adjourned till next meeting.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

The list of members shows a net increase of 18 over last year, the total now being 318.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

OFFICER-BEARERS, 1903-4.

President—JOHN WALKER.

Vice-President—ANDREW HENDERSON.

Committee—JAMES BAXTER, WILLIAM BONNAR, ROBERT KERR, ROBERT STEWART, S.S.C.

The Hon. President, Vice-President, and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—

T. A. M'INTYRE, 43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

The meetings of the Society will be held at 12, York Buildings, Edinburgh, during session 1903-4; thereafter at 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

1903. SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS, 1903-4.

Oct. 12.	Annual General Meeting.	
Nov. 9.	Display, with Notes, "Holland and Colonies."	JOHN WALKER.
" 30.	Annual Dinner.	
Dec. 7.*	Display, "Cape of Good Hope."	J. SIEVWRIGHT.
1904.		
Jan. 11.	Display with Notes, "British Colonies in North America."	ANDREW HENDERSON.
Feb. 8.	General Display.†	
Mar. 7.*	"A Plea for our Postal Fiscals."	ROBERT KERR.
April 11.	"New Zealand: Recent Issues."	WILLIAM BONNAR.

LIBRARY.

The Society received during the past session a copy of M. Mirabaud's magnificent work on the stamps of Switzerland. This and any of the other volumes in the library may be obtained by members for perusal on application to Mr. John Walker, 41, George Street, Edinburgh. Corresponding members are required to pay cost of postage and registration in sending and returning volumes.

The Society subscribes to the following journals: The *London Philatelist*, the *Philatelic Record*, and the *Monthly Journal*; and it has been arranged to circulate each one separately amongst both ordinary and corresponding members in the same way as the exchange packets, each member paying the postage to the next "seeing" member. Members desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement should at once inform the Secretary, mentioning which they desire to see. The official journal of the Society is the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. A copy of this is sent regularly

* These meetings are on the first Monday of the month owing to accommodation not being available for the second Monday.

† All members are requested to contribute to this evening's subject.

to each ordinary member, free of charge, and the publishers have agreed to forward the same to corresponding members at an annual subscription of 2s., post-free. The subscriptions must be sent through the Secretary, and may begin at any time.

The International Philatelic Union, (Founded 1881.)

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

Hon. President—His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, K.C.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—
VERNON ROBERTS. S. C. SKIPTON.

President—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—

W. DORNING BECKTON. | H. L. HAYMAN. | W. SCHWABACHER.

Committee—

C. N. BIGGS.	A. B. KAY.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
L. W. FULCHER.	W. S. KING.	F. REICHENHEIM.
W. HADLOW.	Major LAFKAN, R.E.	W. SCHWARTE.
J. E. JOSELIN.	Dr. MARK, M.A.	J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
	H. THOMPSON.	

Hon. Assistant Secretary and Exchange Superintendent—
Dr. MARK, M.A., 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, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

PROGRAMME, SEASON 1903-4.

Oct. 14.—8 p.m. Display, "Portugal." R. EHRENBERG.
Nov. 11.—8 p.m. General Display of Novelties and New Issues by Members.

Dec. 9.—8 p.m. Display and Paper, "France, 1848-1876."

1904.
Jan. 13.—8 p.m. Display and Notes on "Fiscal Stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, Crete, Peru, and Philippines." W. SCHWABACHER.

Feb. 10.—7.30 p.m. Lantern Display. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.

Mar. 9.—8 p.m. Display. Major J. DE C. LAFKAN.

April 13.—8 p.m. Display, "Bosnia." L. W. FULCHER.

May 11.—Annual General Meeting, and Display by Members generally, for particulars of which see official organ.

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. Secretary.

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.

Junior Philatelic Society.

President—FRED J. MELVILLE.

Vice-Presidents—WILLIAM DARWEN, BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

Committee—

JAS. FEENEY.	C. J. PATMAN.	R. HALLIDAY.
CROSBY BLUMSUM.	A. MCCALLUM.	C. E. CLAYDON.
C. B. JAMES.	W. A. BOIS.	

Hon. Librarian—WM. FAHY, 15, Deauville Road, Clapham, S.W.

Hon. Solicitor—R. RALPH, 14, South Grove, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

CHARLES NISSEN, 77 and 78, High Holborn, W.C.

Hon. Sec. and Exchange Superintendent—

H. F. JOHNSON, 9, Lorne Terrace, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Meeting Place—

THE WHEATSHEAF INSTITUTES, 67, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

PROGRAMME, 1903-4.

(Subject to Revision.)

1903.
Oct. 3.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Presidential Address.

8.30. Display with Notes—British Colonies. I. † Gibraltar.

„ 17.—8.0. Forgery Night. Display of Society's Forgery Collection.
8.30. "Forgeries and Fakes." †

8.45. Paper, "Skeleton Philately." A. R. MCCALLUM.

Nov. 7.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Paper, "Is Philately on the Wane?" C. J. PATMAN.

8.45. Display with Notes—British Colonies. II. Cyprus.
„ 21.—8.0. Lantern Lecture in the Wheatsheaf Hall, South Lambeth Road, S.W., "The Romance of Postage Stamps."

FRED J. MELVILLE.

1903.
Dec. 5.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Paper and Display, "Entires and their Collection." W. A. BOIS.
8.45. Display with Notes—British Colonies. III. Malta.
„ 19.—8.0. Paper and Display, "The Stamps of Seychelles." B. W. H. POOLE.
8.45. Paper, "The Joys of Generalism." J. FEENEY.

1904.
Jan. 2.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Paper, "The New Collecting." R. HALLIDAY.

8.30. Display with Notes—British Colonies. IV. Ceylon.
„ 16.—8.0. Fiscal Notes, accompanied by a Display of Stamps. W. SCHWABACHER.

„ 23—2.45. Special Afternoon Meeting. Visit to the Taping Collection of Postage Stamps at the British Museum.

FEB. 6—7.0. Fifth Annual Conversazione and Dance in Raleigh Hall, Saltoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

„ 20.—8.0. Paper and Display, "The Stamps of Mexico." RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.

Mar. 5.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8. Paper, "The Evolution of the Postmark." B. W. H. POOLE.

8.30. Display with Notes—British Colonies. V. Straits Settlements.
„ 19.—8.0. Paper and Display, "The Stamps of France." R. S. FARDEN.

April 2.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Paper, "Our Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects." E. HEGINBOTTOM.

8.30. Display with Notes—British Colonies. VI. India.
„ 16.—8.0. Paper and Display, "The Stamps of Denmark." W. DARWEN.

8.30. Paper and Display, "Revenues and Cut Square Envelopes of Britain." OSWALD MARSH.

May 7.—7.30. Sale and Exchange.
8.0. Paper, "Philately at a Distance." C. B. PURDOM.

8.30. Display with Notes—British Colonies. VII. Hong Kong.
„ 21.—7.30. Annual General Meeting.

* The meetings, with the exception of that on November 21st, and the Special Gathering at the British Museum, on January 23rd, 1904, will be held in the small hall of The Wheatsheaf Institute, 67, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W. This new hall is provided with electric light, and is more generally convenient than the old meeting-place, being within four minutes' walk from Vauxhall Station (L. and S. W. R.).

† The interesting series of British Colonial Displays on the first Saturday of each month (except February) has been arranged by the kindness of Ernest Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., who has placed his vast collection at our disposal for study on these occasions. He has also prepared explanatory notes for each evening. Young members, and old ones too, are particularly desired to bring their own collections of these Colonies for comparison and reference.

‡ As an accompaniment to the display of the Society's small collection of forgeries, and by special request, the President will read a short chapter, entitled, "Forgeries and Fakes," from his forthcoming book on *The ABC of Stamp-Collecting*.

Answers to Correspondents.

MAORILANDER.—We are willing to believe, as we stated in July, that the recent variations in the stamps of New Zealand itself are due to legitimate causes and genuine efforts to overcome difficulties, but the surcharged stamps for the islands are a different matter. There is no real necessity for special stamps, in order to keep separate the accounts of these little places, and the putting the stamps on sale in Auckland is quite sufficient both to destroy the accuracy of the accounts and to show the true object of the stamps. We have lost some of our faith in your postal authorities.

M. L.—The Austrian stamps with shiny bars across them have been fully noted in the *M. J.* at various times. We do not know what the object of them is, but probably they are supposed to afford some safeguard against forgery or stamp-clearing.

B. B.—The large letter would be part of the watermark in the margins of the sheets, upon which the stamps sometimes fall when the sheets are put in the press inaccurately, or if the plates do not fit the paper.

P. C.—The triangular Cape stamps printed by the two firms can be distinguished by their colours, as given in the Catalogue.

A. L.—We think your 2½ a. Gwalior must have a damaged "1" in the surcharge; an inverted figure or letter would probably not be on the same level as the others. We gather that the "W" on the 2 a. must have something stuck into it at the top which printed a kind of cross-bar. We do not know the Kishengarh ½ a. in crimson, or with the horses in white. Can you not let us see it?

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

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AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1903. Austrian current stamps surcharged.		s.	d.
25 centimes on 25 h., ultramarine	.	0	4
50 ,, on 50 h., slate	.	0	8
1 franc on 1 korona, carmine	.	1	3

BOYACA.

1903. Perforated. Reduced prices.		UNUSED.	USED.
		s.	d.
10 c., slate	.	0	2
10 c., grey	.	0	2
20 c., brown	.	0	3
20 c., claret	.	0	3
50 c., green	.	0	4
1 p., red	.	0	6
5 p., black on rose	.	2	6
10 p., black on buff	.	4	6

1903. Imperf.		s.	d.
10 c., grey	.	0	3
20 c., purple-brown	.	0	3
20 c., claret	.	1	0
5 p., black on rose	.	2	6
10 p., black on buff	.	4	6

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
1d., carmine and slate	.	0	2
2d., purple and mauve	.	0	3

BRITISH LEVANT.

1903. Stamp of Great Britain surcharged.		s.	d.
12 piastres, mauve (on 2s. 6d. King's Head)	.	3	3

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. King's Head Indian stamp surcharged.		s.	d.
1 a., carmine	.	0	2

COREA.

1903. New type.		s.	d.
2 rin, slate	.	0	1
1 cheun, claret	.	0	1
2 ,, green	.	0	1
3 ,, orange	.	0	2
4 ,, rose	.	0	2
5 ,, brown	.	0	3
Set of six	.	0	9

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
2 annas, purple and magenta	.	0	3
2 rupees, purple and magenta	.	3	6

ECUADOR.

1902. Stamps of 1901 surcharged "C. Benj. R."		s.	d.
1 c., carmine	.	0	2
2 c., green	.	0	3

1902. Stamps of 1901 surcharged "\$."		s.	d.
1 c., carmine	.	0	2
2 c., green	.	0	3

FRANCE.

1903. Sower type.		s.	d.
20 c., claret	.	0	3
30 c., purple	.	0	5

HUNGARY.

1900-1. Reduced prices.		s.	d.
2 korona, blue, used	.	0	4
5 korona, claret, used	.	0	9

ICELAND.

1902. Perf. 12½. Surcharge inverted.		s.	d.
6 aur, pale grey	.	12	6
25 ,, ultramarine and pale brown	.	12	6

1902. Official. Perf. 12½.		s.	d.
20 aur, green	.	0	9

1902. Official. Surcharge inverted.		s.	d.
5 aur, pale brown (perf. 14 × 13½)	.	7	6
10 ,, ultramarine (perf. 12½)	.	9	0

INDIA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
6 annas, ochre	.	0	8

INDO-CHINA.

1903. Provisional.		s.	d.
15 c. on 25 c., ultramarine	.	0	4

NEW CALEDONIA.

1903. Jubilee issue. Arms, etc., surcharged on current stamps.		s.	d.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 5 c., 10 c., 10 c., and 15 c., set of eight	.	1	6
20 c., red on green	.	0	6
25 c., black on pink	.	0	6
30 c., brown	.	0	8
40 c., orange	.	0	9
50 c., carmine	.	1	0

1903. As last, but surcharged with new figures of value in addition.		s.	d.
1 c. on 2 c., 2 c. on 4 c., 4 c. on 5 c., 4 c. on 5 c., 10 c. on 15 c., 15 c. on 20 c., and 20 c. on 25 c., set of seven	.	4	6

PATIALA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
3 pies, slate	.	0	1
½ a., green	.	0	1
1 a., carmine	.	0	2
2 a., lilac	.	0	3
3 a., orange	.	0	5

ST. LUCIA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
1s., green and black	.	1	4

SANTANDER.

1903. Fiscal stamp surcharged "Provisional. Correos de Santander."		s.	d.
50 c., vermilion	.	2	0

SUDAN.

1903. Provisional.		s.	d.
5 mil. on 5 piastres	.	0	4

SWEDEN.

1903. New value.		s.	d.
8 öre, lilac	.	0	2

TASMANIA.

1903. Watermark V and Crown. Perf. 11.		s.	d.
½d., green	.	0	2

VICTORIA.

1903. Watermark V and Crown. Perf. 11.		s.	d.
½d., blue-green	.	0	1
1d., rose	.	0	2

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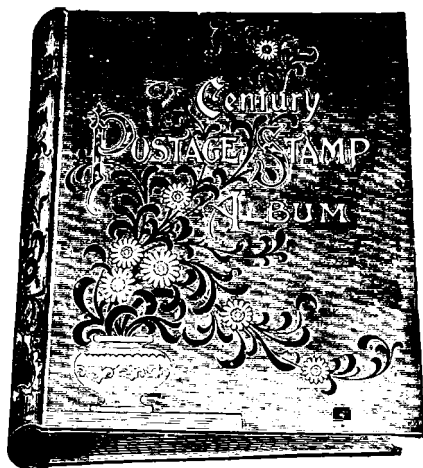
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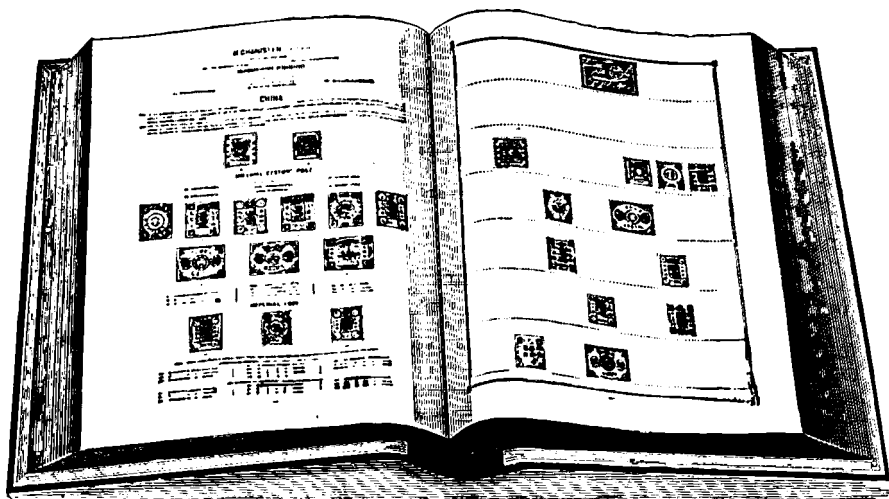
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Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient.

In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

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Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

The countries which have received special attention and partial rewriting are:—

NEW SOUTH WALES, in which the issues of 1871-84 have been separated into the Large and Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines.

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875-81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other Catalogues.

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These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

DECEMBER, 1903

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Vol. XIV.

No. 162

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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RARE STAMPS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
1874.	6d., pale buff, Plate 13, used	14	0	0
1873.	2½d., Plate 2, error, "I.H-FI.," used	2	10	0
1882.	£5, on bluish paper, postally used	7	10	0
"	£5, bright orange, unused, mint	7	10	0
Postal	Fiscal, 1861. 1/-, pink on bluish, imperf., a mint vertical pair, printed <i>lie-bêche</i>	10	0	0
Govt. Parcels.	1d., lilac, surcharge <i>inverted</i> , used, on piece of original	6	0	0

MALTA.

½d., yellow on blue paper, a mint block of four	9	0	0
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BECHUANALAND.

1886.	Pair of ½d., black, one being the error "RITISH," unused	6	0	0
"	½d., black, surc. in red and black, unused	3	10	0
1888.	2d., lilac, green surcharge, used and slightly defective on one side	6	0	0
1889.	½d., black, green surcharge (Type 4), unused, a vertical pair, lower Stamp surcharged twice	6	10	0
"	4d. on ½d., vermilion, surc. <i>inverted</i> , used	8	0	0

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1895.	No Wmk. £10, vermilion, used	10	0	0
1896.	Wmk. Crown and C.C. £10, vermilion, and £25, green. A mint copy of each of these rarities, of which only four or five copies are known in collections	150	0	0
1897.	£10, yellow, obsolete, used	12	0	0
"	1d. on 3/-, horizontal pair, one stamp lettered "PNEY," mint	13	10	0
<i>(This error only occurred in the first printing, it was soon corrected, and is very rare.)</i>				
1898.	1d., red and blue, imperf., unused, no gum, and with <i>inverted centre</i>	75	0	0
<i>(Only one row of Stamps, on the top of one sheet, was found with the inverted centre, and this Stamp must become one of the greatest rarities.)</i>				

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1896.	8d., green and violet on buff, imperf., a mint horizontal pair	9	10	0
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1874.	3d. in red on 4d., blue, error, "PENCB," mint	40	0	0
1880.	"3" on 3d., lilac-rose, a vertical mint pair, showing the two types of "3" unsevered	8	0	0
1882.	½d. on 3d., claret, wmk. CC, unused, no gum	40	0	0

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

DECEMBER 31, 1903.

No. 162.

Editorial.

* * *



ONCE again we offer Christmas greetings and all good wishes to our constant readers, not unmingled with hopes that they may long continue to be constant, which we consider is fully equivalent to wishing them many happy years in the pleasant pursuit of Philately. The years run by so quickly that Christmas seems to be always coming, and we feel quite unable to express our feelings—which indeed are always of the same cordial nature—in a fresh form every time. We therefore wish our readers the same old Merry Christmas and Happy New Year that have been wished for so many generations past; and we further advise them to spend, or we should say invest, their Christmas-boxes in stamps that are certain to increase largely in value in the immediate future—if we only knew what these were we would (not mention them here, but) run out and buy them ourselves.

* * *

Original Gum. THE tendency of the modern stamp collector is, and has been for some years past, in the direction of displaying more and more care in the selection of the specimens he admits into his collection. This is not really a new thing; the early philatelists were all agreed as to the desirability of obtaining perfect and immaculate copies, but it is only of comparatively recent years that this view has become general, with the result that the difference in market value between a fine copy and a poor one has increased by leaps and bounds. This distinguishing between

good copies and inferior ones is perfectly just and sound; a first-rate specimen of anything, from a boiled potato to an Old Master, is preferable to a second- or third-rate one, and, therefore, fairly worth more money; but the question does occasionally arise in stamp matters, Which of two copies is the best, or how are their excellencies or defects to be reckoned? An unbounded faith in the superiority of *unused* copies is still somewhat too prevalent, and is only equalled by the perversity of those who regard an obliteration as a necessary qualification for admission into a collection. We have always maintained that, *other things being equal*, the unused copy is in every case the better specimen, but we have never argued that a poor unused copy is better than a fine used one. In fact, we have always thought that far too little attention was paid to *fine* used copies, which in many cases are only inferior to equally fine unused.

We have been studying lately some stamps which, as subjects for study, admirably illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of the two classes, used and unused. We found in the stamps in question numerous minute, almost microscopic, variations, indicating various printings, the exact order of which is still undetermined. Used copies, with dated postmarks, were especially desirable, but how often did the postmark hide the very spot that we wanted to examine. It is true that a very defective used copy was sometimes sufficient; so long as the date was clear and a particular portion of the design uncovered, the rest of the stamp might be absent altogether. On the other hand, unused

blocks and sheets were also required, to show which of the varieties existed together and which must be referred to another edition, so that both used and unused were necessary for our purpose. And this is so in most cases, where there is any real scope for philatelic study.

Without, however, in any degree abandoning our belief in the superiority of the fine unused stamp, we are glad to see signs of a revolt against the worship of the fetish (for a fetish it is) entitled Original Gum! We have protested before now against the too exclusive cult of the unused, but we always admitted that there was great excuse for it, provided that the term *unused* implied that the specimen was unaffected by usage of any kind, and not merely that it had never been postmarked. To state that it retains its original gum is to go a step further, and implies that it is not only an immaculate copy, but has never even been soaked in water, and, therefore, is in all its original freshness. If the presence of the gum does not carry this with it, we cannot see that it possesses any value whatever. A poor, soiled, unused stamp only possesses one advantage over a used one, namely, that, if still available for postage, it can be employed for that purpose; if it has gum on the back it has the further advantage that it can be stuck on a letter without recourse to the gum-bottle—and, in our opinion, these are its only advantages. To gravely discuss the difficulty of distinguishing genuine gum from false really seems to us a *reductio ad absurdum*; if the stamp is a beautiful mint copy, it matters nothing what sort of gum it has on the back; if it is a poor copy the gum can make it no better. It should be remembered also that there are cases in which the gum is absolutely injurious to the stamp, and likely greatly to shorten its life.

* * *

Argentine Confederation. WE publish in the present number the concluding portion of our attempt to translate into

English a very valuable work, by Dr. José Marcó del Pont, upon the stamps of the Argentine Confederation. We commenced this translation many months ago, and we greatly regret that various circumstances have combined to cause its publication to be spread over far too long a period. The

stamps of which it treats have been obsolete for more than forty years, the *status* of some of them has long been in dispute, and the numerous fresh facts which the author has unearthed should awaken fresh interest in an issue which is now cleared from all suspicion of illegitimate origin. The true history of the Confederation stamps with large numerals of value has never before been published, though some of the statistics relating to them formed the subject of vehement discussion some five-and-thirty years ago. The details now given seem to clear up all the points in dispute, and the papers we have published contain, moreover, descriptions of the various printings and plates of both the types, which should prove of service to those specialists of the present day who devote their studies rather to the minutiae of the stamps themselves than to their history.

* * *

Mexican Surcharges. SO long ago as December, 1884, Dr. Marcó del Pont read a paper

before the Société Française de Timbrologie, in which were embodied the results of his investigations into the intricate question of the names, numbers, and dates overprinted upon the issues of Mexico. Since that date these overprints have received a good deal of attention from other philatelists, on both sides of the Atlantic, and a great many fresh varieties have been brought to light, greatly extending the lists compiled nearly twenty years ago. Students of the stamps in question (which have quite as much claim to be considered distinct and separate issues as those of Niue and Penrhyn, or those of the various French Consular Offices) will find much valuable information in a reprint of Dr. del Pont's paper, accompanied by a supplement of greater length than the original, which has been published in the *Revista* of the Argentine Philatelic Society. We do not pretend to be able to criticise a work dealing with a very difficult subject, to which we have devoted no special attention; and knowing what we do of the capacity of its author for careful and patient study, and for making the best use of its results, we are sure that the paper before us is fully up to date, both in the information it contains and in the method of its arrangement, and we congratulate Dr. del Pont upon another service rendered to advanced Philately.

"The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting." WE turn from philatelic literature of the severer class to a little book that is intended for the education and delectation of the young stamp collector, compiled by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, whose missionary efforts in the cause of Philately are well known. The book is suitable, both in size and price, for the junior philatelist's pocket, and contains in a concise form a large amount of interesting information upon all the numerous subjects connected with our hobby. The unfortunate individuals who still "know nothing about stamps" will greatly benefit by its perusal, whilst all classes of stamp collectors will find in it entertainment, if not instruction. We only notice one conspicuous error, and that not perhaps a very important one. It was not in "1876" that Mr. Ehrenbach's magnificent collection of German stamps was sold for £6,000, which would have been a sensational figure indeed at that early date; the sale took place in "1896."

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"Scott's Standard Catalogue." WE have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson a copy of the 63rd edition of this well-known work, earlier editions of which we have vainly endeavoured to review. The most important columns of a priced catalogue are, naturally, those which contain the prices, and these we do not venture to criticise. There are still a few little items in the lists of the Indian Native States in regard to which our own views and those of the compilers of the work before us are not in entire agreement, but we do not affirm that the former are necessarily the more correct; and when a publication has reached its 63rd edition, criticism becomes almost an impertinence.

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Berlin Exhibition. WE have received a preliminary notice of an International Philatelic Exhibition, which it is hoped will take place in Berlin in September next. The undertaking is being promoted

* *The A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting*, by F. J. MELVILLE. London: H. J. Drane, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

† *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 63rd edition. New York: The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 18, East Twenty-third Street.

by a committee of prominent philatelists, with Dr. H. Lux, of Berlin, as Secretary, and we understand that it is likely to result in one of the finest Exhibitions of the kind that has yet been held. British collectors will be warmly welcomed, both as exhibitors and visitors, and we are sure that we are only expressing the feelings of all philatelists in this country when we wish the promoters every success. We hope shortly to be able to announce that the Exhibition has been finally decided upon, and will take care to give our readers due notice of all the arrangements as soon as they are settled.

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Photography and Watermarks. THERE has been a little correspondence of late in some of our contemporaries on the subject of distinguishing watermarks by means of photography. The method has been recommended as one that will sometimes reveal the existence and true form of a watermark when other measures have failed. The plan adopted is to use the stamp itself as a negative, and print the watermark upon sensitised paper in an ordinary printing frame. Into the question of priority of invention of this method we do not propose to enter; we believe that it has been employed for many years past, as the idea is one that would occur to any philatelist with a little knowledge of photography. The Editor of *The London Philatelist*, in a note to a letter on this subject in the November number, states that "watermarks do not always appear to be made manifest by this plan," in which he is probably correct; but he is quite in error in pointing to the plate in the *Monthly Journal* for September as an instance of this. The plate referred to was intended not to show watermarks, but perforations, and was produced by an entirely different process; the stamps were not used as negatives, but were affixed to a black background and photographed in the ordinary manner. The watermarks are brought out by this process to a certain extent, the dark background showing through the more transparent portions of the paper, but not so clearly as by the reverse process; it should also be remembered that in making the plate no attention was paid to reproducing the watermarks, and they appear there by accident.

A Curious Find. MR. BASSET HULL describes, in the November number of *The Australian Philatelist*, a discovery that might well make some of our departed brethren turn in their graves, or even rise to protest. It is nothing less than a *tête-bêche* pair of the Two pence "Sydney View," with horizontal lines in the spandrels! The pair is a vertical one, the tops of the stamps are next to one another, and the foot of one points to the north, while that of the other lies in the opposite direction. It is true that there is an abnormal amount of space, some three-eighths of an inch, between the two stamps, and this furnishes a clue to the mystery, but at first sight it appeared as if all previous ideas as to the arrangement of the plate were to be upset. Examination showed that neither of the stamps was an unknown variety of type, one of them being No. 1 on the sheet, the left-hand stamp of the upper row, and the other No. 12, the right-hand stamp of the

same row, and this conclusively proved what had happened. In an official letter, quoted in Dr. Houston's *History of the Post Office in New South Wales*, allusion is made to a sheet of forty-eight 2d. stamps; we know that the plate contained only twenty-four, it is therefore evident that in some cases two impressions were printed upon one sheet of paper, and it is more than likely that these usually faced in opposite directions, the paper being turned round to receive the second impression. The two were no doubt separated, as a rule, before issue, but, in any case, the fact that there was a distinct space between the impressions would render it very unlikely that unsevered portions of two impressions would be used upon the same letter. Possibly these were closer together than usual, at any rate we do not suppose that the official who used them (the pair was on the cover of an official letter) had any intention of startling philatelists half a century later.

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.

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PART I.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* assures us that the 10s. and 20s. Postage Due stamps, which we chronicled months ago on the authority of a contemporary, have not yet been issued or even printed. Let us hope they never will be.

British Central Africa Protectorate.—We have received the 4d., 6d., 2s. 6d., 10s., and £1 of the new issue, and find them to be in the colours we listed in September, except that we should call the frame of the 6d. *orange-brown*, and that the two portions of the 2s. 6d. are in almost the same shade of *green*.

British East Africa.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son send us the 1 a. in the new shade, to which we referred in September. We are inclined to think that *carmine* sufficiently describes it; the older shade is paler and, we think, redder.

British Somaliland.—We much regret to learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that there has been a second issue of overprinted Queen's Head stamps, differing from the first in having the overprint at the bottom instead of at the top of the stamp. The surcharge is also from a new setting, doubtless with a sufficient

number of fresh varieties and defects. The following values have been found:—

2½, 6, 12 annas.
1, 2, 3, 5 rupees.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have at last received the new 3d., the colour of which we find to be a reddish shade of *mauve*, approaching *magenta*.

Ceylon.—We have received the new 6 c. stamp which we chronicled in August. The design, of which we hope to give an illustration shortly, is different from those of the other values. We have also the 4 c. with the main portion of the design in two distinct shades, one of which we should term *deep yellow* (it is hardly *orange*), while the other is *yellow* simply.

India.—A short time ago we were asked a question as to the marginal inscriptions of the sheets of the 6 annas stamps, and we appealed to a friend in India, who has very kindly sent us the margins of an entire sheet. As these inscriptions differ to some extent from those upon the sheets of the earlier stamps, described in the book of the London Society, it may be worth while to describe them here.

The sheets contain 320 stamps, in four panes of eighty, each pane consisting of ten horizontal rows

of eight. At each corner of the sheet is a coloured circle enclosing a disc of solid colour on which are numbers and letters in *white*—at upper left and lower right "10A", at upper right and lower left "261"—these are all the same way up, and are the only indication, when the margins are removed from the stamps, of the top and bottom of the sheet.

The inscriptions are as follows: At top and bottom, "HALF + SHEET + CONTAINING 160 + STAMPS = SIXTY + RUPEES." At each side, "THE + WHOLE + SHEET + CONTAINING 320 + STAMPS = 120 + RUPEES." The crosses between the words represent small, solid, diamond-shaped ornaments, with concave sides. Along the inner vertical side of each pane (therefore four times in the space down the centre of the sheet), "ONE QUARTER SHEET CONTAINING 80 STAMPS—THIRTY RUPEES." The feet of the letters are next the stamps in every case.

There is a complete line of perforations round each pane, and an additional line down the centre of the sheet between the rows of inscription. In the horizontal space across the sheet are two rows of an ornamental pattern, one below the upper panes and the other above the lower ones.

The marginal watermarks, in large double-line letters, are: "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" at top, "EAST INDIA POSTAGE" at bottom, the whole of this inscription along each side and the second portion of it across the centre of the sheet. The top, bottom, and side watermarks have the tops of the letters next the stamps, and are thus the reverse way to the printed inscriptions.

Jhind.—Mr. B. Gordon Jones tells us that the last 1 a., Queen's Head, exists with the ordinary surcharge of this State.

1 a., carmine; *Queen's Head*.

Puttialla.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the new 3 annas stamp has been issued with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Service Stamp. 3 a., orange-brown; *King's Head*.

Indian Native States.—*Bussahir*.—We are told that a strip of the 2 a., Type 15, has been found, one of which is No 78 in the Catalogue, having the small monogram in *mauve*, while the others have the same overprint in *greenish blue*, a colour which has not previously been recorded upon this stamp.

2 a., yellow; *pin-perf.*; *greenish blue surcharge*.

Jammu and Kashmir.—A correspondent in India has shown us a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. rectangular of the 1877 issue of Jammu, printed in *red oil* colour on *thin wove* paper, like that used for some of the stamps of the general issue of 1878. The copy before us is the right upper stamp of the block of four, and is used upon a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope of India, with white seal on the flap; the cover bears the postmarks of Sialkot and Amritsar, but unfortunately without a year date, as is so frequently the case. We at first thought that this might be a companion to the 1 a. stamp on *thin laid bâtonné* (the only value we have seen on that paper); but, as far as we can judge without removing the stamp from the envelope, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is on plain wove. The paper, at any rate, is thin, and it is neither the "native" nor the "European laid." The impression,

like those upon the last-named paper, is greatly wanting in clearness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *thin wove*.

Kishengarh.—We have received from Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. used copies of a new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp. The design is similar to that of the previous stamp of that value, but it has been entirely redrawn, the inscriptions and the devices in the Shield being now in colour on white, instead of the reverse; and the supporters and the Crest appear in white, and are much more clearly shown than before. We have only seen single copies at present, and we fancy that they are lithographed, instead of being hand-stamped or surface-printed like the previous issues; they are in various shades of *pink*, on very thick, highly surfaced paper, and imperforate.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., pink; *new type*.

The issue probably took place in September, one of the copies shown us being used on the 22nd of that month.

Jamaica.—The following notice of the issue of two new stamps in this Colony is cut from *The Daily Telegraph* of Jamaica for November 16th:—

"STAMP OFFICE, November 14th, 1903.

"The following is a description of a new design of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Postage Stamps which will be put in circulation on the 16th inst.

"The design of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ Stamps is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of drab, and in a frame of blue.

"The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of dark drab, and in a frame of pale green.

"The respective face values of the above Stamps are shown in numerals, on either side the word 'Jamaica' at the top of the stamp, and in words at the foot thereof.

"E. JORDAN ANDREWS,
"Stamp Commissioner."

The articles in question, of which we have specimens before us, are not fractions of stamps, as a literal interpretation of the Commissioner's description might lead one to suppose, but are $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" stamps in a new design, with the Arms of Jamaica in the centre. The so-called "ground of drab" is simply a background of horizontal lines in the same colour as the Arms. Watermark and perforation as usual.

$\frac{1}{2}d.$, Arms black, frame dull green.

$2\frac{1}{2}d.$, grey-black, frame ultramarine.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he has heard of a specimen of the 1s., *brown* (we gather without the "V.R.I." surcharge), *perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$* , instead of 14. It is perhaps not an absolutely impossible variety, but it seems an unlikely one; we should like to see the copy in question.

Referring to the different printings showing a small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the surcharge, which we described in our last number, Mr. Poole tells us of another, in which the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " occurred twice, namely, on the first stamp in the fifth and in the eighth row. Mr. Nankivell sends us the same information, and shows us a copy of the variety that we had not seen; it has all the stops level. There were, no doubt, several different compositions of the overprints, due perhaps to the

type being required for other purposes, or being used for overprinting stamps of a different nature and size.

Divers of our contemporaries recently announced the discovery of a copy of the 1d., Cape of Good Hope, with the "ORANGE—RIVER—COLONY" surcharge *inverted*. We now learn that this interesting variety, which afforded an excellent advertisement for the makers (not of the surcharge, but) of the discovery, has now been further discovered to bear a forged overprint.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3 dollars stamp has been surcharged, in *black*, "50 Cents.", in heavy type, with a thick bar below to cancel the original value.

50 c. on \$3, purple and blue.

PART II.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled last month.



Chili.—We have received the 30 c., Type 16, surcharged in fancy letters, in *dark blue*, "DieZ" at top and "CENTAVOS" at bottom.

10 c. on 30 c., orange.

China.—A correspondent at Foochow sends us a curious kind of provisional stamp, and wishes to have our opinion upon it. There is the usual story connected with it—the Post Office ran short of 1 c. stamps on October 22nd, and instead of using two ½ c. to make up the rate, the 2 c., *scarlet*, of 1898 was cut in half diagonally and employed for half its value. If this were all, the question would be a simple one; we do not catalogue or pay much attention to the multitude of half stamps that have been allowed to pass on letters. In this case, however, an overprint was used, but it was applied *after* the half stamp was affixed to the envelope. It consists of the inscription "Postage—1 Cent—Paid," in three lines, within a rectangular frame, and is struck (on the copy before us) so that only a portion of it falls on the stamp, and the rest is on the envelope. The curiosity therefore cannot come into the *adhesive* part of the Catalogue, as the only adhesive employed is the half stamp, which we can all make for ourselves; it seems to be of a somewhat similar class to the overprinted German Envelopes, but not of the same historical interest.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 5 c. of the Cartagena provisionals, which appeared in 1902 in *violet* (we suppose Type 71 in the Catalogue), has now been issued in *orange*. Whether it bears a control mark of any kind is not stated.

5 c., orange.

Antioquia.—We also learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that two higher values have been issued here, of similar design to the 1 peso, of which we gave an

illustration last month, but bearing different portraits, presumably perf. 12, like the others.

2 pesos, violet. | 3 pesos, blue.

Medellin.—The same journal reports that the 10 c., *black on rose*, of Colombia, 1902 (Type 79, no doubt), has been overprinted "Habilitado—Medellin—A R," in three lines, vertically, in *violet*, for use as a *Returned Acknowledgement Stamp*.

10 c., black on *rose*; violet surcharge.

Panama.—We suppose this State ought to be transferred to letter "P" in the alphabet, but we will let it remain where it is for the present, as it may have to be moved further on still before long.

Ewen's Weekly reports, on the authority of a journal which only favours us very occasionally, that the usual result of a change of Government has already taken place, the current adhesives being overprinted "REPUBLICA DE—PANAMA." *Mekel's Weekly* adds that the surcharge is in capitals, in two horizontal lines. The following have been seen:—

2 c., carmine; black surcharge.

5 c., blue; red "

20 c., violet " "

1 p., lake " "

Registration Stamp. 20 c., blue and brown; red surcharge.

We do not know what the last item may be, possibly No. 107 in the Catalogue, the "20," in *blue*, on 10 c., *red*.

Santander.—Our publishers have shown us a copy, found amongst their stock, of the 1 c., Type 5, in a pale *grey-blue* shade, and perf. 11½ instead of 13½. It is on the usual thin paper.

1 c., grey-blue; perf 11½.

Corea.—We copy from *Mekel's Weekly* the colours of the remaining values of the new series, of which we gave a partial list last month.

6 c., lilac.

10 c., blue.

15 c., red on *straw*.

20 c., purple-brown on *straw*.

50 c., red on *green*.

1 wun, lilac on *lavender*.

2 " purple on *orange*.

Costa Rica.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son send us a copy of an article describing the current stamps of this Republic, written, we understand, by the Director-General of Posts, and reprinted from a paper entitled *Pandemonium*—a name which would seem more suitable for a philatelic journal in the neighbouring Republic of Colombia. We gather that the issue, which commenced in 1901 and has only recently been completed, was intended to celebrate the opening of the twentieth century and also the introduction of a gold standard, with the *Colon* as the unit of currency. The article, which contains illustrations of all the current types, including that of the newly issued Unpaid Letter stamps (which we also illustrate here), adds that all these, as well as the stamps of 1889 and 1892, were engraved by Messrs. Waterloo (*sic*) and Sons; also that there is an error in the inscription upon the 10 centimos, the name of the gentleman repre-



sented upon it being spelt "BRANLIO," instead of "BRAULIO," and that this will be corrected in the next supply received from London.

France.—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* "The Rights of Man" are shortly to disappear entirely from the French Post Offices abroad (as well as at home), being replaced by the Sower Lady. The Feministes of France should be fully satisfied; the Rights of Man were placed in the hands of a Woman, with the natural result that they are abolished altogether.

Offices in China.—We rejoice to learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the set announced for *Longtcheou* has been suppressed, without ever being put in use or even sent to the office at that place. It must therefore be transferred to the list of stamps prepared for issue only. From the same authority we learn that the first issues for *Canton* and *Hoi-hao* bore the names of those towns, in French and in Chinese, in *carmine*; the current issues, surcharged in *black*, bear the names in French and the values in Chinese.

Le Moniteur du C. tells us that the 30 c. Unpaid Letter stamps ran short at the office at Tientsin, and consequently some of the stamps of that value of the ordinary series, Type 10 of France surcharged "Chine," were overprinted "A—PERCEVOIR," in two lines, in *red*. The impression is stated to be very defective and blotchy.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

30 c., cinnamon; black and red surcharges.

French Colonies.—*French Somali Coast.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that one of the values, the 5 francs, of the new issue has already had the colour of its frame changed to *yellow*, in place of *orange*, to distinguish it from the 1 franc stamp.

5 fr., black and yellow.

New Caledonia.—M. Maury's journal confirms the news that the Unpaid Letter stamps have also been adorned with Chanticleer proclaiming the Jubilee, but we still want to know in what colours he is depicted.

Senegal.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us the "5" on 40 c., which we chronicled last month, and we find that the overprint is in *black*, as we guessed might be the case.

Honduras.—Mr. Buhl shows us three of the 1898 stamps on *laid* paper that have recently been chronicled: the 5 c. laid vertically and the 6 c. and 10 c. laid horizontally. It is a curious-looking paper, and we should not be greatly surprised to learn that it was *wove* until the stamps were printed on it; but it may be a true laid. The copies of the 6 c. and 10 c. are used.

Italy.—Dr. Diena kindly sends us a copy of a decree, dated June 18th, 1903 (of which we hope to give a translation next month), according to which two new Unpaid Letter stamps, of the values of 50 and 100 lire, were to be issued on July 1st. We have not yet seen the stamps, but we gather that they were to be of rather large size, 23 x 29 mm., and to bear the portrait of King Victor Emmanuel III. Their colours are officially described as "Washington yellow" and "Berlin blue" respectively.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 lire, yellow.
100 ,, blue.

Mexico.—The new 10 c. stamp is reported to exist with the surcharge "OFICIAL."

Paraguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a 1 c. stamp of a new issue, similar in design to that chronicled earlier in the year, but with all the details redrawn. The date "1903" is replaced in the lower label by an ornament, and is given as "AÑO—1903" in the upper spandrels. The stamp appears to be lithographed, and is perf. 11½. We have also received a 5 c. stamp of the same type, and we understand that there is a whole series, as follows:—

- 1 c., yellow-green.
- 2 c., orange.
- 5 c., indigo.
- 10 c., violet.
- 20 c., vermilion.
- 30 c., dark blue.
- 60 c., ochre.

Persia.—Our illustration shows the complicated overprint which we endeavoured to describe last month.



The *M. C.* describes an error of the type-set issue of last year, the 1 CHAHÍ, *grey*, with the Persian numerals "r" = 2.

Portugal.—We have to warn our readers against some curious varieties of some of the stamps of Portuguese Colonies with compound and abnormal perforations, and similar varieties of the stamps of the mother country may exist also. The copies we have seen are of the Colonial types of 1886 and 1893 (Types 2 and 3 of Angola, for instance), perf. 12½ or 13½ compound with 11½, the latter generally on one side only, but sometimes on two or more sides. The 11½ perforation is forged, and is, we understand, done by a person in Lisbon, with the object of improving the appearance of badly centred copies, or those with damaged margins, but not with any intention of increasing their value. We believe it to be impossible, for stamps of the 1886 type to exist perf. 11½, and that compound perforations are equally impossible, as the machines gauging 12½ and 13½ are what are termed "harrow" machines, perforating a whole sheet of stamps at one stroke.

Russia.—We omitted to note that the 70 kopeks stamp, surcharged for use in the Levant offices, is in the type with Thunderbolts, which has not yet been issued unsurcharged.

Siam.—Mr. Poole shows us a pair of No. 426 in the current Catalogue, with the surcharge on the back upside down.

Sweden.—We are very glad to learn from a Swedish correspondent that, although the new 5 kronor stamp was issued on October 27th, the day on which the new Post Office was opened, it is in no other sense a commemorative stamp, but is intended for permanent use.

United States.—We are indebted to the J. M. Bartels Co. for our first copy of the new 2 c. stamp, the design of which is certainly very handsome, and we trust will satisfy the critics who caused the premature abandonment of the design of last year. The form is that of an almost rectangular shield, with the upper corners spread and the lower ones rounded, bearing the Stars and Stripes of the Republic; these form a background for a smaller rectangle, with a-ched top, containing an almost full-face portrait of

Washington, whose name, with the dates "1732-1799," appears on a ribbon beneath. There are the necessary inscriptions at top and bottom, and numerals in wreathed ovals at the sides. The colour of the specimen before us is a fine deep *carmine*, and the general effect of a well-printed copy is extremely good.
2 c., *carmine*; *new type*; *perf.* 12

Philippines.—We are told, and we do not doubt correctly, that there is more than one shade of the 2 c. and 10 c. stamps overprinted for use in these Islands.

Venezuela.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the discovery of a specimen of the 1 bolivar, *slate* (Type 32 or 35?), surcharged "1901" instead of "1900" It was used, with other surcharged stamps on the same cover.

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 82.)

* * *

JHIND.



WE learn from Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book upon the surcharged Indian stamps that Jhind (or Jeend, as the name is spelt upon some maps) is one "of the so-called 'PHULKIAN' States," the two others being Nabha and Puttialla, with which I have not to deal. It is a Sikh State, lying about 29° N. lat. and 76° E. long. Area 1,268 square miles, divided into "six districts situated apart from one another among British and Patiala territory." Population 284,560. The capital is Sungroor, where we shall find that the stamps were lithographed, a town of about 9,000 inhabitants. The ruler of the State is "His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan, Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur, Farzand-i-Dilband, Rusikh-ul-itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia."

The earliest notices that I can find of the stamps of this State are in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, 1875, and *The Philatelist* of the same month; the former of these magazines gave an illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, and described it as "printed in *grey-blue slate* on white paper." I gather that the specimen shown to the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* came from Mr. Philbrick; M. Maury seems to have had copies of other values at about the same time, so it seems evident that the stamps began to come over in June or July, 1875. In November of that year *Le T.-P.* listed the whole series, of which M. Moens had no doubt obtained a supply, as the sheets are described as containing "ten vertical rows of five stamps, surrounded by a fillet and forming as many varieties as stamps" The colours are given as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, grey-blue.
1	" solferino.
2	" yellow.
4	" green.
8	" slate.

Up to this time the stamps had been chronicled under the name "Punjab," which I believe to be rather a wide geographical expression. In December, 1876, *Le Timbre-Poste* announced the same set of values on "thick, azure laid," under the heading "Rampour," derived from the letter "R" in the design, and the following year was occupied (as far as philatelic notice of this State is concerned) by a discussion between the authority mentioned above and *L'Ami des Timbres*, as to whether the correct name was Rampour or Jhind (the latter being given in the inscription in the margin of the sheets, of which we hear for the first time in July, 1877). The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* stuck to Rampour until the commencement of 1878, when he was convinced of his mistake, and from that time the correct title has been, I believe, universally employed in the Catalogues; the mysterious letter "R" was, at the same time, explained as being the initial of the then Raja, Rughhir Singh.

It is well, perhaps, to note that the first set chronicled on *azure laid* is described thus:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, deep blue.
1	" bright (?) mauve (<i>mauve vif.</i>).
2	" orange-brown.
4	" green.
8	" deep violet.

And in March, 1877, *Le T.-P.* announced the 8 annas in a new shade, *deep slate*.

In the course of 1878 a stamp of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, together with stamped envelopes of the same value and also of 5 annas, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna wrapper, were chronicled, on the authority of a certain A. Nieske; all of these were shown in the following year to be entirely fraudulent. Envelopes impressed with an imitation of the design of the genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, on the flap, were noted in *Le T.-P.* for November, 1879, but as "mystifications" of a similar nature.

The issue of 1882 was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for September of that year; illustrations and a fuller description are given in the following month, from which we learn that there were supposed to be fifty varieties on each sheet, as before, and that all were printed on white (wove?) paper and imperforate.

The Philatelic Record of September, 1882, describes these stamps, in a similar manner, but states that the paper is "thin toned," and gives the colours as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, yellow.
1 " brown.
2 " dull blue.
4 " sea-green.
8 " vermilion.

In June, 1883, *Le T.-P.* announced the 1 anna on *laid* paper, and added that the sheets of this value now had inscriptions in the margins, stating further: "We do not know whether the other values exist on this paper, or whether the inscriptions have been added to the sheets," which is important as showing distinctly that the earliest sheets of this issue had no marginal inscriptions. The same magazine chronicled the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, *yellow*, on "*laid* paper like the 1 anna," in the following December, and the 8 annas on the same paper in March, 1884.

The first Post Card is described in *The Ph. R.* for January, and *Le T.-P.* for February, 1884. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna adhesive was chronicled in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* in March (?), 1884, and a sheet of fifty of this value, with marginal inscriptions, is described in *The Ph. R.* for July. This was, no doubt, on *wove* paper; the same value on *laid* is noted in *Le T.-P.* for December, 1884.

The second Post Card had appeared somewhat earlier, being described and illustrated in *Le T.-P.* for July, 1884.

On the 1st July, 1885, the surcharged Indian stamps came into use in Jhind, and from that date the native productions ceased to be used for postage. Mr. Stewart-Wilson states that the adhesives, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, which at once became obsolete, have since been "used for court fee and receipt purposes only," and the varieties that have appeared since are therefore not *reprints* exactly, but *fiscals*. I am, however, only concerned with the *postal* issues. My object will be to, as far as possible, separate the one class from the other, and only include as original varieties those that can fairly be supposed to have been in existence before July, 1885. The classification is rendered the more difficult by the fact that collectors did not understand until some years later that the postal use of the native stamps had entirely ceased, but supposed that they were still used for postage in the interior of the State, while the surcharged stamps were employed upon letters addressed to other parts

of India. In Moens' last Catalogue, 1892, the stamps of Jhind were arranged upon this plan, and varieties have been added to the lists irrespective of the fact that they were not seen until considerably too late.

I must therefore continue to trace subsequent varieties through the pages of the magazines, in the hope of getting evidence that will enable me to eliminate a few of them. The first thing that I notice is that, down to the time of the suppression of the postal use of the native-made stamps, not a single one of them had been found *perforated*. They began to reach Europe in that condition not very long afterwards, certainly, but although I hesitate to strike out *all* the perforated stamps, I am bound to acknowledge that it is very doubtful whether any of them were really issued for postal use, or whether any of the stamps were perforated at all before the end of June, 1885.

The first notice of perforated stamps is in *Le T.-P.* for October, 1885, when copies of the following had been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.:—

4 a., green, on <i>white wove</i> ; <i>perf.</i> 12.
8 a., red, on <i>white laid</i> ; <i>perf.</i> 12.

In the following December the same journal adds the remaining values (no doubt M. Moens had sent for a supply of perforated stamps):—

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., orange on <i>white laid</i> ; <i>perf.</i> 12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., " " <i>wove</i> "
1 a., brown " <i>laid</i> "
2 a., blue " <i>wove</i> "

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is stated to "belong to the series having inscriptions around the sheet." It was therefore not from the first printing on *wove*, but from a later one, possibly a new edition altogether, as this value had not been previously chronicled in *orange*.

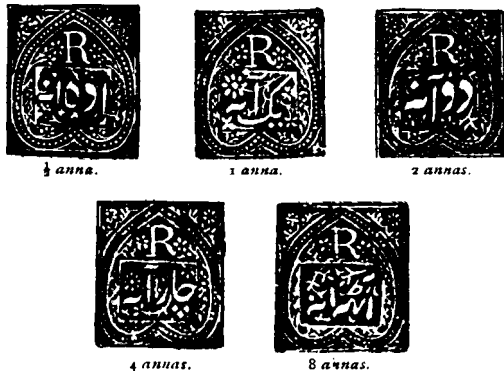
Proceeding further, I find in June, 1886, a note in *Le T.-P.* of the arrival of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in sheets of 25, instead of 50, an examination of which led M. Moens to recognise the fact that there are only 25 varieties, the halves of the larger sheets being exactly alike. These small sheets also were perforated.

Three months later, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue on azure laid* paper, of 1876, turns up *perf.* 12, like the rest, but this only proves that old stock was being put through the machine as well as new. There was evidently a considerable remainder of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of 1876, as well as of the 2 a. of 1874, a sheet of which I have also seen perforated!

The next notice that I can find of the Native Issues of Jhind is a Reference List which I compiled for *The Philatelic Record*, and which was published in that magazine in October and November, 1890. Written five years after (as we now know) the stamps had ceased to be used for postage, it probably contains all the varieties that should be placed under the heading of Postage Stamps, and some few that equally probably should not. Any that are known to have made their appearance later are, of course, either *fiscals* or *reprints*. I will endeavour to deal with all of these when I come to the end of the descriptive lists.

1875.*

This issue consists of five values, all of the same design, the original engraving or drawing of which evidently had a blank space in the centre in which a tablet bearing the characters denoting the value was inserted. As may be seen by the illustrations, this tablet was not fitted in very accurately, and there is therefore a more or less distinct white frame round it in each case, which was no doubt unintentional.



The stamps are lithographed, but it is not unlikely that the original dies for the general design and the value tablets were engraved on wood or metal, though it is possible that they were drawn upon stone; in either case there was only one original for each. It was at one time supposed that there were fifty varieties of type of each value, as many as there are stamps upon the sheets; but this is not the case. There are no varieties, except such as arise from defective transferring (and a curious variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., to be described later), the frame design is of the same type, not only for all the stamps of each value, but for all the values; the value tablet is the same for all the stamps of the same value, and I believe that it occupies the same position on every impression, showing that the frame and the tablet were not transferred separately, but that a single transfer was made up for each value (with the tablet inserted in the frame), and then transfers taken from it to make up the stone from which the stamps were printed.

Fresh stones were no doubt made up for some, if not all, of the values of the issue of 1876, and it is difficult to say whether the same original transfer of each value was again used, or new ones made. The white frame is rather more evident in the Half, One, and Four Annas of the 1876 series, but that may be because the impressions as a whole are much clearer than those of the first issue. In the case of the Eight Annas I feel sure that the same original transfer was used, as this value in both issues shows an undue amount of white space at the left side of the tablet in the great majority of copies.

The sheets contain fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows of ten. The block of fifty is enclosed in a frame of a single line, about 2 to 3 mm. distant from the

* In the Catalogue of the publishers of this journal the date of the first issue seems to have always been given as "1874," but the stamps, as already stated, were not heard of until July, 1875, and I find that 1875 is the date given by Moens in his editions of 1877, 1882, and 1892.

stamps. In the case of the 2 annas, the only value of which I have seen entire sheets, the block of stamps measures 203 x 113 mm. and the frame 209 x 119 mm. Moens' Catalogue states that all the values exist with marginal inscriptions, and that the 8 annas only is also found without these inscriptions, but this was evidently a slip of the pen. The description given when the stamps were first issued shows that there were then no marginal inscriptions, and the 8 annas is the only value that is known to exist with them—there is a single specimen, showing part of the inscription, in the Tapling Collection, the only copy that I have seen.

The paper is thin wove, not quite white, and the stamps were only issued *imperforate*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, dull blue, greyish blue.
- 1 " dull pink, dull magenta, rose-carmine.
- 2 annas, dull yellow, brown-buff.
- 4 " dull green.
- 8 " bluish slate, dull blue, dull mauve, dull purple.

The colours, especially those of the 1 a. and 8 a., are very difficult to describe; they vary considerably in those values, in some cases perhaps through fading or deterioration of some kind. Of the 2 a., *brown-buff*, I have a used copy in the same colour as that of the stamps on *azure laid*, and, like the latter, very much more clearly printed than the usual *yellow* stamps. It is quite possible that there was a small printing of this stamp, from the new stone and in the new colour, on the thin wove paper, and that the 2 a. in this colour had the marginal inscriptions; the large remainders of the *yellow* stamps may have been put aside on account of their very inferior clearness.

In September, 1902, I saw, for the first time, a sheet of the 2 a., *yellow, perf.* 12, like other stamps of Hind. I have no doubt whatever that the perforation was done long after this stamp became obsolete.

There is a curious variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., which can only be the result of a very defective or damaged transfer a good deal touched up. The heart-shaped frame is of very irregular outline, showing a great deal of white in various places; the letter "R" is too large and is set crooked, slanting down from left to right; the characters denoting the value have all been redrawn, and there is no sign of the white frame to the tablet. If an unsevered pair had not been met with, showing a copy of this variety attached to the normal stamp, one might have supposed it to be a native forgery; but there can be no doubt that it existed on some of the original sheets. I have only seen it used.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., grey-blue; *variety*.

With marginal inscriptions, as described under the next issue.

- 2 a., brown-buff (?).
- 8 a., dull purple.

It is possible that these colours only exist in the printing with marginal inscriptions.

1876.

Moens gives "July, 1876," as the date of issue of the stamps on *azure laid* paper, the first notice of which appeared, as I have stated, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December of that year. The stamps were cer-

tainly printed in the course of 1876, but I suspect that they were not actually put in circulation until a considerably later date, when the stocks of the previous printings were exhausted; this would account for the curious fact that used copies of the stamps of the second issue, which were nominally in use for six years, are almost as scarce as similar copies of the stamps of the first, nominally in circulation for one year only.

The design remains the same, the paper alone being altered, and the stamps are in sheets of fifty, arranged as before; but all the values now have a marginal inscription outside the frame-line of the sheet. The inscription at top and bottom is similar for all the values, but appears to have been separately written or drawn for each, in the case of the 1 anna sheets differing distinctly from all the rest. The left-hand half of each line is in rather roughly drawn Devanagari characters, of which the right-hand half is no doubt a translation; the latter reads at top "LITHOGRAPH JHIND STATE," and bottom "RAJ PRESS SUNGROOR." In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. there is a dash between the two portions of the inscription at top, in the 1 a. a dot, in the 4 a. nothing, in the 8 a. a "x." All except the 1 a. have perceptible spaces and dots between the words "LITHOGRAPH · JHIND · STATE," but in the 1 a. the inscription is drawn as one word, without either spaces or dots. In the lower inscription the Devanagari portion measures 99 mm. on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a., 90 mm. on the 1 a. (on which the fifth and sixth characters from the left are omitted), 93 mm. on the 4 a. (on which the last two vertical strokes are deficient), and nearly 95 mm. on the 8 a.

The English inscription at foot varies in length (on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a.) from 89 mm. to 92 mm., not including a stop at the end, which occurs only on the 2 a. sheets. On the 1 a. it measures only 80 mm. There are stops after the words "RAJ" and "PRESS" on all except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; on this value there are two small concentric circles, the inner one plain, the outer dotted, between the two parts of the inscription; the 8 a. has a cross in this position, and the other values have nothing. There is a dash at each end of the lower inscription on the 4 a. and 8 a., and a wide space between the two parts of the inscription on the 1 a.

The English inscriptions on the 2 a. sheets are in shaded letters, on all the rest the letters are solid; the letters on the 2 a. are altogether better drawn, and one might suppose that they were done first and that the others were not very successful copies of them, some of the irregularities of shape and relative position being reproduced on all, except the 1 a., which was evidently dealt with separately.

If I am right in supposing that the new stone for the 2 a., which appears to have been a great improvement upon that from which the 2 a. on wove was printed, was the first of the new stones to be made, it would be an additional argument in favour of the

theory that there was a printing from this new stone on the *wove* paper, in the colour afterwards used upon the *azure laid*.

At each side of the sheet is a short inscription in Devanagari characters; that at the left is the same in all, but separately drawn and showing slight variations; for instance, on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. sheets there is a kind of circumflex over the second stroke from the left, which does not exist on any of the other sheets.

The latter part of the inscription on the right, which must be looked at from that side, varies; the other part, consisting of apparently five characters, is the same on all, but there is again the absence of a circumflex over the last two of these characters on the 1 a. sheets, which is found on all the others. The second part of this inscription denotes the value of the sheet; on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. there is a figure "1" followed by two vertical strokes and one horizontal, with a curved line at right and below, signifying one rupee, two quarters, and one anna, or twenty-five annas; on the one anna there is a figure "3" followed by two horizontal strokes, enclosed by a curved line as before, denoting three rupees, two annas, or fifty annas; and so on, up to figures "25" on the 8 a. sheets.

The paper is very thick, *laid* horizontally in all the copies I have met with, and *greyish blue* or *azure* in tint; watermarked, in some of the sheets, with a large *fleur-de-lys* in a frame, over the letters *C & T* and in others with the words "CHARLES & THOMAS" — "LONDON—1875," in large outline letters. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that unused copies on the thin wove are almost invariably gummed, but I have never seen a gummed copy on the laid paper. The stamps as first issued were *imperforate*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna,	dull blue.
1	„ magenta (deep and paler).
2 annas,	orange-brown.
4	„ grey-green.
8	„ deep purple, slate.

The 8 annas is the only value of which the colour varies to any considerable extent.

It was not until September, 1886, that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of this issue was chronicled perforated, and I do not now believe that it was ever issued for postal use in that condition. The stamp itself had then been superseded by the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the next issue for some four years, and all the native-made stamps had become obsolete (for postal purposes) for more than twelve months. I cannot even accept it as a variety prepared for issue, because all its successors of 1882-3-4 were imperforate. There can be no doubt that it is a posthumous production, as far as the perforation is concerned.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull blue; *perf.* 12.

Obliterated copies exist, but that proves nothing; they may have been used fiscally, or (more probably) obliterated to order.

(To be continued.)

The Pictorial Issue of New Zealand Stamps. 1898.

By Professor A. HAMILTON.

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As early as the year 1894 certain suggestions were made to the New Zealand Postmaster-General, that it would be to the advantage of the Colony, both from a financial and a general point of view, if a new issue of postage stamps was made "Symbolical of the land," giving as an instance the Centennial issue of New South Wales.

In August of the same year Mr. C Lewis, of Halswell, Canterbury, submitted proofs of a series of stamps of a large size and original design, printed by a process of his own.

On the consideration of this letter and the former suggestions, it was decided by the Cabinet, at a meeting held 28th December, 1894, to have a new issue, and the Postmaster-General instructed Mr. Gray, the Secretary to the General Post Office, to draft a circular calling for competitive designs for a new issue, and offering prizes for the selected designs.

The first draft of the circular (January 30th, 1895) stated that in considering the designs "preference will be given, other things being equal, to representations of the Queen's head, or a scene or event characteristic of New Zealand in particular." This, however, was subsequently amended, and as it appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 20th March, 1895, and in the circular of the same date, issued by the General Post Office, any mention of the Queen's head was omitted. The decision to make the issue a "pictorial" one was probably arrived at from the consideration of a letter from Mr. Luke, a Melbourne artist, who submitted a proposal in January on behalf of himself and Mr. Walter Bentley, for advertising the scenic attractions of the Colony by means of the special use of postage stamps, in illustration of which proposal he submitted five designs for the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 2½d. values much on the lines of the present designs. Mr. Luke's proposals not having been accepted, the circular and the following notice in the *Gazette* appeared, calling for designs for a series of eleven values:—

"PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

"Designs are invited for a new issue of POSTAGE and REVENUE STAMPS. For the series of designs which may be adjudged by the Postmaster-General to be the best, there will be prizes of £150 and £100 respectively.

"Specifications may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any Chief Post Office.

"W. GRAY, Secretary.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"Wellington, 20th March, 1895."

"SPECIFICATIONS OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

"1. The design of each stamp must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or genre, but may otherwise be of any pattern, provided the words 'New Zealand Postage and Revenue' and the value in figures, or in figures and words, are plainly shown.

"2. The design must be of a size of 1½ in. × ¾ in., or 7/8 in. × 7/8 in. (For an example of the large size, see the Columbus issue of the stamps of the United States; for the smaller, see the current New Zealand stamps.)

"3. The design proper must be coloured, but uncoloured drawings or enlargements may accompany them. Photographs of any kind are excluded.

"4. The value of the stamps to be printed anew are:—

1d.	3d.	6d.	2/-
2d.	4d.	8d.	5/-
2½d.	5d.	1/-	

"5. The designs are to be sent under cover of a pseudonym or a motto, accompanied by the name of the sender enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the same assumed title outside, addressed to 'The Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington,' not later than the 31st of July next.

"6. All designs, whether originals or copies, submitted will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

"7. The Postmaster-General reserves the right to select the best and second best designs from any series submitted, and to divide the prizes proportionately.

"W. GRAY, Secretary.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"20th March, 1895."

Shortly after the issue of the circular a new value, 9d., was suggested by the Department and decided upon. Steps were then taken by the Post Office Department to obtain information from the Australian Colonies as to the probable cost, specifications for dies, and details of their recent issues.

In response to the advertisement calling for designs about 2,500 designs were sent in, and amongst them was a specimen or more of every possible style from the scrawl of a schoolboy to the carefully composed picture of a professional artist. Many of the designs were very effective as pictures, but would have been quite unsuited for reproduction as stamps. From these the Board made a preliminary selection, and on the 20th of May Mr. Gray advised the Postmaster-General to the effect that—

"For the higher priced stamps, and for those more likely to be used for correspondence for foreign parts, several of the large-sized designs have been allotted. For the more generally used stamps the designs of the ordinary-sized stamps have been selected. The decision to issue a new series of stamps representative of characteristic or notable scenery of New Zealand was primarily, I understand, for the purpose of advertising the Colony abroad. This may be best accomplished by the larger-sized stamps, the designs for which are particularly suitable for such a purpose. Indeed, the more meritorious designs are the larger ones, and I submit that they should be given prominence in any selection, although the cost will be higher for engraving, etc. Only one design providing for two colours involving double printing has been selected. The question of cost is to be considered, but I would remind the Postmaster-General that stamps with two or more colours are now by no means rare in other countries, and that the effect is excellent. A series of eleven stamps was originally intended to be produced, but it is considered politic to include the halfpenny, otherwise it would be the only stamp used for postage with the Queen's head. A ninepenny stamp has also been decided on for parcels sent to places outside the Colony. These are provided for in the selection, which perhaps the Postmaster-General may be disposed to refer to a Board of experts. The Postmaster-General has already decided that the engraving shall be executed in London. I am satisfied that the work will be much better done there than in the Colony. Indeed, the designs are so excellent that the engraving should be entrusted only to the best engravers and the most modern principles applied in producing the stamps. This could be secured through the Agent-General, who, no doubt, would be able to obtain the assistance and advice of the London Post Office or the Inland Revenue Department.

"The selection of colours has not been settled. I think this should be deferred until the stamps are ready for printing. I also think that the initial supply of the stamps should be printed in London, and the plates or formes then sent to the Colony. After the selection of the designs has been settled, I think that the further action in connection with the engraving and printing should be undertaken by the Stamp Office. The cost of the engraving will be covered many times over by the anticipated sales to stamp collectors, which is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000."

Mr. Gray's suggestion of a Board of Experts to make the final choice of designs was adopted, and Messrs. C. D. Barraud, a leading Wellington artist; T. Hurst-Seager, of the Christchurch School of Art; A. D. Riley, Director of the School of Design, Wellington; S. Costall, Government printer; and Thos. Rose, Assistant-Secretary to the General Post Office, were appointed, and on 20th August, 1895, they reported to the Postmaster-General in the following terms:—

"Sir,—The undersigned members of the Board of Experts appointed to judge the designs of the proposed new issue of postage stamps have the honour to report that the Board met on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m., and continued its sittings on Friday, Saturday, and to-day (Monday), and during these sittings each member went very carefully into the consideration of the numerous designs submitted, amounting to about 2,400, and, after individually stating which each considered the relative merit of the designs and collectively passing opinions, unanimously agreed to award the prizes as follows:—

	<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Hon. mention.</i>
1d. . .	Maori	Exegi	Aotea-roa.
2d. . .	Arawa	Exegi	Tongariro.
2½d. . .	Progress	Tongariro	Practical.
3d. . .	Progress	Practical	Tongariro.
4d. . .	Tongariro	Arawa	Letterewe.
5d. . .	Tongariro	Practical	Maori.
6d. . .	Aotea-roa	Progress	Tongariro.
8d. . .	Practical	Exegi	Maori.
1s. . .	Practical	Progress	Aotea-roa.
2s. . .	Arawa	Progress	Practical.
5s. . .	Practical	O	Tongariro.

"(Signed) C. D. BARRAUD.
T. HURST-SEAGER, A. R. I. B. A.
A. D. RILEY.
S. COSTALL.
THOS. ROSE.

"They recommend that these designs be used as follows:—

½d. . .	Arawa's	4d. (Second prize).
1d. . .	Exegi's	2d. (")
2d. . .	Practical's	8d. (First prize).
2½d. . .	Progress's	3d., large (First prize).
3d. . .	Practical's	3d. (Second prize).
4d. . .	Tongariro's	5d., 2 colours (First prize).
5d. . .	Progress's	2s., large (Second prize).
6d. . .	Exegi's	1d. (")
8d. . .	Exegi's	6d. (")
9d. . .	Practical's	5s., large (First prize).
1s. . .	Practical's	1s. (")
2s. . .	Progress's	2½d., large (")
5s. . .	Progress's	1s., large (Second prize).

"In Cabinet, 4th September, 1895.

"Those recommended by Board approved, with the exception of the 2d. and 5d.

"This means that the Board's award is to stand, but that other designs are to be selected for the 2d. and 5d. stamps. W. GRAY.

"The names of the prize-winners are as follows:—

Practical . .	W. R. Bock, Wellington.
Progress . .	E. T. Luke, Melbourne.
Tongariro . .	Joseph Gaut, Cuba Street, Wellington.
Arawa . . .	H. W. Young, Ponsonby, Auckland.
Exegi . . .	— 86, Rowe Street, Melbourne.
Aotea-roa . .	A. W. Jones, Christchurch.
Maori . . .	A. E. Cousins, Wellington.
Letterewe . .	F. Sears.
Maori . . .	R. Roy Macgregor, Wellington."

As the result of this award the designer of each first prize received £13 12s. 9d., and of each second-prize stamp £9 1s. 10d.

The whole of the designs were exhibited at each of the chief cities. In Wellington they were on view during the month of September, and the net proceeds of the small charge which was made for admission was given to the Society for the Relief of the Aged Poor. They were then exhibited in Christchurch and Dunedin, and afterwards in Auckland, and the net proceeds devoted to charitable purposes.

The final selections were as follows:—

½d.	H. W. Young	... Auckland.
1d.	J. Gaut	... Wellington.
2d., 3d., 9d., 1s.	R. Bock	... Wellington.
4d., 6d., 8d.	E. Howard	... Melbourne.
2½d., 5d., 2s., 5s.	E. T. Luke	... Melbourne.

The Post Office officials having now arranged for the designs and values, Mr. Gray writes to the Secretary of the Stamp Department (22/7/96), informing him of the steps taken up to the present, and requesting him to see to the engraving and production of the stamps by the most approved method in London. In accordance with the request, the Stamp Office wrote to the

Agent-General on the 9th September, requesting him to call for tenders for a series of thirteen postage stamps according to the designs forwarded, and suggesting that the assistance of the London General Post Office officials and the officers of the Inland Revenue Department should be obtained.

In the specifications it was stipulated that, "The dies are to be engraved on steel and adapted to the letterpress printing process. They should be engraved so deeply that impressions may be taken from which electros could be prepared in the Colony."

Special attention was requested to the size of the dies, "so that the large stamps be in length the width of two of the small size including the blank space for perforating, so that in perforating only one wheel will be removed."

"Special care to be taken that the dies for the four-penny stamps (in two colours) be made to register correctly."

The Department suggests "that it would be an advantage if future ink sent out for stamp printing were entirely free from any compound of iron, and also that the paper supplied should be free from iron."

The plates were to be so made that "one hundred and twenty of the large size and two hundred and forty of the small stamps could be printed on a sheet of water-marked paper as per sample enclosed."

On receipt of this letter and specifications, the Agent-General consulted with the Board of Inland Revenue, the Crown Agent for the Colonies, and the London General Post Office authorities, and, acting on their advice, submitted the designs direct to Messrs. De La Rue without calling for tenders. Messrs. De La Rue considered the designs very satisfactory, but not adapted for printing by the letterpress or surface process, and that to give the best results they must be done by copper-plate process. The Agent-General cabled to the Colony to that effect, and wrote on the 10th December hoping that the suggested change in the method of production would be made. Subsequently he forwarded a copy of a memo. on the comparative merits of the two systems, together with a copy of a confidential report on the printing of the English Postage Stamp.

The opinion that the recess process only was suitable for the designs was concurred in by the authorities at Somerset House and by Messrs. Waterlow.

On receipt of the cablegram, the Stamp Office were of the opinion that unnecessary difficulties were being raised, and that there was no reason why the dies should not be engraved and the work carried out as ordered. A reply was therefore sent to the effect that, if De La Rue could not do them in this style, other firms should be approached, and pointing out that excellent dies could be produced in America.

In the meantime De La Rue returned the designs and specifications to the Agent-General "as only adapted to be produced by the copper-plate process. It would be impossible [they say] to give a satisfactory rendering of them by the surface process, and as we see that this process is indispensable, it will be necessary for you to have considerably modified designs prepared."

As it seemed, on further inquiry, that there was a real difficulty in getting the designs carried out as specified, the Government printer was asked to report on the matter, and on the 17th March he wrote as follows:—

"17/3/97. *Memo. from Government printer to the Secretary of the Stamp Department re the new designs.*

"It will be seen from the attached correspondence that in 1873 the Government altered the method of producing stamps from the electro [copper] plate or recess process to the surface or letterpress process. Previously the stamps have been produced from the former process, which, as I have already noted, was a slow and consequently costly method of printing. The machinery in use at that time was of a primitive character, and the output necessarily very limited. In 1873, after apparently long and careful consideration, it was decided to change the method to letterpress or surface printing. Since that change was made the whole of the stamps have been produced by that method. It will be seen from the names of experts in Britain, who carefully considered the merits of the two systems, that the letterpress, or surface printing, for stamps is considered the best and safest (because least liable to being counterfeited) of the two, and has been adopted by the most progressive nations of the world.*

"I have further to draw your attention to the fact that the department is fairly equipped for the production of stamps by our present method, and if it is decided to alter this method it will be necessary to procure altogether new machinery, as well as a large staff of skilled men to work it. This would mean a very considerable outlay:—

"1st. In the engraving of the necessary plates from which to print.

"2nd. In obtaining the necessary machinery and appliances to print the stamps.

"3rd. Importing the necessary skilled labour to work that machinery.

"4th. The periodical renewal of the plates and the slow process of printing would mean a greatly increased cost of production, as stated in my memo. of the 14th December last. There can be no doubt that the 'recess' process would give much greater depth of detail in these new stamps, but it remains with the Government to say whether that result is commensurate with the greatly increased cost of production and the complete alteration of our present method of printing stamps. I would suggest that a steel die be obtained in Britain, engraved in the best possible manner, of one of the larger stamps and sent here. We can make the necessary plates for that denomination, and print from this.

"From the result of that sample the Government will be able to decide whether it would be desirable to have the others engraved in the same manner.

"Procuring the necessary machines and workmen for printing these special stamps by copper-plate process would not enable me to dispense with the present plant and workmen, as these would still be required for printing Beer Duty stamps, Postal Notes, and Post and Letter Cards.

"It will be seen, therefore, that it would be necessary to have the two staffs going at the same time.

"J. MACKAY, Government Printer"

The Stamp Office wrote to the Agent-General, forwarding the memo. of the Government printer and asking for a specimen die to be made at once of one of the larger designs, and sent out.

* This refers to a Confidential Report, a copy of which was sent out for the information of the department.

In the meantime Messrs. Waterlow, who had been interviewed by the Agent-General, in a letter to him, dated 19th May, says: "We may remark that the paper has a great deal to do with the quality of the surface printing, and we find that the postage-stamp paper you have asked us to tender for should be softer than the pattern." However, on receipt of the instructions, the specimen die ordered to be prepared was put in hand, and Messrs. Waterlow sent to the Agent-General, on the 14th July, a relieve die and proof impression of the 2½d. stamp (Lake Wakatipu) and a proof of the 5d. (Otiira Gorge) from a steel plate, with the original drawing.

The Premier, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, who was at the time in England, preferred the result obtained from the steel plate. Accordingly, the Agent-General cabled to the Acting Premier on 24th July: "Stamps new design steel-plate and surface printer's proof have been produced here. Premier considers steel-proof infinitely superior." He also gave details of the cost of first outlay on steel-plate machines, the extra expenditure required in production, and the increase in output, and asked for instructions.

The heads of the Post Office, Stamp Office, and Printing Office met, and wrote to the Postmaster-General:—

"August 2nd, 1897.

"Memo. That 'In order to secure the best effect from the new design, and in view of the difficulties which have been pointed out in regard to obtaining good effects from the surface printing, it would be better that the recess process should be adopted, and we recommend accordingly."

"Approved in Cabinet, 5th August, 1897."

"Agent-General to be instructed by cable; 'steel-plate process adopted.' August 9th, 1897."

The next little trouble was a cable from the Agent-General to the effect that:—

"Expert strongly advises alteration in colour of ½d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. stamps; instruct whether may do so as soon as possible, because plates must be engraved accordingly."

The following reply was sent:—

"Proceed with the dies and plates. Dies should suit any colour."

In accordance with instructions, the Agent-General arranged for the important change in the method of producing the stamps with Messrs. Waterlow, and wrote as follows:—

"Agent-General to the Premier. 25th August, 1897.

"Referring to the letter, No. 1441, of the 29th July last and . . . , I beg to state that on receipt of your telegram of the 9th inst. (approving of steel plates), the Managing-Director of Messrs. Waterlow was seen with reference to the preparing of the dies and supplying the machinery required for the printing of the stamps by the steel-plate process.

"As to the dies, the Managing-Director stated that he could not quote their actual cost until after they were made, or if obliged to do so, the quotation would probably considerably exceed what otherwise would be charged, as provision would have to be made against the risk of special extra cost which might not after all be incurred.

"As to the machinery . . .

"As regards the stamp paper, he stated it would not cost more (probably less) than that supplied by

the Company for surface printing, but it would necessarily be of a different description of paper.

"I enclose copy of correspondence which thereupon took place, and subsequently, at an interview with the Director and the chief engraver of the Company, they recommended alteration of the colours of the 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. stamps, in addition to that of the ½d. stamp, and that as the engraving must be done to suit the colours, it would be necessary to know as soon as possible whether such alteration would be allowed.

". . . Messrs. Waterlow are now, in accordance with your telegram, proceeding with the preparation of the dies to suit the original colours of the designs.

"They, however, repeat their statement that to produce stamps to the best effect possible it is very desirable that the dies should be engraved to suit the colour. It is true that dies for surface printing will suit any colour, but that it is not the case as regards the steel-plate dies."

The Agent-General again, on the 1st October, 1897, writes that he has been advised that the dies and plates of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 2s. will shortly be ready, and that the remainder will be ready before Christmas; also that he has wired recommending that a six months' supply be printed by Waterlow in London, so that as little further delay as possible may occur in their being brought into circulation.

"The proposal," he says, "if carried out, will also serve as a good test as regards the manner in which the dies and plates have been manufactured."

On the question of a London printing the Stamp Office and the Government printer were consulted, and they were of the opinion that as it was then the 4th of October, if the new issue was to be issued on the 1st of January, it would be necessary to have a London printing, though such was not the original intention.

Accordingly a cable was sent 19th October, ordering a six months' supply as under:—

½d.	6,000,000	6d.	900,000
1d.	13,000,000	8d.	80,000
2d.	6,000,000	9d.	80,000
2½d.	300,000	1s.	300,000
3d.	300,000	2s.	70,000
4d.	400,000	5s.	35,000
5d.	130,000		

Early in November the proofs of the 2½d. stamps sent out by the Agent-General (presumably struck from the specimen die prepared at the same time as the 5d.) arrived in Wellington, and in due course were seen by the Government printer, who wrote on November 19th to the Secretary for Stamps:—

"I notice in the impression sent by the Agent-General of 2½d. stamp that the word Wakatipu is spelt Wakitipu. It would be advisable to ascertain whether the error is also in the new die for the recess process, and have it altered before printing."

This seems to have been the first notice of the "error."*

There was some doubt afterwards, when it was found that the plate was made, as to whether it should be issued, but on 12th February, 1896, it was decided that this should be done.

* A cable was sent about this mistake, but reached the Agent-General in a mutilated condition.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

A Superb Investment. WE have for sale a collection of British and Colonial stamps quite unique in its nature, and offering, in our opinion, one of the best opportunities of a really first-class investment that we have come across for many years.

This collection is one that has been made during some years by a collector of the most fastidious taste, who set himself the following rules, which from a cursory examination seem to have been rigidly observed:—

1st. Every stamp must be mint, with the original gum.

2nd. Every stamp must have the *design* of the stamp absolutely untouched by a perforation.

The stamps are in the finest possible condition; they are in one volume, but want rearranging, as in many cases, where a slight difference of shade could be found, the owner took three to six copies and hinged them one under the other.

We are quite unable to give a list of the best stamps, but there are such little gems as 1s., Nova Scotia; 1s., New Brunswick, etc.—not bad things in this *extra mint* condition.

The collection does *not* contain any stamps of the Native States of India, but has a good lot of the stamps of the Feudatory States, overprinted on Indian stamps.

The price of the collection is £3,200 net. Arrangements can be made to view by appointment, either in London or elsewhere.

* * *

The appreciation of *condition* is telling more and more every year in all kinds of bric-à-brac, amongst which we must include postage stamps.

We had a noted example of this—from the other point of view—the other day.

A certain gentleman of position formed an important collection of British and Colonial stamps. He started well and paid good prices, for which he got fine copies. A year or so later on he found he could buy stamps (of a sort) at 20 to 40 per cent. under catalogue, and he then began to take *anything* that filled up a gap, no matter how poor a condition the stamp was in.

The collection cost probably some £10,000; this year it has been realised. The fine pieces sold well, many at a handsome profit, but the bulk of the collection!!! Ah, one cannot *sell* poor copies now—they had to be given away almost. In all, there must have been a loss of several thousand pounds.

Now in a collection such as the one I describe above, where every single stamp is "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," one cannot lose; but on the contrary, if carried on *strictly* on the lines on which it has been started, such a collection should in a few years return its owner a very handsome profit.

Transvaal Stamps. WE are anxious to *purchase* many rarities of this country, especially the early issues from 1869 to 1876.

We especially want, and will pay high prices for, stamps on the original envelope or with clear-dated postmarks, and blocks or sheets of any early issues, either used or unused.

* * *

Catalogue. Part II. Foreign Countries. THE American edition will be ready about the middle of January, and can be obtained only from our New York office, 167, Broadway.

The English edition will be ready early in February, and *prepaid* orders (2s. 3d. post-free) are now being booked.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the November number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged from the proofs of our 1904 Catalogue, now in course of preparation, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.
Angola, Azores, Angra	£326
Cape Verde, Funchal, etc.	222
Guinea, Maçao, etc.	269
Madeira, Mozambique, etc.	390
Nyassa, Portuguese Indies, etc.	560
Persia (2 vols.)	388
Siam and Monaco	127

* * *

The "Post Office" Mauritius. THE firm of dealers to whom this "Post Office" stamp was first offered have asked us to insert the following note, which explains itself:—

"We have read your paragraph in the November *Monthly Journal* in reference to the 'Post Office' Mauritius, and we think same is calculated to leave a false impression upon the minds of your readers.

"An offer of £24 was certainly made, but this was because the lady who showed us the collection stated that she thought the owner would be glad to part with it for £20.

"Moreover, in a personal interview on the very next day, Mr. — asked the owner whether if he then offered him a cheque for, say, £600 to £700, would he make that the basis of negotiation, and if he required a higher price, to say what he really would accept. The owner would not, however, come to the point, and if Mr. — had increased the offer to £1,000, there would still have been the same difficulty. We feel sure that the owner had already made up his mind to go to auction, because he promised Mr. — that if he decided to sell through a dealer, it should be through our firm."

The Engraving of the 1d., Black.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

* * * *

ARTICLES telling how postage stamps are made have appeared on more than one occasion in philatelic literature, and from these the tyro learns that in making the plate for the first adhesive postage stamp—the 1d., black, of Great Britain—an engine-turned background was engraved on a die of softened steel, and, in a space cleared in the centre, a portrait of the Queen was engraved by Charles Heath from a design by Henry Corbould. The die was then hardened and impressed on a softened steel roller, which in its turn was hardened and applied to a plate of softened steel until there were 240 exactly identical designs. After the corner letters were inserted and the plate was hardened, it was ready for printing. From that time to the present day by far the greatest number of stamps issued have been printed from plates similarly prepared. This is all so taken as a matter of course by most stamp collectors, that it will probably surprise my readers to learn that the process, by which this means of obtaining any number of exactly identical copies of one design on the same plate is possible, was only discovered and patented some thirteen years before the first adhesive postage stamp made its bow to the world. A friend, Mr. E. H. T. Nowers, recently showed me a small book—an essay on "Banking," written by one T. Joplin, in the year 1827—and pointed out that part of the design in one of the illustrations was the same as that employed in the background of the early British stamps, and called my attention to the fact that one of the processes spoken of had special bearing on stamp production. Acting on the principle of "when found make a note of," I promptly borrowed the book, and after a careful perusal I concluded that some of the points dealt with were of particular interest to philatelists, and the result is this short paper.

In the early part of the last century, the Government, while not allowing a banker to mint his own gold, apparently gave him a free hand as far as issuing paper money in the shape of bank-notes was concerned. The methods of producing these were such as to make forgery fairly easy, and in consequence the country was flooded with spurious notes, resulting in heavy loss on the part of the public. Bankers, but especially the Bank of England, were anxious to hear of some process that would render forgery of their notes impossible or, at any rate, make the cost of production of fakes so great to the forger as to make the game not worth the candle.

The Mr. Joplin who wrote the essay was evidently an authority on banking matters in general, and it is in the chapter in which he deals with the question of

forged notes that the information I think of value to stamp collectors appears. It seems that a firm named Perkins and Heath, engravers of repute, had submitted to the authorities of the Bank of England a design for a £5 note, which they held was impossible to forge or, at the least, to forge with profit. Two fine plates illustrating the designs for the front and back of the note are given. The interesting point is that on the face of the note the King's portrait in an oval is shown duplicated sixteen times, as the author explains, by a process which Mr. Perkins had only just invented and patented, and by which it was possible to produce any number of exact copies of the same engraving. The writer shows that this means of indefinitely duplicating one design is "effected by engraving, first, on softened steel plates, which are then hardened, and, by means of a powerful pressure, are transferred to softened steel rollers; these again are hardened, and the engraving retransferred on to any number of either copper or steel plates," the identical process by means of which, thirteen years later, the first plate for the 1d., black, was produced, and this, I take it, is absolutely the first time the new invention was described in print. The author goes on to say that "it is stated, by experienced engravers, that no artist can execute two faces, that have much character and expression in them, so much alike as that the most ignorant person could not discover a difference." Thus, had this process not been discovered and had stamps to be produced by the only system of engraving known previously, each separate stamp would differ from its fellows on a plate in some small particular or other; each plate would differ slightly from its predecessor; and to crown all it would, at most, only be possible to print a few thousand sheets from each plate. It is appalling to imagine the terror scientific stamp collecting would have possessed under such a "might have been." We can only be thankful that the process was discovered before postage stamps were thought of.

Again to revert to Messrs. Perkins and Heath's proposed £5 note: to further militate against possible forgery a series of blocks of intricate engine-turned engraving was to be printed on the back of each note. A plate is given illustrating these designs, and it interested me deeply to note that one of these, a strip of engraving some inches long, is the identical one that was afterwards used for the scroll-work at the sides and the background of the first postage stamps.

It seems fairly evident that the Mr. Heath mentioned in the firm of Perkins and Heath, is the same gentleman who, thirteen years later, engraved the head on the 1d., black.

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 106.)

* * * *



HE Confederation having been abolished, General Mitre appointed Don Regulo Martinez Superintendent-General of the National Treasury in the city of Rosario, and not long afterwards entrusted him with the duty of examining and reorganising the Post Office of the Confederation. One of the first measures taken by Señor Martinez was to direct Señor Don Gervasio A. de Posadas to get new postage stamps printed. These were issued in that city on January 11th, 1862, and are those known to collectors [in South America] as "Escuditos" (*Small Shields*), or "Armitas" (*Small Arms*).

Having put in order the posts in Santa Fe, Señor Martinez made trips to Córdoba and the provinces of Cuyo, in order to reorganise the offices in those parts of the country, taking with him the new stamps, which he at once put in use; in the provinces in the north, however, and in those of Corrientes and Entre Rios, the stamps issued by the Confederation continued in circulation. They were gradually withdrawn, an operation which was delayed far more than should have been necessary, not only by the difficulties of communication at that period, and by the defective organisation of the Department, but also, quite as much, by the system which had been adopted under the Confederation for the sale of the postage stamps. With this matter, as we have already stated, the Post Office Department had nothing to do; thus, in the city of Goya, province of Corrientes, the old stamps continued to be sold for a considerable time longer by Don Rafael Arriola, Comptroller of Customs, who also had charge of the sale of stamped paper.

It was not until the beginning of May, 1863, that this came to the knowledge of Señor Posadas, at that time Director of the Posts of the Republic, who had then to address himself to the Ministry of the Interior, in order that the latter might appeal to the Ministry of the Treasury, under whose orders was Señor Arriola—like all the officials of the National Revenues—to instruct that gentleman to stop the sale of the old stamps and to return all those that he had in stock, which Señor Posadas supposed might be *forgeries*. On receipt of this order, on June 3rd, Señor Arriola duly complied with it.

At this date the sale of those stamps may be considered to have ceased, but still isolated cases may have occurred later of stamps being made use of that had remained in the hands of private persons.

V.

We come now to the consideration of one of the most important points in the whole history of the

stamps that we have been studying, namely, the question of the supposed reprints.

Ever since the year 1866 it has been supposed that both the stamps with small figures and those with large figures had been reprinted, the sole reason for that supposition being the fact that in that year a considerable quantity of unused copies of those stamps reached Europe. And this belief has been strengthened by the great *find* of these stamps, which, as we have already stated, took place a few years ago, almost the whole of which found its way abroad.

No doubt when there are suddenly put upon the market large quantities of unused copies of an issue of postage stamps, the remainders of which are not known to have been sold by the Government that issued those stamps, the first idea to enter the minds of collectors is that these things are *reprints*. The idea is quite a natural one, for so much of that kind of thing has been done, that it is easier to believe that a fresh edition has been printed, than that sufficiently large quantities remained over from the original issue to account for the copies that have been distributed all over the world.

Nevertheless, we ourselves are in a position to absolutely contest that theory, and we will give the reasons upon which our opinion is grounded, reasons which we hope will be sufficient to convince those who have hitherto believed, or at least suspected, that reprinting had taken place.

If this article was likely to be read only by Argentine collectors, we should not have had to attempt our present task, since we should be merely wasting time in preaching to the converted; but as it is likely to be still more widely read abroad, and as it is abroad that the reprinting was believed in, and is still believed in, we are obliged to give proofs of our assertion.

First of all, let us state that no official reprinting ever took place. The Government of Paraná had no opportunity of doing such a thing; it was suddenly dissolved, whilst the stamps were still in use, and left a considerable stock of those stamps in store. It has been stated that the reprinting was done in 1866, during the Government of General Mitre, which succeeded that of the Confederation. But if this had been the case we should have official record of it, as it would have been carried out under the authority of the Director-General of Posts, Don Gervasio A. de Posadas, who would not have failed to record it in his *Annuario de Correos* (Annual Report of the Post Office), as he did everything connected with the postage stamps.

Moreover, on the 24th September of this very year 1866, Señor Posadas burnt stamps to the amount of

\$3,412,* which at various dates had been sent in by the Accountant-General's Department, and by the Revenue Office at Rosario, collected from Catamarca, Rioja, and Corrientes. It cannot be supposed that reprinting was done at the very time when the stamps were being burnt. And in case what we have stated should not be considered sufficient, we may add that we have most carefully searched the archives of the Post Office, and that we cannot find the slightest reference to anything of the kind. It should also not be forgotten that the Argentine Post Office has never reprinted any of the stamps that it has made use of.

Putting aside, then, as we must necessarily do, all question of an official reprinting, there remains only the possibility of a private printing. But, by whom could this have been done? Messrs. Carlos Rivière and Co. could not have done it, because they were not in possession either of the original die or of the stones from which the stamps were printed, judging from the instructions given by the Minister to Colonel Espejo, when the latter was appointed to superintend the printing; and knowing what an extremely careful and conscientious officer Colonel Espejo was, for we had the honour of being personally acquainted with him, we are quite certain that he did not fail to carry out those instructions most strictly. It is most probable, indeed almost certain, that, when the work was finished, the printing stones at all events were cleaned off, and this is the more likely since, being of some size, their dimensions being not less than 325 x 440 mm., they were of considerable value, especially at that period in Paraná. Certainly, there is the possibility that the original die or the stones bearing the preliminary transfers were preserved, and that one or other of these might have fallen into the hands of some private person, who might have been able to produce reprints; but possibility and actual performance are two very different things, and to this very day there is not the slightest evidence that such a thing took place; there has never been so much as a hint as to how, or when, or where, or by whom the reprinting could have been carried out.

The details, hitherto unpublished, which we have given, as to the quantities issued, may serve as an argument for those who believe in a reprint, since in reality the issue was a comparatively small one, whilst the quantity of stamps in the market is comparatively large. How is this to be explained, people say, if there was no reprinting? As this argument may appear to be a strong one, we hasten to state it is so only in appearance.

According to the information that has been given us by Messrs. O. and M., the purchasers of the stock abstracted from the Customs Depot, it consisted, approximately, of the following:—

250,000	of the 5 c. with small numerals.
40,000	" 10 c. " "
20,000	" 15 c. " "
30,000	" 5 c. with large " "
4,000	" 10 c. " "
4,000	" 15 c. " "

* M. Moens states and M. Jaquier repeats, that the Post Office Department collected the stamps that remained in the various offices, and had them burnt on the 24th September, 1866. M. Moens has translated incorrectly the *Annario de Correos*, from which he took his information. The burning that took place on that date is the one we mention above, and it is the only one.

Amounting in all to a facial value of about 22,000 pesos; to these must be added the stock previously existing on the European market, for here, in Buenos Ayres, there was no stock at all, our stamp dealers being obliged to obtain these stamps from abroad. Well, now let us see what quantity was used by the Post Office of the Confederation during the four years, more or less, that the stamps were in circulation.

Unfortunately, we do not possess complete details; however, if we cannot give the exact figures, we can calculate more or less nearly what was the consumption in the various provinces, basing our calculations upon the details published in *El Nacional Argentino* of Paraná, and in the *Annario de Correos* of Buenos Ayres.

When these stamps were about to be put in circulation, the Accountant-General's Department of Paraná calculated, as we stated earlier, that double the amount of the annual receipts of the Post Office throughout the Confederation was about \$17,000, which would give for four years \$34,000. But this calculation, although it might be accepted for the year 1858, would not hold good for later years, even allowing for the fact that the revenue of the Post Office included other receipts besides those for the prepayment of postage. We do not, therefore, adopt those figures, though they undoubtedly furnish us with an official estimate which cannot be entirely neglected. But we have other details, definite and of later date, though only relating to a portion of the country.

In September, 1860, the Government of the Confederation instructed Señor Posadas, the Director of Posts at Buenos Ayres, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Post Office, and he, with this view, entered into correspondence with all the Head Postmasters of the various provinces, and amongst the information that he asked for was a statement of the consumption of postage stamps in their several provinces, per year or per half-year.

The Postmasters did not all of them furnish the information that we require, for the good reason that they did not possess it; since, as we are aware, they were not the vendors of the stamps. Some of them, however, obtained the information from the officials who sold stamps, and sent it to Señor Posadas. The Postmasters of Rosario, Mendoza, and San Luis gave the consumption of the last six months; those of Córdoba, Salta, and Catamarca reported the monthly consumption; the Postmaster of Corrientes stated the total sale for the year 1860, and the official at San Juan confined himself to stating that the sales were almost nothing.

From the reports furnished it results that the offices mentioned distributed, during the year 1860, postage stamps to the following amounts:—

Rosario	3,922
Córdoba (including other small receipts)	1,200
Salta	600
Mendoza	828
Corrientes	342
Catamarca	240
San Luis	229
Total	<u>7,361</u>

To this let us add \$5,000 a year for the remaining provinces, which is a very liberal estimate indeed, for, with the exception of Entre Rios,* they were of very small importance, and their total consumption would certainly be far below that amount. However, we purposely exaggerate these figures, so as to obviate all doubt as to their being sufficiently high.

Taking these quantities, then, we find that in four years stamps would have been sold to a total amount of \$49,500. We add to this the sum of \$3,412, the face value of the stamps which, as we stated above, were burnt by Señor Posadas on September 14th, 1866, as recorded in the *Anuario de Correos* for 1867, and the value of the stamps abstracted from the Customs Depôt, which we found to be about \$22,000, making in all a total of about \$75,000.

As we showed earlier that the total amount of the stamps printed was \$97,725.60, there is still a surplus of nearly \$23,000 to be accounted for, representing some hundreds of thousands of stamps, which will cover those sent to Europe in 1866, and from time to time afterwards.

It thus appears that our information as to the quan-

* In 1863 it was calculated that the consumption of postage stamps in the city of Paraná did not exceed the amount of \$450 in the half year.

ties issued not only affords no argument in favour of any reprinting, but, on the contrary, fully explains how large a stock remained over, and thus destroys the only foundation there could have been for a belief in such reprinting having taken place.

Unused copies being abundant and used specimens comparatively scarce, the market value of the latter is much greater than that of the former, so much so that dealers of elastic conscience have imitated the old cancelling marks and obliterated with them many stamps which are sold as genuinely used. They have also not only forged the obliterating stamps, but have obtained some of the genuine ones, and in the case of the employment of these the fraud can only be detected by comparison of the ink used, and in some cases only with great difficulty.

[Dr. Marcó del Pont adds that these obliterations require special study, which he was not in a position to undertake, not possessing sufficient materials for that purpose. We trust that some day he may be able to add to our knowledge in that direction. In the meantime we can only advise the general collector to content himself with unused copies of these stamps, which he may rest assured are original impressions. —ED. M. J.]

What the New Collector Should Learn.

By C. A. HOWES.

* * * *

[NOTE.—The following article, by a well-known American collector, is taken from *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*. The "Scheme of Importance" drawn up by Mr. Howes would, we think, have been more correct if he had allowed himself to follow his own inclination and placed "Watermark" before "Separation"; but still he is right in saying that varieties of Perforation are more obvious than those of Watermark. The article in its entirety contains a description of many of the variations to be found under the different heads in the "Scheme," but as these have been already described in these pages, we have not thought it necessary to reproduce that portion of the paper.—ED. M. J.]

NOWADAYS, when one of the uninitiated becomes interested in stamps, he finds that the subject is not as simple as his first idea of it may have led him to believe.

Far from being merely the amassing of little squares of paper bearing different designs in various colours, as it was in the old days, he now finds an array of detail which may necessitate collecting a half-dozen copies of a stamp, when to the casual observer there are no differences apparent. Whence come all these differences, and what are their claims upon the collector's attention? The present article is an attempt to answer this, in a way, by giving an idea of their main points and seeking to show their relative importance, leaving the collector to choose for himself what and how far he shall follow when the facts are laid before him. No attempt will be made to lay

down rules concerning "what shall be collected and what ignored," for one of the charms of collecting of any kind is the freedom of the "victim of the habit" to be a law unto himself and to indulge in whatever vagaries may please his fancy. Direction only should be the aim of those attempting to instruct, leaving the novice to accept or reject as suits his idiosyncrasies.

All these details, which go to make up the complete list of so-called "varieties" of stamps and fill up our catalogues to such an extent, are necessary items in the fund of knowledge of the collector who studies his stamps, and according as he is more or less familiar with them, so will he get more or less real pleasure from his collecting. Though many of these items may readily be neglected if one collects for the simple pleasure of it, and does not care to go too deeply into minutiae, yet they are quite necessary when one turns to specialising. Indeed, "specialism," as it is now carried on, may be defined as an attempt to exhibit every point wherein one stamp may be differentiated from another of its own kind through incidents or accidents in its production. To give the new collector an idea of what these requirements are and their whys and wherefores is the purpose of this article.

In endeavouring to place these items before the reader in such order that he may recognise the most important and less important at a glance, and so be

able to take his choice of those he will follow out, if he thinks the whole gamut of the specialist is beyond his scope, the writer will follow the results of his own collecting for the past twenty years and use what he has finally come to call a "Scheme of Importance."

There can be no dispute that the thing of prime importance is the stamp itself—*i.e.* the impressed design, no matter in what manner it may be made. If this be so, then the next important detail is naturally the colour in which it is produced. Changes of design and colour, therefore, are the most important items in the collector's category, and the only ones that the early collectors recognised.

When stamps were first printed in sheets the natural mode of separation was simply to cut them apart. Then a bright mind improved upon this by perforating between the impressions, and thus another collectible variety was added, though of less importance than the first two, since the essential part—the stamp impression itself—is unaffected by the method of separation. Yet another variety, which was introduced with the first adhesive stamps, is caused by the watermarks in the paper. In my own opinion this is more important than the method of separation, though the latter appeals quickly to the eye and is therefore made more of, perhaps, than the often elusive watermark. Yet, whereas the perforation or other similar method employed is merely a convenience for separating the stamps, the watermark is intended as a safeguard against forgery, additional to the intricacies of the stamp design, and as such would seem to be worthy of a higher place than perforation. These two items form the second division of the category, both being after-thoughts of manufacture, so to speak, yet important items in the use and protection of the issued stamp.

In the third and last division are paper and gum. These are generally merely incidents, or accidents, of

manufacture and the least important of the items, though they have their place, as we shall see. By paper is meant the texture and not the colour, as the latter often plays as much part in the colour scheme of the stamp as the ink itself, and would therefore be included under the first division. In regard to gum, it can be called merely a convenience for such climates as are adapted to its use; in other climates where heat and moisture prevail it is a positive detriment, and some of the Portuguese and Dutch sub-tropical countries issue their stamps un gummed, keeping a paste-pot near the wicket where the purchaser may supply himself—or his stamps—with pristine adhesive.

To recapitulate, therefore, we have the following "Scheme of Importance":—

- I. (a) Design.
(b) Colour.
- II. (a) Separation.
(b) Watermark.
- III. (a) Paper.
(b) Gum.

Looking at this list as a whole, then, it is at once apparent that it gives a fairly accurate gauge of the interest of the collector and the length to which his philatelic studies have carried him. The old-time collectors, and most of the boys, care only for differences of design and colour; in fact, I know of cases where in the old days perforations were clipped off "to improve the looks of the stamp" by getting rid of the "ragged edges." With a deeper interest and a larger collection nowadays, the fascination of hunting for watermarks, or using the perforation gauge, will appeal to most collectors. Differences in the paper follow next, and when the specialist (for he must be such) reaches the point where he appreciates varieties in the gum on his labels, he can feel that he has approached the confines of his scientific study.

Preliminary Programme of the International Postage Stamp Exhibition, Berlin, 1904.

* * *



HIS Exhibition will be held from August 25th to September 4th, 1904, in the exhibition rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93, near the Leipziger Strasse.

Division I. General Collections.

Stamps.

- Class 1. Unused.
 „ 2. Unused and used, mixed.
 (a) Large collections.
 (b) Medium „
 (c) Small „ up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

- Class 3. Unused.
 „ 4. Unused and used, mixed.
 (a) Rather large collections.
 (b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

Division II. Special Collections.

A. GERMANY AND COLONIES.

- Class 5. German Empire and Colonies; also Colonies alone.
 „ 6. German States.
 (a) General collections.
 (aa) Unused.
 (bb) Unused and used, mixed.
 (b) Collections of single States.

Entires.

- Class 7. German Empire and Colonies.
 „ 8. German States.

B. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Stamps.

- Class 9. General collections.
 „ 10. Collections of the Motherland or of single Colonies.

C. SINGLE COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN STAMPS, EXCLUSIVE OF GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Stamps.

- Class 11. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
 „ 12. France, French Colonies, Monaco.
 „ 13. Italy, Italian States.
 „ 14. Netherlands, Dutch Colonies, Belgium, Luxemburg.
 „ 15. Portugal, Portuguese Colonies.
 „ 16. Spain, Spanish Colonies.
 „ 17. Switzerland.
 „ 18. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.
 „ 19. Russia, Poland, Finland.
 „ 20. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia.
 „ 21. Greece, Turkey, South Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia.

Entires.

- Class 22. Single countries appearing under A and B. Exhibits in Classes 11 to 22 may consist of a single country, or a single colony.

D. GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF EUROPE.

Stamps.

- Class 23. (a) Unused.
 (b) Used or mixed.

Entires.

- Class 24. Unused, used or mixed.

E. COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

- Class 25. United States of America (stamps).
 „ 26. „ „ „ (entires).
 „ 27. Other American countries. N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single State.
 Class 28. Other countries, exclusive of America and the European Colonies. N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single country.

F. STAMPS ON LETTERS.

- Class 29. (a) German States.
 (b) Other countries.

G. RARITIES.

(Stamps and entires. N.B.—Pairs, blocks, and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

- Class 30. Confined to Collectors.
 (a) Exhibits of more than fifty pieces.
 (b) Exhibits of less than fifty-one pieces.
 Class 31. Confined to Dealers.

H. VARIOUS.

- Class 32. (a) Obliterations.
 (b) Curiosities and other specialities.
 (c) Essays, Proofs, etc.
 (d) Reprints.
 (e) Forgeries.

- Class 33. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
 (b) Fiscal Stamps.
 (c) Local Stamps (Rural, Semtsvo, Postmaster, etc.).
 (d) Private Postage Stamps.

Division III. Appliances of all kinds.

- Class 34. Literature.
 (a) Library indexes.
 (b) Philatelic works and journals. N.B.—Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
 Class 35. Collecting-books.
 (a) For stamps.
 (b) For entires.
 Class 36. Technical aids, e.g. magnifying glasses, tweezers, mounts, etc.

It is intended to offer one gold medal and several silver and bronze medals in every group.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE old adage about when thieves fall out, etc., is brought to mind by the case which occupied the attention of the Zürich Law Courts early in July. Heinrich Toggenburger, *alias* Josef Schneider, of Marthalen, and residing recently at München, was summoned by Hans Leutwyler, of Lupfig and Zürich, for having embezzled stamps to the value of about £100. Toggenburger, who happened to be at Zürich, was apprehended and put on trial. At the first hearing of the case Leutwyler was present, and Toggenburger turned the tables neatly by accusing Leutwyler of having sold to M. Portmann, of Geneva, in 1896, a forged block of four "Basle doves" for the sum of £72. Leutwyler was arrested on the spot, and the police seized the block of four stamps and had them expertised by M. E. H. Friedrich, of Winterthur. The accusation thus made by Toggenburger was then found to be founded on fact. The Court of Law sentenced Toggenburger to fifteen months' hard labour and to the loss of his active rights as a citizen for five years. Leutwyler was sentenced then to six months' imprisonment. Toggenburger has a good record; thus, he has been sentenced ten times for "offences against property"; in the Canton of Aargau he was condemned to four years' imprisonment for coining false money. He managed to escape, but it is gratifying to learn that he will have to "sit out" that sentence when he has "done time" for embezzling stamps; also, this versatile being has been put upon his trial for attempted murder. Leutwyler has also been punished for an offence committed against public morality. Both of these gentlemen seem to have earned fully their title to enjoy a little period of enforced retirement accompanied by plain living and regular work.

* * *

ON THE ENTIRE.—It appears that the advanced collector of fiscals will require something more than an album to contain his treasures. According to the papers, one enthusiastic fiscalist has already secured a specimen of the Hat tax stamp on the entire Hat, and we may expect to hear of Hut tax labels (from South Africa) on the complete Hut, Poll tax stamps on the original Poll, and Horse tax on the entire Horse. With Income tax on the entire Income we are only too familiar, but it is always collected by someone else.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A SPECIAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, October 27, 1903, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, F. Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, T. H. Harvey, R. Meyer, W. Morley, J. B. Neyroud, C. J. Daun, A. G. Wane, C. S. Dudley, A. H. L. Giles, W. Jacoby, D. Thomson, D. Field, L. W. Fulcher, F. W. Mellor, H. Thompson, K. Wiehen, A. B. Kay, W. V. Morten, C. E. Fagan, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. C. E. Fagan was voted to the chair.

No formal business was transacted, the meeting being specially called for an Exhibition of Stamps of Great Britain by the members.

Among the most noticeable exhibits may be mentioned the following:—

MR. E. HEGINBOTTOM.—A fine selection of Mulready envelopes, with a caricature postally used; a large range of shades of the 2d., blue (no lines), the 2s., brown, 8d., orange, and 10d., brown (1865-7); a fine lot of the high values of the 1867 and 1885 issues (including the 10s., cobalt), and also of telegraph stamps; a splendid assortment of Officials, especially the "I.R." high values and the "O.W." All these specimens were used.

MR. C. STUART DUDLEY.—A fine sheet of 1d., black, in all states of printing; series of high values in blocks of four (the 5s. being shown in a block of eight); a single 10s., cobalt; a frame containing the medal by Wyon (from which the Queen's portrait on our first adhesive was taken); and a Mulready envelope used on the first day of issue.

MR. WALTER MORLEY.—A fine sheet of 10d., octagonal; a couple of Prince Consort Essays (one with Archer perforation), and an exhaustive collection of fiscals.

MR. CHAS. J. DAUN.—A fine lot of high values, unused, including a pair of £5, orange.

MR. KARL WIEHEN.—A good general collection, including a pair of 9d., green, Government Parcels, and a fine copy of the 12 piastres on 2s. 6d., Levant, *bleuté*.

MR. A. H. L. GILES.—A nice lot of Mulreadys and octagonals, with some of the more recent issues, including the 2½d., used, during the Egyptian War of 1882, with "Army Post Office" cancellation.

MR. J. B. NEYROUD.—A good show of the 2d., blue, no lines, in numerous shades; 2d., blue, white lines, with the ivory head (including a strip of ten, used); octagonals, 2s., brown, lightly postmarked; Officials, with a very fine pair of ½d., green, "O.W.," Queen's Head, and a superb 1s. Board of Education.

MR. D. THOMSON.—English used abroad, including the 2d., 1880, used, at Constantinople, and the 4d. with the rare "G" postmark used at Gibraltar, and some curiosities of perforation and printing in recent issues.

MR. D. FIELD.—Specimens, on original covers, of the serpentine and roulette perforations, and two copies of the 1s., green, 1862 issues with diminutive "K" in corners.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Sec. for organising the Exhibition, to the various members who brought or sent exhibits, and to Mr. Fagan for acting as chairman.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

THE opening meeting of the session was held in the Society's rooms at the Wharnccliffe Hotel, Mr. J. H. Chapman occupying the chair in the unavoidable absence of the chairman.

The report and balance sheet for the past session were read and adopted. They showed the Society to be still in a flourishing condition, both as regards membership and finances.

The following members were then elected as officers for the coming session: President, Mr. J. S. Nowill; Vice-President, Mr. E. Crowther; Secretary, Mr. Frank Bathe; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Hunt; Exchange Secretary, Mr. R.

Sneth; Librarian, Mr. J. F. Peace; Committee, Messrs. J. H. Chapman, A. T. Nixon, and G. H. Whitaker.

An interesting programme was drawn up, including various exhibitions of stamps, essays, and discussions on matters pertaining to Philately.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on October 1st, 1903.

Messrs. E. Agnès (Paris), M. Fuertes (Buenos Ayres), and C. J. Preater (Bath), were duly elected members, and the resignations of Messrs. Doczkalik and F. Leschevin were accepted with regret.

The election of officers for the ensuing season resulted as follows:—

President—W. SCHWABACHER.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—H. KÖHLER, M. LANGLOIS, A. E. LAWRENCE, A. P. PEARCE.

Vice-Presidents—W. MORLEY, E. H. SELWAY.

Committee—

B. F. J. COOPER.	A. M. SOUTH.
T. P. DORMAN.	H. THOMPSON.
O. MARSH.	D. THOMPSON.

Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent—A. B. KAY, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, W.

Continental Exchange Superintendent—G. GILBERT, 15, Rue de Turin, Paris.

Auditors—H. THOMPSON, D. THOMPSON.

During the coming season the revenue stamps of Great Britain, Peru, and Switzerland will be taken.

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*, 9, Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

The *Weekly Philatelic Era*, official journal.

THE 128th regular meeting was held in Elks' Hall on Tuesday evening, September 15th, at eight o'clock. President Lombard in the chair and twenty-two members present, an excellent showing for the first fall meeting.

The seventh exhibition of the present series was for Victoria, and two collections were entered. Neither aimed at completeness, but both were remarkable for the fine condition of the specimens exhibited, for it is well known that Victoria is a hard country to satisfy this requisite. The collection belonging to Mr. J. N. Luff was awarded 89 per cent., and that belonging to Mr. F. S. Cook 70 per cent.

Mr. Lombard also brought in his specialised collection of Gambia which he exhibited at the London Philatelic Society some time ago. This was a fine showing of these attractive stamps, and a good addition to the evening's exhibits.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. E. W.—*Hungary*.—The variety you mention was noted in the *M.J.* in May, 1897. It has never got into the Catalogue, but that is not of much consequence as the stamps are really fiscals, and will probably all come out some day.

G. G. H.—Your U. S. stamp is quite a possible variety, but we should like to see it before chronicling it.

C. O'F.—Everything that varies is a variety, but see our notes under Austria in April and May last.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ALBANIA.

1903. As 1902 issue, but "ALBANIA" omitted.		s.	d.
10 p. on 5 c., green	.	0	1
35 p. on 20 c., orange	.	0	3
40 p. on 25 c., blue	.	0	4

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
4d., black and green	.	0	6
6d., orange and black	.	0	8

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. King's Head stamps of India surcharged.		s.	d.
2 a., lilac	.	0	3
3 a., orange	.	0	5
4 a., sage-green	.	0	6

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1903. King's Head.		s.	d.
3d., purple	.	0	5
5s., orange	.	6	6

CHILI.

1900-1. Type 16.		s.	d.
2 c., lake	.	0	6
5 c., blue	.	0	8
10 c., violet	.	2	0
20 c., grey	.	2	0
20 c., "	.	used	1 0
1902. Type 18.		s.	d.
30 c., violet and black	.	used	0 6
1903. Provisional.		s.	d.
10 c., in blue, on 30 c., orange-brown	.	0	9

COREA.

1903. New type.		s.	d.
5 cheun, brown	reduced to	0	2
6 ,, lilac	.	0	3
10 ,, blue	.	0	4
15 ,, red on yellow	.	0	6
20 ,, purple on yellow	.	0	8
50 ,, red on green	.	1	6
1 wn., purple on orange	.	3	0
2 wn., purple on greyish	.	6	0

ERITREA.

1903. Unpaid Letter stamps.		s.	d.
1 lire, blue and magenta	.	1	3
2 ,, ,, "	.	2	6
5 ,, ,, "	.	6	3
10 ,, ,, "	.	12	6

GWALIOR.

1902-3. Queen's Head.		s.	d.
½ a., pea-green	.	0	1
1 a., carmine	.	0	3
2 a., violet	.	0	5
2½ a., ultramarine	.	0	6

INDIA.

1866. Official stamps. Reduced prices.		s.	d.
½ a., blue, no watermark (No. 501)	used	7	6
1 a., brown ,, (No. 503)	,,	12	6
1 a. ,, watermark head (No. 510)	,,	4	0

MAURITIUS.

1902. Type 36.		s.	d.
5 c., lilac and violet on buff	.	0	6

NICARAGUA.

1903. The 10 c. (No. 188) surcharged at top with new value, etc. (inverted).		s.	d.
6 c. on 10 c. (value only)	used	2	0
6 c. on 10 c. (value and thick bar)	,,	6	0
6 c. on 10 c. (value and spandrel)	,,	6	0

PARAGUAY.

1903. Altered type.		s.	d.
1 c., yellow-green	.	0	1
5 c., indigo	.	0	2

PERSIA.

1903. Provisionals.		s.	d.
2 toman, in blue, on 50 kr., green	used	2	0
3 ,, in black ,, ,,	,,	3	0
OCT., 1903. Type 19, surcharged "1903, Postes Persanes" in ornamental design, and new value; also a Persian inscription in the colour given in brackets.			

(1) On the 5 krans, violet and silver.

4 ch., red (black)	.	2	0
8 ch., green (red)	.	3	6
16 ch., orange (green)	.	4	0
3 kr., blue (lake)	.	4	0
4 kr., brown (green)	.	4	6
2 t., red (orange)	.	20	0
3 t., black (lake)	.	30	0

(2) On the 10 krans, rose and gold.

2 t., blue (black)	.	20	0
3 t., green (blue)	.	30	0

SUDAN.

1903. Surcharged "O. S. G. S."		s.	d.
5 m., 1, 2, and 5 piastres, set of four	.	3	6

UNITED STATES.

Nov., 1903. New design.		s.	d.
2 c., carmine	.	0	2

VENEZUELA.

1900. Official.		s.	d.
25 c., blue (No. 410)	used	0	6
1 b., lilac (No. 412)	,,	1	3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

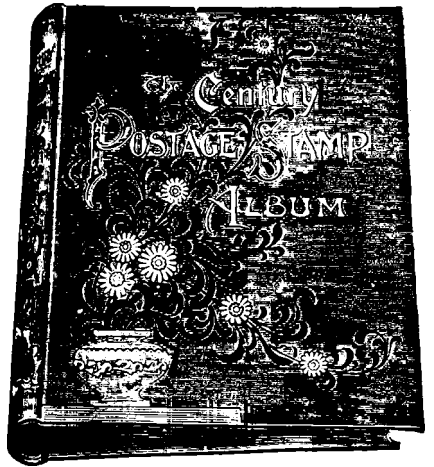
1903. Type 25. Perf. 11.		s.	d.
2s., red on yellow	.	4	0

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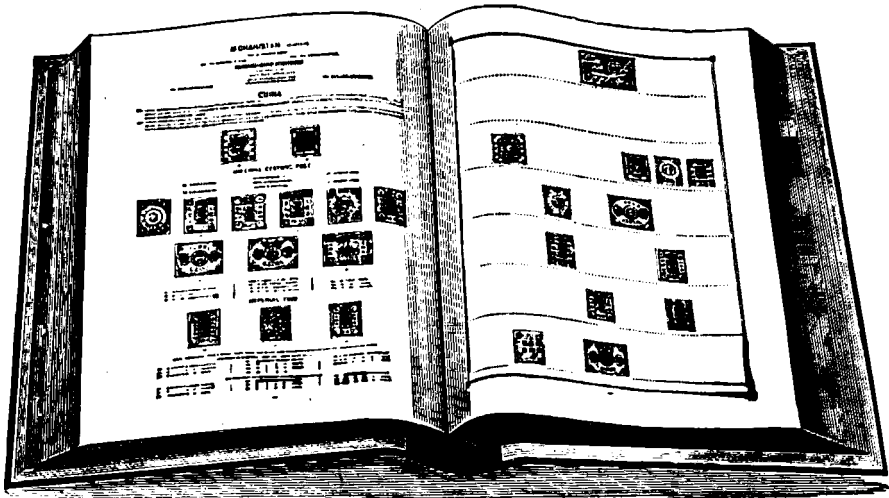
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THIS Album is produced in a very large edition at a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000, and will be found to fulfil a long-felt want for an Album in **One Volume**, of high-class style, and on thoroughly good and highly surfaced paper, well and strongly bound.

The **Century Album** is printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and spaces to correspond on the right-hand pages.

All minor varieties of perforation, watermark, and type are omitted, and only such varieties are included as can be distinguished by the young Philatelist.

Space has been provided for some 18,000 Stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages. Two pages of watermarks, with list of countries in which they may be found, are provided.

Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

All new issues down to the time of going to press have been included, and most of them illustrated.

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No. 21.—On extra stout highly glazed paper, strongly bound in cloth, gilt lettered and artistically designed cover, coloured edges. Price 12/6; post-free in Great Britain, 13/4.

No. 22.—As last, but half-bound in morocco, plain sides, raised bands, and gilt lettering on back, gilt edges; supplied in strong box. Price 25/-; post-free in Great Britain, 26/-.

Extra Blank Leaves for this Album, 8d. per doz., plain; or 1/- per doz. with gilt edges.

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1904 CATALOGUE.

NOW READY.

The Catalogue (PART I.), GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES, for 1904.

Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

The countries which have received special attention and partial rewriting are:—

NEW SOUTH WALES, in which the issues of 1871–84 have been separated into the Large and Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines.

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875–81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other Catalogues.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE PURCHASES.

The terms for all small orders are nett as quoted, but we have decided to allow a discount of 10% for *cash purchases* of a minimum amount of £10 at one time. This discount will not apply to "Current Issues." *Special terms* will be quoted to those desirous of making really important purchases. These will vary according to the amount, the country, and class of stamps required.

PART II., FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

Is in preparation, and will be **READY IN JANUARY, 1904.** *Very important reductions in prices will be quoted in this part.*

Prepaid orders at **2s., or 2s. 3d.** post-free, can now be booked.

PRICED SUPPLEMENTS to the 1904 CATALOGUE.

These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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

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Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XIV.

JANUARY 30, 1904.

No. 163.

Editorial.

* * *



It might easily have been anticipated, the beautiful specimen of the Two Pence, "POST OFFICE," Mauritius, which was offered for sale by public auction on the 13th inst., fetched a price that is long likely to be a "record" one for a single stamp. We have heard occasionally within the last few years doubts thrown upon the authenticity of the prices supposed to have been given and received for great rarities. It was hinted that both buyer and seller were willing to allow it to be reported that the figures were much higher than was really the case, and that a very liberal discount was allowed. In the present instance, however, no question can be raised. At a public sale, conducted by one of the best-known firms of auctioneers in London, a first-rate copy of a first-class rarity has fetched the handsome price of £1,450, as has been recorded with due pomp in all the daily papers.

Of course, we are told by non-philatelists that it is perfectly wicked to give such a sum as that for a tiny bit of paper, that it is wilful waste, and so forth; this, however, does not affect the facts of the case, and it is not unlikely that the former owner of the stamp is of quite a different opinion. The little bit of paper in question has a very legitimate interest of its own, and, under the circumstances, we do not think the price was such a very astonishing one. Some details as to the bidding may not be without interest to those of our readers who were unable to be present. It was started at £500, rose by hundreds to £1,000, then by fifties to £1,250, after which

it was carried by tens and twenties to £1,420, which was the last bid of a well-known London dealer, and it was then knocked down at £1,450 to a Mr. Crawford, and, according to common report, it has found a permanent resting-place in a well-known English collection, which report we sincerely trust is not without good foundation.

We have often been asked whether the celebrated "POST OFFICE" stamps of Mauritius are the rarest stamps in existence, and, if not, why they fetch such enormous prices. The first part of the question is easily answered—in the negative, which makes the second portion less easy of explanation. Of the two Mauritius rarities there are, according to the latest figures, twenty-six specimens known to collectors, fourteen of the One Penny, and twelve of the Two Pence. Of these we believe two only of the former, and five of the latter, are unused. There are perhaps some half-dozen stamps, distinct varieties that every collector must recognise, of which less than twelve copies are known to exist; but we are probably safe in saying that not one of these would be likely to fetch as high a price as a fine copy of the Mauritius, and that some of them would be sold at very much less. The fact seems to be that the first 1d. and 2d. stamps of the small Colony in question have always enjoyed a high reputation as rarities of exceptional interest. As we stated a couple of months ago, the very existence of these stamps was a matter of uncertain tradition in the early sixties, and the two copies, one of each value, which came into the hands of a great English philatelist, were for some time the only

specimens known to exist, and for several years longer were believed to be the only copies in this country. When they, unfortunately, passed across the Channel over twenty years ago, there was only a single used copy of the lower value known to remain in any English collection, the One Penny on the original envelope (the only one then known, we believe, in that condition), which is now in the British Museum, the nine other specimens, five 1d. and four 2d., now in this country, having been imported or (the last of them) discovered here within the last thirteen or fourteen years.

Some of the other specimens have been brought to light elsewhere comparatively recently, and more may yet come, but additions to the list of known copies have not yet caused any diminution in prices, and there is never likely to be such a find as could cause anything approaching a "slump" in this direction.

Mauritius has one or two philatelic "records," if we may so term them, to its credit. It was the first British Colony to follow the example of the Mother Country in issuing adhesive postage stamps. It was also the first British Colony, if not the first place in the world, to issue a surcharged postage stamp, which, perhaps, is not much to boast of. Mauritius has certainly endeavoured of late years to live up to its early reputation for overprinting. And now the latest addition to the list of survivors of its first issue has fetched the highest price on record.

* * *

The Official Catalogue.* THE latest number of *La Revue Philateliq ue Française* contains the Preface to a forthcoming catalogue, which has been in process of incubation, with the assistance of no less than sixty-four prominent philatelists, during the last three years. It is, naturally, not for us to attempt to "sit upon" a work of such importance and so illustrious parentage; moreover, we have the best of reasons for believing that one portion of its contents will be found excellent, though possibly a little out of date, inasmuch as it was compiled some three years ago, and its compiler has had no opportunity of making any

additions or corrections to it since. The Catalogue itself, however, has not yet reached us; it is promised for next month. We can at present only criticise the Preface; but we feel bound to say that if the latter affords any guide to the judgment displayed by the responsible editors of the work, the prospects are not very promising from that point of view.

In the first place we fail to understand why it is termed "Official." It has been compiled by a number of private individuals, it is edited by three private persons, two of whom are dealers in stamps, and it is published, we gather, under the auspices of La Société Française de Timbrologie; the latter is a Philatelic Society of very high standing, but its publications are no more *official* than are those of the Philatelic Society of London, and it seems to us a very grave mistake to adopt a title which is liable to give rise to misunderstanding.

We are promised a scientific arrangement, which, with the aid of various type to indicate the relative importance of the items listed, will render the Catalogue suitable alike to the beginner, the medium collector, and the specialist, and if this promise is fulfilled it will be of immense service to Philately. We may not all agree as to the importance of this class of variety or that class of variety, but the great thing is to indicate clearly to the general collector the fact that there are degrees of importance, and that it is still possible to make a general collection, or a collection including some large and important groups, that may have a completeness of its own, although it does not follow all the minutæ of the specialist.

We sincerely regret, however, to find that in this Preface to what is supposed to be a really scientific "Official" catalogue, the most prominent position of all is given to the vexed question of prices (the importance of which in a mere dealer's price list we would by no means minimise), and that, moreover, the most extraordinary nonsense (we really can call it nothing else) is written upon that important subject. Some of the statements made are simply ridiculous, especially when we remember that two of the signatures attached to them are those of members of the stamp trade:—

* *Catalogue Officiel de Timbres-Poste et Timbres-Telegraphie*, published at the office of *La Revue Philateliq ue Française*, Paris.

"One ought no longer to see catalogued and offered for sale stamps the very existence of which is most uncertain, whilst others, on the contrary, that are perfectly authentic are omitted from the price lists for no reason, and that in accordance with the personal interests of the business houses from which these price lists, termed catalogues, emanate.

"One ought no longer to find a stamp quoted at ten francs by one and at three francs by another, or, again, the value doubled or halved in two different editions of the same price list. It is not to be permitted that the caprice of a single individual should be able to reduce by fifty per cent., for no reason whatever, the value of the collection of a collector or the stock of a dealer; there are quite enough unforeseen events to cause instability in the stamp market without the addition of unacknowledged desires to injure a rival."

To such rubbish as the foregoing the only appropriate reply that occurs to us is the expressive word "Bosh!" Mistakes in pricing are greatly to be deplored, and the more so because collectors insist upon taking certain price lists as their guides, and if the guide goes astray, all his followers follow him into

the ditch. Wilful mispricing cannot be too severely condemned; but surely the collector's collection or the dealer's stock must be very limited in variety if a few errors in prices can alter its *value*, or even its temporary market price, by one half, and we may ask, What about the overpriced stamps? Do they, in like manner, double the *value* of the collection or the stock? We can only imagine such a disastrous effect as that referred to being produced in a case where the "collection" consists of an accumulation of copies of one stamp, which the "collector" has been endeavouring to corner and which he has succeeded in getting overpriced in the catalogues. When the existence of this "collection" becomes known there is bound to be a drop in the price!

The remarks that we have quoted are, as we have stated, ridiculous; they are also, in our opinion, of such a nature as to do great injury to the work to which they are prefixed, and we therefore, in the name of at least one of the compilers of the work, protest most strongly against them.

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.

Bermuda.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in the Arms type.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black centre, grey-green frame.

British Somaliland.—The *M. C.* reports that "the following stamps of a permanent type have appeared. They bear the portrait of the King and are inscribed 'SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.' The Service stamps are formed by the overprint 'O.H.M.S.,' in black." We are not sure whether the stamps have been issued, or have only been seen in the form of "specimen" sets.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green and dark green.
- 1 a., carmine and grey-black.
- 2 a., violet and dark lilac.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue and dark blue.
- 3 a., dark green and dark violet.
- 4 a., black and green.
- 6 a., lilac
- 8 a., pale blue and grey-black.
- 12 a., orange-yellow and grey-black.

- 1 r., green and dark green.
- 2 r., violet and dark lilac.
- 3 r., black and green.
- 5 r., carmine and grey-black.

Service Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 8 annas, 1 rupee.

Let us hope that these will be *permanent*—for the present, at all events! We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the designs are the same as those of the East Africa and Uganda stamps.

Cape of Good Hope.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 3d. stamp.



Ceylon.—The illustration shows the type of the 6 c. stamp with King's Head.



A correspondent sends us specimens of the 5 c. and 15 c. King's Head stamps, surcharged "On Service," in *black*. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 3 c. with the same overprint.

Official Stamps. 3 c., green.
5 c., lilac.
15 c., blue.

Mr. Poole shows us two shades of the current 30 c., the last supplies of which are in rather darker colours than those of the earlier printing.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 5 centimos of the King's Head issue, with the same varieties of the overprint as upon the values already noted.

5 c., grey-green and green.

India.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* chronicles the 2 rupees stamp of the King's Head series, but whether from a "specimen" copy or otherwise is not stated.

2 r., brown and rose.

Nabha.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the new 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee stamps have received the Service overprint.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Our publishers have shown us the remaining values of the current issue, the 1 a., 2 a., and 8 a., with the circular embossed device, thus completing the set with its latest improvement. They have also obtained, we regret to state, several additions to the list of remainders of the obsolete stamps, which have been embossed with the new die previously to being sold in bulk. These varieties we consider to be of no interest to the collector, as they were never intended for use in their present condition and are, in fact, to some extent reprints. We find amongst this stock the imitation of Type 13, which we described in May, but printed in *green* (various shades) instead of in *black*; we consider this to be a mere official forgery.

1 a., brown; *circular embossing*.
2 a., blue " "
8 a., mauve " "

Old stock with the new embossing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pale red; Nos. 49, 50, 51.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black No. 63.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red " 78.
1 a., purple-brown; No. 81.

Type 13 *redrawn*; 32 varieties, with the new embossing.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., green; *imperf.*

Bundi.—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* states that "the Bundi State authorities admit that their $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp is the only one used postally now.

They claim to use 5 rupees' worth a month, but no doubt even this modest figure is greatly exaggerated. He adds that the Bundi rupee is worth about twenty per cent. less than that of British India."

Cochin.—We have received a block of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, on the thick paper, with one of the stamps set sideways; another quarter turn and we should get a *tête-bêche* pair. From comparison with an entire sheet of a previous printing, we gather that the misplaced stamp is at the right-hand end of the second horizontal row; this cast, or electrototype, printed very badly in the sheet we have, being probably a little low, so it may have been removed for readjustment and then put back wrong. The left upper corner of this stamp, and the right side of the frame of the adjoining one, were probably damaged in removing it from the forme; the left side of the second stamp from the right in the third row was damaged at an earlier period, so it is time a fresh plate of this value was constructed.

Kishengarh.—Mr. Ewen shows us sheets of the new stamp which we chronicled last month, and the value turns out to be $\frac{1}{2}$ anna instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. They are lithographed in sheets containing eight stamps, all separately drawn, and therefore forming eight varieties of type, differing from one another most conspicuously in the spacing of some of the lines in the background; the design itself has been very carefully copied, but still there are, of course, slight variations. The arrangement of the sheet is peculiar; the draughtsman evidently intended to provide for sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five, but thought better of it, and left two blank frames for stamps at the left of the second row. But we thought the State Post Office of Kishengarh had been given up, and that there were to be no more stamps!

Poonch.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that an impression of the 1 anna stamp on *thin wove* paper has been discovered, said to be a companion to No. 1a in the Catalogue. But might it not be No. 8, which we ourselves obtained in 1885, and which has always been a scarce stamp?

Jamaica.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps described last month.

Malta.—The *M. C.* reports the addition of a 4d. stamp to the current series.

4d., black (*centre*) and brown.

New Zealand.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the 1882-97 issue (Type 16) perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

Ewen's Weekly notes the 4s., Postal Fiscal, on Cowan paper, with the new watermark; it usually occurs twice in each stamp, sideways.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4s., rose; wmk. Type 41; perf. 11.

The Australian Ph. notes the 1d. of the Life Insurance Department on the Cowan paper, with the wmk. sideways, perf. 11 all round, and perf. 14 x 11.

1d., blue; *new wmk.*, perf. 11.
- 1d. " " " " 14 x 11.



Orange River Colony.—We give an illustration showing the overprint upon a very interesting block of the “2½” on 3d., surcharged “V.R.I.” with raised stops, which has been kindly lent to our publishers by Surgeon-General Williams, of Melbourne. It is evident that the “V.R.I.” overprint was, in this instance, set up in horizontal rows of three, both from the presence of the thick letters “V” on the third and sixth stamps in the second and third rows in the illustration, and from the fact that the second half of

The editor of *The Aust. Ph.* has been shown a copy of the 2d., first issue, imperforate, with “O.S.” surcharge. The overprint has been pronounced genuine by a good authority, and the postmark is stated to be uppermost, a very difficult point to decide.

A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that he has found the 1d. and 2d., Types 6 and 7, wmk. Type 8 (SA wide), perf. 15. This gauge was not introduced, so far as we know, until long after the later watermark came in, but some stock of the old

V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.
2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.
2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.	V. R. I.
2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

each row of the overprint is on a higher level than the first. Whether there were more than three rows in this setting has not, we understand, been ascertained, but one would expect to find at least five rows used, so as to overprint a quarter of a pane at a time. The “2½” on 3d. with the raised stop overprint is a very rare stamp, and it seems probable that a few panes (possibly incomplete) of this stamp came in from some country office, and that a small forme of the overprint was set up on purpose for them.

St. Helena.—Mr. Poole shows us a very grey tinted specimen of the 6d. stamp, watermark Crown and C C, perf. 14. It is not quite the grey colour of the stamp watermarked Crown and C A, but it should be termed *bluish grey* rather than *milky blue*, and perhaps represents one of the stages between the old colour and the new one.

Seychelles.—Our publishers have shown us a curious block of the “3 cents” on 4 c., No. 15 in the Catalogue; it consists of the last two horizontal rows of a sheet (two panes), with the overprint of the right-hand pane so much out of position that the two right-hand stamps of the left pane have a double surcharge, the second impression falling partly on the space between the panes, while the right-hand stamps of the right-hand pane have no surcharge. The overprint having been set up in blocks of thirty, there must have been three other rows similar to these, giving five stamps in all with a real double surcharge, and five horizontal pairs showing stamps with and without the surcharge *se tenant*.

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 6d. stamp, long rectangular type, perf. 12 instead of 11½.

paper appears to have been on hand as late as 1902, and it may have been used for 1d. and 2d. stamps in 1893-94.

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of a 1 c. King's Head stamp in a new design. It is a little early to begin making changes; let us hope it is a change for the better in this instance.

1 c., dark green; *new type*.

Federated Malay States.—According to *Ewen's Weekly*, an uncatalogued value of the series formed by overprinting the stamps of Perak was sold at auction lately.

£25, green and orange; black surcharge.

Sudan.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that one sheet of 120 of the 5 milliemes on 5 piastres was overprinted upside down.

Tasmania.—A correspondent of *The Aust. Ph.* reports that the current 1s. stamp has been printed on V and Crown paper, but we gather that copies have not yet been actually seen. The same journal describes a copy of the current 1d., with V and Crown wmk., which had been perforated 12½ all round, but as the perforations at bottom encroached upon the design, it had been reperforated there with the “11” machine! How careful we are!

Transvaal.—We are shown some varieties of surcharge which their owner believes to be unchronicled:—

1. 1d., no stop after “V”; surcharge inverted.
2. 2d. “ ” “V.”
3. 4d. “ ” “R.”
4. 6d. “ ” “R”; comma after “I.”
5. 2½d. “ ” “I”; “ ” “R.”

The so-called *comma* is merely a broken full stop, looking something like a small comma set sideways, which would be practically impossible. The others may be all right.

Another correspondent shows us a vertical pair of *id.*, apparently from the right upper corner of a pane, the upper stamp of which has a very minute stop after "R" and a large stop after "I"; while the lower stamp has no visible stop after either "R" or "I."

Victoria.—We have received the current *1s.* stamp, re-engraved type, in a much deeper shade than before, in fact, the earlier printing looks quite *yellow* in comparison. *1s.*, orange; *perf.* 12½

A correspondent tells us that he possesses used copies of the *4d.*, Type 10, with double- and with single-line watermark, both *imperforate*, also the *2d.*, Type 30, on *green* paper. The first two used to be believed in and catalogued, but we have never heard of unsevered pairs (used) being found, and faith is feebler and scepticism stronger than in earlier times. The third variety is quite new to us: we only know the *2d.*, Type 23, on coloured paper.

The Australian Ph. notes the current ½*d.*, *perf.* 12½ at top, bottom, and left, and *perf.* 11 at right.

Western Australia.—A correspondent in this Colony kindly sends us some further information regarding the stamps overprinted "*Medical*," which confirms what we published in June last. It appears that when the Post and Telegraph, Customs, and Defence Departments were taken over by the Commonwealth, the Departments of the various States were obliged to stamp their correspondence instead of franking it. These latter Departments mark their stamps in various ways to prevent theft. The Medical Department alone, apparently, employs an overprint; the others perforate the stamps with initials, "P. W. D." in the Public Works Department, "W. A." in various Government offices, etc., in the same way, and for the same reason, as business firms perforate the stamps they use, and we trust that collectors will pay equally little attention to all the stamps thus marked.

The same correspondent shows us two shades of the current *9d.*, and three of the extraordinarily hideous *2s.* stamp with which Western Australia has been afflicted. We have received the latter value also with the new perforation.

2s., carmine on *yellow*; *perf.* 11.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. Masson kindly sends us copies of the *2 abasi*, Type 44, on *deep red* paper, and of the Registration stamp of 1898 on *pale rose*; we learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that he has also found the former stamp on *orange* paper, and that those stamps are dated "1314," not "1316" as hitherto stated. The paper is the usual thin tissue paper in each case.

2 abasi, black on *deep red*.

2 " " *orange*.

Registration Stamp. *2* " " *pale rose*.

Argentine Republic.—The *M. C.* chronicles a *6 c.* stamp of the current issue, Type 68, with the usual watermark and perforation.

6 c., black.

Austria.—Our publishers have found a few more varieties of perforation to be added to the lists:—

Type 11. *1 kr.*, *perf.* 13 × 10½.

2 " " 10½ × 12½.

15 " " 12½ × 10½.

Type 13. *50* " " 10½ × 12½.

" *12.* *1 gl.* " "

Current types, without the shiny bars, *perf.* 10½ and 12½ compound.

1, 3, 6, 40 heller.

1, 2, 4 kroner.

For Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Issue of 1890-92, *perf.* 10½ and 12½ compound.

10 para on *3 kr.*

20 " *5 kr.*

Hungary.—We have received some of the values of the Unpaid Letter stamps, and find the perforations to be as follows, so far as we have got at present:—

1, 2, 5 filler; *perf.* 11½.

6, 10, 12, 20 " " 12 × 12½.

The perforation of the specimens we have examined of the four higher values is exactly the same, and in each case the vertical perforation is slightly closer than the horizontal.

Belgium.—M. Hanciau tells us that he has seen a very curious variety of the *10 c.* stamp of 1849, the result, we presume, of a double (if not triple) impression. In the upper corners are double figures "10," the second just above and a little to right of the first, the figures "0" touching, according to the sketch sent us. At lower right is another superfluous number "10," just above and to right of the letter "T" of "CENT." How this was produced we cannot understand, and indeed the whole complication is inexplicable, as we are not told that there is a double impression of the rest of the design.

Chili.—We give an illustration of the surcharge applied to the provisional *10 c.* stamp chronicled last month. A correspondent informs us that it was issued about October 30th.

Diez

Colombia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles fresh editions of some of the Barranquilla publications, Types 87 to 91 in the Supplement; and *Mekeel's Weekly* adds a fresh variety of Type 84.

CENTAVOS

5 c., bistre; *perf.* 12.

10 c., blue on *pink*; *imperf.*

5 p., pale brown; *perf.* 12.

10 p., claret, *perf.* 12.

Antioquia.—We have received further values of the set of 1903, of which we have chronicled *50 c.*, and *1, 2, and 3 pesos*. The lower values, up to *50 c.*, are all of one type, the higher ones are similar in design to the *1 peso*, but each bears a different portrait. (We are now able to put names to those on the *2 p.* and *3 p.*) All are *perf.* 12.

10 c., yellow.

20 c., mauve.

30 c., brown.

40 c., green.

2 p., mauve; *Garcia Rovira*.

3 p., dark blue; *Lapola*.

4 p., dull red; *J. Manuel Restrepo*.

5 p., brown; *Fernandez Madrid*.

Panama.—We mentioned last month that some of the stamps of this place had been overprinted, to indicate that the State had become a Republic. We have since seen a quantity of the curiosities thus produced, and we find that the great majority of the varieties which have been chronicled elsewhere are even worse rubbish than we had supposed, but for this the local authorities are not solely responsible.

It appears that the first edition of this interesting stuff was overprinted by means of a handstamp, with india-rubber type, producing the surcharge described last month. This is found in *magenta* and in *violet*, coming, we are inclined to think, from different parts of the same pad, the ink being an unstable mixture; at any rate, the colours seem to have been used indiscriminately on the lower values. The overprint should be struck horizontally, across the upper part of the stamp; impressions in other colours, or in very different positions, are, as a rule, of a fancy nature.

The following is a list of undoubtedly correct varieties:—

- 1 c., green; *surcharged in violet or magenta.*
- 2 c., carmine " " "
- 5 c., blue " " " "
- 10 c., orange " " *magenta.*
- 20 c., violet " " *violet or magenta.*
- 50 c., brown " " "
- 1 p., lake " " "

Surcharged in violet.

- 10 c., blue; "A. R.," Type C 22 of Colombia.
- 20 c., brown on *blue* " C 8 "

The 5 c. of Panama overprinted "A. R. COLON," and the 10 c. overprinted "R COLON" in a circle, also exist with the "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" surcharge, but we believe that these were always purely philatelic varieties, of the same nature as the "TOO LATE" stamps of Trinidad. This overprinting by hand was of course a troublesome process, and in consequence when an agent employed by our publishers' representative in New York asked for a considerable quantity of stamps of all values, they were supplied to him unsurcharged, and the handstamp was passed over the counter to enable him to mark them himself! Time, no doubt, was short, but he seems to have done his best, from a philatelic point of view at all events. Possibly he did not obtain access to the official pad, as his impressions are for the most part of a far more roseate hue than those accepted as correct. He did them in all the positions he could think of, diagonally, vertically (at one side or the other), upside down, etc., etc., and occasionally passed over a stamp altogether—perhaps he was getting tired! We thus get impressions of the genuine type of overprint, in *rose*, we believe upon all the values (we have seen the 1 c., 2 c., 20 c., and 50 c., and the 10 c. "A. R." of Colombia), in all sorts of abnormal positions; we have also the 5 c. of Panama surcharged "A. R. COLON" with the Panama overprint struck very irregularly in *violet* and *magenta*, presumably done by the same unofficial hand but with the official ink. These somewhat too curious curiosities, the result of hurry and enthusiasm, our publishers do not intend to offer for sale, though we do not know that they are much worse rubbish than the others.

Now we come to the second edition. In this case the name "Colombia," at the top of the stamps, is cancelled by a thick bar, running across the sheet and

printed in approximately the colour of the stamp to which it is applied. There is in addition an overprint of the word "PANAMA" at each side of the stamp, reading upwards at the left and downwards at the right. This was set up with type, to surcharge fifty stamps (a half-sheet) at a time, the forme thus containing ten vertical rows, each consisting of ten words "PANAMA," reading alternately upwards and downwards. When one half of the sheet was overprinted, it was turned round and put into the press the other way up for the other half to be overprinted; thus any varieties of type appear twice on each sheet, but in inverted positions. Looking at the overprint as it appears on the right-hand half of a sheet, we find that the right-hand vertical line and the first six from the top of the next vertical line have "PANAMA" in larger type than all the rest, so that stamps 1 to 6 in the right-hand vertical row have the larger type of surcharge at each side, and stamps 7 to 10 in the same row have large type at right and small type at left. Similarly, in the left-hand vertical row of stamps, 1 to 4 have large type at left and small type at right, and 5 to 10 have large type at each side. All the rest have the small type at each side. Other varieties are of minor consequence; the last "A" of "PANAMA" has an accent in, so far as we could see, only two instances in the setting, four times on the sheet, and in the small type only. Great numbers of the letters "A" are either defective or fail sometimes to print properly, and are therefore chronicled as inverted letters "V."

We have seen two sheets of 10 c. which were put into the press the wrong way and received the surcharge horizontally, showing parts of the words at top and bottom, or the two words in the centre of the stamp, back to back (in the centre row on one of the sheets the words overlap).

- 2 c., carmine; blue-black surcharge.
- 5 c., blue; carmine "
- 10 c., orange; blue-black "
- 20 c., violet; carmine "

We must not omit to add that an overprint of the word "PANAMA," in large roman capitals, and evidently struck with metal type, in various positions and colours, is a fancy addition.

Tolima.—This State has at last woke up, and evidently does not intend to be left behind in the race for philatelic advertisement and moderate wealth. We have before us the commencement of a very fine series, the designs of which (all with Arms of Colombia in the centre) bear a family likeness to one another, but are in no two instances identically the same. Some, if not all, of the values exist both imperforate and very badly perforated about 12, but the 10 pesos alone, so far as we have seen, is printed on various papers.

- 4 c., black on *pale green*; *perf.*
- 10 c., dull blue; *perf.*
- 20 c., orange "
- 50 c., black on *buff*; *perf.*
- 1 p., light brown; *imperf. and perf.*
- 2 p., pale grey " "
- 5 p., rose-red " "
- 10 p., black on *pale green*; *perf.*
- 10 p., " *pale blue* "
- 10 p., " *deep green surfaced paper*; *perf.*

We have also a vertical pair of the 4 c. perf. all round but imperf. between the two stamps, and the 10 c. perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

Corea.—We have received the stamps which we chronicled from hearsay last month. We believe the colour of the 6 c. is *mauve*; the currency of higher values is expressed upon them as “\$,” and we fancy that the 20 c. and the \$2 are printed in the same colour, a kind of *purple-brown*, though upon quite different grounds; the \$1 is in *violet* upon very pale *azure*. The papers are coloured on the face only.

Costa Rica.—We have at last seen specimens of the provisional Official 2 c. stamp which we chronicled in March last. The overprint is in tall, thin capitals, and the copies shown us are a pair, one of which has the error “PROVISIORO.”

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—A long list of fresh varieties, errors, etc., etc., of the surcharges is given in *The A. J. of Ph.* for November last. We can only suppose that the so-called *errors* are not altogether unintentional, as they seem to increase greatly as time goes on. Almost everything exists with the overprint inverted. There are a few more double impressions, and the 5 and 20 aur, perf. 12½, have been found with the surcharge in *black* instead of *red*. Variety is pleasing, but one may have too much of it.

France.—The following extract from *The Standard* of the 20th inst. may be of interest to some of our readers:—

“Philatelists in Paris are much disturbed by a ‘slump’ which has recently taken place in the prices of a number of rare stamps belonging to the Colonies of Sainte Marie, Nossi Bé, Soudan, Diego Suarez, and Benin. Though the Government withdrew these stamps some time ago, they recently began to make their appearance on the market. An inquiry shows that after the stamps were withdrawn, the residue were burned before a Committee of high officials from the Colonial Office. It is presumed that by some means a subordinate was able to save or purloin some of the sheets, and that they are now being thrown on the market. The sudden fall in prices has caused a good deal of feeling among collectors.”

Offices in China.—We learn from *La Cote Réelle* that a further manufacture of Unpaid Letter stamps took place, in addition to that reported last month, the words “A PERCEVOIR” being struck diagonally (and in larger type, we believe) in the second edition, instead of horizontally, and upon other values besides the 30 c. The stamps of Type 10 bear the word “Chine” in *black*; those of Type 14 have the name at foot. The 30 c. is reported also to have received the horizontal surcharge in *violet* as well as in *red*.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 c., yellow-green, Type 10; carmine surcharge.		
10 c., carmine	14	“
15 c., blue	10	“
5 c., yellow-green	10; violet	“
10 c., carmine	14	“
15 c., blue	10	“
15 c., pale red	14	“
30 c., brown	10	“

We have received the 15 c., *grey*, of Indo-China, surcharged with a large figure “5,” in *black*. Probably this is the stamp we described incorrectly, from hearsay, in October.

French Colonies.—*Senegambia and Niger.*—We have received a portion of the series (1 c. to 30 c.) announced in August last.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 80 pf., perf. 14½, exists on *toned* paper as well as on *white*.

Holland.—*Dutch Colonies.*—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for a description of the design of new high value stamps to be issued shortly in *Curaçao*, *Dutch Indies*, and *Surinam*. In the centre is a profile, to left, of the Queen of Holland, in a circle, within an arched band lettered “POSTZEGEL” above; this is surrounded by a rectangular frame, with straight labels at top and bottom bearing the name and the value respectively. In the upper spandrels are small reclining figures, stated to represent Commerce and Navigation. We gather that the design is of large size, like that of the current 1 gulden, etc., of Holland, and that the stamps are to be perf. 11, like the latter. Colours and values as follows:—

1 gulden, violet.
1½ „ mauve.
2½ „ steel-blue.

Honduras.—Divers of our contemporaries publish a long account of some stamps of the current issue overprinted with fragments of the word “PERMITASE,” in large capitals and divers colours, which is stated to be applied to the stamps in sheets, for some unknown reason. The same surcharge (?) was reported in 1899 to have been struck upon some of the stamps of 1898, but nothing further was heard of the matter, and the stamps thus disfigured never found their way into the catalogues. We would suggest similar treatment in the present case.

Italy.—Dr. Diena sends us various pieces of news. The Express' Delivery stamps were to come into use on the first of this month; their issue (originally announced for June 1, 1903) was postponed on account of the necessary regulations for their use not having been promulgated. Supplies had, however, been sent out to the post offices some months ago, and some of them had, of course, been sold, and even used, but whether, in default of instructions, their use expedited the letters bearing them, we have not heard. We now give an illustration of their design.



Matters seem to have got mixed a little of late, for we also learn that a Royal Decree was published, dated 7th October, announcing the issue, for the 1st September, of the stamps for use in Albania, *without* the name of that country surcharged upon them, which have been employed there since December 1902!

The following is the substance of the Decree relating to the new Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled last month:—

"In accordance with the Postal Law, approved by Royal Decree of December 24, 1899, No. 501, and Art. 137 of the Regulations for the carrying out of that Law, approved by Our Decree of February 10, 1901, No. 120;

"By advice of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs;

"We have Decreed and do Decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st July, 1903, there shall be issued two new values of Postage Due stamps, viz. 50 and 100 lire.

"Art. 2. The said Postage Due stamps are rectangular labels, measuring 29 mm. in height and 23 mm. in width. Those of 50 lire are Washington yellow in colour, and those of 100 lire Berlin blue. They bear across them the inscription 'SEGNATASSE DA LIRE' ('CINQUANTA' or 'CENTO').

"Given at Rome, June 18, 1903.

"(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL,
T. GALIMBERTI."

Eritrea.—The new Unpaid Letter stamps have also been surcharged for use in this Colony.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 lire, yellow.
100 ,, blue.

San Marino.—According to *The Daily Mail* of December 26, this Republic has recently been robbed of a valuable collection of stamps, but £9,000 seems rather a long price for any collection that San Marino was likely to possess—9,000 lire (expressed as L. 9,000) was probably the sum named, if, indeed, the whole story given below is not apocryphal:—

"TINY REPUBLIC ROBBED.

"The Government of the little republic of San Marino has just suffered a heavy loss by having £9,000 worth of rare stamps stolen.

"A stamp collector recently arrived in the republic and offered the above sum for the collection. The stamps were sent to him to be examined, and the collector decamped with them without paying. A San Marino official followed the thief through Switzerland and Austria, but lost all trace of him in Vienna."

Japan.—A correspondent on the spot tells us that dishonest dealers out there are manufacturing copies of the stamps surcharged for use in China and Corea, by overprinting ordinary used specimens with a hand-stamp. The fraudulent overprints are stated to be less clearly and sharply printed than the genuine.

Liberia.—We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for specimens of some provisional stamps that have been recently issued, for the purpose, we gather, of utilising stocks of certain values that are no longer required. When the issue of 1892 was made, the postage was 8 c. per ½ oz.; in 1896 the rate was reduced to 5 c. per ½ oz., and fresh values were issued (in 1897) to correspond. The 16 c., 24 c., and 32 c. of 1892 have now had their values altered by means of overprints, consisting of the words "TEN," "FIFTEEN," or "TWENTY," in large *sans-serif* capitals, and "Cents," in smaller type of a similar nature, in blue.

10 c. on 16 c., lilac.
15 c. on 24 c., green on yellow.
20 c. on 32 c., greenish blue.

Mexico.—*Mekeel's Stamp Collector* expresses a doubt as to the existence of the 10 c. of the 1895 type (Type 20 in the Catalogue) on any except the first paper of that issue. The varieties thus called in question are Nos. 310, 315j, 321, and 329c. Our

contemporary states that unwatermarked copies may come from the corners of sheets upon the water-marked paper, which is thinner than that of 1898.

Nicaragua.—We have received some provisional Official stamps formed by surcharging some of the ordinary stamps of the 1900 type with new values, in the same manner as and apparently with a similar setting to that described in October for the 6 c. on 10 c., and, in addition, with the word "OFICIAL" in large capitals. We have also the 20 c. Official stamp of 1900, surcharged "30" in each of the upper corners, and "30 Cts." across the lower label. All the overprints are in black. The 10 c. stamps are those lithographed in 1902. *The A. J. of Ph.* adds a 10 c. on the 20 c. Official stamp.

1. *With an ornament across the centre of the stamp.*

1 Centavo on 10 c., mauve.
1 Centavo on 10 c. ,,
2 Centavos on 3 c., green.
4 ,, 10 c., mauve.

2. *Without the ornament.*

1 Centavo on 10 c., mauve.
1 Centavo on 10 c. ,,
2 Centavos on 3 c., green.
2 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
2 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
4 Centavos on 10 c., mauve.
4 Centavos on 10 c. ,,
4 Centavos on 10 c. ,,
5 Centavos on 3 c., green.
5 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
5 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
10 Cts. on 20 c., brown; *Official type.*
30 ,, 20 c. ,, ,,

Paraguay.—We have received a set of four values of Unpaid Letter stamps, in a rather artistic design, with large numerals in the centre, of which we hope to give an illustration shortly. They appear to be lithographed, by "H. KRAUS (ASUNCION)" according to an inscription in the left margin of the sheet before us. It contains all four values, a square pane of twenty-five of each. Perf. 11½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2, 4, 10, 20 centavos, yellow-green.

Portugal.—Mr. J. B. Robert kindly informed us—too late, unfortunately, for our last number—of the approaching issue of a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, which was to make its appearance on the 1st instant, but has not yet reached us. The labels are stated to be inscribed "PORTEADO" at top, "CORREIO" at bottom, and "A RECEBER" below the value in the centre.

5 r., brown.	40 r., lilac.
10 r., orange.	50 r., red.
30 r., dark green.	100 r., light blue.

A similar set for each of the Colonies is also promised!

Servia.—We give illustrations of the design of the stamps with the last portrait of the unfortunate



1 NAPA 1

King Alexander, and of the overprint by which the 5 dinars was reduced to 1 para.

Spain.—We are shown a block of the current 5 c. stamps *imperf*, and we are told that a sheet or two in this condition reached the post office at Cadiz and were sold there. The block before us has been postmarked "CADIZ—24 DIC 03." The number on the back is "177,994," and the paper, like that of some other *taille-douce* engraved stamps, has the appearance of being *laid*, horizontally when looked at in one direction, and vertically when looked at in another; the cloth pressed upon it in printing must have had prominent threads in both directions.

5 c., dark green; *imperf*.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 40 c. of the 1874 type printed in *chestnut-brown*, like the 25 c. of that issue. The specimen is obliterated with bars, like some of the Spanish remainders, essays, etc., so it is probably a colour proof, or something of that nature, but we can find no note of it. In Moens' last catalogue a 25 c., *carmine*, of this type is listed among the *Essays*, and this 40 c., *chestnut-brown*, is no doubt a companion to it.

Spanish Colonies.—We gather from *La Cote Réelle* that even the liberal supply of stamps furnished last year has proved insufficient for the demands of the inhabitants of Western Africa, and that six values of a set of fiscal stamps, inscribed "POSESIONES ESPAÑOLAS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," have been overprinted "HABILITADO—PARA—CORREOS—10 cen. de peseta," in four lines and in various colours.

10 c., in *red*, on 25 c., black
10 c., in *blue*, on 50 c., orange.
10 c., in *black*, on 1 p. 25 c., rose.
10 c. " 2 p., red-brown.
10 c., in *blue*, on 2 p. 50 c. (colour not stated).
10 c., in *red*, on 5 p., black.

United States.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 2 c. stamp.

We regret to learn from various sources that the postal authorities have decided upon issuing a special set of five values of postage stamps, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 cents, for the purpose of advertising the St. Louis World's Fair at the expense of the poor, patient philatelist.



Someone, probably not altogether disinterested, appears to have resuscitated the so-called "Army Frank" label, which we find described in *Le C. de T.-P.* as recently issued. This curiosity was published in 1898, and was then found to have been issued by a person who took advantage of his position in the U.S. Army to affix these labels to his official letters. We can assure M. Maury that they are of the same nature as the productions of his friend Lieut.-Colonel Delauney!

Philippines.—It is reported that the 5, 13, and 15 cents, and the 1 dollar of the current United States series, have been overprinted for use in these islands; also that the new 2 c. has received the same overprint, applied to copies supplied in booklets.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 103.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—We regret to find that there is a mistake on page 103, in regard to the paper of the 5 kopecs stamp of 1858, with the larger dots in the Posthorns. It is not on paper (c), as there stated, but upon paper (b), that is upon *wove*, not *laid*.—ED. M.J.]



CHANGE of design was announced by the Circular given here:—

"Circular of the 19th September, 1859, relating to the Introduction, from the commencement of the year 1860, of another and more convenient form of stamp for the envelopes for letters and the Postage Stamps for franking purposes.

"His Imperial Majesty, desiring to compensate the Post Office Department for the expense of manufacture of the stamped envelopes for letters, employed for private epistolary correspondence within Finland and addressed to Russia and Poland, has, upon the propositions that have been laid before him, thought fit graciously to give permission, under date of April 19th of this year, that for this purpose a special charge of a half-kopec for each envelope sold shall be made in addition to the amount of the postage, and has

ordered at the same time that, in place of the stamp at present employed, not only for the said envelopes for letters, but also for the stamps used for the franking of unregistered letters conveyed by the post, both within the interior of Finland and for places outside that country, there shall be introduced another and more convenient form of stamp, of a design that has been adopted, from the commencement of the year 1860, from which date will also be charged the above-mentioned additional rate for the envelopes for letters.

"The persons who, after the end of the present year, may still possess envelopes and stamps of the form at present current, which have not been used, will have the right of exchanging them at the Post Offices of the Country for the envelopes and stamps of the new form, but on payment, however, of one half-kopec for each envelope received in exchange.

"This is communicated to the Postmasters for their information and for execution.

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of

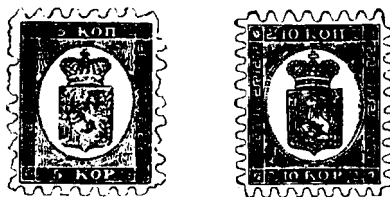
"Posts, September 19th, 1859.

"(Signed) A. GRIPPENBERG."

This Circular says nothing about "secret marks." We must suppose that the Department had given them up, and that it was completely satisfied now that it was to be supplied with a stamp of "more convenient" form.

Issue of January 1st, 1860.

Arms (Lion and seven Stars in a Shield), surmounted by a Crown, within a pearled oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with a Greek pattern at each



side. The spaces between the oval and the frame are filled with close, vertical, wavy lines. The value, in an abbreviated form, is given in Russian at the top and in Finnish or Swedish at the bottom of the frame.

The dies were engraved by Mellgren, one for each value; they differ from one another in minor details.

The stamps were surface-printed at the printing office of the Senate of Finland (*Senatens Boktryckeri*), in colour, upon thin or thick tinted paper, and divided by *serpentine rouletting*.

This form of rouletting was produced by means of, a steel disc, with the pattern cut in relief upon its edge, and formed, when the stamps were unsevered, a wavy line between them, interrupted at the sides of the interlocking projections by small spaces sufficient to prevent the stamps from being completely separated by the process. This disc, which performed the part of a rouletting wheel, was pivoted in a slit in the end of a short iron rod, which was fixed in a wooden handle. Holding the instrument by the handle and pressing hard upon it, the disc or wheel was guided between the rows of stamps, and in order that the lines might run straight I am told that a steel ruler was employed as a guide, as indeed I have seen done in a similar case; but even so, many stamps may be found which show that the work was not always performed very accurately. In case of injury or wear the disc could be removed and repaired or replaced by another.

The stamps did not always separate easily; sometimes the projections were irregularly torn, and thus appeared to show a different form of roulette.

As may be easily supposed, this method of perforation, which would only be applied to one sheet of stamps at a time, was very slow. It was in order to obviate this inconvenience that more than one of these instruments were employed at the same time, and these differed from one another as follows:—

The first produced variety (a), gauging 8, with short projections, measuring 1½ mm. The second produced variety (b), gauging 7½, with longer projections, 1¾ mm.



(a)



(b)

Serpentine roulette (a).

5 kop., blue, deep blue, lilac-blue, milky blue; on *azure paper*.
10 kop., rose (pale to very deep); on *rose paper*.

Serpentine roulette (b).

The same varieties as above.

According to Mr. Breitfuss, there exist 5 kopecs stamps on paper watermarked with horizontal lines at a considerable distance apart. This appears to me to be of no importance, and if I mention it here, it is in order that collectors may not be led to believe in a watermark which can hardly be said to have any existence as such.

Varieties.

5 kop., blue on *azure*; *imperf.*
10 ,, rose on *rose* ,,
5 ,, blue on *azure* ,, *vertically.*

Exposure to the sun or to moisture will produce the varieties on *white* paper, which are therefore valueless.

Essays are unknown to me.

Reprints.

Reprints were made in 1893 in sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five; the stamps are 2½ mm. apart horizontally, and 2½ mm. vertically, instead of 2 and 1½ mm. respectively.



Printed on tinted paper, and with the serpentine roulette (a) of the genuine stamps:—

5 kop., deep blue on *deep azure*.
10 ,, deep carmine on *deep rose*.

The figures in the 5 kopecs are slightly larger than in the originals, but the head of the figure "5" below is smaller; the bodies of the figures are less rounded, and they almost touch the upper frames of the labels; the end of the head of the upper figure is thicker in the reprint and nearer the word "КОП.," which measures 6 mm. instead of 5½ mm. The portions of Greek pattern before and after this word are not the same as before; the Stars in the corners and the lettering are also different. This reprint was obtained by reappropriating the die of the 8 penni, which had been formed from that of the 5 kop. of 1860, by removing once more the two labels at top and bottom, and replacing them by fresh ones with the original value 5 kop. The outer line of the frame of the 8 penni was also removed, so as to reduce it to the single-line frame which the 5 kop. had originally.

The design of the 10 kop. does not differ from that of the originals.

The papers are too thick.

* * *

A change of currency was the cause of another new issue of stamps:—

"Circular of December 30th, 1865, relating to the Introduction of New Stamped Envelopes for Letters, etc., from the commencement of the year 1866.

"The Imperial Senate has thought fit, on December

19th of the present year, to prescribe that, from the commencement of next year, there shall be introduced and placed at the service of the public, for use upon letters despatched by the post, envelopes for letters and postage stamps of the values of 40 penni, printed in *red* on a ground of *light red*; 20 penni, printed in *blue* on a ground of *light blue*; 10 penni, printed in *black* on a ground of *yellow*; and of 5 penni, printed in *brown* on a ground of *lilac*; at the same time adding that the envelopes and stamps at 5 and 10 kopecs at present in use, which may be still in stock, or are in the hands of private persons, will remain available for postage after that date, until further orders.

"The Imperial Senate has ordered at the same time that all the arrangements and instructions at present in force regarding these matters shall serve also for the future.

"The decision taken upon this subject by the Imperial Senate is hereby notified to all Post Offices.

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of Posts, December 30th, 1865.

"(Signed) A. GRIPPENBERG,
ALEX. TANNINEN."

As stated above, the value of the stamps to be issued is expressed in the new currency, adopted in November, 1865; the unit is the *mark* (=1 franc), divided into 100 *penni*.

Issue of January 1st, 1866.

The general design is that of the preceding issue. The two lower values are of one type, the two higher of another. Instead of *seven* Stars in the Shield there are now *eight*, representing, we are told, the eight districts. At top is "PEN.," the abbreviation of *penni* in Swedish, or *penniä* in Finnish; at foot is the same in Russian letters "ПЕН."

TYPE I. The spaces between the frame and the central oval are filled with *very* close wavy lines; the lines in the Shield are more numerous than in Type II., and the lower corners of the Shield and the cross on the top of the Crown almost touch the pearled oval.



There are two values in this type, 5 and 10 penni, which differ from one another only in the upper and lower labels, which were separately drawn for each. The uncoloured lines which divide these from the central portion of the design are usually wider in the 10 penni, the labels being slightly narrower than in the 5 penni; the Stars in the corners differ also. The lettering is more spaced on the 5 p. than on the 10 p., and the small portions of Greek pattern at each side of the value above and below differ in the two values.

A special mark is afforded by a break or flaw at the right-hand side, in both the 5 and 10 penni, running from one of the horizontal lines of the Greek pattern across to the pearled oval, about on a level with the middle of the Crown.

TYPE II. The wavy lines in the background are much wider apart, and so are the lines in the Shield;

the lower corners of the latter are further away from the pearled oval, but the cross is as near as before.



There are two values in this type also, formed as before; the 20 penni has the lines dividing the labels from the central portion wider, and the lettering more spaced than in the 40 penni; and the Stars in the corners and small portions of Greek pattern differ distinctly in the two values.

These two types are those of the 5 and 10 *kopecs* envelopes, issued in 1865 and 1867 respectively, the centre of the 10 kop. forming Type I., and that of the 5 kop. Type II.; which seems to prove that the envelopes in question were printed before the change of currency was decided upon, and that they were simply used up in accordance with the Circular quoted above.

Some modifications were introduced into Type I., in making the dies for the 5 and 10 penni; these may be seen in the mane, the eye, and the end of the tail of the Lion; the pearls of the oval also are larger, thus bringing them nearer to the Crown and the Shield; the lines of the background are less wavy.

In Type II. the vertical lines in the Shield have been cut short, perhaps by accident, so that a blank line appears across the top of the Shield, cutting off the tops of the three Stars, especially the one over the head of the Lion, which is very defective. The circlet of the Crown seems also to have suffered some damage, its outline being broken at the right-hand side; on the other hand, the Star in the right lower corner of the Shield, which is incomplete in the stamp on the envelopes of 1865, must have been retouched, so as to render it more visible. The pearls of the oval are strengthened, as in Type I.

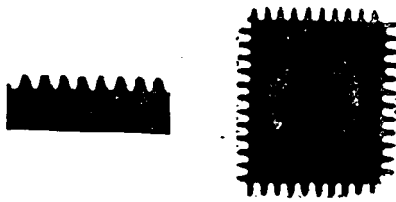
The sheets are composed of two panes of fifty stamps, in horizontal rows of ten.

Engraved by Mellgren, and printed in the same manner and at the same place as the previous issue, on papers of various natures and colours.

Four varieties of serpentine roulette were employed simultaneously, for the reason stated under the issue of 1860:—

(a) and (b), as before.

(c), gauging 7½, with projections measuring 2¼ mm.



(c)

(d)

(d), gauging 10½, with projections of 2 mm.

1866. *Thick paper.*

i. *Laid vertically.*

- 5 pen., brown on lilac; roul. (a), (b), (c).
- 5 ,, pale brown on lilac; roul. (a).
- 5 ,, deep brown ,, ,, (b).
- 5 ,, red-brown ,, ,, (b).
- 5 ,, red-brown on bluish ,, (b).
- 10 ,, black on buff; roul. (a), (b), (c).

Variety, roul. (a) vertically, and (b) horizontally
(in the collection of Mr. Breitfuss).

- 5 pen., red-brown on lilac.

Errors. The plates of the 5 and 10 penni each contained by mistake one block of the wrong value; we have therefore:—

- 5 pen., black on buff laid.
- 10 ,, red-brown on lilac laid.

These errors must undoubtedly have existed with the three varieties of rouletting.

ii. *Wove.*

- 20 pen., blue, dark blue on dark azure; roul. (a), (b).
- 40 ,, deep rose on pale rose; roul. (a).
- 40 ,, rose-red (shades) on pale rose; roul. (b).
- 40 ,, red on deep rose; roul. (b).

1870. *Thin paper.*

i. *Laid vertically.*

- 5 pen., red-brown on bluish; roul. (a), (b).
- 10 ,, black on buff; roul. (a), (b).

Error.

- 10 pen., red-brown on bluish.

ii. *Wove.*

- 20 pen., dark blue on dark blue; roul. (b).
- 20 ,, blue (pale to bright) on pale blue; roul. (b).
- 20 ,, pale blue on blue; roul. (c).
- 20 ,, blue on blue; roul. (a), (b), (c).
- 40 ,, rose (pale to bright) on rose; roul. (b), (c).
- 40 ,, red on rose; roul. (b).
- 40 ,, rose on lilac; roul. (a), (b), (c).

There are numerous varieties of shade.

Variety, roul. (b) on three sides and (d) at foot.
40 pen., red on rose.

Roul. (b) at sides, and (d) at top and bottom.
40 pen., red on rose.

Defective or damaged block, showing the first letter of "ПЕИ" broken, thus "П|".

- 20 pen., dark blue on azure; roul. (c).

It is hardly necessary to state that the 20 and 40 penni on white paper are of no value, their paper having been bleached; of hardly more importance are copies of the same two values with portions of the design concealed by patches of colour, owing to defective printing.

The error of the 10 penni, in red-brown, was discovered by the late Mr. J. Goldner, near the end of 1868. He at once wrote to the Post Office at Helsingfors, asking that copies of this stamp might be saved for him, in pairs with a 5 penni, on the sheets of which value the errors were to be found. The postal authorities, who had never heard of this error before, removed them from the sheets, but sent none of them to Goldner; and whether these copies were destroyed, or were sold for the benefit of the Department or its officers, I am unable to say. At any rate, information on this matter reached the Printing Office, the erroneous block was removed from the plate of the 5 penni, and at the same time the corresponding block from that of the 10 penni, with the result that

the 10 penni error only is found among the stamps on the thin paper, issued later (in 1870). The 10 penni plate was no doubt corrected before the supplies of that value on thin paper were printed, as the 5 penni error does not exist on that paper.

The 5 and 10 kopecs stamps remained in use for some time after the issue of the above: I have found them obliterated in May, 1866.

Secret Marks. I do not know whether there was any intention on the part of the higher authorities to introduce Secret Marks into the designs of the stamps of 1866; no Confidential Circular upon the subject was issued. I have, however, found various peculiarities, which may possibly have remained so secret that no one knew anything about them, not even the authorities themselves. They may be described as follows, but perhaps they are of no great importance:—

5 penni. The Star in the right upper corner of the stamp has an oblique ray at lower left which extends into the corner of the small rectangle [or square]; that in the right lower corner has a horizontal ray at left which touches the frame of the rectangle.

10 penni. The Stars in the right upper and left lower corners each have a horizontal ray at left which touches the frame of the rectangle [and that in the left upper corner has a similar ray touching the frame at right].

20 penni. The Star in the right lower corner has the two rays at upper right joined together so as to form but one. [The Stars in the corners of this value are extremely badly drawn.]

40 penni. There is nothing very peculiar about the Stars, but in all copies the foot of the right-hand limb of the "H" in the lower label extends to the right, so as to join the ")" which follows it. [The top of this limb also is extended, in some cases, into the upper frame line of the label.]

In these two values there is also a break in the outline of the oval, between the fourth and fifth wavy lines from the right, in the right upper spandrel; the other defects in the oval (described under the 5 kopecs envelopes of 1865) are corrected here.

Forgery.

The error of the 10 penni, like other rarities, has been counterfeited. The following are the principal points by which the forgery can be recognised:—The outline of the oval is too thick; the pearls are too large, and are not of rectangular shape. The tail of the Lion is too long, and his eye is formed of a large dot instead of a curved line; his hind quarters are unshaded, and the shading under his body slopes from left to right instead of the contrary; the Sabre almost touches the top of the Shield; there are too many lines in the latter, and the Cross at the top of the Crown is badly formed and too small. The Greek pattern at each side of the value at top and bottom commences above at right and ends below at left, like a letter "S," instead of the contrary. The rouletting is very like that of the genuine, and so is the colour. The paper is too thick.

- 10 pen., red-brown on lilac; serpentine roulette.

(To be continued.)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 119.)

* * *

JHIND—continued.

July (?), 1882.

MOENS' Catalogue says "end of 1882," but the stamps were chronicled in September of that year, and must have been in existence as early as July.

In this issue the different values are of different designs, as shown in the following illustrations:—



$\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA.



1 ANNA.



2 ANNAS.



4 ANNAS.



8 ANNAS.

There is still the letter "R" over the characters denoting the value, but the surrounding frames and ornaments are different in each case. The characters are the same as before upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a.; they are approximately the same upon the 4 a. also, but those upon the 8 a. are quite different, the value being now expressed in similar Arabic characters to those upon the stamps of Kashmir. The characters upon the earlier 8 a. stamp are the same as those upon the 8 a. of Bhopal.

In the first issue, as already stated, there was only one original drawing or engraving of the design for all the values, and the stones were made up of transfers from this; it is, therefore, rather a surprise to find that in this issue there are certainly twenty-five varieties of type of each value, and if defects of transfer and consequent touching-up of the impressions on the stone are taken into consideration, it might almost be said that (as was at one time supposed) there are as many varieties as stamps on the sheets. The latter contain fifty stamps, as before, in five horizontal rows of ten, but careful comparison shows that the stones were made up of transfers in two square blocks of twenty-five, and that the varieties in one block are repeated in the other, with such variations as are due to the causes mentioned above. I acknowledge that these

variations are sometimes quite distinct, but the presence of unintentional peculiarities in the corresponding stamps of the two blocks of twenty-five is sufficient to prove that the stones must have been made up in the manner I have stated; the numbers and arrangement of the dots in the heart-shaped frame of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna are the easiest and most convincing points for examination in this connection. I should add that here and there I find evidence of an unsuccessful transfer having been rejected and replaced by another type, which further complicates the case.

The stamps first chronicled were on thin white, or slightly toned, *wove* paper; imperforate, and without inscriptions in the margins. A single line surrounds the complete block of fifty stamps, about 2 mm. distant from them in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., and 4 a., and about 3 mm. in the 8 a. I have not seen specimens of the 1 a. with margins.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, olive-yellow.
1 ,, brown.
2 annas, dull blue (slight shades).
4 ,, olive-green.
8 ,, vermilion.

The colours of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., and 4 a. are quite distinct from those of later printings of the same values, except the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *laid*, which is sufficiently distinguished by its paper.

April (?), 1883-84.

As previously stated, three values of the above stamps were chronicled on *laid* paper as follows: The 1 a. in June, 1883, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in the following December, and the 8 a. in March, 1884. The paper is a good, stout, white *laid*, with the lines running vertically in all the copies I have examined, and I find a figure of Britannia, in a crowned oval, watermarked in one sheet, and portions of the names "PIRIE" and "SMITH" in others.

Fresh stones were made up, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 8 a. at any rate, with the line round the sheet of stamps redrawn, and marginal inscriptions, similar to those upon the sheets of 1876, were added to all three.

We now, however, find the Devanagari inscription, that was at top and bottom before, all placed at the top, with the tops of the letters next to the frame and, therefore, upside down when the sheet is the right way up. The English inscription is all at the foot of the sheet. The inscriptions that were at each side have had some additions made to them, and are now all at the left side and in two distinct portions, 21 mm. apart on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 18 mm. on the 1 a., and 25 mm. on the 8 a. (I can trace amongst them the characters for

"50," as well as those denoting the total value of the sheet); and there is an inscription in Arabic characters, divided into five groups, at the right-hand side of the sheet. It is noticeable that there is a large space, 33 mm., between the two portions of the inscription at the top of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. sheet, whilst on the other two values this inscription is more spread out, and there are only spaces of 3 mm. on the 1 a. and 2 mm. on the 8 a., between the two portions; the inscription is separately drawn for each value.

The English inscription, however, appears to me to be the same on all three sheets, as if one drawing had been made and transfers taken from it; but there is a larger space in the middle on the 1 a. and 8 a. than there is on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. sheet. The words "LITHOGRAPH, JHIND, STATE" are joined together as if they were one word, but, perhaps to remedy this, there are commas inserted between them; there is then a space of nearly 12 mm. on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and of 20 mm. on the 1 a. and 8 a.; then comes "RAJPRESS" in one word, a space of $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on all three values, and finally "SUNGROOR." The same peculiarities in the shapes of the letters are found in all three cases, the "D" of "JHIND" always crooked, etc. The transfers probably underwent a certain amount of touching up, but I think they must have come from the same original and been transferred in two parts.

I have described these in detail because there is no doubt that impressions of these settings are original and were issued for postage, whilst there is not the same certainty about any others.

The stamps as issued in 1883 and 1884 were imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	olive-yellow on <i>laid</i> .
1 a.,	brown "
8 a.,	vermilion "

Closely connected with these, and printed evidently at approximately the same date, are two values, the 1 a. and 8 a., on *thick, white wove* paper. This, again, is a good paper, hard and tough; it has a very slight *bluish*, or *greyish*, tinge; I find no watermark in the sheets. The whole arrangement of the stamps, marginal inscriptions, etc., is identically the same as that of the same values on *laid*. There is no doubt that these also are original impressions, and they were issued imperforate.

1 a.,	brown on <i>thick wove</i> .
8 a.,	vermilion "

1884.

In the early part of this year a new value, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, was issued, in a design of similar style to those of the other values, but in a smaller size, as shown in the annexed illustration. It seems to have been first chronicled in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, and the announcement was copied into *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1884; the stamp must therefore have been issued at least as early as February, and probably in January. Curiously enough, the nature of the paper was not stated, either then or in *The Philatelic Record* for July, in which a description is given of a sheet of the stamps; but I think there is no doubt



$\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA.

that it was *thin wove*, as the same value on *laid* was chronicled in *Le T.-P.* for the following December.

Both papers must have been used at about the same period, for I find the same setting upon each. The sheet contains fifty stamps, as before, made up of two blocks of twenty-five varieties, surrounded by a frame line about 3 mm. away from the stamps. There are also the same marginal inscriptions, but differently placed. At the top there is a Devanagari inscription over the left-hand part of the sheets, followed (with an interval of about 3 mm.) by the words "RAJPRESS SUNGROOR," spaced as upon the other values; in the lower margin the inscription begins with "LITHOGRAPH JHIND STATE," all in one word and without any commas, and there is a space of less than 2 mm. between the final "E" and the commencement of the Devanagari inscription which completes the line. Both the Devanagari inscriptions have been redrawn, and they are the right way up when looked at from the bottom of the sheet. The English inscriptions seem to me to have been again transferred from the original of those on the former sheets; the letter "L" of "LITHOGRAPH" has been redrawn and is too low down, and the crooked "D" has been slightly improved. The positions of the inscriptions at the sides are reversed, the Devanagari being at right and the Arabic at left; the second portion of the former has a division in it which I have never found on any setting of the other values.

The stamps were issued imperforate.

1. On thin, toned, wove paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pale orange-brown.
2. On thickish, white, laid paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, orange-brown.

About all the above there can be no question whatever; all were chronicled before the end of 1884, and all were undoubtedly issued for postal use. It may be noted also that these include almost all the *imperforate* varieties that concern the general collector, or, indeed, anyone who does not collect these stamps in entire sheets. The imperforate varieties not included above are the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in *orange-brown* or *orange*, the 2 annas in *dark blue*, and the 4 annas in *pale green*, and in *bluish green* or almost *emerald*. Of these I should unhesitatingly strike out the 2 a., *dark blue*, as either a fiscal or a reprint; I do not know when it was first chronicled, but I noted it in 1890, as having then been only recently met with. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *orange*, was first chronicled in December, 1885, *perforated*; and I can find no note in the magazines of the first appearance of the 4 a. in a new shade, but these stamps are commonly found perforated, and the sheets have marginal inscriptions. This was not the case with the original 4 a. sheets, and, again, I find no record in the magazines of the first arrival of sheets with this addition; in fact, I think I was the first to describe them, in 1890. I have also no record of the date at which I obtained these sheets of 4 a., but it must have been after my return to England in the latter part of 1889. Moens' Catalogue, with its various supplements, gives us assistance of a negative kind only; he calls the 4 a. "vert," simply, from the beginning; his supplement for 1886 gives the same name to the colour of the 4 a., perf. 12, and

he seems to have noticed no difference in the colour until he compiled his last Catalogue, that of 1892, when he termed the first 4 a. "vert glauque," and the others "vert pale" and "vert." But the colours are so distinct that I think he could not have failed to notice them before if he had seen them; I should therefore conclude that the 4 a., perf. 12, which he chronicled in October, 1885, was the stamp in the original shade, which exists perforated, and in that case we may fairly assume that the other printings from fresh stones were made later.

A far more difficult question is that of the postal use of the perforated stamps. Were any of them issued before July 1, 1885, or not? It seems unlikely, on the one hand, that the authorities of Jhind would have introduced perforation just when their Post Office was about to be superseded; it seems equally unlikely, on the other hand, that they would have gone to the trouble of perforating the remainders and subsequent editions. Is it possible that other improvements were adopted at the same time as the Post Office was handed over to the Imperial Authorities, and that a perforating machine was then obtained, specially for the stamps that were to be used as fiscals? Perhaps some of our fellow-workers in India can solve this problem.

My own opinion is against these stamps as *postals*, but I have no evidence to support that opinion, and, as shown in an earlier part of this paper, they began to reach Europe as early as September, 1885. I will list them, commencing with those which we know were issued, *imperf*, before July, 1885.

1885.

Stamps as described above. Perf. 12.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, orange-brown on *thin wove* (?).
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " on *laid*.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., olive-yellow on *laid*.
- 1 a., brown on *laid*.
- 2 a., dull blue on *thin wove*.
- 4 a., olive-green on " "
- 8 a., vermilion on *laid*.
- 8 a. " " *thick wove*.

The 1 a. on *thin wove* I do not include, because I believe it to be impossible that any of the original impressions of that stamp (those without marginal inscriptions) were ever perforated; and I put a query to the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. on this paper, as I have never seen perforated copies with the original marginal inscriptions. I may mention here that I have seen a perforated sheet of the 8 a. on *laid*, without the commas in the marginal inscription; this was not, however, from a fresh stone, as the inscriptions were in all other respects the same as on the sheets already described; the commas had, no doubt, been removed from the stone as superfluous, and they are not to be found in any of the settings described below.

End of 1885 to 1890.

I place under this heading all the further varieties of colour and setting which I know were in existence in 1890, and I shall be glad of any information as to their actual dates of issue. With the possible exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in *pale orange-brown*, I cannot regard any of these as *postal* issues without distinct evidence of early date. I will take them in the order of their value.

Quarter Anna.

(a) Sheets of this value in single blocks of twenty-five were described in June, 1886. It has been already stated that the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. was not used as a fiscal stamp, so possibly it was thought that a small stone, made up of a single transfer from the original block, would be sufficient to supply philatelic requirements. There is a frame line round the block, only about 1 mm. away from the stamps, and there are no marginal inscriptions. There is a little blotch of colour attached to the left-hand side of the second stamp in the fourth horizontal row, and near the lower corner of the stamp. It is hardly worthy of mention but for the fact that these little sheets have only been described as perforated; but a few years ago I obtained an imperforate pair, one stamp of which shows this little mark, which does not occur upon any other sheets I have met with.

The paper is the ordinary thin, toned wove.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., pale orange-brown; *imperf.*
- $\frac{1}{4}$ a. " " " *perf. 12.*

(b) I place next a sheet of the usual fifty stamps, with marginal inscriptions. The frame line is quite as close to the stamps as in the small sheets, or even closer in some places. The inscriptions are arranged as on the earlier $\frac{1}{4}$ a. sheets, but there has been some redrawing; the "1." of "LITHOGRAPH" is now on a level with the other letters, but I do not think any other change has been made in the English portion. The rest have been entirely redrawn. The Devanagari inscription at top has two almost vertical strokes added at the left and a similar stroke omitted at the right; it measures 88 mm. instead of 95 mm. The inscription below has two curved strokes at right instead of one straight and one curved; it measures 70 mm. instead of 74 mm. The inscription at right has also been compressed, measuring 97 mm. instead of 102 mm.; there is less distance between the first portion of it and the second. The Arabic inscription at left has been a little spread out—106 mm. in extreme length instead of 103 mm., and the frame of the sheet of stamps being considerably smaller, the uppermost characters at left are opposite the Devanagari at top, in place of being opposite the left upper corner of the frame and under the top inscription.

The same paper as last.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., pale orange-brown; *imperf.*
- $\frac{1}{4}$ a. " " " *perf. 12.*

(c) This, I am sure, was the last of the settings that I have seen. The sheet of fifty has a frame line rather more than 2 mm. away from the stamps all round, but the right-hand block of twenty-five is higher than the left, and thus shows less space at top and more at bottom. The inscriptions are rearranged to correspond with those upon the other values; thus the whole of the English inscription is in the bottom margin, and, being much too long, projects at each end, the "T" of "LITHOGRAPH" and the first "O" of "SUNGROOK" being under the corners of the frame. The corresponding Devanagari inscriptions are again redrawn and compressed, measuring 66 mm. and 79 mm. respectively; they are placed upside down in the upper margin, and there is an ornament of fancy cruciform shape over the left-hand stamp in the top

row. The side inscriptions are reversed; the Arabic, with no perceptible divisions, is at right, and the Devanagari, which now has no division in the second portion, is at left. They measure 98 mm. and 87 mm. respectively, and the lowest Arabic character touches the second "O" of "SUNGROOR."

The colour of the impression is deeper than in the previous printings, except that upon *laid*, and the paper seems to be of rather better quality, slightly thicker and whiter, but it is still the thin wove. I have only seen this *imperfurate*.

½ a., orange-brown.

Half Anna.

The only stamp under my general heading of 1885-1890 that was chronicled in 1885 is the ½ a., *orange-brown*, which was received perforated towards the end of that year. It is just possible that the stamp had been issued for postage in that colour, but I think it most unlikely, because it is practically identical with the colour in which the ¼ a. stamp was printed. We now are told that the lowest value was not used for any fiscal purpose, and therefore became obsolete in July, 1885, and its colour may then have been adopted for the ½ a. stamp.

(a) In a sheet of fifty as before; the frame lines further away from the stamps, 3 to almost 4 mm. distant. The inscriptions (except the Arabic) are also further from the frame, the English 4 to 5 mm. from it instead of 1 to 2 mm., and the accents over the Devanagari 1 to 2 mm. away instead of touching the frame as in the sheet on *laid*. There are no commas after "LITHOGRAPH" or "JHIND," but the English inscription appears to be otherwise unchanged; there is a larger space than before in the middle of it, 21 mm. instead of 12 mm., and the first and last letters are under the corners of the frame: the right-hand part commences lower than the left, and slopes upwards. The other inscriptions have been redrawn; the Devanagari at top is more spread out, and the space in centre is reduced to 29 mm. The top of the long, curved stroke at the end of the inscription at left is now opposite the top of the "L." of "LITHOGRAPH," in place of being opposite the bottom of that letter. There are no appreciable spaces in the Arabic inscription, but there are little dashes or hyphens between the groups.

The paper is thin, toned wove.

½ a., pale orange-brown; *imperf.*
 ¼ a. ,, ,, ,, *perf.* 12.

(b) This corresponds in colour very closely with setting (c) of the ¼ a., and it also shows the right block of twenty-five stamps higher up than the left. The last stamp in the top row of the left-hand block probably transferred badly; it has been replaced by a transfer of the first variety (the left top corner stamp) set crooked. The frame line is from 1½ to 3 mm. away from the stamps in different parts of the sheet. The English inscription is nearer the frame line than in (a), about 2½ to 3 mm. from it; there is a space of 14 mm. between the two parts of this inscription, the lettering of which is apparently unchanged. The others have been again redrawn; there is only a space of 4 mm. in the centre at top, but the inscription begins over the middle of the left-hand stamp.

There is practically no space at the left, the inscription not being now divided into two distinct portions; the top of the curved stroke at lower left is opposite the corner of the frame. The Arabic inscription is in five separate groups, without dashes between them.

The paper is thin wove, slightly toned.

½ a., orange-brown; *imperf.*
 ¼ a. ,, ,, *perf.* 12.
 (To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,

Forgeries from Barcelona.

I THINK it right to issue a note of warning to my readers to be very careful in buying any stamps from Barcelona, which is becoming a notorious centre from which forgeries emanate. Several of our clients have sent us selections with the letters which they have received from that city; some of these were sent by "D. Gallart," by "Manuela Tello," and by "Bernadina Garcia." But, from a comparison of the letters, these men are beyond doubt one and the same person. We think also that the names of "Zanini" and "E. Collin" have also been used as *noms de plume*. The man Zanini was employed as a house-porter in the respectable firm of Körting, or Kösting, Bros., of Barcelona. All these people send out dangerous sheets on approval, and they have been attentive especially to collectors in Australia, Brazil, Uruguay, etc. The sheets are made attractive by the inclusion of some fairly good stamps, perfectly genuine and priced cheaply; but there is a number of dangerous forgeries mixed with them and offered at bargain prices. On a sheet before us we have the following forgeries:—

Nevis, 6d., lithographed, used.
 New Brunswick, 6d. and 1s.
 U.S.A., 1869, 24 c. and 30 c., proofs, skinned, false perforations and postmark.

Another sheet contains forgeries of the first issue of Philippines; Nova Scotia, 6d., green; cut copies of Ceylon, perforated, with the perforations clipped, and postmarked apparently on parts of originals. I shall be glad to hear from any clients who have been defrauded by buying forgeries in Barcelona, so that I may be able to place the details before the British Consul with a view to seeing if any action can be taken.

* * *

New Exchange Circular, 1904.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have just prepared a much enlarged Circular of prices we can allow for all kinds of stamps in exchange. This circular is extended to twenty-eight pages and the prices we are now offering, for Colonial stamps especially, have been very largely increased. The list has been entirely rewritten and extended to include the latest issues, and there are many varieties for which we are now paying large prices in order to fill up our stock. The New Exchange List is price 6d., post-free.

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the December number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged from the proofs of our 1904 Catalogue, now in course of preparation, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.

	VALUÉ.
Port. India to Zambesia	£195
Shanghai	522
Spain (2 vols.)	806
Cuba	244
Fernando Poo	241
Philippine Isles	718
Porto Rico	—
Finland and Levant	427
Venezuela	164
Salvador (2 vols.)	—

The Pictorial Issue of New Zealand Stamps. 1898.

By Professor A. HAMILTON.

* * * *

*November [1897].**



HE question of providing the machinery necessary for the new method of printing was now taken in hand, and the Government printer was authorised to order a new press for copper-plate printing with power adjustments. In view of the time required to procure and set up the machinery and get it into working order, the Agent-General was instructed to retain the plates of the new stamps in London until further advice. He was also informed that "the Department would require electrotypes to be taken of several of the most generally used stamps for printing by the copper-plate machines ordered from America. These plates," he was told, "will require to be made in London, but further instructions about them, and also about a supply of inks, will be sent." A copper-plate printing press was ordered, in November, from Messrs. Waterlow, and a large Hoe press from America.

The first shipment of the printed stamps was made on the 20th January, 1898, by the Agent-General, who says:—

"... I beg leave to state that the following quantities of stamps of the new designs have been this day shipped by the s.s. *Ionic*, viz.:—

300,000 stamps value ½d.	60,000 stamps value 4d.
300,000 " " 1d.	130,000 " " 5d.
300,000 " " 2d.	120,000 " " 6d.
300,000 " " 2½d.	70,000 " " 2/-

"... In separate registered packet . . . two sheets of each of the above; and two similar sheets have been retained at this office.

* The date in the last line but one of the previous portion should no doubt be "12th February, 1898"; it was given as "1896" in the MS., and we did not notice the mistake. —ED. *M. J.*

"I regret to say that owing to an error in the original design, the word Wakatipu on the 2½d. stamp has been incorrectly spelt Wakitipu. The Hon. Minister's telegram, which was evidently intended to direct attention to the error, was so incorrectly transmitted that its meaning could not be understood. It came to hand in the following shape: 'In new stamps Wakatiu is spelled Wakatipu correct.' It was of course clear to me that there was some objection to the word. I therefore sent instructions to Messrs. Waterlow and Son to leave it out altogether, but this could not be done, as the plate was already completed. It will, I fear, be necessary to have another plate made. I am sending the stamps which have been printed off to be dealt with as the Post Office authorities may deem fit, and steps have been taken so that a supply of the stamps in question, with the word correctly spelt, may be forwarded as soon as possible.

"I may add that I am not satisfied with the result of the printing of the 4d. stamp, as it is not, it appears to me, by any means so clear as the approved proofs. I have accordingly directed Messrs. Waterlow's attention to this, and instructed them to submit to me another proof before printing off any more.

"With regard to the colour of the stamps, I found on communication with both the London Post Office authorities and the head of the Stamp Department at Somerset House, that there was no present intention on the part of the Imperial Government to adopt the colours recommended by the Postal Union Congress at Washington, and I decided, therefore, while adopting *blue* for the colour of the 2½d. stamp, to give the other stamps, so far as possible, such colours as were most conformable with their designs. . . ."

The Agent-General was instructed to commence selling the new issue in London on 5th April, 1898.

The next shipment of printed stamps was on February 12th, 1898.

½d.	240,000	4d.	120,000
1d.	840,000	6d.	300,000
2d.	300,000	9d.	68,000
3d.	60,000		

Some of the remaining values were shipped in the next consignment.

The new stamps were issued to the public on the 5th of April, and at once took a high place in public favour, and the excitement was enhanced by the series including the so-called "error" in the 2½d. value. At first only small quantities of the values were sold to any individual, and of the 2½d. the sale was restricted to one sheet to any one person per day; later only half a sheet was allowed, and it was not until the arrival of a further supply in April that a full sheet was allowed again.

Seeing that the number on order would not supply the demand or leave any for departmental requirements, instructions were sent to the Agent-General to have a further supply of this value printed off for reserve purposes, which, however, seems to have been already done, judging by the following extract from a letter from the Agent-General:—

"6th May, 1898.

"To the Premier (Postage Stamps):—

"I beg to transmit statement giving the number and denomination of the stamps of the new issue which have been sold at the office.

"With reference to the Honourable Minister's cablegram relating to the plates of the 2½d. stamp, in which the word Wakatipu is spelt Wakitipu, I beg to state that the plate has not been destroyed and will be retained awaiting further instructions as to its disposal. The die, I may mention, was, however, altered for the plate of the stamp in which the word Mount Earnslaw is omitted and the word Wakatipu is spelt correctly. I may add that in addition to the 300,000 of those (in which the word is spelt Wakitipu) forwarded to the Colony, there were 25,000 printed off in anticipation of their being required for sale, and these are stored at Messrs Waterlow's awaiting instructions as to their disposal.

"Statement of stamps sold up to and including 6th May, 1898:—

½d.	26,365	6d.	2,789
1d.	13,681	8d.	2,309
2d.	5,929	9d.	2,233
2½d.	3,095	1s.	2,089
3d.	3,550	2s.	1,600
4d.	3,341	5s.	1,424
5d.	3,046		
		£	s. d.
Value		1,227	2 4
Poundage		20	9 11
Net received		1,206	12 5"

On May 18th, 1898, the Agent-General cables to the Premier:—

"Have 25,000 2½d. error. Shall I sell? If I can, what price?" The reply was, "Sell one-half at face value, forward balance here."

The demand for the new issue being very great, the Secretary of the Post Office writes to the Stamp Department 18th March, 1898:—

"The requisitions made practically exhaust shipment; please consider if necessary to cable for more. In the meantime the old and new issues are to be sold together until the printing office is able to supply sufficient stamps.

"The stocks in hand of the new issue are only sufficient for the ordinary consumption for the following periods:—

3d.	160,000	...	3 months.
4d.	180,000	...	4 months.
5d.	36,000	...	3 months.
6d.	669,000	...	5 months.
8d.	10,000	...	1 month.
9d.	62,000	...	1 month(?).
1s.	180,000	...	4 months.
2s.	49,000	...	5 months.
5s.	25,000	...	5 months."

The stamp department recommended that a duplicate six months' supply be ordered from London, which was approved May 17th, 1898, and the order given, the number of the 8d. value to be increased from 80,000 to 180,000.

Although the public were delighted with the bright and pleasing designs of the new issue, there was trouble ahead for Messrs. Waterlow, as we find Mr. Gray writing to the Secretary of the Stamp Department on the 21st March, sending specimens of the new issue and calling his attention to a largely used stamp like the 1d. being *bicoloured*, and therefore very expensive to print. The Government printer also wrote to the Secretary of the Stamp Department on May 6th, 1898:—

"1. Regarding the new issue of postage stamps, there are several matters which I think require consideration. To some of these I now draw your attention.

"2. Penny Stamps. By some mistake the design selected in the Colony for the 4d. denomination has been altered to that of the 1d., and *vice versa*. The latter is printed in two colours, and only eighty stamps are printed upon each sheet. The number of 1d. stamps printed in the department last year was 23,946,240, being 99,776 sheets with 240 stamps on each. To print the same number this year in two colours by the new process with only eighty stamps on each sheet would take forty-four weeks. No doubt the number of stamps of this value required will increase each year.

"3. Watermarked paper as a protection against forgery. The paper hitherto used in the printing of the Colony's stamps has been watermarked, the letters N Z and the design of a Star appearing on each separate stamp. Owing to the difference in the sizes of the several stamps of the new issue requiring different sizes of paper, it will not be practicable to have the watermark appearing on each individual stamp, as in the past; but it is very desirable that some such mark should appear upon each. In the original instructions sent with the designs it was clearly asked that the dies for the small-sized stamps should be cut exactly the same size as those hitherto in use, and that the dies for the larger-sized should be exactly the size of two of the smaller with the perforating space added, and that 240 stamps of the small size should be printed upon each sheet and half the number of the large.

"In none of these particulars have the instructions been followed. Of the ½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. stamps, the number on each sheet is 120; while of the 1d. there are eighty, and of the 5s. sixty stamps on each sheet respectively. The actual size of the stamp of each value differs from that of the others, which makes it necessary that the size of the paper should also vary. This variation would involve a good deal of additional labour in the different processes through which these stamps have to pass before being finally made ready for issue, besides making it more difficult for those disposing of them.

"5. . . .

"6. I would recommend that the 1d. and 4d. stamps be changed to their original designs, and that the latter be made the bicoloured one. That the plates be made to give 240 impressions on each sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. value (the size of the sheet not to exceed $21 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

"7. Of these values mentioned ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.), it will be necessary to have four plates of each to work upon Messrs. Hoe's copper-plate machine. It will be impossible to produce a sufficient number of these three values from plates with only 120 stamps without increasing the plant for printing them. The plates from which the initial supply of the other values have been printed will be sufficient to meet the much smaller demand for them. J. MAC KAY."

The serious practical defects thus pointed out were at once recognised, and on 12th May, 1898, a letter was sent to the Agent-General as follows:—

"I have the honour to enclose copy of communication from the Government printer on the subject of the new issue of postage stamps, from which it would appear that several serious errors have been made by the engravers, which will necessitate alterations in several of the plates. In the face of the explicit instructions which were forwarded from the Colony, it is difficult to understand how so much confusion could have arisen in Messrs. Waterlow's establishment. Not only has the design, which necessitated a costly double printing, been applied to the stamp most frequently used (the 1d.) instead of the least used (the 4d.), but the directions to engrave the dies for the smaller stamps of the exact size of the old issue, and other dies for the larger stamps to exactly double that size, have been completely overlooked, with the result that the designs of the new issue vary in size among themselves. It is also found that in place of the plates being arranged to print 240 small and 120 large stamps, as ordered, the majority of the plates give 120 impressions only, while the 1d. gives eighty, and the 5s. sixty. To remedy, in the same measure, the existing errors, and to provide for the exigencies of printing in the Colony, it will be necessary:—

"1. That the designs at present in use for the 1d. and 4d. stamps shall be transposed, so that the 1d. stamps shall bear a view of the White Terrace, in one colour, and the 4d. stamp a view of Lake Taupo, in two colours.

"2. That the new 1d. and 4d. plates which will thus be required, and the sizes of the stamps, shall (if now practicable) be exactly the same as those of the old issue, of which specimens are enclosed, and that these two plates shall contain 240 stamps.

"3. That in addition to the 1d. and 4d. plates, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. plates be enlarged to give 240 impressions to the sheet. The size of a sheet of 240 not to exceed $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"4. That of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., four plates of 240 of each denomination be supplied.

"5. That a suitable paper with the N Z and Star watermark be ordered for each plate. Samples should in the meantime be obtained, pending an estimate of the quantity required, which will be advised by next mail.

"6. That as far as possible all future printings in London be on watermarked paper.

"7. That if any supply of the new 1d. (White Terrace) be printed in London, it be printed in the colour at present used for the 9d. (mauve), and should any more of the 9d. be printed in London, that it be printed in pink. The colour of the new 4d. (Lake Taupo) to be brown and blue. I shall be glad if you

will have these instructions carried out, and the necessary alterations and corrections with the 1d. and 4d. stamps pushed forward, in order that the cost of printing the 1d. stamps may be reduced to a minimum as early as possible. You will, no doubt, bring prominently under the notice of Messrs. Waterlow the trouble which has arisen, and take any other action which you may deem necessary to render the firm alive to a sense of its responsibilities in the matter. J. SEDDON."

The following is Messrs. Waterlow's reply to the representations of the Agent-General:—

"8th July, 1898.

"Messrs. Waterlow to Agent-General:—

"In reply to your letter 20th ult., containing particulars of alteration, I beg to report as follows:—

"Clauses 1 and 2. We can transpose the designs of the 1d. and 4d. stamps as indicated, and make them the same size as the old issue, viz. 24 mm. high by 20 mm. wide between the perforations; we can make the 1d. 240 on a plate, size of sheet not to exceed $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in., but the 4d. stamps can have only about eighty stamps on to give the required accuracy of registering the two colours in which the design is to be printed. These alterations will necessitate:—

"Engraving an original steel die of the new 1d.

"Making printing plate for the same 240.

"Engraving original steel dies, *i.e.* one die for each colour of the new 4d.

"Making two printing plates for the colour dies.

"Clause 3. We can make a new printing plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with 240.

"The 2d. is at present too large for getting 240 within the size named, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in., and a new die complete will be required.

"Clauses 5 and 6. As regards the proposal to use watermarked [paper] for future issues, we beg to say we do not recommend such paper, as the watermark will be almost entirely obliterated by the steel-plate printing process, the colour used being so dense that the paper loses all transparency. In order to illustrate this, we enclose some of the Chinese stamps which are printed on specially watermarked paper, but it is impossible to trace the watermark. Besides the expense of a dandy roller, which would be required for each size of stamp, the steel plate requires the paper to be damp, and during the different processes, such as printing, gumming, and drying, the paper unavoidably stretches and contracts, in consequence of which the watermarks fall unevenly and are often cut by the perforation."

On the 9th July, 1898, the Audit Department objected to the creation of the issue in London, referring to the Order in Council and Regulation respecting the creation and issue of stamps, 25th June, 1895, and pointed out that these regulations were overridden by the printing of the stamps in England and the sale of them there.

In reply, the following explanation was made:—

"When it was decided in May, 1896, to have a new stamp engraved in London, there was *no intention whatever of having any of the stamps printed or sold there*. The engravers of the stamps were much delayed, owing to experts having urged that the stamps should be produced by the copper-plate process, which was eventually adopted. The Agent-General was instructed to have the work pushed on, so that the stamps might be saleable in the Colony by the 1st

January last. But the adoption of the new process involved the importing of entirely new machinery, which, it was found, could not reach the Colony in time, and on the engraving being completed in October last, the Agent-General cabled suggesting that a six months' supply should be printed in London, which was agreed to. Up to this time there was no intention of selling in London; but in consequence of the non-arrival of the machinery, and of urgent representation by the Agent-General, the Premier, after consulting the Stamp Department, agreed to sales being made in London, but not until the stamps were in circulation in the Colony. The London sales would no doubt cease when the six months' supply had been printed and forwarded to the Colony. The sales in the Colony and in London commenced on the 5th April last."

Sales in London were discontinued in November, 1898. When the new plates arrived in the Colony, attention was drawn to the fact that some of the details of the designs in some of the values were quite different from the designs of the original dies of the first London printing. Explanations were again asked for, and the Agent-General wrote to the Premier:—

"1st May, 1900.

"Postage Stamps.

"Sir,—Referring to your letter, A.G. 00/- 22/-, P.G. 00 695, of the 7th March last, I beg to transmit copy of letter from Messrs. Waterlow, in which the reasons are given for the cutting of new dies in the cases of the ½d. and 2d. stamps.

"You will observe that with the exception of the above-mentioned stamps, and of the 1d. and 4d. (of the reasons for altering which you are already aware), no alterations have been made in the original dies. . . .

"Copy of enclosed letter:—

"24th April, 1900.

"25, 26, 27, Great Winchester Street.

"To the Agent-General for New Zealand.

"Postage Stamps.

"We are in receipt of your favour dated 23rd instant, requesting an explanation of the reason which led to the cutting of new dies for some of the stamp printing plates supplied by us to your order of September 23rd, 1898, invoiced March 8th, 1899, and April 11th, 1899, respectively. In reply, we beg to refer you to our letter of July 8th, 1898, in which we stated that we could transpose the designs of the 1d. and 4d. stamps and make them the same size as the old Colonial issue, viz. 24 mm. high by 20 mm. wide between the perforations, in compliance with your letter of June 20th, 1898. In order to fit the two designs into the stipulated dimensions, we were compelled to slightly contract them when engraving the new dies ordered in yours of September 23rd, 1898. In the new ½d. stamp the border only was contracted, whereas in the new 1d. stamp the contraction was both in the border and in the centre portion of the old ½d. stamp. As regards the ½d. stamp plate, we beg to refer you to our letter of January 31st, 1899, in which we said that the existing die of this denomination is a shade too large and must be contracted to a slight extent at the borders, the centre vignette remaining untouched, to fit the special watermarked paper, as explained in our letter of January 23rd, 1899.

"In yours of January 3rd, 1899, you gave us authority for making the proposed alterations in the ½d. value die. In reference to the 2d. denomination, we stated in ours of July 8th, 1899, that the original design was too large for getting 240 stamps within size mentioned in yours of June 20th, 1898, viz. 21½

by 11½ inches, and a new die had to be engraved rather smaller than the first. In this new die the contraction was principally in the border, but also slightly in the centre portion. As regards all the other values of the Stamp Issue prepared by us, we beg to say no alterations were made, and the plates sent out to the Colony are the same from which we printed the copies supplied by us.

"Yours faithfully,

"WATERLOW AND SONS, Limited.

"John Bass, *Managing Director.*"

The machinery for the printing of the stamps in the Colony was ordered, and as soon as the plates came to hand, supplies of some of the values were printed.

The first thing to be done was to alter the 1d. from an expensive bicoloured stamp to one of a single colour, and as it was decided to adopt the Postal Union colour, early in February, 1900, postmasters were asked to recall the White Terrace 4d., as the penny of the same design was nearly ready.

In reply to a memo. from the Secretary of the Post Office, the Chief Clerk writes:—

"Beyond the decision to change the colours of the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps, to meet the requirements of the Postal Union, there is little or nothing on the file about other proposed changes, except that instructions were given to the Agent-General in May, 1898, to print future supplies of the 9d. stamp in pink.

"Mr. Bock, I believe, raised an informal objection about the colour adopted for the 3d. stamp being different to his design, the contention being that the blue colour in the design was intended to give full value to the colour of the huia. It was also thought that with the changes in the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps it might be necessary to alter the colour of the present 6d. . . .

D. ROBERTSON."

To carry the proposed change into effect, the Secretary wrote to the Postmaster-General under date March 3rd, 1900:—

"As the Postmaster-General is aware, the Postal Union required that the ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps shall be printed in green, red, and dark blue respectively. The present 2½d. stamp it is not thought will require any change. Proofs are submitted on the attached papers of the proposed new colours for the ½d. and 1d.; at the same time it is suggested that the 2d. stamp should be changed from its present colour to violet, and the 6d. from green to pink, to avoid clashing with the new ½d. There is no absolute necessity for the change of colour of the 2d., except that the present colour, which was selected in England, is very dingy, and does not give such full value to the design as that now proposed. The new 1d. and 4d., as already arranged, are to be a transposition of the previous designs, necessitated by the fact of its being too costly to continue a stamp so widely used as the 1d. in two colours."

This was approved March 7th, 1900.

On the issue of the bicoloured, locally printed 4d., August 29th, 1899, it was found that great trouble was likely to occur from the similarity to the old 1d., and on September 6th instructions were issued to withdraw from circulation those that had been issued, but they were reissued on the 6th March, 1900.

In October, 1899, most of the English printed

stamps had been sold, and it was found that the stocks of the various values were as follows:—

½d.	50 sheets.	5d.	None.
1d.	50 "	6d.	1.
2d.	50 "	8d.	6.
2½d.	None (except those inscribed "Wakatipu").	9d.	50.
3d.	50 sheets.	1s.	17.
4d.	50.	2s.	35.
		5s.	10.

Instructions were accordingly given to reserve one hundred sheets of 1d., and fifty of all other values. To do this, sheets were called in from various Post Offices to make up the deficiencies.

For the Colonial printing of the issue the Government printer informed the Post Office Department on the 1st October, 1900:—

"In reply to your memo. of 26th, *re* ink for postage stamps, I may say that there is now in Auckland a shipment containing 500 lbs. of penny, *red*, and 500 lbs. of ½d., *green*. That supply should keep us going for some time. There are also on order 500 lbs. of *red*, and 500 lbs. of *green*, in one shipment, and thereafter 100 lbs. monthly of each. I have further arranged to have these made in Melbourne, should there be a prospect at any time of our stock becoming exhausted again." However, it did not supply the demand, as we find on the 9th March, 1900, "2d. stamps are now being printed, and a supply will be sent in some time to-morrow; ½d. are now waiting for ink, which is quarantined at Auckland. I have arranged to print some ½d. from the old plates, and these will also be ready to-morrow. . . .

J. MAC KAY."

The cost of the initial production of the new issue of N. Z. postage stamps was:—

	£	s.	d.
Preliminary costs, designs, etc.	281	10	0
Advertising	27	7	0
Plates and dies	1,942	0	0
Alteration to 2½d. die	61	15	0
Press (Waterlow)	94	10	0
Press (Parsons)	749	10	0
Machinist (passage and salary)	87	11	10
Printing of stamps	3,454	19	3
Commission on sales in London	30	0	0
Insurance	6	14	7
	6,763	4	8*

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Boston Philatelic Society.

- 1904.
- Jan. 19. Exhibition of Foreign Revenues by Mr. Howard P. Harris. Members will be surprised as well as pleased with this exhibition.
- Feb. 16. Banquet for members and friends, including the ladies, at the Quincy House at 7 p.m. A suitable entertainment will be provided. Tickets, \$7.50 each. Owing to the fact that the majority of the members live outside the city proper, evening dress will not be expected.
- Mar. 15. Stereopticon exhibition and talk on Recent Discoveries in United States Envelope Die Varieties, 1864 issue, by Mr. V. M. Berthold.
- April 19. Competition, "Netherlands." Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.

* There is an error in the addition here, or else some of the figures were copied incorrectly.—ED. M. J.

1904.

- May 17. Exhibition of Original Covers, with incidental anecdotes by Mr. John F. Seybold. The finest collection of this character in America, and whenever and wherever shown has attracted unusual attention.
- June 21. Exhibition, "Luxemburg," with talk by Mr. M. H. Lombard. Competition, "Panama." All questions arising to be decided by the judges. Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.
- Sept. 20. Competition, all United States adhesive postage stamps bearing the head of Franklin. Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.
- Oct. 18. Exhibition, "Confederate States," with talk by Mr. H. E. Deats. Believed to be the best all-round collection of Confederate States ever gathered together, and Mr. Deats is unquestionably the highest authority.
- Nov. 15. Exhibition, United States telegraph stamps, with talk by Mr. Joseph S. Rich, the recognised expert on these stamps.
Exhibition, United States envelopes, with talk by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan. This will prove one of the most interesting meetings of the year.
- Dec. 20. Exhibition of Philippine Islands Stamps, with talk by Messrs. J. M. Bartels and F. Aphorpe Foster.
Uncatalogued Variety Competition for the Silver Cup. Open to ALL PHILATELISTS. Varieties must not be listed in Scott, Stanley Gibbons, nor Senf.

Pretoria Philatelic Society.

AN Exhibition of Stamps was held, under the auspices of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, in the Pretoria Museum, on the 2nd and 5th December, 1903.

This was the first Exhibition of Stamps held in Pretoria, and it was very well supported by collectors both of Pretoria and outside towns. The exhibition was a success in every way, and the interest shown was very gratifying to the promoters.

The exhibits were too numerous to be described in detail, but the following may be mentioned:—

MR. H. P. DE BOOM.—A complete set of Vryburgs in blocks of four (used) and several nice varieties in Pietersburg and Transvaal.

MR. J. CLARK.—A specialised collection of surcharged stamps of the later issues of Transvaal, including a complete set with "V.R.I." inverted (used). Also a complete set of Rustenburg, Mafeking, and Schweizer Renecke (used).

MR. A. FAURE.—A very nice lot of Ceylon and Persia.

MR. E. H. L. GORGES.—A really superb show of triangular Capes. Very strong in wood blocks, including a block of four 1d., red, on entire, and several pairs of the 4d., blue.

This exhibitor also showed unused pairs of 6d., slate, and a beautiful pair of the 1s., emerald-green (mint). Under the later issues was noticed a mint copy of "THREE PENCE."

MR. J. J. HAUPT.—A very fine collection of the first Transvaal Republic, used, unused, and on entire; also a very fine show, almost complete, of all the varieties of the later surcharges.

MR. OTTO KOCH.—A complete set of unused Pietersburg, showing all varieties; also some very fine specimens of Transvaal, including some rare errors. The feature of this exhibit was undoubtedly the show of the stamps of the New Republic, which included blocks of several values *lité-bêche*, and a couple of pairs in the same condition.

MR. M. L. LEVITT.—A specialised collection of British South Africa, showing many minor varieties and shades; also a very nice lot of Egyptian stamps, including the early issues.

MR. C. C. MAYNARD.—Full sheets of unused Transvaal of the later issues.

MR. C. P. MATHEWS.—A very representative lot of Canada and Newfoundland.

MR. W. E. OLDFIELD showed complete panes of "V.R.I.," Orange River Colony, all values; also a block of nine of the 6d., pink, the centre stamp showing the error "figure omitted." The 1s., brown, and 6d., blue, also appeared in strips in the same condition.

MR. K. H. RENTES.—The feature of this exhibit was that the specimens shown were all in blocks of four (mint), and included many of the earlier issues of Transvaal and Orange Free State; amongst the best of the former being a block of four "Halve penny" on 1s., green, *l'ête-bêche* (mint), and a pair of the 2½ pence on 1s., green, inverted surcharge, showing the error "2½."

This exhibit also included a very nice lot of triangular Capes, used, unused, and in pairs. Very interesting, also, were the reconstructed sheets of the Pietersburg issue, only a few of the values being incomplete.

MR. E. TAMSEN.—This gentleman came specially from Nylstroom to attend the exhibition, and brought with him what was, no doubt, one of the finest lots shown, representing as they did too many rarities to give in detail. The following, however, may be specially picked out:—

Transvaal, 1s., green, "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in red; no dot (mint).

A complete set of 1 penny on 6d. Queen's Head, with both red and black surcharges.

A nice block of four Queen's Head "Halve penny," in red, on 6d. (mint).

Zululand, 5s. (mint), and £1 and £5 (used) in splendid condition.

Swaziland, 10s. (mint) and several of the rare inverted surcharges, including error "Swazielan" on 2d., inverted (unused).

MR. V. YORKE-HART.—A really fine lot of picked specimens of Swaziland, showing the double surcharge on ½d., grey (pair), errors "Swazielan" ½d. and 2 pence, and a unique pair of the ½ penny, grey, overprinted in red, one stamp showing surcharge omitted (used).

DR. J. W. B. GUNNING.—A really interesting and remarkably complete collection of British Colonials, dating from 1900 up to present date.

All were in mint condition and made a very nice show.

to me. In my replies to those who have asked for information regarding Mrs. Seeberg's respectability, etc., and whether she could be entrusted with stamps to the value of several hundred pounds for selection, I have replied to the effect that she was perfectly unknown to me, and had no right to give my name as a reference, and strongly recommended that no stamps should be sent her without valid security.

From information received, I have ascertained that Mrs. A. Seeberg does not reside at the address given, but in quite a different and low part of the town, where, if you call, she is either not at home or on a journey. I trust that, in the interests of my fellow-subjects, you will consider this warning of sufficient importance to bring before the public, and that the various philatelic journals may likewise notice the same, in the interests of those who make the collecting of postage stamps either a trade or a hobby.

Apologising for the length of this communication,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. HILL, British Vice-Consul.

LIBAU, January 10-23.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. B. C.—1. A number of English stamps, including the 1d., black, 1d., red, etc., were declared obsolete in 1901, and ceased to be available for postage from June 1st of that year (see *M. J.* for April, 1901). 2. Local postmarks do not, in our opinion, add anything to the value of the stamps on which they are impressed. The post office at Aden is practically as much an Indian post office as that at Bombay. 3. We should advise your leaving the stamps upon the envelope and putting it into your album entire.

G. S.—We note your Victoria varieties with some reserve. Inverted watermarks are not generally taken account of by collectors.

C. B. D.—1. We have never heard of the variety you mention with one of the figures of the plate number placed sideways, and we believe it to be an impossibility, as the whole plate was made up of impressions from the same die. 2. The stamps with letters perforated in them are not catalogued as varieties at present, and we trust that they will not be, but we cannot say what view may be taken of them in the future.

E. G. H.—We cannot answer questions as to the values of stamps, a subject on which we are profoundly ignorant. Three of the stamps you mention are fiscals, and the fourth has the watermark out of centre, which should rather detract from its value if collectors took notice of such things.

C. F. W.—The stamps you inquire about were issued by the Suez Canal Company; you will find them in our publishers' Catalogue of Local Stamps.

J. B. R.—We do not always see entire sheets of the stamps we chronicle, but if collectors generally are interested in the plate numbers, etc., we will endeavour to obtain details.

E. H. S.—Your stamps are quite new to us. 1. We believe it to be impossible that your 5d. Ceylon can be watermarked Crown and CA, if both stamp and watermark are genuine. 2. The Straits Settlements stamps are printed in two processes; probably the ink of the name and value is liable to turn blue, like that of many other green stamps. 3. Transvaal, No. 211; we can only suppose that the paper of this has been tinted yellow by accident or design.

Correspondence.

[THE following letter appeared in *The Standard* of the 27th inst.]

WARNING TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

SIR,—Permit me, by means of *The Standard*, to bring before the notice of philatelists in general, and stamp dealers and collectors in particular, the following warning. A certain Mrs. A. Seeberg of this town, giving a fictitious address at No. 8, Kurhaus Boulevard—the best street in this town—has been writing to various stamp dealers and collectors in London and other places in Great Britain and on the Continent, for the purpose of getting them to send her stamps for selection, and has been using my name as a reference, the individual in question being a total stranger

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1903. Long rectangular stamps with value in centre.

10 c., yellow	s. d. 0 1	40 c., green	s. d. 0 2
20 c., violet	0 1	50 c., rose	0 2
30 c., brown	0 1		

AUSTRIA.

1900. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Perf. 10½.

1 h., brown	0 9	12 h., brown	0 9
2 h., "	0 5	15 h., "	0 9
3 h., "	0 7	20 h., "	2 3
10 h., "	0 7	40 h., "	3 9

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICES.

MONGTZE.

1903. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in black.

1 c., black on azure. 0 2	4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 4
2 c., brown on buff. 0 3		

PACKHOI.

1903. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in black.

1 c., black on azure. 0 2	25 c., blue	1 0
2 c., brown on buff. 0 3	30 c., brown	1 0
4 c., purple-brown on grey	40 c., red on yellow	1 6
5 c., pale green	50 c., carmine	2 0
10 c., rose-red	75 c., brown on orange	3 6
15 c., grey	1 fr., olive-green	5 0
20 c., red on green	5 fr., lilac	12 6

TCHONGKING.

1903. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in black.

1 c., black on azure. 0 3	10 c., rose-red	0 6
2 c., brown on buff. 0 3	15 c., grey	0 8
5 c., pale green	25 c., blue	1 0

YUNNANSEN.

1903. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged in black.

1 c., black on azure. 0 5	25 c., blue	1 6
2 c., brown on buff. 0 5	30 c., brown	2 0
4 c., purple-brown on grey	40 c., red on yellow	2 6
5 c., pale green	50 c., carmine	3 0
10 c., rose-red	75 c., brown on orange	4 0
15 c., grey	1 fr., olive-green	5 0
20 c., red on green	5 fr., lilac	12 6

HUNGARY.

1903. Unpaid Letter stamps.

1 f., green	0 1	10 f., green	0 2
2 f., "	0 1	12 f., "	0 3
5 f., "	0 1	20 f., "	0 4
6 f., "	0 2		

INDO-CHINA.

1903. Provisional issue. Surcharged in black.

5 c. on 15 c., grey	0 2
-------------------------------	-----

ITALY.

1904. Express Delivery.

25 c., carmine	0 4
--------------------------	-----

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1903. King's Head.

5 c., green	0 1	5 c., green	used 0 1
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NICARAGUA.

1900. Official. Type 57.

1 c., lilac	0 1
-----------------------	-----

1903. Official. 1900-1902 ordinary issues surcharged.	
2 c. on 3 c., green (No. 124)	0 3
4 c. on 10 c., mauve (No. 188)	0 5

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

First provisionals issued at Colon. The Map stamps of Panama surcharged "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA."

1 c., green; surcharge in magenta	0 2
1 c., " " violet	0 2
2 c., red " "	0 4

PANAMA REPUBLIC—continued.

2 c., red; surcharge in magenta	0 4
2 c., " " black	0 4
5 c., blue " magenta	0 4
5 c., " " violet	0 4
10 c., orange " magenta	0 10
1 p., lake " violet	10 0
10 c., orange, Regd. " "	0 10
10 c., " " magenta	1 0
5 c., blue, "A.R." " "	0 6

Stamps of Colombia, 1903, surcharged.

10 c., blue on blue, "A.R."	1 0
20 c., brown on greenish blue, Regd.	2 0

PERSIA.

1902-3. Types 34 and 35.

1 ch., mauve . used 0 1	12 ch., blue . used 0 1
2 ch., grey 0 1	1 kr., mauve 0 5
3 ch., green 0 1	2 kr., blue 0 9
5 ch., rose-red 0 1	5 kr., brwn 1 0
10 ch., light brown 0 1	10 kr., vermilion 2 0

SALVADOR.

1899. Unsurcharged.

1 c., brown, to 100 c., violet, set of eleven	1 6
---	-----

1899. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 c. to 50 c., orange, set of eight	1 6
---	-----

1898. Official.

1 c., vermilion, to 1 p., yellow, set of twelve	1 6
---	-----

1899. Official.

1 c., brown, to 100 c., violet, set of eleven	1 6
---	-----

SENEGAMBIA AND NIGER.

1903. Ordinary French Colonial type.

1 c., black on azure. 0 1	25 c., blue	0 4
2 c., brown on buff. 0 1	30 c., brown	0 5
4 c., purple-brown . 0 1	40 c., red	0 6
5 c., pale green . . . 0 1	50 c., brown on bluish	0 8
10 c., rose-red 0 2	75 c., brown on orange	1 0
15 c., grey 0 3	1 fr., sage-green	1 3
20 c., red on green . . 0 3		

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1902. Large rectangular. "POSTAGE" only.

3d., olive-green, used 0 4	6d., blue-green, used 0 4
4d., orange-red " 0 3	1s., brown " 0 9

SPAIN.

1900-2. Variety imperf.

5 c., green	2 6	5 c., green	used 2 6
-----------------------	-----	-----------------------	----------

SUDAN.

1903. Wmk. Stars and Crescents.

5 m., carmine and black	used 0 3
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SWEDEN.

1903. Large rectangular, with view of Post Office.

5 kr., blue	used 4 6
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TOLIMA.

1903. New types.

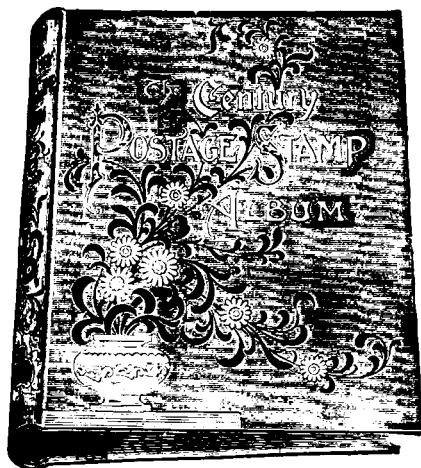
4 c., black on green (perf.)	0 1
10 c., blue (perf.)	0 1
10 c., " (imperf.)	0 1
20 c., orange (perf.)	0 1
50 c., black on buff (perf.)	0 2
50 c., black on rose (")	0 2
1 p., light brown (")	0 4
1 p., " (imperf.)	0 4
2 p., grey (perf.)	0 8
2 p., " (imperf.)	0 8
5 p., red (perf.)	1 6
5 p., " (imperf.)	1 6
10 p., black on green (perf.)	3 0
10 p., black on blue (")	3 0

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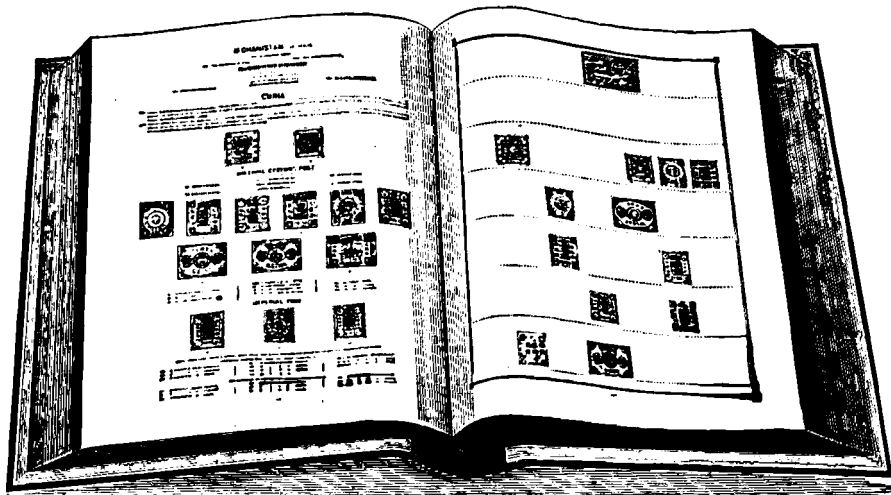
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Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

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NEW SOUTH WALES, in which the issues of 1871-84 have been separated into the Large and Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines.

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875-81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other Catalogues.

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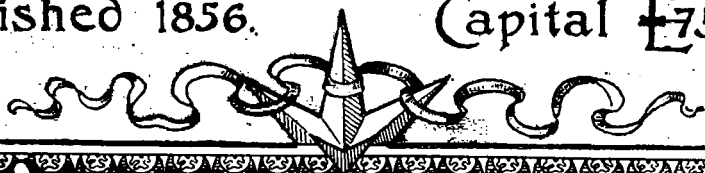
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They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

FEBRUARY, 1904

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



Vol. XIV.

No. 164

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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92C.	1d. on 6d., rose " " " "	8 0 0
90.	½d. on 1d., yellow, vertical pair, upper stamp normal, lower one without surcharge, used	15 0 0
95C.	1d. on 6d., rose, surcharged 4 times, unused	8 0 0
111.	2½ on 4d., error "HALFPENN," used	6 0 0
111.	" " " a pair, one stamp normal, used	7 0 0
112.	2½ on 4d., double surcharge, used	8 0 0
112.	" " " a pair, one normal, unused	9 0 0
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

NO. 164.

Editorial.

* * *



AN article with the somewhat sensational heading, "The Disgrace of New Zealand," which appeared a short time back in *The London Philatelist*, has been the subject of some little comment in other journals connected with our hobby, and upon reaching our friends in the antipodes, has drawn forth some very emphatic protest. We publish on another page a report of a meeting of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, at which this matter was fully discussed and certain resolutions passed which were, perhaps, not altogether unwarranted. It is not for us to criticise opinions expressed in the official organ of the London Philatelic Society; still, we cannot but feel that our contemporary has taken a somewhat erroneous view of the particular case in question, and has expressed that view in a manner likely to arouse and to afford reason for protest.

That unduly large numbers of complicated minor varieties of the New Zealand stamps have been produced during the last few years no one can deny; we will go further, and state that, in our opinion, there should have been no necessity for their production. At the same time, we do not believe for one moment that, so far as the stamps intended for use in New Zealand itself are concerned, those varieties were produced from any speculative or mercenary motive—for the simple reason that, although they are varieties calculated to give great trouble to the specialist, they are not such as appeal to the general collector or are likely to add

very largely to the revenues of any country that might issue them. The injury done to Philately has, we fancy, been far more apparent than real, and in any case there was no reason why the authorities of New Zealand should consider Philately at all, or pay any attention either to the desires or to the criticisms of philatelists.

In recent times, however, those authorities have not altogether disdained to avail themselves of the proclivities of stamp collectors, and we gather that they do not turn an entirely deaf ear to their criticisms, so we need not scruple to make our own remarks upon the case. One of their apologists says, in the last number of *The London Philatelist*, "It is admitted that the issue of 1898 was designed to advertise the Colony, and I have yet to learn why any objection should be raised to this course." Certainly the Colony has a right to advertise itself in any way that it pleases, but it is only fair to remember that the kind of advertising which was adopted is done by, and at the expense of, stamp collectors. It is true that the stamps pass through the hands of the general public, but who would look at them, outside the Colony in which they were issued, if nobody collected them? They were not intended to advertise the Colony to the people who used them, and who lived in it, and if they were bought for no other purpose and when used went into the wastepaper basket, where would be the advertisement? They were expected to be an excellent advertisement, and moreover a very inexpensive one, because there are large numbers of people who collect stamps; had

that not been the case, this form of advertisement would never have been thought of. This sort of thing is all very well once in a way, but the result of it is that when collectors find, a few years later, that they have to make room for another lot of apparently unnecessary varieties, they are apt to impute motives for the production of those varieties which may not be the correct ones.

The same apologist adds: "To say that the Government of a country like New Zealand should not please itself in such a matter as the question of the paper on which it prints its stamps is manifestly absurd." We quite agree; but was it absolutely necessary that all the experiments to that end should be carried on in the public street, as it were, and all the unsuccessful results issued to the Post Office, instead of being consigned to the printer's waste-paper basket? In 1856, nearly half a century ago, somebody in New Zealand succeeded in printing stamps, and very beautiful stamps too, from engraved steel plates, without any of this preliminary messing about; and stamps of that nature continued to be produced in the Colony until surface-printing was adopted for the issue of 1874. About fourteen years later the steel-plate process was again resorted to, not without a certain amount of misgiving on the part of the authorities, which has certainly been fully justified, for there have been difficulties ever since.

The designs for the famous Advertising Labels were drawn without any reference to the process by which they were to be reproduced, and being found quite unsuitable for surface-printing, were eventually engraved in *taille douce*. The dies and plates seem to have been prepared somewhat hurriedly, the design intended for one stamp being employed for another, and the plates constructed in various sizes and shapes, entailing alterations in divers directions. No sooner were these completed than it was found necessary (?) to issue a special stamp for prepayment of the Universal Penny Postage, which New Zealand was hoping to introduce, and for which the Pink Terrace stamp, issued only a few months previously, might surely have served.

This work of art, which was to have been designed by the President of the Royal

Academy, but was not, made its appearance on January 1st, 1901, and then, designers and engravers having had their turn, the paper-makers came on the scene, and complicated matters to an extent which fully accounts for the irritation displayed by those who try to study the results, and whose claims to consideration are based upon their liberal contributions towards the expenses of the Advertisement scheme. While we do not suppose that there was any intention, on the part of the New Zealand authorities, to make a collection from philatelists, in order to pay for all the different samples of paper that they have been experimenting with, we cannot acquit them of an extraordinary amount of bungling and mismanagement. From a philatelic point of view the Advertisement issue was a mistake to commence with, and a discredit to a great Colony. From a business point of view it was mismanaged, got up without due forethought and preparation, with the result that the colonial printing office seems to have been at its wits' end to keep up the supply of stamps during the last year or two. Experiments should have been made before the issue of the stamps took place, and not after, and then all this trouble would have been avoided.

Finally, what are we to say about the stamps surcharged for use in little islands under the New Zealand Government? Would anyone ever have dreamed of manufacturing these stamps if stamp collecting had been unknown? It is not for outsiders to ask why it should be necessary to keep separate accounts of the receipts of these Post Offices, but we may fairly point out that separate stamps were *not necessary* for that purpose, and that putting them on sale in Wellington at once destroyed their utility for the keeping of accounts. If the elaborate statistics given in the Annual Reports of Postmasters-General have any foundation, some account is kept of the numbers of letters and packets passing through the Post Offices; these accounts would be extremely easily kept, we fancy, at Aitutaki, etc., and would show the real revenue of the offices far better than sales of stamps made principally to collectors and dealers. If the main object of these overprinted stamps was not the raising of revenue, we can only say that appearances are greatly against them.

The Stamp Collectors' Annual. WE have received from its publishers, Messrs. C. Nissen & Co., a little book containing a lot of interesting information relating to stamp collecting and its leading exponents, which we gather from its title is to be a yearly publication. This first sample seems to have been got up somewhat hurriedly, and we must confess that its contents are more interesting than its general appearance would lead a casual reviewer to suppose. Some of

the illustrations are deplorable; the unfortunate philatelists, and others, who were shot (snap-shot) at the Old Bailey might almost wish that they had been hanged privately at Newgate. We would suggest that the producers might follow the example of the New Zealand authorities in selecting a better quality of paper for the next issue, whilst avoiding their example in the matter of mixing Philately and Advertisement too promiscuously.

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.—According to *Ewen's Weekly* the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps have appeared with the control letter "C" in the bottom margin of the sheet. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the letter is stated to be now at the left, instead of at the right; and in that of the 1d. it is said to be accompanied by a number, and the frame line of the pane is described as broken, instead of being continuous.

We find that we have omitted to duly report the fact that there are two distinct varieties of the overprint upon the *Admiralty Official* stamps, and we now repair the omission and give illustrations of the two types.

ADMIRALTY

ADMIRALTY

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

(a)

(b)

The most easily recognisable point of difference is in the shape of the letter "M," which is narrower in the second variety than in the first, but all the letters are from a different fount. We believe that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3d. only have at present appeared with variety (b).

Australian Commonwealth.—It was only in December last that a contemporary assured us that the 10s. and 20s. Postage Due stamps, with "N. S. W." removed and the space filled in, had not been issued, or even printed. We now learn, on the authority of *The Aust. J. of Ph.*, that they were supplied to the G.P.O. at Sydney early in November.

British Somaliland.—*The L. P.* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Queen's Head, of India with the surcharge upside-down at the top of the stamp. The chronicler adds:—"If the surcharge is of the new printing described . . . as at foot of the stamp, then these stamps were inverted when the overprint was applied. Can any of our readers throw any light on the subject?"

We hasten to assure our learned contemporary that inverted surcharges are, as a rule, due to the circumstance suggested above. It is very unusual to turn the printing-press upside-down on purpose to produce an abnormal variety.

Cyprus.—*The Ph. R.* tells us that the remaining values of the King's Head series have been issued.

2 piastres, blue and chocolate.
6 " grey-brown and green.
9 " brown and carmine.
18 " slate and brown.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles another value of the new issue.

4 a., black and grey-green.

India.—Mr. Ewen shows us the 2, 3, and 5 rupees stamps with the King's Head. The design is almost identical with that of the same values in the previous issue, but the crown breaks the label above the head, and the lower label is lengthened so as to contain the words "INDIA POSTAGE."

2 r., yellow-brown and carmine.
3 r., dark green and brown.
5 r., mauve and ultramarine.

The L. P. chronicles the new 3 pies stamp with the "On H. M. S." overprint.

Service Stamp. 3 pies, grey; *King's Head.*

Gwalior.—In reference to what we stated in November, a correspondent, who was in Gwalior early last month, tells us that he then found a fair number of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, Queen's Head stamps, in the new colours, on sale at the post office, but he understood that some 1,800 rupees' worth of the last-named stamp had been ordered by the former head of the State Post Office, but not issued to the public by the order of the present Postmaster-General of Gwalior. Of the "Service" stamps with Queen's Head, the 3 pies, *carmine*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a., in the new colours, were in stock, but were not allowed to be sold to the public. Is the Gwalior P.M.G. a philatelist or a speculator?

Puttialla.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the 1 anna, King's Head, has been issued with the "Service" surcharge.

Service Stamp. 1 a., *carmine*.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal*.—A correspondent who has recently paid a visit to this State very kindly sends us specimens of the stamps that were obtainable there, but adds the unpleasant news that the should-be obsolete stamps are being reprinted for sale to collectors and dealers. He says, "The Postmaster informed me that quite recently he had sent a parcel of *old* stamps to the value of 300 rupees to a dealer in England, and that they were printed off as required."

Amongst the varieties sent us, the only items that can be recognised with certainty as recent impressions, are the imitations of Type 13, in *green* and in *black*, which we noted last month and in May of last year, but our correspondent is of opinion that some of the old stones are in existence and are being used, as he was unable to obtain the following in January, 1901, when he visited Bhopal and hunted through the Postmaster's stock:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., *black* on *laid*, of 1884; Nos. 113 to 116.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., *red* (Type 9), of 1891; No. 78.

These now have the new embossing, as described last May, and we should suppose that they may have been unembossed remainders that had never been issued to the Post Office. The fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *black*, is on the *laid* paper seems to us an argument against its being a recent printing, as no *laid* paper has been used for some years past; we also doubt whether any old stones were retained. *Reprints* will probably be from new stones.

One quite new variety of old stock with the new embossing is sent us—the 4 a., *orange-yellow*, No. 76. These we have no doubt are remainders.

Our correspondent adds that all these things are available for postage, and amongst some used stamps that he sent us is a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *black*, Type 13 redrawn. Are we to include them all in our lists? They are at least as legitimate as—shall we say—no, comparisons are odious.

Cochin.—Mr. A. H. Stamford has kindly shown us sheets of the stamps on the new paper, enabling us to describe their arrangement. The principal novelty is the paper, which is of much better quality than

before; it is *white*, thicker than that previously used (but varying rather in thickness), and seems to be handmade, as there is a deckle edge all round the largest of the sheets. This, evidently entire, sheet of the paper is watermarked with eighty umbrellas, in eight horizontal rows of ten, and is thus suited for the 3 pies, which are in sheets of eighty as before, but as the stamps are in ten horizontal rows of eight, each shows an umbrella sideways.

Half of one of these sheets of paper holds a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan stamps, forty-eight as before, in eight horizontal rows of six. The umbrellas are upright in this case (though upside-down in the sheet before us), but there are only five for each row of six stamps.

A quarter of a sheet of the paper suffices for the sheet of twenty-four 1 puttan, four horizontal rows of six; again with five watermarks to the six stamps. And one-third of a sheet is used for the 2 puttans stamps, which are now printed in sheets of twenty-four, three horizontal rows of eight, with a watermark for each stamp, but sideways as in the 3 pies.

There are no frame lines or marginal inscriptions to any of the sheets, and we find no fresh varieties, though the old defects all reappear, and some of the *clichés* are in rather worse condition than before. We can only trace one transposition, a conspicuously battered block of the 3 pies being now at the right of the ninth row, instead of the tenth. The sideways stamp on the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan sheet is at the right of the second row, as we supposed; and the 2 puttans blocks are, of course, completely rearranged, with twelve fresh ones added.

Faridkot.—Mr. Masson sends us the 1 paisa, Type 2, on *ordinary laid* paper, to be added to the list of issued varieties. We have had a rather uncertain copy of this for some time past, but it was not in sufficiently good condition to actually prove the nature of the paper; now that other copies have turned up we need hesitate no longer.

1 paisa, *ultramarine* on *ordinary laid*.

Holkar.—Messrs. Ram, Gopal, and Co. send us a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, with what we presume is a portrait of the new Maharaja, who succeeded to the throne on January 31st, 1903. The surrounding frame, inscriptions, etc., remain unaltered, but the perforation of the copy before us gauges 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., *orange*; *new type*; *perf.* 14.

Lagos.—Mr. Ewen sends us the King's Head series for this colony. The design is an adaptation of that of 1874; the crown being placed above the circle containing the head, the name now appears on a small white label below the circle, with the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" on a curved band at left and right of it. The usual wmk. and perforation.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	dull green,	<i>value in green</i> .
1d.	purple on red,	<i>value in black</i> .
2d.	" white "	blue.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" blue "	" "
3d.	" white "	brown.
6d.	" "	mauve.
1s.	green "	black.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes the setting of the surcharge of the 12 c. on 18 c. stamp of 1902. The overprinting appears to have been done in panes of 60; rows 1, 2, and 3, and the right-hand stamp of row 4 (No. 24 on the pane) have a single bar under "CENTS," the rest have the double bar. No. 47, the fifth stamp in row 8, has the sloping top serif of the figure "1" straight instead of curved.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2s. 6d. Postal Fiscal stamp on the Cowan paper with the latest watermark.

2s. 6d., brown (Type 53); *wmk.* Type 41.

South Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* states that the Government Printing Office at Adelaide has obtained a new treadle perforating machine, producing a regular perforation gauging 12. It was being used in December for the 6d. and 9d. stamps. The old machine of similar type gave an irregular perforation of 11½ or 12½.

Straits Settlements.—We are shown a curious specimen of the 1 c., King's Head, of 1902. It has evidently been in contact with something that has affected its colour; the body of the design has faded somewhat, but the name and the value tablet are bright blue. Two distinct natures of green must have been used in printing the stamp.

The Ph. R. chronicles a 3 c. stamp, in the new design to which we alluded last month.

3 c., lilac; *new type.*

Sudan.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 5 m., *wmk.* Type 4, for ordinary use; we had previously only seen it with the "O.S.G.S." overprint.

We have received the 1 mill. with this surcharge, and the same stamp with the overprint inverted, on the subject of which *Ewen's Weekly* expresses some doubt, on the grounds that the inverted surcharge differs in type from that in the normal position. If all the inverted overprints differ in type from any of the normal ones, this would certainly be against them, but we have three different stamps before us, each bearing a slightly different surcharge. A 3 m. with rectangular stops, longer vertically than horizontally, and a letter "G" almost closed, total length of the overprint, including stop, 18 mm.; a 1 m. with normal surcharge, square stops, "G" more open, total length 18½ mm.; and a 1 m. with inverted surcharge, round stops, open "G" as last, total length 19 mm. Are all three equally good, and, if not, which are correct? We should add that both the 1 m. stamps have the old watermark, Type 3.

Official Stamps.

1 m., brown and carmine; *wmk.* Type 3.

1 m. " " " " " *surcharge inverted.*

Tasmania.—We have received the 1s. stamp, *wmk.* V and Crown, and we understand that the 10d. on the same paper is expected next.

1s., rose and yellow-green; *wmk.* V and Crown;
perf. 12½.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of another new value in Type 68.

4 c., yellow.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We have received a new value in the type of the current series.

12 filler, lilac; *perf.* 12.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 4 filler, which was in the same colour as the new-comer, has been withdrawn from circulation.

Bosnia.—We gather from *The L. P.* that one of our transatlantic contemporaries reports the arrival in Washington of the 35 heller, blue, with numerals in black. As this stamp was issued in the latter part of 1901, we fear it must have had a rather bad passage across.

Belgium.—Referring to the 10 c. stamp of 1849, showing a double impression of certain portions of the design, which we described last month, Mr. Giwelb sends us a copy of the same stamp, which is also partially double printed. In this case we can only see the double impression clearly in the numerals in the upper corners and in the top line of the frame. We are inclined to think that in both these cases there must have been a partly double impression on the plate itself. Ordinary double prints, of which Mr. Giwelb shows us two examples from Austria and Hungary, are due to slight shifting of the paper in printing, and show the whole impression double, giving a blurred appearance.

Bulgaria.—Mr. Ewen shows us a new value of Unpaid Letter stamp for this country.

20 stot., blue (Type 25); *perf.* 11½.

Chili.—Our correspondent in Chili sends us a cutting from a paper of December 16th last containing a notice published by the Ministry of the Interior, calling for tenders for the manufacture of a new issue of postage stamps, in accordance with the following list:—

- 1 c., green; head of Diego Portales.
- 2 c., rose " Arthur Prat.
- 3 c., sepia " Lord Cochrane.
- 4 c., dark brown; head of Camilo Henriquez.
- 5 c., blue; statue of Bernardo O'Higgins.
- 10 c., pearl-grey; head of Ramon Freire.
- 12 c., pale rose " Manuel Blanco Encalada.
- 15 c., scarlet " Francisco Antonio Pinto.
- 20 c., purple " Joaquin Prieto.
- 25 c., red-brown " Manuel Buñes.
- 30 c., dark green " Manuel Montt.
- 50 c., light blue " José Joaquin Perez.
- 1 p., golden yellow; picture of a Condor.
- 2 p., bronze; statue of José de San Martin.

The 10 c. and higher values are to have the centre in black. The stamps up to 50 c., inclusive, are to be 25 × 28 mm., and the 1 and 2 pesos 25 × 35 mm. They are to be printed from steel plates, engraved in *taille douce*, and to be perforated. New envelopes, post cards, and letter sheets are also to be supplied, but with these we are not concerned.

Our correspondent adds that the tender of the American Bank Note Co. has been accepted, so we may expect good workmanship.

We have received the recently chronicled 10 c. on 30 c. with the surcharge inverted. One sheet only is stated to have been found thus ill-treated. It is numbered in the right upper corner "498," in *black*.

Colombia.—*Bogota* and *Medellin*.—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* says that the local stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 10 c., 20 c. and 40 c., of these two cities are issued by private letter-delivery companies, employed or authorised by the Governments of the Provinces in which they work. He states that a letter addressed to anyone in *Medellin*, and posted at the Government Post Office in that place, will not be delivered, but, we presume, is kept until called for. These local companies must therefore work independently of the Post Office, and their stamps have at best no higher status than that of the Russian locals.

Antioquia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 pesos stamps described last month.



Panama.—We have received from our publishers' representative in New York a long list of the varieties that have so far been discovered and recognised there as official, and not made *solely* to gratify the supposed wishes of collectors. We quote it in full:—

I. First provisional issue, made in the city of Panama.

Stamps of 1892-6 surcharged "REPUBLICA DE-PANAMA" in two lines with an indiarubber stamp; usually struck horizontally at the top of the stamp. The letters are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, narrow, and slightly spaced; the first line measures 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the second $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(a) In *carmine*.

1 c., green.	10 c., orange.
2 c., carmine.	20 c., violet.
5 c., blue.	50 c., brown.
1 peso, lake.	

Varieties. Surcharge *inverted*.

1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c.

Surcharge struck vertically, reading upwards (u) or downwards (d).

1 c. (u) (d), 2 c., 5 c. (u) (d), 10 c., 50 c., 1 peso.

(b) In *blue-black*.

1 c., green.	10 c., orange.
2 c., carmine.	20 c., violet.
5 c., blue.	50 c., brown.
1 peso, lake.	

Varieties. Surcharge *inverted*.

1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c.

Struck vertically.

1 c. (u), 2 c. (u) (d), 5 c. (u) (d), 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., 1 peso.

This surcharge was also applied to the following Colombian labels:—

Too Late Stamp.

5 c., violet on <i>rose</i> , Type R3; blue-black surcharge.
5 c. " " " " carmine "

Registration Stamps.

20 c., red on <i>blue</i> , Type c8; carmine surcharge.
"10" on 20 c. " " " "
"10" on 20 c., blue " " " "

The last two have their value altered, also in *carmine*.

Returned Acknowledgment Stamps.

10 c., blue on <i>blue</i> , Type c22; carmine surcharge.
"5" on 10 c. " " " "

II. Second provisional issue, as described last month. Overprinted from type at Panama. There are a few varieties to be added.

- 2 c., with *violet* bar, and name in *blue-black*.
- 5 c., with bar only; name omitted.
- 5 c., with name in *black*.
- 20 c., with double surcharge, in *black* and in *red*.

The 2 c. has also been found with the surcharge misplaced on one-half of the sheet, the 6th vertical row having the name once only on each stamp, and the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th having the name twice, but back to back down the centre of each stamp.

The two types of the lettering measure $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm. and 16×2 mm. respectively, the letters being the same height, but wider in the second than in the first.

III. Third provisional issue. Overprinted at New York.

Similar to the second, but with the name and the bar printed at the same time, and in *red* on all the values. The word "PANAMA" measures $15 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and the setting, as before, covers fifty stamps (half a sheet) at a time, with the result that one sheet of 1 c. was found with the first vertical row unsurcharged and the sixth doubly surcharged. All the values exist with this overprint.

1 c., green.	10 c., orange.
2 c., carmine.	20 c., violet.
5 c., blue.	50 c., brown.
1 peso, lake.	

The following varieties are found on all, twice upon each sheet:—

A thick letter "N" in "PANAMA" at the right, on the 3rd and 8th stamps in the fourth horizontal row.

"PANAMA" reading upwards at both sides, on the 1st and 6th stamps in the sixth row.

"PANAMA" reading downwards at both sides, on the 3rd and 8th stamps in the ninth row.

There is also a supposed "inverted 'v.'" "

The city of Colon, not to be outdone in the matter of patriotism and Philately, has also, we are informed, produced three provisional issues:—

IV. First Colon issue. A similar surcharge to that upon the first Panama series, but in larger type. The letters are fully 2 mm. high, but are close together, and the lines measure $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively.

These are the first lot of stamps that we described last month, and we have only to add to them—

- 2 c., carmine; blue surcharge.
- 50 c., brown (1887-88 issue); violet surcharge.

V. Second Colon issue. Surcharged "PANAMA," in Roman capitals, measuring 18½ x 3 mm., hand-stamped in violet (indiarubber type), horizontally or diagonally; may also be found (but rarely) upside-down or double printed.

On the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 1 peso, current issue; on the 50 c. of 1887-8; on 5 c. stamps overprinted "A. R.," and on 20 c. stamps overprinted "R-COLON."

VI. Third Colon issue, surcharged with a bar across the top and "Republica--de Panamá," in italics, in two lines.

- 1 c., green; red surcharge.
- 2 c., carmine; black "
- 2 c., blue; red "
- 5 c., blue; red "
- 10 c., orange; black "
- 50 c., brown; blue "
- 5 c., with overprint "A. R. COLON."
- 10 c., " " " " "R" in a circle.
- 20 c., Registration label of Colombia (Type c87).

These (except perhaps the last) were overprinted in fifties, first the upper half of the sheet and then the lower; eight stamps on each sheet have "Panama" without accent on final "a," and two have "Republica" with accent on that letter. The 10 c. is known with double surcharge, and the 1 c. without the bar and with double bar, both no doubt due to the same misplacing of the sheet.

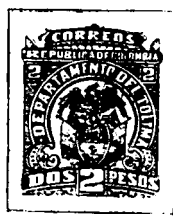
After all these Colons our readers might expect us to come to a full stop, but there are a few more varieties, and we may as well try to finish them off.

VII. The city of David is believed to have produced only one provisional—the 20 c., overprinted "CORREOS-DAVID," in two lines, enclosed in a fancy frame. Said to be very rare.

VIII. The same is stated to be the case, and we trust truly, with a 10 c. stamp, overprinted "R. de Panamá" in fancy type, issued at Bocas del Toro.

IX. A rarer variety still, whose very birthplace is yet unknown, is a 20 c., overprinted "REPUBLICA-DE PANAMA," in two horizontal lines, in red. This is marked "R R R" in the list before us, and we feel that "Ah! Indeed," is the only remark we can make upon it.

Tolima.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.



Egypt.—Our publishers having obtained some entire sheets of the stamps of 1872-5, we think it worth while to put their peculiarities on record. Each sheet contains 200 stamps, in twenty horizontal rows of ten, surrounded by an ornamental border; there are no marginal inscriptions, plate numbers, or other marks.

According to Moens' handbook, the first printing, issued on January 1st, 1872, showed no misplaced stamps or other peculiarities in the sheets, and there would seem to have been only this one edition of the 20 paras and the 5 piastres. The former of these values is not represented among the sheets shown us; the sheet of the latter is normal throughout.

In 1873, according to the same authority, fresh stones were made up for the other five values, possibly rather hurriedly, for in each case one or more impressions were set upside-down, thus providing us with tête-bêche pairs. The 5 paras of this printing we have not seen.

In the sheets of the other values the following are inverted:—

- 10 paras, grey-lilac; Nos. 1, 2, 3 in row 4.
- " 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in row 6.
- " 5 in row 15.
- 1 piastre, vermilion " 4 " 12.
- 2 piastres, yellow " 8 " 1.
- 2½ " purple " 4 " 16.

There is also an imperforate sheet of the 1 piastre, showing No. 8 in row 4, No. 8 in row 6, and No. 2 in row 16, inverted. Probably similar sheets existed perforated.

In 1875 another fresh stone was made up for the 5 paras, and for this a matrix transfer seems to have been used with the ends of the design inverted in reference to the centre, all the stamps on the sheets showing this peculiarity; the lithographer seems to have been uncertain which was the most important part to be placed the right way up, and treated the case with a certain degree of impartiality, producing the following result:—

Rows 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 have the centres inverted and the ends the right way up.

Rows 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 have the centres the right way up and the ends inverted.



There are a few exceptions. No. 10 in row 1, and No. 10 in row 5, have the centres the right way up and ends inverted; and No. 7 in row 16 has the centre inverted and the ends the right way up. And on another sheet No. 8 in row 7 also shows the centre the right way up and the ends inverted. This may be due to replacement of a damaged or defective transfer upon the stone which produced the first sheet.

France.—Offices in China.—We find that we were rightly informed in October last about the provisional 5 c. on 15 c. It was formed from the 15 c. in the design of Type 14 of France, with the name "CHINE" at foot. The stamp noted last month should perhaps come under *Indo-China*, but the stamps with that title appear to be principally employed in the Consular offices and adorned with overprints of various kinds.

According to *Ewen's Weekly*, a foreign contemporary (which always fails to reach us) reports some more varieties of the provisional Unpaid Letter stamps. We gather that they are stamps of France, Type 10, overprinted "Chine", and one of the 1902 issue, Type 14, with name "CHINE" at foot, all surcharged "A PERCEVOIR" horizontally, in *black*.

5 c., yellow-green; Type 10.
10 c., black on *lilac* "
15 c., blue; Type 10.
20 c., red on *green*; Type 10.
50 c., rose.
20 c., brown-purple (1902).

French Colonies.—French Somali Coast.—We have received a set of the stamps with centres in *black*, and we find that the frames of some of the values are in different colours, to our eyes, from those listed in October; but whether these are new colours, intended the more clearly to distinguish the values, we cannot say. We should term the 1 c., *purple*; the 4 c., *red*; 5 c., *dark green*; 15 c., *brown*; 20 c., *lilac*; 40 c., *orange-brown*; 75 c., *pale brown*. The new 5 fr., chronicled in December, has the frame in a kind of *yellow-buff* colour.

Indian Settlements.—We have received four provisionals from this colony. Three of them are formed by surcharging stamps of 1892 with new values in small figures; and one from the top half of a tall Fiscal stamp, in *light blue*, showing two seated figures, as upon the general colonial design, surmounted by an arched inscription reading, "ENREGT—TIMBRE—DOMES." This is surcharged, in three lines, "Inde Française—POSTES—0,05," in *black*. We copy the announcement of the "0,05" on 25 c. from *Le Coll. de T.-P.*

"0,05" black and pale blue.
"0,05" in *carmine*, on 25 c., black on *rose*.
"0,10" " on 25 c. "
"0,15" " on 25 c. "
"0,40" in *black*, on 50 c., *carmine*.

Indo-China.—We transfer to this heading the stamp to which we alluded last month under *Offices in China*. It is the 15 c., *grey*, of this colony, surcharged with a large figure "5," in *black*.

"5" on 15 c., *grey*.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—We have received a new series (1 c. to 75 c.) for this possession, with what we presume is intended to be an appropriate design in the centre. The picture is a little difficult to interpret; it seems to be a combination of a cemetery and a zoological garden, with a very fine and large plume of feathers in the centre, which possibly represents a banana tree, or a palm of some kind. There is one tombstone quite distinct (not the usual monumental tablet with a large numeral on it, but a tombstone), and a lemur, which really is distinctive of Madagascar, seems to be climbing up another; there is also a bullock, which appears to have strayed from the Indian Settlements, for it has a hump. It is five-and-twenty years since we were fed upon Madagascar beef in the island of Mauritius, but to the best of our recollection it was not humped in those days, though it may have had occasion to get the hump since. The frame of the picture contains the word "POSTES" at the top, the name of the colony at the bottom, and leafy branches at the sides; in the left upper corner are numerals, and in the right a monogram "F. R.," which, in the absence of any other indication of currency, might be taken to mean *francs*. Perhaps the letters should read "R. F.," for *Republique Française!*

In the right lower corner of the picture is a word in microscopic type which is almost illegible; it seems to begin with "D" and end with "N"—but it can't be *that* on a French stamp, though British philatelists do sometimes condemn unnecessary changes somewhat emphatically.

It is difficult to say by what process the stamps have been printed, possibly the design was engraved in *taille douce* and reproduced by lithography; the effect is singularly rough and woolly. The perforation gauges 11½.

Le Coll. de T.-P. adds three higher values.

1 (c.), purple.	25 (c.), blue.
2 " sepia.	30 " orange-vermilion.
4 " brown.	40 " slate-lilac.
5 " green.	50 " orange-brown.
10 " vermilion.	75 " orange-buff.
15 " carmine.	1 fr., green.
20 " orange.	2 " grey-green.

5 fr., black.

Senegal.—We learn from *La Cote Réelle* that the following Unpaid Letter stamps had their values altered to 10 c. under a Decree dated December 14th, 1903:—3,000 50 c., 3,000 60 c., and 1,000 1 franc.

Haiti.—It appears that there has been a Commemoration of some sort here, celebrated in the usual fashion by a special issue of stamps. We gather from *The Weekly Ph. Era* and *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 1 c. value bears the Arms of the Republic and is printed in one colour only, while the others have portraits in the centre, in *black*, and frames of divers colours. All are overprinted, in *dark blue*, with an oblong device resembling a postmark, showing the words "POSTE—PAYÉ" in two lines, and the date "1804" at left and "1904" at right, within a plain border. We have since seen some of these labels, and find that there are two distinct varieties of the surcharge, each of which probably has been

struck upon all the values; the letters and figures in one are much larger than in the other.

1 c.	green.		
2 c.	black and rose;	<i>Toussaint Lowverture.</i>	
5 c.	blue	„	„
7 c.	violet;	<i>J. J. Dessalines.</i>	
10 c.	yellow	„	
20 c.	grey;	<i>A. Petion.</i>	
50 c.	bistre	„	

Our publishers have found, in the stock sent them, one complete sheet of the 2 c. with the larger type of the surcharge inverted throughout. It is evidently handstamped, and is most irregularly placed; in many cases part falls on one stamp and part on the next. The sheet contains fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows.

According to *La Cote Réelle* a so-called permanent series has also been published, with the portrait of General Simon Law, the President, on all the values. It is something to know that Law is at the head of affairs; let us hope that he will maintain order.

1 c.	green.
2 c.	black and carmine.
5 c.	blue.
10 c.	black and chocolate.
20 c.	yellow.
50 c.	pale lilac.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—Our publishers have received the following communication, which purported to be addressed to them on behalf of the Government of San Marino; in reference to a proposed issue of Express Letter stamps, and as the proposal is not without interest for stamp collectors we reproduce it below, adding that our publishers have declined the business so kindly offered to them.

“I have to-day been conferring with the Government of San Marino regarding a new issue of ‘Express’ stamps which they are about to make, and believe that, as you are the first firm in the stamp trade, you may be interested in it.

“The stamps are oblong (size of the Italian ‘Express’ 25 c. stamp), and are of 25 c. and 45 c., the first-named being for post cards, and the second the surcharge upon the 20 c. letter for Italy.

“In view of the reduction of postal rates in Italy from 20 c. to 15 c.—which is to be adopted at the coming International Congress at Rome—the issue of 45 c. Express stamps will be at once superseded. Therefore, I suggested that the Government should

offer this issue to you, viz. 50,000 copies. The price they were willing to accept is £800. And at this price they gave me leave to sell. Their idea is that the stamps should be issued for three days only—on days hitherto *unknown* to the public—and only 100 copies sold *in any case*.

“The design is an extremely artistic one, by a well-known Italian artist, and it will be the first ‘Express’ stamp San Marino has issued.

“I thought I would offer the issue to you in preference to any other dealer, as this is an unique opportunity for securing a whole issue, together with the plate.”

Japan.—Our publishers have shown us the 50 sen, *brown*, Type 23, with compound perforation, 13 to 14 × 10½ to 12.

Paraguay.—In arranging a stock book of the stamps of this country, it has been found that the 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps of the 1892 issue (Types 19 to 22) exist upon chalk-surfaced paper. These stamps are probably of later date than the 1 centavo of 1896, as copies of that stamp on unsurfaced paper are found, but the great majority are on chalk-surfaced. The examination of blocks of the stamps on this paper shows that they were perforated with a comb-machine, gauging approximately 12 × 12½; probably this is the perforation that has hitherto been described as “12 to 12½.”

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* gives some details as to the designs stated to have been adopted for the “special issue of stamps in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,” but it is best perhaps to wait until the stamps make their appearance before attempting to describe them. In the meantime, some of us will want to know who is Louisiana Purchase; and if she is to be exposed, why not give a portrait of her on one of the stamps?

It seems hardly necessary to add that “Postmaster-General Payne considers the work on the special series the finest ever turned out by the experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.” We seem to have heard something like that before.

Finally, Mrs. Malaprop is anxious to know whether L. Purchase is any relation to Mrs. Sippi, whose exposure she heard of a few years back. She is of opinion that exhibitions of this nature ought not to be allowed.

The Postage Stamps of Uganda.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

INTRODUCTION.

FOR several years I have been trying to get together a representative lot of these stamps, and to find out all that I could about their production and early history, and I have found the subject a very fascinating one.

Owing to the fact that the "cowrie" stamps were practically all exhausted before they were known to the "trade," they have always been rare, and are likely to become more so as time goes on, as from all the inquiries I have made I am convinced that no more are at all likely to come to hand from Uganda or British East Africa.

As one of the earliest efforts to introduce postal advantages amongst natives in Africa these stamps will always be interesting, and owing to the many errors that occur in them it will be a long time before the reference lists can be considered to be complete.

In compiling these notes I have received considerable assistance from my friend the Rev. E. Millar, C.M.S., who has allowed me to copy extracts from his diary, and has supplied me with many interesting particulars. I have also obtained some facts from the "*Précis of information concerning the Uganda Protectorate, compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office by Major E. W. Woodward, 1902.*"

The particulars about these stamps in the philatelic Press are meagre in the extreme. *The London Philatelist* has had one interesting letter from Mrs. Bazett (1900, p. 66) and another from the late Mrs. Tebay. In our own paper—the *M. J.*—I find one or two postal notices, and here and there a scrap of information; but the greater part of the following particulars about these stamps will, I think, be new to collectors, and I hope that this first attempt to sketch out a reference list of Uganda stamps will lead others to continue and amplify the lists later on.

Uganda is situated in Eastern Africa, partly on the Equator. It is bounded on the south by German East Africa and Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the east by British East Africa, on the west by the Congo Free State, and on the north by the Sudan.

The population of Uganda is about 4,000,000. The native capital is Mengo, a town built on several hills, and in 1901 containing some 77,000 inhabitants. The district of Mengo, occupied by the Europeans and Government offices, is called Kampala.

Until quite recently mails from England only arrived once a month, and were some three months old before reaching Uganda. Now, however, the mails are distributed every ten days, and reach Kampala in about twenty-eight days from London. This acceleration is chiefly owing to the railway which the Government commenced in 1896, and which was opened from Mombassa, in British East

Africa, to Port Florence, on the Victoria Nyanza, in December, 1901.

From Port Florence the mails are taken across the lake by a small steamship, the *William Mackinnon* (ninety tons), in two days, to Entebbe, which is the port for Kampala, the centre of the Postal Department of Uganda.

The British Protectorate over Uganda was proclaimed on June 19th, 1894, and further extended on July 3rd, 1896.

Section A.

The typewritten stamps.

The first idea for a postal service in Uganda seems to have originated with Mr. G. Wilson, who is now Deputy-Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

The initial difficulty was how to produce postage stamps. There was no printing press nor any printer's type in Uganda in 1895, so eventually a typewriter was used that was taken out by the Rev. E. Millar, C.M.S., in 1892, and which was the only one in the Protectorate for the next three years.

Mr. Millar luckily has kept a diary for many years, and with his permission I quote the following extracts, which are of considerable importance:—

"*March 14th, 1895.*—At lunch-time Wilson looked in and wanted us to help him with his idea of a postage system in Uganda. I consented to print some stamps for him, and printed him off a sheet of all values, from 10 to 50 shells.

"*March 16th, 1895.*—Typed some stamps. After lunch typed a notice to put on the letter-box which Wilson sent round and fastened up.

"*March 19th, 1895.*—After tea went round to the fort (Kampala) and talked to Wilson about the mails. They begin to go regularly to-morrow."

The above extracts are of importance, as they show us that the first printing (or rather typing) of the stamps took place on March 14th, and that the postal service commenced on March 20th, 1895.

The first postal notice is not dated, but is the one referred to in the diary on March 16th. It reads as follows:—

(Translation.)

"NOTICE AS TO THE SENDING OF LETTERS.

"Letters will be collected from this box twice daily—at 9.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.

"Letters will be despatched thus from Kampala:—

"For Entebbe at 10.0 a.m. daily.

„ Gayaza at 10.0 a.m. daily.

„ Kikabya, Buzinde, and Bulemezi on Mon., Wed., Frid., at 10.0 a.m.

„ Ngogwe, Kyagwe, Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.0 a.m.

„ Usoga, Tuesday, at 10.0 a.m.

„ Mityana, Kasaka, and Singo, Thursday, at 10.0 a.m.

„ Kinakulya and Buwekula, Mar. 21, Ap. 4 and 18, May 2 and 16 and 30, at 10.0 a.m.

„ Budu, Mondays, at 12.0 noon.

„ Koki, Mar. 25th, Ap. 1 and 15 and 29, May 13 and 27, at 12 noon.

„ Sewaya's Island and Bukasa Sese Is., Tuesdays, at 12.0 noon.

" Rates of postage.

" Entebe, 10 cowries; Gayaza, 10; Kikabya, 20; Buzinde, Bulemezi, 20; Ngogwe, Kyagwe, 30; Sewaya's Island, 40; Bukasa I., 40; Usoga, 50; Mityana, 40; Kasaka, 50; Kinakulya, 50; Santa Maria, Budu, 50; Koki, 60.

" Only one letter may be enclosed in each envelope. If more than one letter be put in an envelope, the whole will be confiscated. Letters insufficiently stamped will not be posted."

These notices were written in "Luganda," the language chiefly in use in the Uganda province. Perhaps some of my readers may be interested in seeing the first postal notice of the Uganda stamps in its original language, so I quote it in full below.

" EBIGAMBO EBYOKUWEREZA EBALUA.

" Sanduke ezebalua banazigyangamu ebalua emirundi ebiri buli lunaku,

" ENKYA sawa ESATU NAKAUNGEZI sawa KUMI NEBIRI.

" Ebalua zinawerezebwanga bweziti okuva Ekampala.

" Eziginda Entebe buli lunaku esawa 4 enkya.

Egayaza buli lunaku sawa 4 enkya.

Mu Kikabya, Ebuzinde Nebulemezi { baraza.
lwokusatu esawa
4 enkya.
lwokutano.

" Engogwe, Ekyagwe lwokubiri, nolwomukaga esawa 4 enkya.

" Ebusoga lwokubiri esawa 4 enkya.

" Emityana, Ekasaka Nesingo lwokuna esawa 4 enkya.

" Mukinakulya Nebuwekula ku Marki 21, Apori 4 ne 18, Mai 2 ne 16 ne 30.

" Ebudu ku lunaku lwa baraza esawa 6 otuntu.

" Ekoki ku Marki 25, Apori 1 ne 15 ne 29, Mai 13 ne 27.

" Wa Sewaya Nebukasa Esese lwokubiri esawa 6 otuntu.

" Ensimbi ezebalua.

" Entebe, 10 Egayaza 10, Mu Kikabya 20, Ebuzinde, Ebulemezi 20.

" Engogwe, Ekyagwe 30, Wa Sewaya 40 Ebukasa 40. Ebusoga 50, Emityana 40.

" Ekasaka 50. Mu Kinakulya 50. Esanta Maria, Ebudu 50. Ekoki 60.

" Mu buli nsao mubangamu ebarua emu yoka. Ensao yona bwenetekebwangamu okukirao lanaginyanganga. Ensimbi zako bwezitatukenga ebalua teziwerezibwanga."

* * *

The next postal notice I have is dated September 4th, 1895, and is as follows:—

" Mails will leave Kampala as follows:—

For	
Ngogwe . . .	Mondays, Thursdays.
Busoga . . .	Mondays.
Gayaza . . .	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Buzindi . . .	Mondays, Thursdays.
Singo . . .	Wednesdays.
Kasaka . . .	Sept. 18, Oct. 2, 16, 30; Nov. 13, 27; Dec. 11, 25.
Kyaka . . .	Wednesdays.
Nakabimba . . .	Wednesdays.
Toro . . .	Sept. 18, Oct. 2, 16, 30; Nov. 13, 27; Dec. 11, 25.
Buddu . . .	Sept. 9, 23; Oct. 7, 21; Nov. 4, 18;
Koki . . .	Dec. 2, 16, 20.
Luwekula . . .	Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Sesse . . .	Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Masindi . . .	Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19;
Unyoro . . .	Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Katengule . . .	Sept. 23, Oct. 23, Nov. 23, Dec. 23.
Entebbi . . .	Daily, 10 a.m., 9 p.m.

"(Signed) GEORGE WILSON,

"Kampala, 4th Sept., 1895.

"Postal rates for letters to all parts of Uganda and Usoga, 20 shells; Toro, Koki, and Unyoro, 60 shells. Parcels rates as before.

" 12th Sept., 1895."

* I think this last sentence is incorrectly translated. Probably the word "posted" should be "forwarded."

In these notices, and elsewhere, the value of the stamps is sometimes given as "cowries," at others as "shells"; these words are synonymous. In *With Macdonald in Uganda*, by Major H. H. Austin, 1903, I find the following note:—

"Cowrie shells were conspicuous everywhere . . . so popular were these little shells that one cowrie purchased about 1½ lbs. of flour, or, in other words, one load of cowries, numbering about 12,000, purchased close on 300 loads of flour."

I understand that in 1895 200 cowries were reckoned as equal to 1 rupee (1s. 4d.); that gives 12½ cowries to one penny.

* * *

The design of the first postage stamps consisted simply of the letters "U G" (for Uganda Government) and the value below in a frame of dotted lines.

Up to now it has not been established whether the stamps printed in black or those in violet were first issued; but after a careful study of the stamps I possess, and some correspondence with friends from Uganda, I am quite able, not only to clear up that point, but to prove that there are three separate sets of the first printing in black.

In the black stamps I have noted considerable differences in the width and shape of the letters "U G" and also in a minor degree in the numerals.

At first I thought that the typewriter had been repaired, but Mr. Millar says this was not the case, but he finds by an entry in his diary that he sold his first typewriter to the C.M.S. on May 6th, 1895, when he had received another and newer one of the same make from England. (For obvious reasons I think it best not to mention the name of the typewriter that was used; for similar reasons the illustrations I give later on are all slightly altered and are not the correct size of the original stamps.)

The copy of the first postal notice which I have in "Luganda" was typed on March 16th, 1895 (see extracts from Mr. Millar's diary *ante*). In this I notice that the capital letters "U G" are both of the wide form, and that is therefore the first form used for the stamps.

The points of difference in the numerals that are found on the stamps are as follows:—

In the first printing—

The "5" is wider and has a shorter neck.

"1" has the serif a little longer and more clearly defined.

"2" has the curved top a little flatter.

"3" is wider and the ends of the figure are closer together.

"4" is wider and not quite so tall as the later figure.

"6" is wider, otherwise as later.

The figures "0" seem to me to be identically the same in both printings.

I have never seen a complete sheet of the first type, either in black or in violet, but I have some good-sized blocks which are, I think, quite unique, and as they show the arrangement and form of a part of the sheet, I have had some illustrations made which I reproduce on the following pages.

'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G		
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		

Part sheet of third typing, in black, close setting and narrow letters, showing errors in lettering on the 20 and 50 (cowries).

I am informed that the first printing was in sheets of 117—13 rows of 9 stamps. These first stamps were considerably wider than those of the later printings, which were in sheets of 143—13 rows of 11 stamps, and some of these were quite narrow. The wide stamps are very much rarer than the narrow ones. The values most in request were 10 and 20 cowries, the 20 being used in by far the largest quantities. These two values only, were made in full sheets of each value separately; as a general rule, however, the sheets were made up of the values in request at that moment, as illustrated above.

In typing the stamps Mr. Millar found it incon-

venient to work down to the bottom of each sheet of paper, and he generally typed 12 rows of stamps, then took the paper out, turned it round, and typed another row, which was thus *tête-bêche* with the previous row; finally he generally typed *under* this last row—and therefore between the 12th and 13th rows—an inscription stating shortly the number of stamps of each denomination on each sheet. This I illustrate on next page.

Sometimes this inscription is omitted, and we thus find different values *tête-bêche* without this space between them. In my reference list I separate these into two different sets.

As every stamp was typed separately by hand it is

U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1							
G	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G'U	G
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

only natural that some errors should be found, but such are rare and not often met with, a fact showing the care with which the stamps were made.

These errors usually consist of a letter or numeral struck in the wrong place and sometimes cancelled with a line; sometimes also we find a wrong numeral struck and the correct one struck over it, "20" altered to "30."

In the reference list I give those varieties that I have actually seen, either in my own collection, in the very fine one of a Parisian collector, or in two other collections in England; a few varieties are added from notes kept by my friend Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, of stamps that have passed through his hands.

No proper *postmarks* were in use in Uganda until 1898. The first four issues were generally cancelled with a couple of crossed pencil lines in either blue or black. I have some written across in ink thus and initialled—

- "5' Mityana 19/8/95."
- "20' Mityana Parcels Post 21/7/95 H.R.S."
- "20' C.M.S. x L."
- "20' do. P."

This L and P is, I presume, for stamps used on Letters or on Parcels.

None of these stamps were issued gummed, but original gum direct from the plant was plentiful, and was used when required to affix stamps to letters, etc.

REFERENCE LIST.

A. Wide stamps (20 to 26 mm. wide).

March 20th, 1895. Typewritten in black ink on thin, tough white paper, laid horizontally, with traces of a few vertical lines.

In sheets of 117 stamps, arranged in 13 rows of 9.

"U G" and numerals wide.

5 (cowries), black.	25 (cowries), black.
10 " "	30 " "
15 " "	40 " "
20 " "	50 " "
60 (cowries), black.	

Varities and Errors.

- Printed *tête-bêche*, with space between, 50+50 (cowries).
- Error. "o" printed on top of "1", which was first struck in error, 50 on 51 (cowries).
- "o" printed on top of "4", which was first struck in error, 40 on 44 (cowries).
- Lettered "U A" for "U G", 20 and 50 (cowries).
- Lettered "A A", altered to "U A", 20 (cowries).

NOTE.—I find all the above wide stamps to be very rare, and I presume they were only made for a week or two, when it was decided to increase the number of stamps in a row from 9 to 11. (See next issue.)

The Manuscript Provisionals.

A few of the wide black stamps are known with the original value struck out and a new value written in with black ink. Some of these stamps I have seen initialled "G. R. B."—the initials of the Rev. G. R. Baskerville, who before he became a missionary in Uganda was vicar of a church at Birchfields, Birmingham. I can only presume that at some small place the values in greater demand became exhausted, and that values in less demand were converted into other values as demand arose.

I have met with these stamps dated in pen-and-ink as early as "7.5.95," but all without name of town or district.

These are all very rare. I have not heard of more than a dozen copies in all the collections I know.

REFERENCE LIST.

- May, 1895. Wide stamps.
- "U G" and numerals wide.
- 10 on 50 (cowries), black.
- 15 on 10 " "
- 15 on 20 " "
- 15 on 40 " "
- 15 on 50 " "
- 25 on 50 " "
- 50 on 60 " "

* * *

B. Narrow stamps (16 to 18 mm. wide).

By the term "narrow stamps" I mean those that were made in sheets of 143 stamps, arranged in 13 rows of 11, in place of the 13 rows of 9 stamps as

in the first issue. The paper used was *exactly* the same size in all the typewritten stamps, but in the issue now under consideration two more stamps were made in each horizontal row, and these are so much narrower that I think in a special article on Uganda one should class them as a separate issue.

Some of these stamps were made on the old typewriter, which, as we have seen before, was sold on May 6th, 1895, and these have the *wide* letters and numerals; others were made with the new machine, and have the *narrow* letters and numerals.

As the wide stamps are perhaps ten times as rare as the narrow stamps, we can fairly presume that the wide were only made for a week or two from March 20th; and I think we can give April, 1895, as the date of issue of the first narrow stamps; nearer than this I cannot fix it.

REFERENCE LIST.

April, 1895. Narrow stamps.

Paper and colour as in first issue.

(a) "U G" and numerals wide.
(b) " " " narrow.

5 (cowries), black, a and b.
10 " " " a " b.
15 " " " a " b.
20 " " " a " b.
25 " " " a " b.
30 " " " a " b.
40 " " " a " b.
50 " " " a " b.
60 " " " a " b. —

Varieties and Errors.

Tête-bêche, with space between, 25 + 30 (cowries), Type b.
"G" struck twice, 15 (cowries), Type a.
"G" struck twice and first "G" cancelled with a vertical line, 20 and 50 (cowries), Type b.
"U F" altered to "U G", 50 (cowries), Type b.

* * *

Change of Colour.

Towards the end of 1895 the colour of the stamps was changed to *violet*. I have not been able to find the exact date, and Mr. Millar has no record about it.

The change was, I think, not intentional, but caused through the use of new ink and ribbons imported from England, possibly with the new machine.

In this *violet* set the stamp of 60 (cowries) was dropped out and a new value—100 (cowries)—inserted in its place.

I may mention here that I have seen (and before I knew their history I included them in our publishers' Catalogue) one or more stamps each of 35 and 45 (cowries), both in *black* and in *violet*, but such stamps were never used for postal purposes, and in fact did not represent any postal rate.

Mr. Millar informs me that their history is, as follows:—

One day a certain Dr. Ansorge, then in Uganda, but now, I think, of the Congo Free State Company, told Mr. Millar that he would like a few stamps of these two values. Mr. Millar prepared him a few of each, but only looked on them as curiosities, and they have of course no value as postage stamps.

REFERENCE LIST.

1895 (end of). Narrow stamps. "U G" and numerals narrow.

Issued in sheets of 143 stamps, in 13 rows of 11.

Paper and impression as before.

5 (cowries), violet.	25 (cowries), violet.
10 " " "	30 " " "
15 " " "	40 " " "
20 " " "	50 " " "
	100 (cowries), violet.

Varieties and Errors.

Tête-bêche, with space between, 10 + 20 and 25 + 50.
"G" twice, first one cancelled with a vertical line, 20.
Lettered "U U G", 20.
"U n G", 5.
"0" on "1" being "21" corrected to "20."
"3" "2" "20" "30."
"1" "0" "000" "100."
"20" struck too high, crossed out, and a second "20" printed under.
Short thick line under numerals, 20.

* * *

The "V. 96. R." Issue.

In the *Monthly Journal*, January 30th, 1897, I find the following statement:—

"In the course of last year, we are told, the service was taken over by the military representative of Great Britain, with the result that a rather more elaborate inscription is now employed, consisting of 'V. 96. R.' at the top, and 'Uganda' in full at the bottom of the rectangle, the value and the frame being as before."

In this issue I have been lucky enough to secure a complete uncut sheet, probably the only one in existence, and of this I give an illustration on a double plate enclosed in this number of the *M. J.*

The date of issue is stated to be *about* June, 1896, but I have not succeeded in obtaining any postal notice at all in regard to this issue.

REFERENCE LIST.

June (about), 1896. Paper as before.

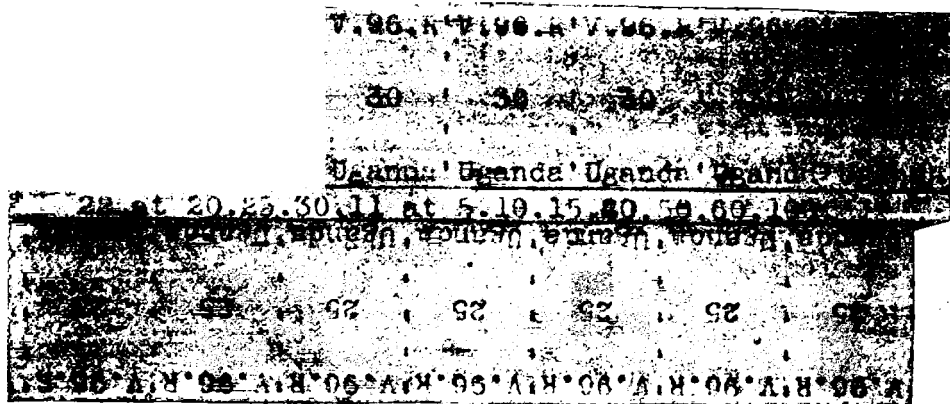
Sheet contains 143 stamps in 13 rows of 11.

5 (cowries), violet.	30 (cowries), violet.
10 " " "	40 " " "
15 " " "	50 " " "
20 " " "	60 " " "
25 " " "	100 " " "

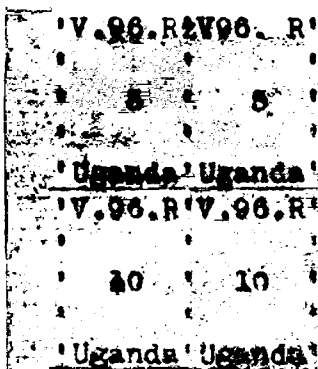
It will be noted that we have the old value of 60 (cowries) back again in this issue.



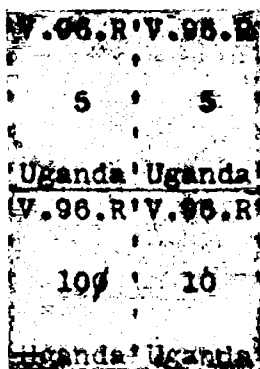
Tête-bêche, without space between.



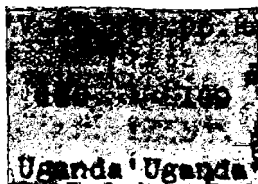
The bêche, with space, being the last two rows on a sheet.



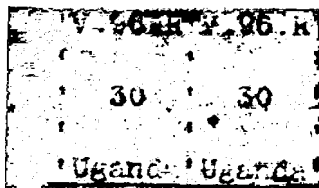
"1" struck over small "o."



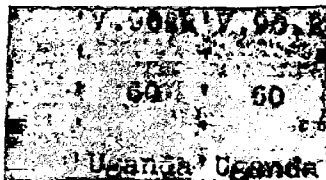
"100" corrected to "10."



"110" corrected to "100."



"30" lettered "V.96.RR."



"60" lettered "V.96.RR."

Errors and Varieties.

Tête-bêche, no space between, 10 + 15.
 ,, with space between, 25 + 30.
 Two values struck on one stamp, 15 and 100.
 Small "z" " " 50 and 100.
 Small "z" between "R" on one stamp and "V" on the next, 5 and 20.
 Two "R"s thus—"V. 96. R. R.", 30 and 60.
 "V" struck over "U", 20 and 100.
 "V" " " "C", 15.
 "Uganda" spelt "Ugandw", 20.
 Small "a" after "R", 20.
 ,, "d" under first "a" in "Uganda", 20.
 "10" struck with two "oo" and last one struck out, 10.
 "10" " " "oo" and first one overstruck with "1", 10.

"100" struck as "110" and second "1" overstruck with "o", 100.
 "60" struck as "600" and last "o" struck out, 60.
 "21" altered to "20", 20.

* * *

This concludes my list of the rare and interesting typewritten stamps which were in use in Uganda from March 20th, 1895, to November, 1896—about twenty months in all—and so little was known in England about postal affairs in Uganda during that period, that I believe that no one ever succeeded in importing any of these stamps.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The Berlin International Postage Stamp Exhibition. THE Committee of the Berlin Exhibition has asked me to make public the revised programme, which is printed below. It will be seen that greater prominence is given to the classification of the British Colonies by grouping together the great countries, the middle-class countries, and the smaller ones. It is hoped that as our colonies are to be classed better there will be some good exhibits from this country. I have already had some correspondence with the Committee, and I have informed them that I shall be prepared to take over to Berlin—personally—any exhibit that collectors care to send to my firm, and I will undertake their safe return, as, so far as one can see in advance, it is my intention to be in Berlin during the whole of the Exhibition. As regards the judging, I believe that a strong body of philatelists will be asked to undertake this important work, and I am told that three well-known English judges will be asked to give their assistance. However, I am not at liberty to publish any names at present. Under the circumstances I think I am justified in appealing to English philatelists to exhibit in Berlin some of their fine treasures and to show our *confrères* in Germany the scale upon which fine collections are made in this country.

This Exhibition will be held from August 25th to September 4th, 1904, in the exhibition rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 93 and 94, near the Leipziger Strasse.

Division I. General Collections.*Stamps.*

- Class 1. Unused.
 ,, 2. Used or mixed.
 (a) Large collections.
 (b) Medium ,,
 (c) Small ,, up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

- Class 3. Unused.
 ,, 4. Used or mixed.
 (a) Rather large collections.
 (b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.
- Division II. Special Collections.**
 A. GERMANY AND COLONIES.
- Class 5. German Empire and Colonies; also Colonies alone.
 ,, 6. German States.
 (a) General collections.
 (aa) Unused.
 (bb) Unused and used, mixed.
 (b) Collections of single States.

Entires.

- Class 7. German Empire and Colonies.
 ,, 8. German States.
- B. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.
- Class 9. British Colonies, General Collections.
 ,, 10. Any one country of the following:—
 (a) Great Britain, (b) British Guiana, (c) Mauritius, (d) Ceylon, (e) New South Wales.
- Class 11. At least two of the following countries:—
 (a) Barbados, (b) Canada, (c) Cape of Good Hope, (d) Fiji, (e) India, (f) Cashmere, (g) Labuan, (h) Natal, (i) New Zealand, (k) Queensland, (l) Newfoundland, (m) St. Vincent, (n) South Australia, (o) Tasmania, (p) Trinidad, (q) Transvaal, (r) Turks Islands, (s) Victoria, (t) West Australia.
- Class 12. At least three countries which are not mentioned in Classes 10 and 11.

C. SINGLE COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN STAMPS, EXCLUSIVE OF GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Stamps.

- Class 13. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
- " 14. France, French Colonies, Monaco.
- " 15. Italy, Italian States.
- " 16. Netherlands, Dutch Colonies, Belgium, Luxemburg.
- " 17. Portugal, Portuguese Colonies.
- " 18. Spain, Spanish Colonies.
- " 19. Switzerland.
- " 20. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.
- " 21. Russia, Poland, Finland.
- " 22. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia.
- " 23. Greece, Turkey, South Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Crete.

Entires.

Class 24. Single countries appearing under A and B.*

Exhibits in Classes 11 to 24 may consist of a single country, or a single colony.

D. GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF EUROPE.

Stamps.

- Class 25. (a) Unused.
- (b) Used or mixed.

Entires.

Class 26. Unused, used, or mixed.

E. COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

- Class 27. United States of America (stamps).
- " 28. " " " (entires).
- " 29. Other American countries. N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single State.
- Class 30. Other countries, exclusive of America and the European Colonies. N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single country.

F. STAMPS ON LETTERS.

- Class 31. (a) German States.
- (b) Other countries.

G. RARITIES.

(Stamps and entires. N.B.—Pairs, blocks, and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

- Class 32. Confined to Collectors.
 - (a) Exhibits of less than fifty-one pieces.
 - (b) Exhibits of more than fifty pieces.
- Class 33. Confined to Dealers.

H. VARIOUS.

- Class 34. (a) Obliterations.
- (b) Curiosities and other specialities.
- (c) Essays, Proofs, etc.
- (d) Reprints.
- (e) Forgeries.

* Should perhaps be B and C.

- Class 35. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
- (b) Fiscal Stamps.
- (c) Local Stamps (Rural, Semtsvo, Postmaster, etc.).
- (d) Private Postage Stamps.

Division III. Appliances of all kinds.

- Class 36. Literature.
 - (a) Library indexes.
 - (b) Philatelic works and journals. N.B.—Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
- Class 37. Collecting-books.
 - (a) For stamps.
 - (b) For entires.
- Class 38. Technical aids, e.g. magnifying glasses, tweezers, mounts, etc.

It is intended to offer gold, silver, and bronze medals in every class, as also an adequate number of Diplomas.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the December number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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	£342
Turkey	262
Sweden	289
Russia	248
Roumania	545
JAPAN, two extra fine books, very complete, and priced most moderately	792
Iceland and Danish West Indies	337
Cashmere	698
Bolivia	120
Austria	254
Austrian Italy	—
Hungary	—
Paraguay	—
New Zealand	—

* * *

Catalogue. I AM glad to announce that the Catalogue for 1904 is completed, and all prepaid orders have been despatched. **Part II, Foreign Countries.** As there are considerable reductions in the prices quoted in Part II, I think it best to reproduce the following portion of the "Introduction," which will explain our reasons for these reductions:—

"The chief feature of a dealer's Priced Catalogue of Postage Stamps is that of *prices*. Prices in the stamp business must be regulated exactly as they are in every other business—by 'supply and demand.'

"A careful examination of the various Stock Books of all countries—which are compiled from time to time, and which contain the bulk of the stock held by the firm—shows that whereas those books which contain the stamps of Great Britain and her possessions, dealt with in Part I. of the Catalogue, are often practically depleted within a few months of compilation, those which contain the stamps of 'Foreign Countries' have been 'picked over' to a very much smaller extent, even when they have been made up for twelve months or a longer period.

"The obvious inference to be drawn from these facts is that in proportion to the stamps of the British Empire those of Foreign Countries must have been priced too high, and consequently collectors will find a very GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of the stamps in Part II.

"By bringing into line the prices in this part, it is anticipated that a revived popularity and greater demand will be created for the stamps of this section, which will probably necessitate *rises* at no very distant date, but until that takes place the new prices will generally hold good until the publication of a succeeding edition.

"The chief alteration of the text in Part II. is the rearrangement of the lists of Portugal and Colonies, a task which has been lightened by the co-operation of several specialist collectors of this group, to whom we take this opportunity of expressing our cordial thanks.

"Many inquiries have been received from collectors whether it is intended to publish new editions of the Catalogues of

LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS,
and of

ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, AND WRAPPERS,

but, as we announced some time since, we have been compelled, owing to the increase in the business of postage stamps, to relinquish importing in these branches of our business. It is *not* our present intention to reissue the two Catalogues above named."

Absence from England.

EARLY in March I propose to leave England for a two to three months' trip in the United States. Any of my correspondents who may wish to write to me direct should address me care of

STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED,
167, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

* * *

Plating Victorian Stamps.

A CLIENT of ours is most anxious to complete the types of the Victoria, 1864, 2s., blue on green paper, especially unused, so that they may be reproduced in the work on the stamps of Victoria now being prepared by Mr. Basset Hull.

We shall be glad to see any copies that any of our readers may have for sale.

* * *

German Official Stamps

CANNOT legally be dealt in in an unused condition.

As some sets of these stamps have been offered in London lately, we thought it best to write to the Postmaster-General in Berlin to know if these stamps could be sold in an unused condition. The following is a translation of the reply recently received:—

"The paying stamps used during 1903 by the Prussian State authorities, with the inscription, '*Frei durch Ablösung Nr 21*,' cannot have come, unused, in a lawful manner into dealers' hands. The chief postal authorities have taken note of your information, with thanks."

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 145.)



TWO new values were announced by the following Notice:—

"CIRCULAR.

"Notice is hereby given to all Post Offices that the Imperial Senate, in accordance with proposals laid before it, has thought fit, in order to facilitate the franking of correspondence addressed to places abroad, by means of postage stamps, to agree to the preparation of stamps of the values of 8 penni and of 1 mark, in addition to those at present in use.

"When these stamps have been issued to the Post Offices, the public should be informed that the latter have been supplied with the new stamps, in the usual manner and without delay, especially in the case of the 8 penni stamps; those of the value of 1 mark will be supplied as soon as the Government printers have been able to manufacture them.

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of Posts, November 24th, 1866.

"(Signed) A. GRIPPENBERG,
C. A. PERANDER."

Issue of January 1st, 1867.

The 8 penni stamp announced by the Circular of the 24th November, 1866, was ready a few months earlier than the 1 mark. It is of the same design as the other values, but the wavy lines are closer together than those in Type II., and further apart than those in Type I. The lines in the Shield are more numerous than in the stamps of 1866, and there are only seven Stars, instead of eight.

The die was engraved by Mellgren, and the stamps were surface-printed, at the printing office of the Senate, on coloured wove paper, with serpentine roulette. There are four varieties of the rouletting as for the preceding values.



8 pen., black on yellow-green; *roul.* (a), (b).
8 ,, ,, green; *roul.* (b), (c), (d).

It may seem surprising that the 8 penni, which was only authorised in November, 1866, was ready as early as the beginning of the following January, and also that it shows only *seven* Stars in the Shield, instead of the eight which had been adopted the previous year. The reason for both of these facts is that the die of the 5 kopecs of 1860 was used to form that of the 8 penni, so that it was only necessary to replace the labels at top and bottom by others bearing the new value (the very same thing was done in 1866, when one type was made to serve for two different values*); at the same time the single outer line was replaced by a double one.

Secret Marks. I have been able to find nothing abnormal, either with the naked eye or with a magnifying glass, and if there are secret marks, they are so secret as to remain invisible to me. The 5 kopecs stamp had the left-hand wavy line in the lower part of the background broken: the same is the case in the 8 penni.

* * *

The 1 mark stamp was issued in May, 1867, after having been shown at the International Exhibition in Paris by the Tryckeri Bolags of Helsingfors. According to a table, which I give further on, published by the Post Office in 1872, the issue took place in January 1867; but this is certainly incorrect; we only received the 8 penni at that date, with the information that the 1 mark was not ready. This value, therefore, did not appear until later.

Issue of May, 1867.

Arms of the stamps of 1866, with eight Stars in the Shield, enclosed in a rectangular frame bearing the value in Russian, reading *odna marka*, at left; in Finnish, "VKSI MARKKA," at right; and in Swedish, "EN MARK" at top and bottom; in each corner is a figure "1" in a circle.



Surface-printed, at the printing office of the Senate, on white wove paper, with serpentine roulette in two of the varieties already described.

- 1 mark, yellow-brown; *roul.* (b).
- 1 ,, brown; *roul.* (b), (c).

Essays.

The lithographer, Bolags, by whom the 1 mark was designed, showed three other designs at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. They were printed in horizontal strips of six, two copies of each, side by side, and all in different colours:—

First Design. Arms in a small oval, with a figure "1" in white, in a pearled circle, at each side; at top "EN MARK," on a horizontal label, and below the equivalent in Russian; ornaments in white on a

[* It seems to us a more curious thing still that, since one type was used for two values, it should have been thought necessary to use another type for the other two values of 1866, and a third for the 8 penni of 1867. Why was not the same type employed for all the five values?—Ed. M. J.]

coloured background, and a small figure "1," in a square, in each corner (see first illustration below).



Second design. Similar to the one adopted, but the Lion is in white on a ground of colour, the Shield narrower, and the Crown higher; and the Stars in the Shield are replaced by white dots.

Third design. Instead of the Shield in the centre there is a large figure "1," on a ground of crossed lines; the frame is similar to that of the adopted type (see second illustration).

These were printed on strips of white paper, as follows:—

First strip of 6 impressions.

- 1. Type 1, brown and green on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *green*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* brown, *frame* green.
- 4. " 2, green on *green*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* brown, *frame* green.
- 6. " 3, green.

Second strip of 6.

- 1. Type 1, black and green on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *green*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* black, *frame* green.
- 4. " 2, green on *green*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* black, *frame* green.
- 6. " 3, green.

Third strip of 6.

- 1. Type 1, mauve and yellow on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *mauve*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* yellow, *frame* mauve.
- 4. " 2, mauve on *white*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* yellow, *frame* mauve.
- 6. " 3, mauve.

Fourth strip of 6.

- 1. Type 1, violet and green on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *green*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* violet, *frame* green.
- 4. " 2, green on *green*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* violet, *frame* green.
- 6. " 3, green.

Fifth strip of 6.

- 1. Type 1, mauve and black on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *mauve*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* black, *frame* mauve.
- 4. " 2, mauve on *white*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* black, *frame* mauve.
- 6. " 3, mauve.

Sixth strip of 6.

- 1. Type 1, green and yellow on *white*.
- 2. " 1 " " " " *green*.
- 3. " 2, *Arms* yellow, *frame* green.
- 4. " 2, green on *green*.
- 5. " 3, *lined ground* yellow, *frame* green.
- 6. " 3, green.

Also in single copies, on *white*.

- Type 1, black and green on *glazed paper*.
- " 2, violet on *ordinary paper*.
- " 2, lilac " " "
- " 3, green on *glazed paper*.

Issue of 1870.

In the course of 1870 some of the stamps of 1866-7 appeared upon *ribbed* paper,* as follows:—

8 pen.,	black on <i>yellow-green</i> ;	<i>roul.</i> (a).
8 "	" "	<i>green</i> ; <i>roul.</i> (b), (c).
10 "	" "	<i>buff</i> " (b).
40 "	rose on <i>lilac</i> "	(a), (c).
40 "	" "	<i>rose</i> " (b), (c).

* * *

In January, 1871, the *laid* paper employed for the 5 and 10 penni stamps of 1866 was replaced by wove paper; the serpentine rouletting remained as before:—

Issue of . . . 1871.

The same types, coloured wove paper.

5 pen.,	red-brown (shades) on <i>lilac</i> ;	<i>roul.</i> (a), (b), (c).
10 "	black on <i>deep yellow</i> ;	<i>roul.</i> (a), (b), (c).
10 "	" "	<i>straw</i> ; <i>roul.</i> (b).
10 "	" "	<i>pale buff</i> ; <i>roul.</i> (c).

Specimens may also be found with *brown* gum, which completely changes the colour of the paper.

Variety, imperforate.

5 pen., red-brown on *lilac*.

Error, in the sheet of the 5 penni.

10 pen., red-brown on *lilac* ; *roul.* (a), (b), (c).

Le Timbre-Poste chronicled, in November, 1882, the 40 penni of 1866 perf. 12½, a stamp which, we were told, was of extreme rarity. The question arises, however, how or when did the Department manage to produce this variety?—since it seems to me that in order to perforate stamps one must possess a perforating machine. Now it was not until 1875 that the Government purchased a machine which produced a perforation gauging 11, and it was later still, in 1881, that a second purchase took place of a machine perforating 12½, which was used in 1882 for the stamps of the type of 1875. And it is worthy of note that this rarity made its appearance at this very period 1882, whereas the stamps of the issue of 1866, etc., to which it belonged, *had been withdrawn from circulation since the end of February, 1877*, as may be seen by a Circular, dated January 15 of that year, which is quoted later. The fact that the 12½ machine was purchased in 1881 accounts for the 40 penni with that perforation not making its appearance until 1882, but in that case, as its use had ceased to be permissible for more than four years, we find ourselves no longer confronted by an extreme rarity, but by a mere curiosity.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893, and may all be recognised by being on *thick* wove paper. The sheets contain ten stamps, in two horizontal rows, with serpentine roulette, variety (a).

5 pen.,	yellowish bistre on <i>azure</i>
8 "	black on <i>deep green</i> .
10 "	" " <i>bright yellow</i> .
20 "	bright blue on <i>azure</i> .
40 "	carmine on <i>bright rose</i> .
1 mark,	bright yellow-brown on <i>white</i> .

* [It has generally been supposed that the *ribbing* of the paper is produced in the course of the printing of the stamps, and that the paper was originally the ordinary wove. If this is the case, the 10 penni should be a variety of the following issue.—*Ed. M. J.*]

The reprints are further distinguished by the following points:—

In the 5 *penni* the colour, *yellowish bistre*, does not correspond with any of the shades of the genuine stamps; the figure "5" at the top is too close to the letter "P," and its head is wide, instead of being long and narrow. The spaces between the stamps are 2½ mm. horizontally and 3 mm. vertically, instead of 2 and 2½ mm.

How is it that there are these differences? They arise from the fact that the plate was made from the die of the 8 penni post card of 1871, which in turn was composed from that of the 5 penni postage stamp, which originally belonged to the 5 *koeps* stamp of 1860, and that fresh upper and lower labels had to be engraved.

The 8 *penni* is on paper of an unusually *deep green*; the stamps are 2½ mm. apart vertically and horizontally, like the originals.

The 10 *penni* paper is of too *bright a yellow*; the Russian letter "II" below is sometimes thus "11"; the spacing is the same as that of the originals.

The 20 *penni* is too bright a colour; the spaces between the brackets () enclosing the value, and the white line of the inner frame, are:—

At top, on left,	2 mm. instead of 1½ mm.
" on right,	2 " " 1½ "
Below, on left,	2 " " 1½ "
" on right,	2 " " 1½ "

The type of the inscriptions is also different; the letters "PEN." are too close, measuring 5¾ mm. instead of 6 mm.; the letter "E" at foot is cut short at top.

The 40 *penni* may be recognised both by the impression and the paper. The labels were remade, as in the case of the 20 penni; "PEN." measures 5¼ mm. instead of 5 mm.

These alterations were due to the fact that the dies of the 20 and 40 penni had been employed in 1871 for the 10 penni Receipt forms, and in 1875 for the 10 penni and 10 + 10 penni post cards, and that fresh value labels had therefore to be provided when the reprinting took place.

The 1 *mark* is on dull white paper, too thick, like that of the other values.

* * *

We now come to an Ordinance which should be read with due attention.

"No. 12.

"Notification approved by His Imperial Majesty relating to alterations and special additions to the Postal Ordinances of Finland.

"WE, ALEXANDER II., by the Grace of God Emperor and Sovereign of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc.

"Upon the representation that has been made to us, as to the necessity for making alterations and special additions to the postal ordinances of Finland, we have been graciously pleased to decree:—

"1. The provisions of the Notices approved by us dated September 21, 1849, and November 7, 1865, relating to the tariff of weights and charges for letters, and to the arrangements for the transmission of correspondence in Finland, are modified to the extent that the rates of postage between all places in the interior of the country, irrespective of the distance, shall be charged in future as follows:—

"For a letter not weighing more than 1 loth, 20 penni; for a letter the weight of which exceeds 1 loth but does not exceed 4 loths, 40 penni; for a letter the weight of which exceeds 4 loths, but not 8 loths, 60 penni.

"Letters of greater weight than 8 loths are treated as packets containing commercial papers and charged the rate for such packets, that is, one mark for each pound, or part of a pound, not including the charge for insurance of any article of value contained in the packet. For packets not containing articles of value, the above-mentioned rate for transmission is charged, with an addition of fifteen per cent. if the packet is registered.

"Registered packets of commercial papers, as well as packets containing articles of [declared] value, may be sent without the postage being prepaid.

"The rate of postage for letters addressed to places in the Empire [of Russia] is reduced from 40 penni, the rate fixed by the Notice mentioned above of 21st September, 1849, to 32 penni per loth or part of a loth.

"2. Registered letters, with or without commercial papers, may also in future, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Notice of 16th June, 1862, be posted unprepaid, for transmission between the Post Offices of Finland, but in this case there will be collected at destination, from the person to whom the letter is addressed, the fixed rate of postage and an additional charge, irrespective of the weight of the letter, of 15 penni.

"For letters which are not fully prepaid, there will in like manner be charged at destination, in addition to the deficient postage, a tax of 15 penni."

"3. Fixes the registration fee for certain letters (of declared value or containing cash) at 20 penni, irrespective of weight and in addition to the postage; with an extra charge of 12 penni if a certificate of registration was required.

"4. Grants compensation up to the amount of 40 marks, for letters and packets of commercial papers, registered in accordance with the preceding paragraph, which may be lost whilst under the charge of the Finnish Post Office. The claim to be made within a year after the posting of the letter, and to be accompanied by a copy of the receipt given when the letter was posted and a certificate from the office of the place to which it was addressed, showing that it never arrived there.]

"5. The rate of postage for the correspondence cards or open letters, authorised by Imperial Notices of 7th June, 1871, and 7th May, 1872, for transmission within Finland and from thence to places in the Empire, is raised from 8 penni to 10 penni for the interior of Finland, and to 16 penni if addressed to places in the Empire. The post cards that will now be issued for the use of the public will bear impressed upon them stamps denoting the increased value. The new post cards will have to be provided with a printed formula in the Swedish, Finnish, and Russian languages, and will be termed Open Letters in the Russian text; it is also made an imperative condition that for transmission to the Empire the address must be written in the Russian language. Cards which do not bear the address in Russian will not be despatched from Finland to the Empire.

"6. If the sender of a post card desires to place at the disposal of the addressee a blank card to serve for a reply, and to be returned free of charge by the person from whom the reply is requested, he can obtain for this purpose a double card, the charge for which is equivalent to that for two single cards. These double cards can only be addressed to places in Finland."

"7. Extends the privilege of sending (printed?) matter in wrappers, which had been authorised for

the interior of Finland by a Notice of 23rd July, 1867, to the transmission of such matter to all parts of the Empire; and fixes the rates of postage at 5 penni per 4 loths in Finland, and 8 penni for the same weight addressed to Russia.

8. Fixes the rates for packets charged according to distance as well as weight, the regulations for which are not very intelligible, and have no interest for collectors.]

"These measures come into force on the 1st July next.

"To be complied with by all concerned.

"Helsingfors, April 27, 1875.

"By authority of the Senate of Finland, in accordance with the Decree of His Imperial Majesty, and in His August Name.

"(Signed) GUSTAV AVELLAN."

"CIRCULAR.

"The Imperial Senate having ordered measures to be taken for the provision of stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, and forms for acknowledgment of receipt, of altered design, and in part also in new values, required to represent the rates of postage prescribed by the Ordinance of His Imperial Majesty for the transmission of correspondence by post, both in the interior of Finland and between Finland and Russia, which are to be issued on the 1st July of this year in the following values, viz. —

"Postage Stamps at 32, 20, 10, 8, and 5 penni.

"Stamped Envelopes at 32 and 20 penni.

"Post Cards at 16 and 10 penni.

"Return Receipt forms at 10 penni.

"The Imperial Senate thought fit, on the 27th April last, to issue the following instructions on this subject:—

"1. The postage stamps, stamped envelopes for letters, post cards, and return receipts, with the new design, will be issued to the public, through the Post Office Department, in the usual manner, as soon as they are ready.

"2. By the employment of one or more of the postage stamps at present in use it is possible to make up the new rates for packets sent by post; these stamps may continue to be used, even after July 1st, as well as the stamped envelopes and return receipts with the present form of stamp, for postal packets addressed to the interior of Finland, until orders are given to the contrary. They will, however, cease to be sold by the post offices, from the 1st July, or at the date when the new postage stamps can be supplied to the public.

"3. If it should happen that the post cards with the new stamp cannot be supplied to the post offices at least three weeks before the 1st July, steps must be taken for having the cards impressed with two stamps, either of 8 penni or of 5 penni, so that post cards stamped with those values may be issued on July 1st.

"4. The possessors of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the value of 40 penni, and of post cards of the value of 8 penni, will be permitted, within three months after July 1st, to exchange at any of the post offices in the country the stamps and envelopes for others of the value of 20 penni, and the post cards either for 10 penni cards, on payment of 2 penni additional for each, or at the rate of two 8 penni cards for one at 16 penni, at the option of the holder.

"Communicated to all post offices, to be complied with, etc., etc.

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of

"Posts, May 15, 1875.

"(Signed) F. ANDERSIN.

C. W. SAHLSTEN."

Issue of July 1st, 1875, to 1881.

Arms of the Grand Duchy (Lion and eight Stars) in a Shield surmounted by the Grand Ducal Crown, the whole enclosed in an oval with an engine-turned ground; there is an exterior frame of fancy rectangular form, with a circle at each corner containing coloured numerals on a white ground. At left is the name, in Swedish, "FINLAND"; at right the equivalent in Finnish, "SUOMI"; at top "PENNIA," in Finnish; and at bottom "PENNI," in Swedish.



Engraved by W. Brandstake, from a design submitted by the "Litografiska Tryckeribolaget," and surface-printed in colour at the printing-house of the Senate, on plain, white wove paper, sometimes very thin. Perforation varying.

The plates were supplied by Mr. H. H. Thiele, of Copenhagen.

The sheets contain two panes of fifty stamps, in horizontal rows of ten.

1. Printed at Copenhagen. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
32 pen., carmine.

In order to show the excellence of his plates, the manufacturer had a supply printed from one of them.

2. Printed at Helsingfors. Perf. 11.

Sept. 8, 1875.	2 pen.,	grey, dark grey.
December, 1875.	5 "	orange-yellow, yellow, orange-red.
October "	8 "	blue-green, deep green, yellow-green, bright green.
September, 1881.	10 "	brown.
Sept. 8, 1875.	20 "	pale blue dull blue, deep blue, milky blue, ultramarine (bright to deep).
" "	32 "	pale rose, carmine (bright to deep.)

Varieties.

(a) *Tête-bêche.*

The two panes, separated from one another by a blank space of the height of a stamp, were sometimes set *tête-bêche*, thus producing ten vertical *tête-bêche* pairs [but with a wide space between the two stamps].

5 pen.,	orange-yellow.
10 "	brown.
20 "	ultramarine.

- (b) Perf. 11 below, imperf. on the other three sides.
20 pen., ultramarine.

Noted by Mr. Reinheimer.

The Circular of the 15th May, 1875, permitted the stamps of 1866-74 to remain in circulation "until orders are given to the contrary," which implied that the stock printed was to be used up; they were not withdrawn definitely from circulation until the issue of the Circular of 15th January, 1877. The values of the 1875 issue consequently made their appearance at various dates.

The 8 and 32 penni stamps were suppressed on the 15th August, 1879, in consequence of a change of rates (see the Circular quoted later).

* * *

A 1 mark stamp was announced by the following notice:—

"CIRCULAR.

"The Imperial Senate having, on the 14th March of the past year, thought fit to order that, for the franking of postal packets charged with high rates of postage, there should be manufactured and issued at the post offices postage stamps of one mark, in the same form and design as the other new postage stamps, and printed in the colour *reddish violet*, and these stamps being at the present time obtainable, each post office is requested to order a supply of these stamps sufficient for the current half-year, and to bring them on charge in its accounts in the usual manner.

"As postage stamps of the value of 10 penni have not yet been prepared in the new design, stamps of the following values are at present obtainable, viz.:— 1 mark, 32, 20, 8, 5, and 2 penni; stamped envelopes at 32 and 20 penni; single post cards at 16 and 10 penni each, and double at 20 penni the two; also return-receipt forms at 10 penni.

"The envelopes, postage stamps, post cards, and return-receipt forms, of the old design, which may still remain unsold at the post offices, should be returned as soon as possible, and before the end of February next, at latest, to the Stamp Depôt of the Post Office Department.

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of Posts, January 15th, 1877.

"(Signed) F. ANDERSIN,
C. W. SAHLSTEN."

This circular was a fortnight too late, the 1 mark stamp having appeared on January 1st.

Issue of January 1st, 1877.

Similar in design, impression, and paper to the stamps of the 1875 issue. Perf. 11.

1 mark, mauve, bright mauve.

* * *

A change in the tariff provided us with a stamp of the value of 25 penni, which was announced as follows:—

"CIRCULAR.

"His Imperial Majesty having, by an Ordinance of the 22nd April of this year, decreed that, from the 15th May next, the postage for packets transmitted by the post office of Finland to places in Russia should be charged as follows:—

"1. For ordinary closed letters and letters containing coin or paper money, 25 penni per loth or fraction of a loth.

"2. For Post Cards or 'Open Letters' 10 penni each.

"3. For printed matter in wrappers, for commercial papers, or for samples of merchandise, 5 penni per 4 loths or fraction of that weight; but the charge to be in no case less than 25 penni for commercial papers, and 10 penni for samples.

"4. For registered letters and for letters containing coin or paper money, a registration fee of 25 penni; in this case a receipt is given to the sender by the office from which the packet is despatched, without additional charge.

"5. For insurance of letters containing coin or paper money, or of packets of merchandise:—

Up to 600 roubles (2,400 marks), $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
From 600 to 1,600 roubles (6,400 marks), $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (with an additional charge of 6 marks).

Above 1,600 roubles (6,400 marks), $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. (with an additional charge of 14 marks).

"6. For a certificate of delivery to the addressee, of a registered or insured packet, if the sender requires it, 25 penni.

And as the postage of packets for Russia thus becomes the same as for packets addressed to foreign countries. . . . The Imperial Senate, in order to enable the public to exchange the postage stamps and post cards, the impression upon which does not correspond with the new postal rates, for others that do correspond with those rates, has thought fit to order as follows :—

"Persons possessing 32 and 8 penni postage stamps or 16 penni post cards must, within three months from the date upon which this Ordinance comes into force, that is to say not later than August 15th of this year, exchange them at the post offices—the postage stamps for others of the values now in use, and the post cards for 10 penni cards.

"7. The stamps and post cards taken in exchange or remaining unsold are to be returned, before the end of September next, to the Stamp Depot of the Post Office.

"Helsingfors, Office of the Director of Posts,
April 26, 1879.

"(Signed) FR. ANDERSIN,
C. W. SAHLSTEN."

Issue of May 15th, 1879.

Similar in design, impression, and paper, to the stamps of 1875 and 1877. Perf. 11.

25 pen., carmine, rose.

Variety. Tête-bêche.

25 pen., carmine, rose.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

REPORT.

THE Fifteenth Annual General Meeting was held in the Society's room, 24, Lambton Quay, on Friday, December 12th, 1903, at 8 p.m.

Mr. A. T. Bate, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following were present: Messrs. Thos. Acocks, A. T. Bate, Leon Cohen, Chas. Jones, J. E. Mourant, E. G. Pilcher, R. Pye-Smith, P. B. Phipson, J. H. W. Wardrop, L. A. Sanderson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The annual report and balance-sheet were then read and adopted.

The following officers were elected for season 1903-4: Patron: The Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.; President: The Hon. the Postmaster-General; Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. T. Bate and Mr. E. G. Pilcher; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. L. A. Sanderson; Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. E. Mourant; Exchange Superintendent: Mr. Thos. Acocks; Committee: Messrs. R. Pye-Smith, J. H. W. Wardrop, Chas. Jones, Leon Cohen.

The following were elected members of the Society: Mr. P. B. Phipson, Wellington, proposed by Mr. L. Cohen; Mr. R. Courtenay Webb, Farnham, England, proposed by Mr. L. Magnee; Mr. E. W. Heusinger, Texas, U.S.A., proposed by Mr. L. Sanderson; Mr. Hy. Winkelmann, Auckland, proposed by Mr. J. Leech; Mr. Geo. Rourke, West Maitland, N.S.W., proposed by Mr. A. Deavill.

The meeting then discussed at some length an article published recently in *The London Philatelist*, headed "The Disgrace of New Zealand," which had been copied and supported by several other philatelic papers, apparently without the slightest inquiry. The members present were unanimous in their condemnation of the slur cast upon the New Zealand Postal Authorities, who were charged by the paper in question with the manufacture of unnecessary issues for the purpose of increasing its revenue through the purchases of collectors. It was pointed out that the Postal Department had nothing to do with the selection of papers or printing the stamps, and official documents were produced in support of this. The Postal Department had facilitated the utmost inquiry into the matter, and after very full discussion the following resolution was passed, proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. G. Pilcher: "That in the opinion of this Society, the article appearing in *The London Philatelist*, under the heading of 'The Disgrace of New Zealand,' and other similar attacks made in other philatelic journals on the Postal Administration of New Zealand are wholly unwarranted, and after inquiry and examination of the official records, this Society is satisfied that there is no ground whatever for the statement that the Postal Administration has created varieties for the purpose of adding to its revenue; and further, that the assertion that these issues are prompted 'doubtless by speculators outside (or perhaps inside) the Post Office, who are desirous of making money by the buying up and retailing of these varieties,' is entirely without the slightest foundation, and unworthy of the journal in which it appears." Mr. Pilcher moved, and Mr. Acocks seconded, that the Secretary of this Society be instructed to forward the above resolution to the Editor of *The London Philatelist*.

L. A. SANDERSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

WELLINGTON, December 18th, 1903.

The International Philatelic Union.

(Founded 1881.)

PROGRAMME of lantern display of some novel and interesting stamps, given on Wednesday, February 10th, 1904, H. R. Oldfield, Esq., (President), in the chair. At the lantern, Mr. C. H. Connor.

PART I.

"Some Picturesque Stamps." H. R. Oldfield. Illustrative of landscape pictures, allegorical pictures, and pictures of public buildings, animals, etc.

"Some Recent Forgeries." Stamps exhibited by A. B. Kay, described by L. W. Fulcher. Countries exhibited—Argentina, Austria, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, France, Gambia, Greece, Ionian Isles, Italy, Mafeking, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Spain, Stellaland, Suez, Switzerland, Victoria, Virgin Isles.

"Religious Emblems on Stamps." P. L. Pemberton. Countries exhibited—Abyssinia, Dominican Republic, Duttia, Greece, Malta, Montserrat, Naples, Persia, Portugal, Samoa, Shanghai, States of the Church, Jhalawar, Turkey, Virgin Islands.

PART II.

"South America and the Fiscal Question: A Philatelic Portraiture." Major J. de C. Laffan, R.E.

"Some Interesting Fiscal Stamps." W. Schwabacher. Countries exhibited—Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Canada, Japan, Jersey, Orange River Colony, Peru, Russia, Transvaal, United States.

"Something from the Far East." T. H. Hinton. Stamps of China and Korea.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. O'F.—The perforation is not quite regular; it varies between 12 and 12½, and is frequently not quite the same on two sides of a stamp.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1903. *Queen's Head stamps surcharged at bottom.*

2½ a., ultramarine	s. d.
6 a., bistre	0 8
12 a., brown on red	1 4

BULGARIA.

1904. *Unpaid Letter Stamp. Type 25.*

20 st., ultramarine	0 4
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CANTON (FRENCH OFFICE).

1903. *With value in Chinese characters.*

1 c., black on azure	0 2
2 c., brown on buff	0 2
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 3
5 c., yellow-green	0 4
10 c., rose-red	0 6
15 c., grey	0 9
20 c., red on green	1 6
25 c., blue	1 0
30 c., cinnamon	1 6
40 c., red on yellow	1 9
50 c., carmine on rose	2 0
75 c., brown on orange	3 0
1 fr., olive-green	4 0
5 fr., lilac	17 6

CHAMBA.

1903. *King's Head.*

½ a., yellow-green	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 2

CHILI.

1903. *Provisional.*

10 c. on 30 c., orange-red, surcharge inverted	30 0
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COSTA RICA.

1903. *New types, with head in centre.*

4 c., lilac and black	0 2
6 c., olive	0 3
25 c., lilac and brown	0 9

1903. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 c., blue	0 2
10 c., orange-brown	0 4
15 c., green	0 6
20 c., carmine	0 8
25 c., ultramarine	0 9
30 c., brown	} Set of three
40 c., ochre	
50 c., mauve	

FERNANDO POO.

1903. *Type 16.*

½ c., deep violet	} Set of seven, 1 s.
½ c., black	
1 c., brick-red	
2 c., myrtle-green	
3 c., blue-green	
4 c., violet	
5 c., lake	

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

1903. *Colours changed.*

25 c., black and pale blue	0 4
----------------------------	-----

Colours again changed. Centre in black.

1 c., purple	0 1
2 c., brown	0 1
4 c., red	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., yellow-brown	0 3
20 c., purple	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
40 c., orange	0 6
75 c., yellow-brown	1 0
1 fr., orange-red	1 3
2 fr., green	2 6
5 fr., orange-red	15 0
5 fr., buff	6 0

HAYTI.

1904. *Centenary of Independence.*

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine and black	0 1
5 c., ultramarine and black	0 2
7 c., purple and black	0 3
10 c., yellow	0 4
20 c., slate	0 8
50 c., ochre	1 6

HOI-HAO (FRENCH OFFICE).

1903. *With value in Chinese.*

1 c., black on azure	0 1
2 c., brown on buff	0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 2
5 c., pale green	0 2
10 c., rose-red	0 3
15 c., grey	0 4
20 c., red on green	0 9
25 c., blue	0 6
30 c., cinnamon	1 0
40 c., red on yellow	1 3
50 c., carmine on rose	1 6
75 c., brown on orange	2 0

HUNGARY.

1904. *New value. Type 7.*

12 f., lilac	0 2
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JAMAICA.

1904. *New type. Arms in black.*

½d., green	0 1
2½d., ultramarine	0 4

JOHOR.

1903. *Provisional.*

50 c. on \$3, purple and blue	1 6
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LIBERIA.

1904. *Provisionals.*

10 c. on 16 c., lilac	} Set of three	
15 c. on 24 c., green on buff		2 6
20 c. on 32 c., greenish blue		

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

1904. *New type.*

1 c., purple	0 1
2 c., sepia	0 1
4 c., brown	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., scarlet	0 2
15 c., carmine	0 3
20 c., orange	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
30 c., vermilion	0 5
40 c., violet	0 6
50 c., yellow-brown	0 8
75 c., orange-yellow	1 0
1 fr., deep green	1 3
2 frs., slate	2 6
5 frs., black	6 0

MEXICO.

1903. *Type 32.*

1 c., deep purple	0 1
2 c., green	0 1

NABHA.

1903. *King's Head.*

3 pies, slate	0 1
½ a., green	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 2
2 a., purple	0 3
3 a., orange-brown	0 5
4 a., olive-green	0 6
6 a., ochre	0 8
8 a., magenta	1 0
12 a., brown on red	1 6

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

1903. *Provisionals.*

2 c., carmine and black (second issue)	1 0
1 c., green and carmine (third issue)	0 2
2 c., carmine (third issue)	0 4
10 c., orange and carmine (third issue)	1 0

PARAGUAY.

1903. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

2 c., 4 c., 10 c., and 20 c., green. Set of four	0 8
--	-----

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1903. *Laid vertically.*

10 pa. on 2 k., green	0 2
1 pi. on 10 k., blue	0 4
2 pi. on 20 k., blue and red	0 7
5 pi. on 50 k., purple and green	1 4
7 pi. on 70 k., brown and orange	2 0
10 pi. on 1 r. "	2 6

SUDAN.

1903. *Surcharged "O.S.G.S."*

3 m., mauve and green	0 2
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TASMANIA.

1903. *Watermark V and Crown. Type 15.*

1s., rose and green	1 4
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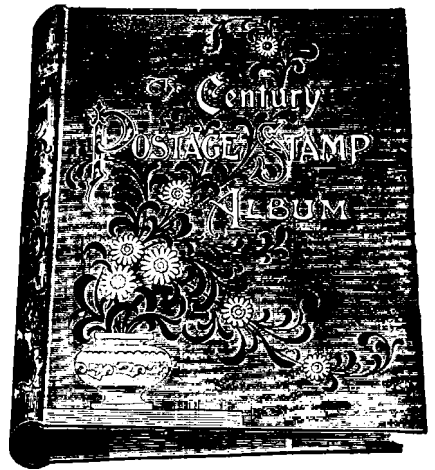
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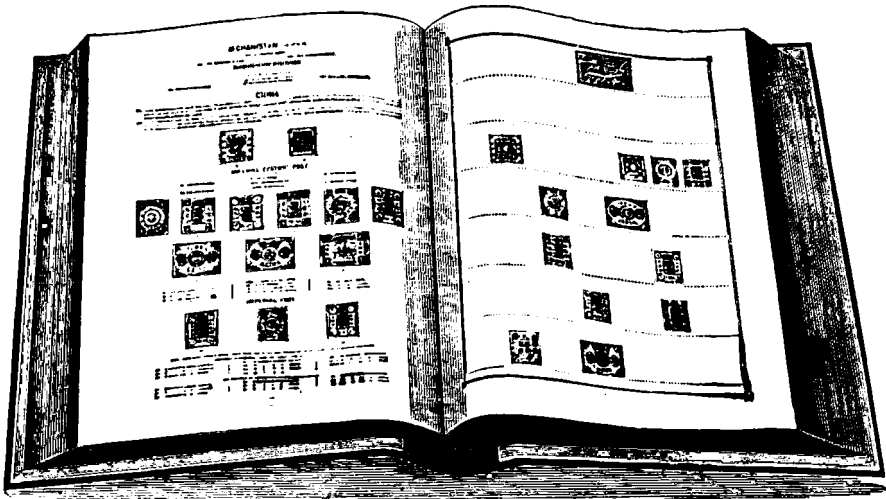
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The **Century Album** is printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and spaces to correspond on the right-hand pages.

All minor varieties of perforation, watermark, and type are omitted, and only such varieties are included as can be distinguished by the young Philatelist.

Space has been provided for some 18,000 Stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages.

Two pages of watermarks, with list of countries in which they may be found, are provided.

Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

All new issues down to the time of going to press have been included, and most of them illustrated.

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No. 21.—On extra stout highly glazed paper, strongly bound in cloth, gilt lettered and artistically designed cover, coloured edges.

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1904 CATALOGUE.

NOW READY.

The Catalogue (PART I.),

GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES, for 1904.

Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

The countries which have received special attention and partial rewriting are:—

NEW SOUTH WALES, in which the issues of 1871-84 have been separated into the Large and Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines.

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875-81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other Catalogues.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MARCH, 1904

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.

Vol. XIV.

No. 165

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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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.

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Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

MARCH 31, 1904.

No. 165.

Editorial.

* * *



THE notable philatelic event of the past month has been the meeting of the London Philatelic Society of the 4th, presided over by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who read to the assembled members one of the most valuable and interesting papers which that Society has ever been privileged to hear.

The Prince of Wales.

The personal and practical interest which the Prince takes in the pursuit of Philately and in the work of the Society, of which he is President, is a matter of common knowledge to stamp collectors all over the world, and philatelists have derived benefit before now from the information and materials for study obtained by him; but this is the first occasion on which he has personally taken an active part in the Society's proceedings, and it is an event of which the members may justly be proud.

In anticipation—which was fully justified—of so large an attendance of members that the Society's rooms at Effingham House would not afford sufficient accommodation, the Council had very wisely secured the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, on the Thames Embankment, and this fine and lofty room was well filled on the night in question, many of the country members having come up to town on purpose to assist at so memorable a meeting.

The subject selected by His Royal Highness is one of special interest to the philatelists of this country, namely, the preparation and issue of the postage stamps bearing the

head of King Edward VII., which have so far been put in circulation in the United Kingdom. It is a history of very recent events, no doubt, but the students of philatelic history know only too well that, if information of this kind is not collected and put on record whilst all the details are still fresh in the memory of those concerned, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain those details afterwards and to fit them together so as to produce a full and accurate account. We know a good deal about the earliest issues of the postage stamps of our country, but those who know most about them know best how many little points there are upon which further light is still wanted, and they know also—some of them—with what infinite pains and trouble all that we do know has been quarried out of official records and other hidden mines of information. A complete and circumstantial account of the origin of any important issue is invaluable to the philatelist; to the exertions of the Prince of Wales we are indebted for such an account of the first issues of the present reign, and we do not doubt that the history so well begun will be kept up to date.

The full text of the paper read by His Royal Highness appears in the current number of *The London Philatelist*, together with illustrations of some of the essays, etc., described in it, the originals of which were passed round at the meeting, and were examined with great interest by those present. We propose to refer to this subject again next month, and give a few details as to the contents of the paper and of the magnificent collection by which it was illustrated.

Philatelic Literature. IT may quite safely be asserted that no other *hobby* in the world possesses so voluminous and, in many respects, so excellent a literature of its own as stamp collecting. Even if we promote the pursuit from the rank of a *hobby* to that of a *science*, we might almost say the same thing; the quantity of periodicals, catalogues, handbooks, etc., that have been published during but little more than forty years, is enormous. We do not say that the quality of it all is of a very high class, but the philatelic library includes a very large quantity of good and useful works, and no small number of handsomely illustrated and elaborate treatises and monographs. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the numerous collectors of stamps, all of whom possess a few books connected with the pursuit, there should be some who have turned their attention more especially to the literature of Philately, and who take an even more absorbing interest in filling the shelves of their philatelic library than in filling the pages of their philatelic albums.

A good philatelic library is a very valuable possession to any philatelist; to those of us who dabble more or less in the production of what we believe to be philatelic literature, something of a library is indispensable; but a working collection of books upon stamps is a very different thing from that which the collector of philatelic literature yearns for. It is the same, we fear, with all classes of literature; the great rarities, the little books that fetch more than their weight in gold, are, as a rule, just those that are of the smallest possible practical use. Some of them were of very little use when they were published, very few copies were sold, and fewer still were taken care of; others, like the early stamp catalogues, were of temporary use only, and were thrown away when a new and improved edition appeared. It is the law of the survival of the fittest, with the result that the unfittest in this generation are the great rarities of the next.

The early literature of Philately was, no doubt, very limited in amount, in comparison with the flowing flood that the collector of the present day has to deal with; we fancy also that a larger proportion of it was worth preserving, though it is not impossible that a certain amount of useless matter has altogether perished. It may seem unkind to say

so, but there is a large quantity of periodical stamp literature, which—so far as the collector of stamps is concerned—is not worth binding. Here and there an interesting item, that deserves a better fate, may be consigned to the waste-paper basket, but if we put it away in the bookshelf, should we ever be likely to find it again? We do not complain of the fact that many of these papers are largely filled with advertisements, because we believe that in years to come the advertisements may be the most valuable of their contents; that is to say, that it will probably be of greater interest to the philatelic student of thirty years hence to know what stamps were commonly advertised, and at what prices, in the year 1904, than to read that

“George W. Sarsaparilla, the well-known specialist in Match and Medicine Labels, was in town last week, and purchased considerable at the up-to-date store of Messrs. Stamp, Tag, & Co., on 555th Avenue, West, who have contracted large space in our columns for the coming months, and whose ad. will be found on page —.”

The collector of philatelic literature must have everything, of course, good, bad, or indifferent, and it is an excellent thing that a few complete or nearly complete collections of this kind should be made; it would be a better thing still if an Index to these accumulations of philatelic information could be compiled, so as to enable the student to find without difficulty all that has been published upon the subject he wants to work at. Such a thing has been in contemplation, indeed in preparation, we believe, for some years past, but we are afraid that the mass of matter to be dealt with grows more quickly than the Index, and we are beginning to regard the Ideal Index as one of those works that will be found in the same library (ideal, no doubt) as the Ideal Album and the Ideal Catalogue.

The foregoing remarks have been evoked by the receipt of a little book on the subject of *Philatelic Literature Collectors, etc.*,* which gives a very interesting and, we believe, for the most part, accurate summary of the history of the literature connected with our hobby, together with lists of early and current periodicals and of those who collect, publish, and deal in them. This work should be of great service to all who endeavour to keep up a philatelic library of one kind or another and to those who want to know of books upon various philatelic subjects.

* *The International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors, Dealers, and Publishers.* London: Victor Marsh, 389, Brixton Road, S.W. Price 1s. 3d.

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 learn from the daily papers that stamp booklets, similar to those provided in the United States and elsewhere, have been issued at our post offices. Each book contains twenty-four 1d. stamps, in four blocks of six, interleaved, and the price of the book is 2s. 0½d. We understand that the stamps thus issued are printed from special plates, so arranged that 50 % show the watermark inverted.

Bermuda.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. send us the 4d., Type 9, on Crown and CA paper, a supply of which seems at last to have come into use. The colour is a duller shade of *orange-red* than that of the 4d. of 1880.

4d., orange-red; *wmk. Crown and C.A.*

British Central Africa Protectorate.—The *M. C.* chronicles a new value of the current issue.

1s., grey-black and blue.

British Somaliland.—Mr. Ewen shows us the ½ anna stamp of the permanent issue, of which we gave a list in January. The design is the same as that of the East Africa and Uganda issue; the centre is in *dull green* and the rest in a somewhat less dismal tint of the same colour. *Ewen's Weekly* states that these stamps are printed in sheets of 120 (two panes of 60, side by side), and that each pane is surrounded by a series of broken lines and has the plate number "1" at each corner (eight to the sheet). The same journal says, in reference to the ½ anna, Queen's Head, with overprint inverted at top, to which we alluded last month:—

"About two or three months ago we were shown copies of this variety, but are very doubtful if it is genuine. The ½ anna was in the wrong shade of yellow-green (there were several printings in this colour, and, so far as we are aware, only one was used for the surcharged British Somaliland series). In the second place, if the sheet had been inverted, the inverted surcharge would appear at the bottom of each stamp and not at the top. The overprint was, however, remarkably like the original."

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2 c., King's Head, with the "On Service" surcharge, and *The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the 30 c.

Official Stamps. 2 c., orange-brown.
30 c., violet and green.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly draw our attention to a forgery of which they have received several copies from Constantinople. It is the 30 paras on 1d., Plate No. 217. The forgers have taken a genuine 1d., surcharged "CYPRUS", of which this is a very common number, and have added below

"30 PARAS". The surcharge is badly made, and the letters are much too wide in the forged variety; it can easily be distinguished by comparison with the genuine type.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—Under the date "Mombasa, 4th February, 1904," the Acting Postmaster-General of these Protectorates writes to our publishers as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that to-day we issued *all* the new stamps, etc. (bearing the portrait of the King's Head) for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates."

The following further values have already reached England, and are sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.:—

1 a., grey and carmine.
2½ a., ultramarine.
3 a., chocolate and green.
5 a., grey and orange-brown.
8 a., ,, pale blue.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1 peseta of 1898 exists with the overprint in *blue*, like the 40 c. and 50 c. of the same issue.

India.—Mr. Ewen shows us the current 2½ a. in a deeper shade of *ultramarine* than that of the first printing.

Mr. Rendle has shown our publishers a copy of the 1 a., *carmine*, with the "On H.M.S." overprint sadly misplaced. Fractions of the word "On" are visible in the upper and lower left-hand corners, the letter "M." is at the left side, "S." in the middle, and "H." (from the next stamp) at the right. We were shown a curious lot of varieties of this nature a year or two ago, in which the extraordinary vagaries of the overprint were only equalled by the extravagant values assigned to them!

It appears that the stamps overprinted "SERVICE," for use in the Native States, are no longer allowed to be sold at the Post Offices, as has hitherto been the case. Our publishers tell us that they will therefore not deal in *unused* copies of any fresh varieties of these stamps that may be issued; the stamps that have been freely supplied until now can, of course, be dealt in quite legitimately.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—We regret to find that this State seems to have completely abandoned the paths of philatelic virtue. There is no doubt that the old designs are being reprinted, after a fashion; the old stones having been, as we supposed, cleaned off, new ones have been made and impressions printed in divers colours. Mr. Ewen shows us the following novelties, which we describe by way of warning:—

1. A $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp of the square design, similar to Type 8 or 9, in twenty-four fresh varieties (six rows of four). $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

2. Type 7 redrawn, in an unknown number of fresh varieties, we have only seen part of a sheet, and printed in *yellow*, as an error of colour!

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

3. Type 13 redrawn, as previously described, but in a new colour. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

4. A $\frac{1}{2}$ a., stamp of Type 16, again in an unknown number of fresh varieties.

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

All these have the new embossing, and the copies shown us are imperforate; all are from fresh stones made up for the purpose of supplying collectors with obsolete stamps.

Mr. Ewen also sends us the current 4 a., with the old type of embossing, printed in *yellow* instead of *orange*.

Bussahir.—Mr. Ewen sends us an extraordinary lot of rubbish, which we are sorry to learn has just been received from this State. The authorities seem to have realised that the "P.S." overprint was regarded with some suspicion, so they have reverted to the older monograms, the dies for which are in such poor condition that it is not always easy to distinguish the letters.

We find the following novelties:—

2 a., orange, Type 15, imperf., with a dab of *greenish blue*, presumably the "R.S." monogram. Stamp probably original, surcharge in a new colour.

4 a., grey-lilac, Type 16, imperf.; "R.N.S." monogram in *rose-lake*. We have noted the stamp in this colour before, but do not believe that it was ever issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pink, Type 11, on *thin laid*, imperf., with small monogram in *pale blue*. Stone in very bad condition, stamps set crooked; sheet of 24, without frame line. A reprint in a fancy colour.

1 a., pink, Type 13, on *thin laid*, imperf., with a faint dab of *pale blue*, probably the small monogram. From a new stone, in sheets of 8, two horizontal rows of four. Reprint in a fancy colour.

8 a., lake, in a new design, similar to type 6, but with "STAMP" replaced by "POSTAGE", and the inscriptions at top and sides on *white*.

12 a., green, also in a new design, Type 7, similarly modified.

The 8 a. and 12 a. are on *thin laid* paper, imperf., and bear a very faint impression of what is probably the small monogram, in *pale blue* on the 8 a. and *lake* on the 12 a. These designs were prepared before the State post offices were taken over, but were never brought into use; the impressions are entirely fancy articles. We should add that the 8 a. are in sheets of 8, two horizontal rows, extremely badly printed, and the 12 a. are probably in sheets of the same size.

Holkar.—Mr. Ewen has shown us blocks of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and we find that it is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longer than the stamps of the previous issue and that there is much greater space between the stamps on the

sheet. We are inclined to suppose, from the smoothness of the impression, that the new stamp has been produced by lithography, the new head being inserted in a transfer from the die of the earlier issue. Other values in the new type are apparently not yet in circulation.

Kishengarh.—We also get from Mr. Ewen a new value for this State, in a similar design to that of the other values with the Arms and without indication of the value in English. It is printed singly, like the earlier issues, and vertical *tête-bêche* pairs are provided in the middle of the sheet.

8 a., grey; *pin-perf.* (or *rouletted*).

Nepal.—Recent impressions on the thin native paper are now coming over imperforate. We are shown by Mr. Ewen some extremely poor impressions of the 1 a., in a kind of *grey-blue* tint, with no visible device in the centre and the inscriptions illegible, but the lines in the frame clearer than before, as if they had been recut or cleaned out; possibly the cleaning has effaced the less deeply cut portions of the engraving (this is, in fact, No. 18 in the Catalogue, with the centre almost solid). We have also from the same source, the 2 a. in a *lavender* shade, imperf.

Travancore.—There have been new printings here again, of which Mr. Ewen shows us portions of sheets, all in six horizontal rows (probably of 14) and all with a frame line to the sheet. The $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. is in a *very deep purple* shade, different from anything we have previously seen in that value. The 1 ch. is more of a novelty still, being printed in what we believe to be *indigo*; it has a double frame line to the sheet. The higher values are not in new colours, but the 2 ch. has returned to one of the old shades of *deep red* or *carmine*, and the 4 ch. is in *dull green*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ch., deep purple.

1 ch., indigo.

Jamaica.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 1d., Type 13, with centre in *black* (or *indigo*, as our contemporary has it), on *blued* paper like the Barbados Jubilee stamps. This seems to be another instance of the tendency of the Crown and CC paper used for large size stamps to change colour under certain circumstances.

We have received a 5d. stamp of the new type, with the Arms in *black*. There is a double frame line to the pane, the inner *yellow* and the outer *black*. *The A. J. of Ph.* announces a 1d. of the same type.

1d., black and carmine.

5d., ,, yellow.

Lagos.—*The S. C. F.* adds some higher values to the list of the new issue for this Colony.

2s. 6d., green and carmine.

5s., green and blue.

10s., ,, brown.

Madagascar.—*British Consular Mail.*—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has met with a copy of the 8d., Type 3, with the handstamp in *lilac*. This would come before No. 42 in the Catalogue.

8d., rose (Type 3); *handstamp* in lilac.

New South Wales.—A correspondent sends us a note of an uncatalogued variety—the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *grey*, Type 37, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12, compound with 11. It is

a not unlikely variety, and we were shown specimens in February, 1898 (perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$), which were probably perforated by the machines in question.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—A "Philatelic Note" in *The L. Ph.* describes a hitherto unknown variety of the provisional "1" on half of 2d. of 1894. The figure is $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high and nearly 1 mm. thick, instead of 12 mm. high and 2 mm. thick. It is supposed that this may have been an experimental overprint, rejected in favour of the more conspicuous numeral, but that the copies on which it was tried were nevertheless put in use. The specimen is described as used, and with an obliteration plainly over the surcharge; but this does not prove very much, as obliterations were cheaply obtained out there.

North Borneo.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a continental journal, the current 1 dollar stamp overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE", in two lines, in *black*. It is a likely thing enough, but if it has really been issued, it should be well known in London.

Orange River Colony.—One of our contemporaries quotes, under "New Issues," a description of the 1d., *brown*, surcharged "V.R.I." We noted this stamp in May, 1900, and at the same time gave an account of its origin, which was sufficient to cause its exclusion from the Catalogue.

Queensland.—*The S. C. F.* publishes a note from a correspondent who professes to have "a pair of Queensland 2d., blue, perf. 13, round holes, Gibbons' No. 1, and one of the stamps has the watermark Star (Type 3), whilst the other has the truncated Star (Type 5)." It sounds like an impossibility, especially as "Gibbons' No. 1" is 1d., carmine-rose, imperf.

St. Helena.—The *M. C.* reports that the 1½d. stamp, Type 8, has now been found in the second variety of that design, as described under Seychelles in the Catalogue.

South Australia.—In January last we noted that the editor of *The Aust. Ph.* had seen a copy of the 2d., first issue of this Colony, imperforate, with the "O.S." surcharge. Mr. G. Blockey, of Adelaide, has since written to that journal as follows:—

"I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Horwood's 2d. S.A. stamp, imperf., with 'O.S.' overprint, and my opinion is that the surcharge is spurious. I have drawn the following conclusions from a careful study of the stamp in question. The surcharge is of a different type to the genuine, the 'O.' being more oval at top and bottom, inside measurement being $3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. instead of $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The opinion of an expert employed in the Government Printing Office is that the type used had been cut out of wood, whereas the genuine 'O.S.' overprint was from metal type. The surcharge is not in alignment. Although the stops and the letter 'S' are occasionally met with slightly out of place, in the genuine they are always upright, with one exception, viz. the variety without stop after 'S.' Conclusively, in my opinion, the surcharge is printed over the postmark. The following may be of interest. Prior to 1874 the Government departments did not pay for their stamps, but the Government paid the Post Office a lump sum of £3,000 a year for the right of free postage. From

that date all Government postages had to be paid for. This, of course, did away with the necessity for departmental surcharges, and stamps surcharged 'O.S.' were the result. Curiously, however, before this date the first type 1d., green, and the 4d., perf. 10, had already been issued with the 'O.S.' surcharge. The former has been seen postmarked January, 1874, and the 4d., which is a very rare stamp, February, 1874. All the copies of the latter I have seen have been postmarked from February 23 to February 28."

A correspondent shows us the 1s., Type 1, watermark Type 8, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, with the "O.S." overprint in tall letters, close together.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the 4d., current type, has now appeared perf. 12.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the new stamps (1 c. and 3 c.) that have been chronicled, and find that they have the larger sized profile of the King, shown upon the ½d., etc., of Great Britain, instead of the small one used for the interchangeable Colonial types. There are palm trees at each side, and the name and the value in figures below, varying slightly in arrangement.

Ewen's Weekly adds a 4 c. of similar design.

4 c., lilac on red.

Johore.—There seems to be some marking down of prices going on here, as if for an Annual Sale. We have received the 2 dollars stamp overprinted "One Dollar", in ordinary type, in one line, with a thin bar across the lower labels, in *black*.

1 dollar on \$2, purple and carmine.

Ewen's Weekly tells us that these stamps are in sheets of 120, ten horizontal rows of twelve, and that the ninth stamp in the seventh (or eighth?) row has the letter "e" of "One" upside down.

Sudan.—The *M. C.* chronicles the 2 piastres with the multiple Crescent and Star watermark.

2 piastres, black and blue; *new wmk.*

A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that some of the Official stamps recently chronicled were surcharged at Khartoum, thus accounting for variations in the type of the overprint, the earlier surcharging having been done in London.

Transvaal.—A correspondent writes to *The S. C. F.* as follows: "The new 1s. stamp is catalogued as black and brown, but my specimen (used) is a decided dark blue." Is this another new issue, and is the bicoloured system abandoned?

Trinidad.—Our publishers have been shown a copy of the 1d., *lilac and rose*, Type 10, variety (b), used on December 22nd, 1900. The date, "Jan., 1901," given in the Catalogue for the issue of this variety is evidently not quite correct.

Western Australia.—We are indebted to the "Victoria Stamp Market," of Melbourne, for specimens of the current 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps overprinted "*Medical*," as previously described. The philatelic status of these things is still, we think, open to question.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—The following uncatalogued varieties have been found in our publishers' stock:—

- Type 44, dated 1316 (or 1314).
2 a., black on peacock blue (192 a).

Registration Stamp.

Similar to Type 44, but without the long character across the middle.

- 2 a., black on red (301 b).
2 a., ,, purple (301 c).

It seems doubtful whether the date upon these is "1311" or "1310."

Colombia.—We have received the 10 c. of the supposed Barranquilla issue, Type 84, in very dark blue upon brown laid paper. The effect is remarkably hideous, and the copy shown us is imperforate. The *A. J. of Ph.* adds the same thing on bluish.

- 10 c., dark blue on brown laid.
10 c., ,, bluish ,,

Mekeel's Stamp Collector tells us that letters from this Republic to the United States are now prepaid "at the rate of 5 pesos per letter" (presumably the single-rate letter), which makes the value of Colombian paper one halfpenny to the peso!

Cucuta.—A correspondent of the same journal says that he possesses a 2 c., black on white, of our Type 1, perforated. He adds that the stamps were printed in horizontal strips of ten, which accounts for their being perforated vertically only, and that the 5-c. and 10 c. were placed alternately on the strips.

Panama.—We have a few more varieties, of course. The 10 c. of the third series for the city of Panama (probably used throughout the Republic) reaches us with the "R COLON" overprint, which we still believe to be merely a postmark, in origin, struck upon sheets of stamps to oblige collectors. It is unnecessary to state that this adornment is struck upside down and sideways almost as frequently as the right way up.

The printing of the third Colon surcharge seems to have been done with due attention to the requirements of the specialist. We have to add to the list given last month—

- (a) With overprint normal.
1 c., green; black surcharge.
20 c., violet ,, ,,
50 c., brown (No. 16); blue surcharge.
50 c., ,, (,, 17) ,, ,,

The two 50 c. are sent us by Mr. Ewen.

- (b) With the overprint inverted.
1 c., green; red surcharge.
10 c., orange; black ,,
20 c., violet ,, ,,
- (c) With double overprint, both horizontal.
1 c., green; red surcharge.
20 c., violet; black ,,
- (d) With double overprint, one inverted.
1 c., green; red surcharge.
1 c., ,, black ,,
10 c., orange ,, ,,

- (e) With double overprint, one diagonal.
1 c., green; red surcharge.
- (f) With the overprint vertical.
1 c., green; black surcharge.

The varieties without the accent over the last "a" of "Panama" are on:—

- No. 1 in the first and sixth rows.
,, 5 ,, second and seventh rows.
,, 8 ,, fourth and ninth rows.
,, 7 ,, fifth and tenth rows. |

"Republica" with an accent on the "a" occurs on No. 7 in the second and seventh rows.

The *Registration* label is the 20 c., red on blue, of Colombia, Type C 8, imperf., and has the overprint in black.

Costa Rica.—We give illustrations of the designs of the three stamps chronicled some time back.



Crete.—A correspondent at Canea informs us, in a letter posted on St. Valentine's day, that the supply of the current 1 lepton, brown, having run out, the fiscal stamp of the same design, in olive-yellow, was issued for postage; in proof of which he kindly franked his letter with twenty-five of these stamps!

Fiscal Postal, 1 l., olive-yellow.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—Our publishers show us a block of four of the 4 aur official stamp, with the well-known surcharge inverted upon the upper of the two pairs. We gather that this came from the middle of a sheet, the upper half of which had the overprint upside down.

A correspondent tells us of some additions and corrections to the lists of surcharged stamps in the current Catalogue:—

Ordinary stamps, perf. 12½.

- 20 aur, blue; surcharge inverted.
25 ,, ,, and brown; "'03-'03" for "'02-'03."

Official Stamps.

Nos. 235 and 249 should, we are told, be listed as *bright blue*, instead of *ultramarine*.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *La Cote Réelle* that the 2 c. of Indo-China has been found with the value surcharged in Chinese, but without any other overprint; the puzzle is to find out what was the name that has been omitted—our contemporary says "CANTON".

The same journal tells us that the offices at *Hoi-hue*, *Packhoi*, and *Yunnansen* have been supplied with the 25 c., black on rose, adorned with the latest variety

of overprint; and that the same offices and those at *Canton, Mongtze, and Tchongking* have received the 50 c., *grey*, similarly surcharged.

French Colonies.—*Ivory Coast.*—We have received a small set of provisionals formed by surcharging some of the current stamps of this Colony with new values, in *black*.

- “0,05” on 30 c., cinnamon.
- “0,10” on 75 c., brown on *yellow*.
- “0,15” on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned*.
- “0,15” on 1 fr. ” on *pale yellow*.

In the copies before us the first “o” on the two lower values is much smaller than the other figures; the 1 fr. stamp exists upon two very different kinds of paper, one of them thicker and less transparent than the other, the thick paper being *pale yellow* on the face. In each case there is a thin and a thick bar across the original value.



Madagascar and Dependencies. We give an illustration of the Bull and Monkey type described last month.

St. Marie de Madagascar.—We learn from *Mekel's Stamp Collector* that one of our French contemporaries publishes the following interesting statement:—

“The surcharges ‘*Sainte Marie de Madagascar*,’ of 1894, which, at the time, many collectors claimed to be spurious, are now acknowledged to have been official.

“There can no longer be any possible doubt of their standing. The surcharge is blue. It has the shape of a cancellation mark, but has no indication of the date. It has been placed on the Diego Suarez stamps, and on the 35 centimes, goddess type. These stamps are very rare, having been in circulation but two months, March and April, 1894. During that time the Colony was waiting for the new series bearing ‘*Sainte Marie de Madagascar*’ as an inscription.”

We quite agree with the view that there is no possible doubt as to the standing of this rubbish, and we should like to know by whom it has ever been acknowledged to be official. We may suppose that a fresh attempt is being made to put this stuff on the market, and we would warn our readers against it.

German Empire.—A contemporary, which is nothing if not up to date, takes our publishers to task for preferring to obtain official information as to the illegality of dealing in unused German Official Stamps, rather than relying upon all the irresponsible statements that have been made upon the subject. We are still waiting to hear what were the other numbers, besides “21,” that another authority professed to have *seen* upon these stamps; and our up-to-date friend himself, in the very next paragraph to that in which he criticises the action of our publishers, suggests that the stamps in question became obsolete in December “because of the illicit sale of unused specimens,” whereas we thought everybody knew that these stamps were only to be used for a year, in order to ascertain the amount that should be credited to the Post Office revenue on account of official correspondence.

Haiti.—We have seen the surcharged stamps chronicled last month, and are able to more fully

describe the colours of the frames: That of the 5 c. is in *grey-blue*, the 7 c. in *lake*, and the 50 c. in *olive-bistre*. Of the single specimens before us, the 1 c., 2 c., 10 c., and 20 c. have the smaller type of overprint, and the 5 c., 7 c., and 50 c. the larger. Our 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 7 c., and 20 c. are perf. 14, and the 10 c. and 50 c. perf. 13½, in each case with a single line machine. The stamps appear to be lithographed, with the exception, perhaps, of the 1 c., which is probably printed from a steel plate. We find on all the other values the name “E. COTE” at left, and date “1903” at right, below the numerals.

We give illustrations of the various designs, as disfigured by the overprint.



The A. J. of Ph. states that the “permanent” issue, which we chronicled last month, is in the same design as the Commemorative Series, but that the stamps are in one colour only, and all bear the portrait of President Nord (not Law). They are also stated to be defaced with the *bluc* surcharge, which was the only indication of commemoration about the other rubbish. Perf. 12.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c., green. | 10 c., orange-brown. |
| 2 c., red. | 20 c., orange. |
| 5 c., deep blue. | 50 c., violet-brown. |

Liberia.—Our publishers have found in their stock two unchronicled varieties of the 75 c. on 1 dollar of 1902, the surcharge (Type 30 in the copies shown us) being struck upon the two Official stamps of 1892 and 1894 respectively, instead of the ordinary stamps. We should suppose that these are *errors*, and are not intended to be *Official* 75 c. stamps.

- 75 c. on \$1, blue and black (No. 308).
- 75 c. on \$1, ultramarine and black (No. 323).

The stamps themselves are in curiously shaped sheets; horizontal rows of *two* only, we do not know how many rows.

Nicaragua.—We have received some more varieties of the provisional Official stamps, of which we gave a long list in January. The 4 c. exists on the 3 c., as well as on the 10 c.; there is a new variety of ornament in the 5 c., found in the left vertical row: (*g*) A triangular device, point downwards, formed of six thin and three thick horizontal lines; No. 20 on

the sheet of the 10 c. on 20 c. has no stop after "Ctvs"; and there is a 50 c. on 20 c. to be added.

4 Centavos on 3 c., green.
4 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
4 Centavos on 3 c. ,,
4 Centavos on 3 c. ,, with ornament (b).
5 ,, on 3 c. ,, ,, (g).
10 Ctvs (no stop) on 20 c., brown.
50 Ctvs. (with stop) on 20 c. ,,

The variety without stop is not found on the sheets of the 30 c. on 20 c., or the 50 c. on 20 c.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a copy of what we take to be a fresh printing of the lithographed 5 c., Type 15. It is in *rose-red*, rather than *carmine*.

Paraguay.—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled in January.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Azores*. It is reported that the Unpaid Letter stamps of Portugal have been *surcharged* for use in these islands. Let us hope that this obviates the necessity for separate issues for *Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada*.



Russia.—*Post Offices in China.*—We learn from *La Cote Réelle* that three more values have been *surcharged*, in *black*, for use here.

20 kopecks, blue and carmine.
50 ,, mauve and green.
1 rouble, brown and orange.

Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We learn from the *M. C.* that the 2 kopecs on *vertically* laid paper has appeared with the "10 PARA" overprint.

The L. P. adds a 20 paras on 4 kopecs, without describing the paper.

10 par., in <i>red</i> , on 2 kop., green; <i>laid vertically</i> .
20 ,, in (?) on 4 ,, carmine (?) (?)

Finland.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the current 2 penni stamp has appeared in *orange* (instead of *yellow*).

Servia.—The following cutting, from *The Globe* of the 14th inst., promises fresh delights for the collector of Commemorative issues:—

"NEW SERVIAN STAMPS.

"BELGRADE, *March 8th*.

"The Minister of Commerce obtained authorisation at yesterday's Cabinet meeting to issue new postage stamps to the value of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty centimes each, the occasion being the celebration of the 100th anniversary of revolt against Turkey. The stamps will bear engravings of the principal occurrences of that year, and will only be in force for a short time.—Reuter."

We would suggest that a series of pictorial post cards would do equally well, and afford more scope for the artist. When may we expect a Commemorative series with engravings of the interesting occurrences of last year? We really think the Servians might be content to lie low for a little, and not try to attract attention to their "revolting" methods.

Siam.—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has seen a copy of the 24 atts of 1886 surcharged with Type 39 (4 Atts). Possibly this was an error of the issue of 1895-96, which consisted of the 4 Atts on 12 atts, and the 10 Atts on 24 atts. The copy was used in February, 1903, so it may be a more recent issue.

"4 Atts" on 24 atts, purple and blue.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the following new colours and new values, the upper corners and value labels being in the second colour in each case.

2 atts, scarlet and blue.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, lilac-brown and flesh.
6 ,, carmine.
14 ,, blue.
28 ,, lilac-brown and blue.

The 3, 6, and 14 atts appear to represent the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. values.

United States.—We regret to find that the Editor of *The Weekly Ph. Era* thinks that our suggestion that the St. Louis World's Fair is to be advertised at the expense of philatelists "is about as absurd as could well be imagined." He asks "How many 'poor, patient philatelists' would be necessary to absorb 225,000,000 2 c. stamps?" We do not doubt for one moment that a very large proportion of those stamps will be purchased, and used, by the general public, but our friend seems to forget that it is only those copies which *are absorbed* that go towards paying the expenses of the advertisement.

Uruguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the following piece of news, which we think may come under this heading:—

"Our agent in Guatemala has just sent us some rather startling news concerning a Mr. Federico Saureck, a stamp dealer, who has resided in Guatemala for some years, and with whom we formerly corresponded.

"Mr. Saureck was a German by birth but a naturalised citizen of the Argentine Republic. Some months ago he had some stamp transactions with another German, through which transactions a quarrel arose between them, and having met in a cantine (public-house), the other German emptied his revolver into Saureck, who fell dead on the spot, and the assailant got clear off. The dead man's effects were taken charge of by the Argentine Consul, when it was found that Saureck's entire collection of stamps, worth about £1,700, had been stolen. Amongst his effects were found a set of dies for surcharging the word 'OFICIAL' on Uruguay stamps, a large quantity of obliterating stamps of various kinds, and some stamps wherewith he had surcharged Guatemala stamps with the words 'VIA PUERTO BARRIOS.' What the surcharge signifies we do not know."

Our readers had better examine their Uruguay Official stamps.

Venezuela.—Mr. H. L. Hayman has shown our publishers a new provisional, formed by surcharging the 50 c. of Type 32, in the colour in which it appeared in 1900, with "CORREOS—Vale B 0,05—1904," in three lines, vertically, in *black*.

5 c. on 50 c., yellow-green.

The Postage Stamps of Uganda.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 172.)

* * * *

Section B.

The locally printed stamps.



In the autumn of 1896 the demand for postage stamps in Uganda had so increased that it was not feasible to continue their production by means of a typewriter; but for some time to come the Government had still to be indebted to members of the Church Missionary Society for all the stamps they used. In this manner—as so often before—the indomitable members of the C.M.S. proved themselves to be missionaries not only of the gospel, but of civilisation itself.

In the *London Philatelist*, 1900, p. 191, I find an interesting note by Mr. T. K. Skipwith, from which I quote as follows:—

“The design (approved October 31st, 1896) was the work of the Rev. F. Rowling, of the C.M.S., who also set up the type and superintended the printing by his native boy. Mr. Rowling’s fount of type being very limited, he was unable to set up more than sixteen stamps, which he arranged in four rows; and even then he had to put in a different ‘o,’ which explains the variety of the smaller ‘o’ in the ninth stamp. The sheet consisted of thirty-two stamps in two panes of sixteen, printed, of course, at twice, the paper being always reversed for the second printing. The panes are mostly printed side by side, but in the sheet of 3 annas in my collection the panes are placed one above another. The same block was used for all values, the ornaments being changed with each value. The stamps were divided horizontally by continuous lines, but the vertical separating lines were detached and differ in the higher values.

“Mr. Rowling informs me that, with the exception of the 5 rupees, there were two printings of all the values from the same type; but I have a 1 anna stamp with a tall, thin figure of value very different to any stamp in the entire sheet of the second printing, and which could only belong to and constitute a variety in the first printing.

“The value now appears in annas and rupees. The 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas were printed in black on white, thick wove paper, and the 8 annas and 1 and 5 rupees on yellowish, thin wove paper. The stamps were imperforate and ungummed with the exception of a few sheets which Mr. Rowling gummed before leaving Uganda for his trip home. Some, if not all, of the values of the issue were overprinted with a large and ugly-shaped ‘L’ by the Government officials, and were intended for local use; but after a short time the idea was abandoned, and they were also used on letters going to the coast.

“The first printing was completed and sent to the Government for issue on November 7th, 1896, and consisted of 29,000 stamps, with a total value of a little over 12,000 rupees.

“The second printing, completed July 2nd, 1897, consisted of 30,000 stamps, all values except the 5 rupees.”

To this extract I add copy of a postal notice in reference to this issue, dated May 1st, 1897, which I take from the *Monthly Journal*, September 30th, 1897:—

“UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

“Notice is hereby given that from and after 1st May, 1897, the following scale of charges will be made for the conveyance of Postal Matter by the Government mail:—

“Between Stations in any two districts in the Protectorate.

Letters	3 annas each per oz.
Newspapers	1 ” ” ” 6 oz.
Books and parcels	8 ” ” per lb.

“Uganda District Local Mail (to include Luba’s for postal purposes).

Letters	2 annas each per oz.
Newspapers	1 ” ” ” 8 oz.
Books and parcels	3 ” ” per lb.

“COAST MAIL.

“From Stations in Uganda, Unyoro, Toro, Usoga, and Kavirondo to Kikuyu.

Letters	4 annas each per oz.
Newspapers	1 ” ” ” 4 oz.
Books and parcels	1 rupee per lb.

“From Stations in the Mau District to Kikuyu.

Letters	3 annas each per oz.
Newspapers	1 ” ” ” 6 oz.
Books and parcels	8 ” ” per lb.

“In all the above cases similar rates will be charged for the Up Mails.

“No parcel will be taken which exceeds *eleven pounds* in weight.

“(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN,

“H.M. Acting Commissioner and Consul General.”

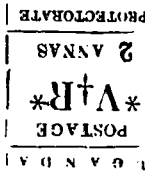
These stamps were printed by the Rev. F. Rowling on the C.M.S. press at Luba’s,* Usoga, Uganda. This town is some twenty-five miles in a direct line from Mengo.

* * *

As regards the printings of the stamps, the first pane (as stated above) is always reversed with reference to the second, and both horizontal and vertical pairs may be met with that are called *tête-bêche*, which they are not in reality.

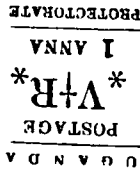
* *Luba’s* is an important fort and native town situated on Napoleon Gulf, by which the River Nile leaves the Victoria Nyanza. The name of this town is spelt Luba’s in the War Office handbook, but Major Austin, in his book *With Macdonald in Uganda*, always calls it Lubwas.

I have panes or parts of sheets as follows:—



Vertically printed (one above the other).

1 a. (Type A), 2, 3, and 4 annas.

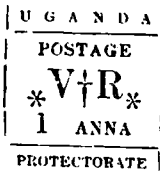


Horizontally printed (side by side).

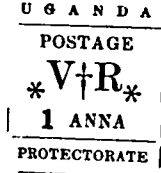
1 a. (Type B), 2, 4, and 8 annas, 1 and 5 rupees.

The sixteen stamps of each value may be easily plated, the easiest points to go by being the small dividing lines, the position and shape of the stars and the relative position of the letters in "POSTAGE" with regard to the letters in "UGANDA."

I believe that the vertical printing is that of the first edition, as I have a vertical pair—joining two panes—of the 1 anna with thin tall "1", which was almost certainly the first setting.



A

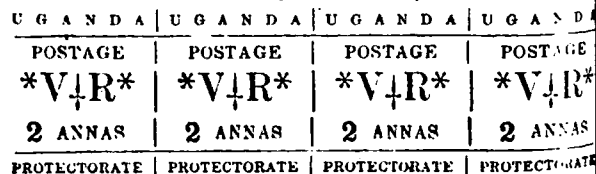
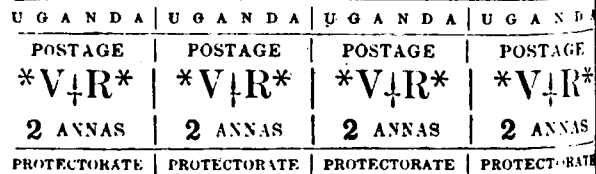
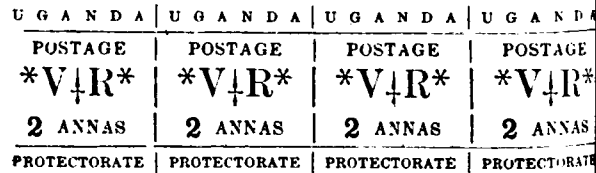
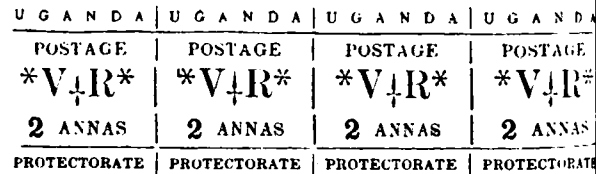
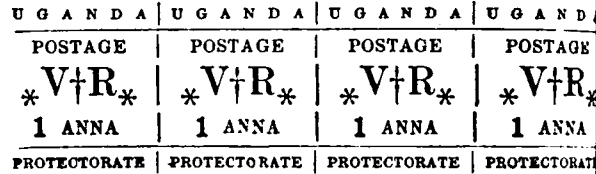
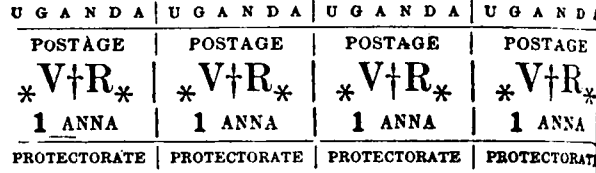
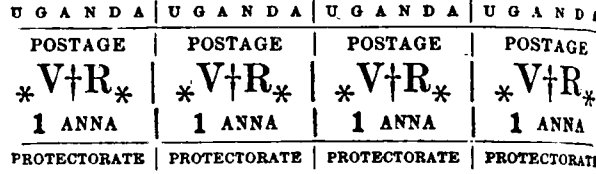
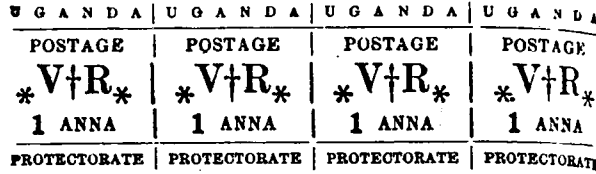


B

This variety (see Illustration A) is rather scarce, and I think must belong to the first printing, as I have several of these 1 anna overprinted with the "L" which, I believe, was only used on the first printing, and was soon dropped, and I have never seen a 1 a. with small thick "1" overprinted with "L". On the other hand, I have copies dated as late as "Dec. 31. 98," and "Mr. 10. 99," but these late dates prove nothing, as the stamps might easily have been put on one side and used when found a year or two later.

The tall "1" is not a variety in a sheet, but is a distinct and separate setting. I have got fourteen varieties out of the setting of sixteen stamps.

The setting of this thin "1" cannot be absolutely plated by means of a sheet of the common 1 anna,



UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	3 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS	4 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

with thick short figure "1". The general points often coincide, but in the common thick "1"—which I illustrate—it will be seen that the lower point of the dagger is slightly to the left of the first "N" in "ANNA," while in the rare thin "1" plate the point of the dagger is almost over the middle of the "A."

Obliterations and Postmarks.

For the first fifteen months that this issue was in use the method of obliterating the stamps was the same as with the typewritten stamps, viz. by drawing across the face of the stamps a couple of crossed lines in red, blue, or black pencil, or in ink, and sometimes by writing across them the name of the town and the date.

In 1897 cancelling dies were ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London, and some thirty were received about January, 1898. These postmarks consisted of a circle 25 mm. in diameter, with the name of the town curved, and the date in two lines inside.

The earliest postmarked stamp I have is dated "10.8.98."

In 1899 a number of stamps were offered in London, with a postmark reading "KIKURGU", in three concentric circles, with solid outer-corner ornaments. These things have no value as used Uganda stamps for two reasons:—

- 1st. "KIKURGU" is spelt wrong; it should read "KIKUYU."
- 2nd. This town is in British East Africa, and not in Uganda at all!

The "L" Issue.

A number of sheets of the first printings of these stamps had a large "L" stamped on them prior to use.

The "L" was added by the "Collector" at Kampala, and stamps so overprinted were supposed to be for local use only (*i.e.* in Uganda), and those without "L" for the home mails or ex-Uganda.

REFERENCE LIST.

November 7th, 1896. Type-set, sixteen varieties of each value. The 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas on thick coarse white wove paper. The 8 a. and 1 and 5 rupees on thin yellowish wove paper, ruled with faint vertical lines about 9 mm. apart.

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*
2 ANNAS	3 ANNAS	4 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V*R*	*V*R*
8 ANNAS	ONE RUPEE	FIVE RUPEES
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 anna (Type A), black. | 4 annas, black. |
| 1 " (" B) " | 8 " " |
| 2 annas, black. | 1 rupee " |
| 3 " " | 5 rupees " |

UGANDA
POSTAGE
V†R
1 ANNA
PROTECTORATE

Variety.

Small "o" in "POSTAGE", being No. 9 on each sheet.

1 anna (Type A), black.	4 annas, black.
1 " (" B) "	8 " "
2 annas, black.	1 rupee "
3 " "	5 rupees "

UGANDA
POSTAGE
V†R
3 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE

Overprinted large "L" in black for local use.

1 anna (Type A), black.	4 annas, black.
2 annas, black.	8 " "
3 " "	1 rupee "
	5 rupees, black.

Variety.

Small "o" in "POSTAGE", being No. 9 on each sheet.

1 anna (Type A), black.	4 annas, black.
2 annas, black.	8 " "
3 " "	1 rupee "
	5 rupees, black.

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA	UGANDA
POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE	POSTAGE
V†R	*V†R*	*V†R*	*V†R*
8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS	8 ANNAS
PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE	PROTECTORATE

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.


By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 149.)

* * *

JHIND—continued.

One Anna.

(a)  HE sheet of fifty has the top of the right-hand half rather lower than that of the left; the frame line is 2 to 3 mm. away from the stamps, except at right, where the space is only 1½ mm. at top and 2 mm. at bottom. The English inscription is about 5 mm. from the frame in all parts; there is a space of 20 mm. in the middle. The lines of the Devanagari characters are thin; they do not touch the frame anywhere, the accents being 1 to 2 mm. from it. There is a space of 6 mm. between the two portions at top, and one of 11 mm. over the left corner; there is no space at all at the left side, and the inscription extends beyond the corners of the frame. There are small spaces between the groups of Arabic characters, but this inscription occupies much more space than before, 134 mm. instead of 118 mm., and extends to the bottom of the "K" of "SUNGROOR" (this is also

the case in all the settings of the ½ a., but not in the original arrangement of the 1 a. and 8 a.).

The paper is thin, toned, wove. I have only seen this setting imperforate.

1 a., brown.

(b) In this setting, as in the previous one, the top of the right-hand block of twenty-five is a little too low; the frame line is about 3 mm. away all round. The English inscription is not set straight, each part begins about 6 mm. away from the frame, the first part ending 5 mm., and the second 4 mm. from it; there is a space of 24 mm. between "STATE" and "RAJAPRESS," and part of the last letter of "SUNGROOR" is beyond the corner of the frame at right. The other inscriptions are all reversed. The Devanagari characters are in thick lines, the inscription at top is the right way up, the longest portion of it is at the left, and there is a space of 5 mm. between the two; some of the characters touch the frame line, or very nearly do so, and there is a horizontal dash over the second

stamp from the right, which comes inside the frame. The other Devanagari inscription is at the *right*, in two portions with a space of nearly 8 mm. between them; it commences below the lower corner of the frame and ends below the upper. The Arabic inscription is therefore at the *left*; it is 127 mm. in length, with small spaces, as in (a), and extends from below the bottom corner of the frame to the top of the inscription in the upper margin.

Paper as last. I have only seen this perforated.

1 a., brown; *perf.* 12.

(c) I find that I marked this setting "1890?" in my notes made in that year, and I believe I had some reason for supposing it to be a recent production. The two blocks of twenty-five stamps are too close together below, and the right-hand transfer appears to have been stretched a little, as the centre pair of stamps in the bottom row are on the same level; in the next row the right-hand stamp is too high, and the inequality increases up to the top row but one. The sixth stamp in the top row was doubtless a failure; it is replaced by another type (the last of the block of twenty-five, I think), which is inserted very crooked. There is also another substitution in the right-hand half of the sheet, the ninth stamp in the second row being replaced by, I think, No. 20 of the block of twenty-five, which is inserted much too low down, and shows a bit of the outline of the original transfer at upper left. The frame line is very close to the stamps, not more than 1 mm. away at any part, and hardly as much at the right side. The inscriptions are placed as upon the earlier sheets: English at foot, Devanagari inverted at top, Arabic at right, Devanagari at left. The first part of the English inscription is about 3 mm. from the frame, all the way along, the second is 3 mm. away at the beginning, and slopes down to 4 mm. at the end; there is a space of 12 mm. between the two parts. There is no space in the top inscription, but there are six breaks in it, as if dividing it into seven words; its left-hand end is 9 mm. to right of the corner of the frame, and two of the accents break the frame line, one over the corners of the second and third stamps, and the other over the fourth stamp. There is also no space in the inscription at left, and the top of the long, curved character at the end of it is opposite the middle of the letter "L". The Arabic inscription measures 126 mm., and has small spaces between the groups of characters; it extends, as before, to the foot of the letter "R".

Thin, toned, wove paper, as last.

1 a., reddish brown; *imperf.*
1 a. ,, *perf.* 12.

Two Annas.

I have never seen this value with a marginal inscription, and I therefore have only to state that it was printed (I believe about 1890) in *dark blue*, either for fiscal use, or for some less legitimate purpose. The impression is from the original stone, as may be seen by certain irregularities. The top of the fifth stamp in the first row is distinctly higher than the sixth stamp. There seems to have been a little stretching of one transfer and compression of the other; the frame also bulges out a little over the sixth and seventh

stamps in the top row, and under the fourth in the bottom row, and again opposite the fourth and fifth stamps in the right-hand vertical row; the bottom line is crooked near the right corner.

Thin, slightly toned, wove paper.

2 a., dark blue; *imperf.*
2 a. ,, *perf.* 12.

Four Annas.

There are two settings of this value with marginal inscriptions, printed in two distinct shades of *green*. It is quite impossible that both of these were used during the postal period, and we have no evidence that either of them were.

(a) The one which I place first resembles those of the other values of the 1885-90 series, which I consider the earliest, in having the frame line far away from the stamps, and the inscriptions (except that in Arabic) far away from the frame. The latter is 3 to 4 mm. away all round; the English inscription commences 7 mm. below the left-hand corner, the first part ends 6 mm. below the line, and the second part is about 7 mm. below; there is a space of 18 mm. between the two portions, and the tail of the final "R" is under the corner of the frame. The Devanagari inscription at top is inverted, as usual; the horizontal lines are 5 to 6 mm. away from the frame; the left-hand portion commences over the inscription in the left margin. There is a space of 27 mm. between the two parts, and the right-hand one ends a little to the left of the corner of the frame. The Devanagari inscription at left commences quite close to that at top, and the first short piece is about 5 mm. from the frame line; there is a space of 41 mm. between this and the other portion, which is fully 7 mm. from the frame line, and the top of the final curved character is below the letter "L." The Arabic inscription measures 139 mm. and shows only two distinct spaces; it extends below the letter "R."

Thin, slightly toned, wove paper.

4 a., emerald-green; *imperf.*
4 a. ,, *perf.* 12.

This also exists *perf.* horizontally and *imperf.* vertically; I believe a whole sheet or more came over in that interesting condition.

(b) This again resembles settings (b) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and (c) of the 1 a., in having the frame line close to the stamps, the inscriptions closer to the frame line, and little or no space between the portions of the Devanagari inscriptions. The frame line is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the stamps at top, and 2 mm. at bottom and sides. The English inscription is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. from the frame, and begins and ends under the first and last stamps in the bottom row; there is a space of 8 mm. only between the two portions. The horizontal line of the Devanagari inscription at top is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. from the frame; there is only a break of 3 mm. between the two parts of it, the left-hand end is over the second stamp in the top row, it projects at right beyond the corner of the frame. The inscription at left is rather nearer the frame than that at the top. There is no space in it; it commences above the top corner and ends a little above the bottom line of the last row of stamps. The Arabic inscription measures 127 mm.; the characters are more heavily drawn than upon any

other sheet that I have seen, and there is only one perceptible space in them, near the lower end. They extend from the top corner of the frame to the foot of the final "R" of "SUNGROOR." I have only seen this perforated.

Thin, slightly toned, wove paper.

4 a., pale green; *imperf.* (?)
4 a. ,, ,, *perf.* 12.

There are other varieties to be found, presumably of later date still; but in these I have never taken much interest, as they were declared not to be postals, though we did not then know how long they had ceased to be used for postage.

In April, 1893, we were first informed, on the authority of the Postmaster of the State, that the native stamps, "though no longer used for postage, are sold for revenue use." In the following July I was shown sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., type of 1882, printed in blue, and noted them as possibly fiscals, or possibly made in response to a request from dealers for $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps in that colour—meaning those of the first issue. These sheets contain fifty stamps, with a frame line but no marginal inscriptions. The two blocks of twenty-five are set too close together at the top; in fact, the left-hand side of the sixth stamp in the top row is either cut away or covered by the margin of the fifth stamp, and the same stamp in the second row is slightly imperfect in the same respect. The stamp at the left top corner of the sheet has been touched up, and so has the stamp below it, but to a smaller extent. The following month we heard further details as to the use of the stamps, the postmaster being reported to have forwarded to a correspondent a supply of what he termed "obsolete postage stamps of the Jhind State," adding, "these are now obsolete from the postal department, but are used as Court Fee stamps in the State." They were thus in use as fiscals at that date.

Twelve months afterwards, in July, 1894, I saw sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, on thick azure laid paper, similar to that used in 1876; these were printed from the same stone as those described above.

In February, 1896, *Le Timbre-Poste* described sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. on bluish white laid and on azure laid papers, and the 8 a. on yellowish white wove, all showing fifty stamps to the sheet, and without marginal inscriptions. The description states that, "with the exception of the 2 annas, all these values have their type remade"; but I fancy this means that they were printed from new stones, not from the original stones (without marginal inscriptions) of 1882, as I have seen no fresh varieties of type. The Editor of *Le T.-P.* presumed that these were made for collectors, as the stamps were long obsolete and the original stock exhausted; he takes no notice apparently of the statement that they were in use as fiscals, and I should think it possible that the stamps on azure laid (to which I can add the 8 a.) were printed to supply a demand for those of 1876.

In *The Philatelic Journal of India* for November, 1898, there is a very interesting article by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, based upon information which he had obtained at Sungroor itself in the previous month, by personal inquiry from officials. I quote this article almost in its entirety, as it shows exactly what use the stamps were being put to at that date, and may doubtless also be relied upon in regard to their original use, which was always as much fiscal as postal:—

"The State began to use postage stamps about 1875. The State Post Office not only carried official and private correspondence, but also assisted the subject to communicate his desires and grievances to his Raja. On private correspondence postage stamps were affixed. Official correspondence travelled free. The peculiarity of the Jhind Post Office lay in the fact that it had special arrangements for carrying petitions to the Raja. If anyone had a petition to make he had to write it on an eight-anna stamped paper, unless he preferred to use plain paper with an eight-anna stamp affixed to it. By the way, the eight-anna so-called postage stamps were never really used for postal purposes, but exclusively fiscally. He could then do either of two things. He could drop his petition as it was into the Raja's petition-box. But this box was, and still is, opened on Thursdays only and the delay involved might be inconvenient. If so, he could send his petition *by post registered*, paying $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for postage and 4 annas for registration fee. Petitions received in this way were attended to at once. The stamps in payment of postal charge or $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas were affixed to the petition, which was sent open. Besides this, these stamps were used for stamping receipts for money received from the State. On such documents:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp was required for sums not exceeding Rs. 5	
1 a. " " " "	10
2 a. " " " "	20
4 a. " " " "	50
8 a. " " " "	100

"In 1885 new postal arrangements were introduced, and surcharged British Indian stamps were used for postage. The fee for registration was also reduced to 2 annas. There was no room in the new regulations for the old registered petition system, but the State saw no reason for losing its $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas on urgent petitions. It therefore allowed the old system to go on *outwardly* as before. The old lithographed stamps to the value of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas were still required to be affixed to urgent petitions, and these petitions were, as before, despatched by postmasters. Only, the stamps, representing no postal charge, were credited to 'Court Fees' instead of to the Post Office as formerly, and were cancelled by a punch which cut a piece out of the stamps instead of with the post office obliterator. (This change in method of cancellation cannot have taken place at once in *all* the Jhind Post Offices, as Mr. — has shown me a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, and a 1 anna, brown, of last issue, both on thick blue laid paper, cancelled with the 'Akál Number' obliteration, though both of them were issued after the native-printed stamps were discontinued for postal purposes. It is, however, of course, possible that these specimens were 'postmarked to oblige.') In fact the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas no longer represented postage and registration charges, but merely an additional fee charged on an urgent petition. It is in this way, and for stamping petitions on plain paper, as well as for receipt purposes, that these stamps are now used.

"Before describing the postal cancellations, I would say that all eight-anna stamps, pairs of 4 annas, blocks of four 2 annas, eight 1 anna, or sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps may safely be taken as purely fiscally used stamps. As noted above, the eight-anna value was never used for real postal purposes. In fact, apart from petition registration work, even the 4 annas stamp was very seldom postally used. All stamps, too, pen-marked, may safely be taken to have been used for receipt purposes."

In this article are given illustrations of the obliterating stamps employed, which I do not reproduce here, as I gather that they varied somewhat both in size and in details. The first used consisted of a

small oval frame containing a rough representation of a sword, two very distinct varieties of which are shown. This is said to have been in use from 1875 to 1877 or 1878, when a second type was introduced, consisting of a heart-shaped frame (point upwards) containing a number at the top and characters meaning *Akkl Number*, which, we are told, denoted the number of the post office at which the obliterator was used, as in other countries. Later forms consisted of a circle enclosing a name and the date, surrounded by four triangular blocks of parallel lines, forming a square mark; and a circular disc of bars, containing a large letter "J", with an arched label above lettered "JHIND—STATE."

Mr. Stewart-Wilson states that the heart-shaped obliteration is the one most commonly found upon the stamps, and I have also found this to be the case, though I possess a few copies of the first issue with the two varieties of the Sword, and copies of later issues, probably used fiscally, with the third and fourth forms of obliterator. His experience is also the same as my own, in finding *used* copies of the first issue, on the *thin* paper, far more plentiful than similar copies of the stamps on *thick blue laid*. He adds that "the post office cancelled *all* stamps on petitions, whether representing postal charges or not," so that postal obliterations are no certain proof of postal use.

"The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp," he says, "was very little used. People preferred post cards, which provided them with stationery without extra cost. There never was any fiscal use for these stamps, and they have long been obsolete. I may add a description of the stamps found by me in use. They were:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue on thick bluish laid.
1 " light brown "
2 annas, dark blue on thin, soft, white, laid paper.
4 " light green " " "
8 " carmine lake " " "
" " " " " "

"I was told that these stamps are sometimes issued perforated, but that they are generally imperforate. What I saw were in the latter condition."

Through the kindness of Mr. Stewart-Wilson I have before me a sheet of each of the stamps mentioned, which he purchased on this very occasion, and I am therefore able to give a full description of them. The word "laid," in the description of the paper of the three higher values, is evidently a misprint or a slip of the pen; the paper is the usual *thin wove*, slightly toned.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is printed from the stone that produced the stamps received in 1893 and 1894, but an attempt has been made to restore the left-hand frame line of the sixth stamp in the top row; the paper is *thick laid, bluish or greyish* in tint, but almost white in comparison with the *deep azure laid* paper used in 1876, on which some of the values of the 1882 types are also found.

The 1 anna is from a different stone from any of those previously described; it has no marginal inscriptions. The two blocks of twenty-five are on the same level, but are rather further apart than in any of the earlier settings, showing a space down the centre at least as wide as any of the other spaces between rows; the first stamp in the second horizontal

row has been almost completely redrawn, and the sixth stamp in the same row has been damaged at the right side; the frame line is very incomplete, and there is a heavy white line between the design of the stamp and the remains of the frame line at that side. The whole impression is indistinct, and has all the appearance of being from a later transfer than any of those that I have previously described. The line surrounding the block of fifty stamps is some distance from them, 3 to 4 mm.

The paper is the same as that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. sheet.

This stone must have been made as early as 1890, for I find an impression from it in the same *red-brown* shade, but on the usual *thin wove* paper, in the Tapling Collection. It seems certain that this sheet was there at the time of the late Mr. Tapling's death in April, 1891, but I think it must then have been a recent acquisition, as I have no recollection of seeing it in 1890. The defects in the transfers and in the impression, combined with the fact that the sheet is identical (except in paper) with those in stock some years later, convince me that it does not belong to the original issue of 1882, the stone for which was, no doubt, cleaned off when the edition had been printed.

The 2 annas is the same, both in colour and paper, as the 2 a., *dark blue*, previously described. And the 4 annas is the *emerald-green* stamp of my setting (a) of 1885-90; it is possible that this setting is the later of the two that I termed (a) and (b), but if considerable supplies were printed from both, stocks of either might remain on hand for some years.

The 8 annas is again without marginal inscriptions, but in this case I am able to state with certainty that it is *not* printed from the original stone of 1882, as the frame line of the sheet is much closer to the stamps, only 2 mm. from them in places where it was 3 mm. in the early printing. I find no traces either of retouching or of transposition, but the impression in this case again is wanting in clearness, and appears to be overloaded with colour. The tint I should term *dull vermilion*, and it shows signs of oxidation in places. It would not always be easy to distinguish single copies of this stamp from the 1882 printing, but I think the latter are always rather richer in colour and clearer in impression; the colour also does not seem to have the same tendency to turn *brownish*, which no doubt led M. Moens to describe the stamps sent him as *brown-red*.

I add therefore the following list of undoubted non-postal varieties, all of which are without marginal inscriptions to the sheets, and probably all exist perf. 12 as well as imperf. Those listed as imperf. and perf. have been chronicled in both conditions:—

1890-6.

i. *Thin, toned wove paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; imperf. and perf.

1 a., red-brown.

8 a., dull vermilion.

ii. *Thick, azure laid paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; imperf. and perf.

1 a., brown " "

2 a., blue " "

8 a., red.

iii. *Thick, bluish or greyish white laid.*

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

1 a., red-brown.

2 a., blue.

I have heard of no fresh varieties for some time past, and I understand that the stamps are no longer obtainable by dealers.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 179.)

FROM 1881 the stamps were printed at the new printing-house of the Senate "Kárta Sigillata Tryckeri." The colours remained the same.

Issue of September, 1882, to 1884.

Similar to the preceding ; perforation varying.

	1. Perf. 12½.
March, 1883	2 pen., grey.
" "	5 " reddish orange, pale orange.
September, 1882	10 " bistre-brown, brown.
" "	20 " ultramarine, grey-blue.
" "	25 " bright rose, aniline rose.
" "	1 mark, mauve.

Varieties.

(a) Tête-bêche.

2 pen., grey.
5 " orange.
10 " brown.
20 " ultramarine.
25 " bright rose.

(b) Imperf. vertically.

5 pen., reddish orange. —

(c) With a separation line at left.*

5 pen., reddish orange.

(d) With frame of three lines (instead of two) at right, and two separation lines in addition.*

20 pen., ultramarine.

Varieties (c) and (d) have been shown me by Mr. Reinheimer.

2. Perf. 11 × 12½.

2 pen., grey.	20 pen., ultramarine.
5 " pale orange.	25 " rose.
10 " brown.	1 mark, lilac.

3. Perf. 12½ × 11.

5 pen., orange.
10 " brown.
1 mark, lilac.

In 1895 a Norwegian journal announced the discovery of a copy of the 1 mark with *serpentine roulette*, a second specimen of which curiosity was submitted to *Le Timbre-Poste* at the end of that year. It was dealt with as follows in the number for January, 1896:—

"The bottom margin corresponds fairly well with the known serpentine roulette, but the three other sides do not agree with it at all; the teeth are irregular and not of the correct length; at the top the perforation only just cuts into the edge of the paper. The obliteration, in grey-black, is very indistinct. In a double circle are large letters, widely spaced, 'SING . . . S,' which should form part of the word

*[We do not understand what these "separation lines" are, but possibly they are produced by the edges of some of the casts, or electrotypes, of which the plate was composed, being turned up or standing a little high, and thus being inked.—ED. *M. J.*]

'HELSINGFORS'; in the centre we can distinguish '3.6.3,' probably 3rd June, 1883.

"The lower margin shows traces of the next stamp, at the ends of the teeth. We cannot, however, admit the possibility of this primitive method of rouletting having been employed temporarily, after being given up for eight years, only to be at once supplanted again by perforation.

"We have hunted in vain through our stock of these stamps for an obliteration similar to that employed in this case. We have no doubt that this variety is fraudulent. Someone has evidently endeavoured to produce a rarity by means of a fragment of a trial sheet that had not been perforated."

Essays.

A design that was proposed, but not adopted, shows the Arms (Crowned Lion and eight white dots) in an oval frame, inscribed "FINLAND" at top; within an upright rectangular frame with rounded angles, bearing numerals in a circle at each corner, and "PENNI" at top and bottom. White paper.



32 penni, deep blue; imperf.
32 " " perf. 11½.
32 " deep red; imperf.

A design by the same artist, with similar frame to the preceding, but bearing numerals in the lower corners only, and ornaments in the upper.

32 penni, deep blue; imperf.
32 " deep red " "

Reprints.

There being a sufficient stock of remainders of the 2 and 5 penni stamps, those values were not reprinted in 1893, when it was decided to produce an edition of all the postage stamps, etc., that were no longer in the possession of the Post Office Department. The following only were reprinted:—

8 pen., deep blue-green; perf. 12½.
19 " red-brown " "
20 " ultramarine " "
25 " carmine " "
32 " blood-red " "

These were in sheets of twenty-five copies, five rows of five. Their colours distinguish them from the originals.

* * *

In reference to certain changes made in the colours of some of the stamps, I reproduce the following Circular Letter of the Post Office Department, in preference to that of the Imperial Senate, dated October 7th, 1884, which only gives authority for making these changes:—

"CIRCULAR LETTER.

"In accordance with an agreement made between the Post Office Departments of the countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union, it has been decided that, for the stamps denoting the postage of a single-rate letter (15 grammes) the entire union should adopt the colour *blue*; for the stamps for post cards the colour *red*; and for the stamps for printed matter or invoices of merchandise per 50 grammes weight, the colour *green*.

"In compliance with my most humble petition, dated 13th December of last year, in which I requested not only a change in the colours of the postage stamps employed in the interior of Finland, in accordance with the agreement alluded to above, but also the adoption of stamps of higher values, the necessity for which has made itself felt, the Imperial Senate has been pleased to consent, on the 17th of the same month, to the following proposals:—

"1. That the postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and post cards at present in use, should be changed in colour in accordance with the general agreement.

"The colour of the 2 penni stamps remaining unchanged, the colour *green* should be adopted for the 5 penni stamps; the colour *red* for the 10 penni stamps and the post cards; the colour *yellow* for the stamps and envelopes of the value of 20 penni; the colour *blue* for the stamps and envelopes of the value of 25 penni; and that there should be introduced for the franking of letters new stamps of the value of 1 mark and new values of 5 and 10 marks; these last three postage stamps to be manufactured in such a way that the border surrounding the Shield may be in *red*, and the other portions of the design printed in *grey* for the 1 mark stamps, in *green* for the 5 marks, and in *brown* for the 10 marks.

"2. The use of the old postage stamps for franking purposes will cease on the 1st January, 1885, and they will be no longer sold at the Post Offices; the new stamps alone will be available for postage from that date, with the exception of the new stamps of the value of 10 penni, which will not be put in use until the 1st May, 1885.

"3. On the 1st December next, the sale will commence of the stamps to be used from the 1st January following, but the new 10 penni stamps will not be put on sale until the date at which they are to come into use, according to para. 2.

"4. In case of the manufacture of the new stamps of the values of 5 and 10 marks not being completed by the 1st December, they will not be put on sale until later, at a date which will be notified by the Post Office Department in the Official Journal.

"The Imperial Senate has further decreed, in reference to this subject, that the possessors of stamps, envelopes, and post cards, which cease to be available under the preceding ordinance from the 1st January, 1885, will be permitted, from that day up to the 15th February following, to exchange them for new stamps of the same value at any post office in the country; but in the case of the 10 penni stamps the exchange will be made by replacing them with double the number of 5 penni stamps.

"The stamps received in exchange at the post offices will be added to those no longer available that may be left on their charge at the commencement of the year 1885, and must be despatched before the 15th March, 1885, to the principal depôt of the Post Office Department, to be destroyed after verification.

"The orders and instructions of the Imperial Senate given above are to be notified to the Post Offices for their guidance, and to be duly communicated to the public. At the end of the year 1884, the Post Offices will, in filling up the forms of inventory,

insert in them the numbers of the stamps remaining on charge, both those which cease to be current at the end of 1884 and those newly introduced; the Senate further orders that on the transmission of the postage stamps no longer current to the principal depôt of the Post Office Department, which must take place after the 15th of the month of February and before the 15th of the month of March, no documents or papers are to be enclosed in the packets containing the stamps, except the invoice of the consignment, in duplicate, with an inscription on the cover indicating that the packet contains postage stamps that are out of use.

"The new postage stamps will be issued to the Post Offices, from the Principal Depôt in the course of the month of November, so that they may be sold to the public from the beginning of December, with the understanding that they are not available for use upon correspondence, until the commencement of the year 1885.

"Helsingfors, Office of the Director of Posts, October 31st, 1884.

"(Signed) FR. ANDERSIN,
C. W. SAHLSTEN."

Issue of January 1st, 1885.

Design of the preceding stamps. Printed, as before, in colour on white paper. Perf. 12½.

5 pen., green, pale green.
20 ,, yellow, pale yellow.
25 ,, ultramarine, blue.
1 mark, grey, *centre in rose*.

Varieties.

(a) *Tête-bêche*.

20 pen., yellow.

(b) *With separation line at left.*

5 pen., green.

Issue of May 1st, 1885.

Another value of the same series. Perf. 12½.

10 pen., carmine, rose.

The issue of the two remaining values, 5 and 10 marks, was announced by a Postal Circular of the 23rd November, 1885.

"CIRCULAR.

"The postage stamps of the values of 5 and 10 marks having now been manufactured, they will be despatched to the post offices for the use of the public; the post offices of the places where the consumption of these stamps is considered likely to be very small, on account of their high value, must make requisition for them [if required]. The above is notified to the Postal Officials for their own guidance and for the information of the public, in accordance with the Ordinance of the Imperial Senate, communicated on the 7th October and inserted in my Circular published on the 31st of the same month.

"And in the case of these stamps being distributed in too small quantities, the post offices where the supply is insufficient, as well as the offices in the places alluded to in the preceding paragraph, should apply to me for a supply of these stamps, indicating in each requisition for stamps the number considered necessary for the period mentioned in my Circular dated 31 October, 1882, No. 38/82.

"Helsingfors, Office of the Director of Posts, November 23, 1885.

"(Signed) FR. ANDERSIN.
C. W. SAHLSTEN.

"No. 29/2061 85."

Issue of December 1st, 1885.

Two values, similar in design to those of January, 1885. Printed, as before, in colour on white paper. Perf. 12½.

5 marks, green, centre in rose.
10 " brown " "

No *Essays* are known to me; and there are no Reprints, as yet.

* * *

A fresh change in the design of the stamps was notified to the various Post Offices by the following:—

"Circular of the Post Office Department of Finland. 1889. No. xxxii.-39.

"By special order there will be introduced into the dies of the stamps that are at present employed for franking purposes in the Post Office Department (stamps which will retain without modification the Shield in the centre, and the other details of the inner portion of the design, as well as the various colours for the different values, as at present arranged) in addition to the name of the country and the postal value in the Finnish and Swedish languages, as is the case at present, the same indications in the Russian language, in the same way as upon the old postage stamps, &c.

"New postage stamps, &c., will be manufactured for this purpose, but the existing stock of those current will first be used up; the new stamps will be issued to the post offices in ordinary course, so that, as soon as the supply of the current stamps comes to an end, the new ones may be sold to the public. Which is hereby notified to all post offices.

"Helsingfors, Office of the Director of Posts, October 17, 1889.

(Signed) "HJ. LAGERBORG.
"C. W. SAHLSTEN.

"No. 39/1927."

This therefore was a concession made to Russia; others will follow in due course.

Issue of November—1889 to 1890.

The design of the stamps of this issue is a re-drawing of that of the preceding, with the following alterations: There are *nine* Stars in the Shield, instead of eight; at left is the word "FINLAND", at right the equivalent in Russian characters; in the upper corners are numerals, which are repeated in the middle below; in the left lower corner is "PEN." (an abbreviation which may be either Swedish or Finnish), or "MARK", and in the right lower corner the same in Russian "ИЕИ" or "МАРК".



(To be continued.)

Engraved by W. Branstake, the plates being produced by H. H. Thiele of Copenhagen, and surface-printed by the "Karta Sigillata Tryckeri," on white paper; perf. 12½.

January 15, 1890.	2 pen.,	grey, greenish grey.
" " "	5 "	yellow-green, blue-green.
" " "	10 "	rose, carmine.
" " I "	20 "	yellow, orange.
November, 1889.	25 "	ultramarine, blue.
August, 1890.	1 mark,	grey, centre rose.
" " "	5 "	green " "
" " "	10 "	brown " "

The perforation is often very bad and incomplete, which no doubt was the cause of the Department deciding to obtain a new perforating machine.

Essays.

There is a proof or trial impression printed in colour, on white paper; perf. 12½.

20 pen., blue.

In 1889 reply-paid post cards were issued, the second half of which bore, instead of the Arms, a miniature map of Finland. I fancy that the idea of a stamp of this design dates from that period. Essays for such a stamp were shown me by Mr. Breitfuss. They were printed in groups of four, with inscriptions differently arranged; the frame of the design contains figures denoting the latitude and longitude!



1st Group of Four.

- No. 1. "5 PEN. ИЕИ 5" at top.
" 2. "PEN. 10 ИЕИ" at top.
" 3. "PENNIA" at top, "PENNI" at left, "ИЕИ. PEN" at right, figures "20" in the centre.
" 4. The same as No. 3, but with figures "25".

Printed in blue on white, with frame of the same colour. Perf. 12½.

2nd Group of Four.

- No. 1. "20 PEN. ИЕИ. 20" at top.
" 2. "20 PEN. ИЕИ" in the centre.
" 3. Like No. 3 in the 1st Group.
" 4. Like No. 2. in the 1st Group, but value 20 pen.

Printed in various colours on white paper, with coloured frame, as follows:—

20 penni,	in bistre; imperf.
20 "	in orange; perf. 12½.
20 "	in blue "
20 "	in rose "

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

IN the absence of Mr. C. J. Phillips, who has gone to the United States for a few weeks, we have only one short note to insert under this heading:—

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the February number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.
Great Britain, unused, a fine lot	£1,164
" used " 	349
Switzerland	561
New Zealand	791
India, etc.	295
Afghanistan	1,645
Servia	135
Argentine	321
Costa Rica	126

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Ballarat Philatelic Society.

THE first monthly meeting of the newly formed Ballarat Philatelic Society was held in the Free Library in the east on the 10th February. About fifteen members attended, and the President, Dr. Guthrie, M.D., took the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the prior meeting and their confirmation, nine rules were adopted on the motion of the framer, Mr. R. D. Breen, Honorary Secretary. Five new members were elected. It was decided to have an Exhibition of stamps among the members only, in May next, and that a good prize be given to the best collection. Surprise was expressed by the members present that a Society was not formed sooner in such an old-established city, where all nationalities gathered together, and no doubt had stored away some of the choicest and earliest issues among their ancient correspondence, notably at Bakery Hill, where the Welcome nugget of 2,195 ounces of gold was found in 1858 at a depth of 180 feet. A well-delivered lecture was given by the President on Philately generally, and, on the motion of the Treasurer, the warmest thanks of the Society were tendered to him.

G. H. C.—Victoria, 1862, 6d., perf. 12½, is a quite possible variety, and we believe it is not unknown. The Catalogue will probably require a good deal of rewriting when the London Society's book on Australia has been published.

R. C.—1. There is no essential difference between Types 2 and 9 of Zanzibar, the same figures (or some so like them as to be undistinguishable) were used in each case, but in 1898 in combination with Types 10 and 11. The broken corners of these latter are accidental, and there is again no essential difference between Types 4 and 11. 2. In Sierra Leone variety (f) has quite a different letter "d" from that of variety (a).

J. A.—1. Cape of Good Hope No. 32a is a scarce stamp, either used or unused; the colour is not a true *ultramarine*, but it approaches that tint, and differs distinctly from the ordinary shades of the 4d. of that issue. 2. The letters bearing your New South Wales and Victoria stamps post-marked "Hobart," were probably posted on board the mail steamer, or for some other reason reached Tasmania with the stamps uncancelled.

WHILLF.—The list of the stamps of Great Britain in the Tapling Collection was not published in the *M. J.* We believe it appeared in *The Stamp News* in 1892 or 1893.

R. C. H.—Are not your pairs from the top *right* corner of the sheets, not the top *left*? We noted, in August, 1896, that the defective "A" occurred on the fifth stamp in every horizontal row of six. It is a variety, of course, but not of great rarity or value.

J. I.—We quite agree with you; the "Ideal Album" is still to be looked for, but the nearest approach to it is — a blank book, with movable leaves.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. K.—We believe that the variety you mention has been noted; double impressions may be found of almost all *taille douce* engraved stamps.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

COLOMBIA.

1902-4. *Barranquilla*. Type 84. *r. d.*
10 c., indigo on brown 0 1

GREAT BRITAIN.

1902. *Surcharged "I.R. Official."* *King's Head.*
2½d., ultramarine used 2 0

1902. *Surcharged "O.W. Official."*
½d., blue-green (O.33) used 15 0
½d., green (King; O.36) 2 6

1902-3. *Government Parcels.* *King's Head.*
1d., scarlet (O.74) used 0 4
2d., green and scarlet (O.75) 0 6
6d., purple (O.76) 0 6
9d., purple and blue (O.77) 1 0
1s., green and scarlet (O.78) 2 3

1902-3. *Board of Education.* *King's Head.*
1d., scarlet (O.84) used 0 4

HAYTI.

1904. *Centenary of Independence.*
2 c., carmine and black, *inverted surcharge* 2 0

INHAMBANE.

1903. *Perf. 11½.*
2½ reis, grey 0 1
5 " orange 0 1
10 " light green 0 1
15 " deep green 0 2
20 " purple 0 2
25 " carmine 0 2
50 " brown 0 4
65 " indigo 0 5
75 " lilac 0 6
100 " blue 0 8
115 " red on salmon 0 9
130 " brown on yellow 0 10
200 " mauve on pink 1 6
400 " blue on yellow 2 6
500 " black on azure 3 6
700 " slate on yellow 5 0

IVORY COAST.

1904. *Provisionals.*
5 c. on 30 c., brown
10 c. on 75 c., brown on orange } Set of four 3 6
15 c. on 1 fr., sage green
15 c. on 1 fr., dull green

JAMAICA.

1904. *Arms in centre.*
1d., black and carmine 0 2
5d., black and yellow 0 7

LORENZO MARQUES.

1898-1904. Type 5. *Perf. 11½.*
500 r., black on azure 3 6
700 r., lilac on yellow 5 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1903. Type 43. *Commonwealth.*
9d., brown and ultramarine used 0 6

NICARAGUA.

1904. *Official. Provisionals.*
4 c. on 3 c., green (No. 124) 0 4
5 c. on 3 c., " (") 0 5
10 c. on 20 c., brown (No. 513) 0 8
30 c. on 20 c., " (") 2 0
50 c. on 20 c., " (") 3 6

PANAMA REPUBLIC

Second Panama City issue.
5 c., red and blue on blue 1 6

PANAMA REPUBLIC—continued.

Third Panama City issue. *s. d.*
1 c., red on green 0 2
2 c., red on pink 0 4
10 c., red on orange 1 0
20 c., red on violet 1 3
1 p., red on carmine 8 0
10 c., red and violet on orange (Regd.) 1 0
10 c. " " (" inverted sur-
charge) 2 0

Third Colon issue.

1 c., red on green 0 2
1 c. " " (double surcharge, one diagonal) 5 0
1 c. " " (" " both horizontal) 20 0
2 c., black on carmine 0 3
5 c., red on blue 0 5
10 c., black on orange (surcharge inverted) 10 0
20 c., black on violet 1 9
20 c. " " (surcharge inverted) 10 0
20 c. " " (double surcharge) 18 0
50 c., blue on brown 4 0
5 c., violet on blue (A. R.) 0 10
20 c., black on red on bluish (Colombian Regn.) 2 0

PARAGUAY.

1903. Type 36.
2 c., orange 0 1
10 c., purple 0 2

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.

1904. Type 6. *Perf. 11½.*
400 r., blue on yellow 2 6

SEYCHELLES.

1897-1902. *Queen's Head.*
2 c., orange-brown and green (No. 32) used 0 2
75 c., yellow and violet (No. 37) 3 0
3 c. on 10 c., ultramarine and bistre (No. 41) 0 9
6 c. on 8 c., purple and ultramarine (No. 44) 0 6
2 c. on 4 c., carmine and green (No. 45) 1 0
30 c. on 1 r., mauve and red (No. 47) 1 6

SPANISH COLONIES.

1903.
FERNANDO POO, ELOBEY, OR GUINEA.
½ c. to 5 c., set of seven, either Colony 1 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. *New types. King's Head in an oval.*
1 c., green 0 1
3 c., purple 0 2

SUDAN.

1904. *Watermark multiple Star and Crescent.*
5 m., carmine and black 0 2
1904. *Surcharged "O.S.G.S." in larger letters than other values. Wmk. Type 3.*
1 m., brown and carmine 0 1

TRINIDAD.

1904. Type 10.
2½d., lilac and blue on blue (No. 118) 0 4

UGANDA.

1898. Types 5 and 6. *used*
1 a., scarlet 0 2
2 a., red-brown 0 4
3 a., grey 0 5
4 a., green 0 6
8 a., pale olive 1 0
1 r., ultramarine 2 0
5 r., brown 9 6
Set of seven 13 0

VICTORIA.

1904. *Wmk. V. and Crown. Perf. 11.*
3d., orange 0 5

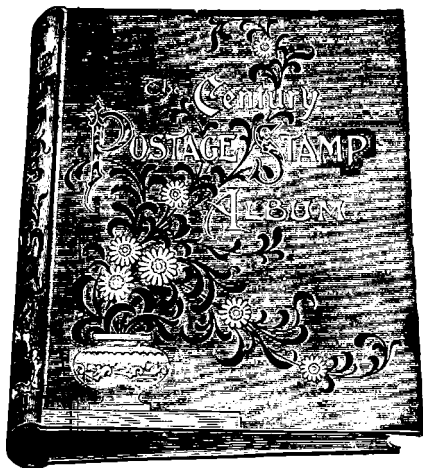
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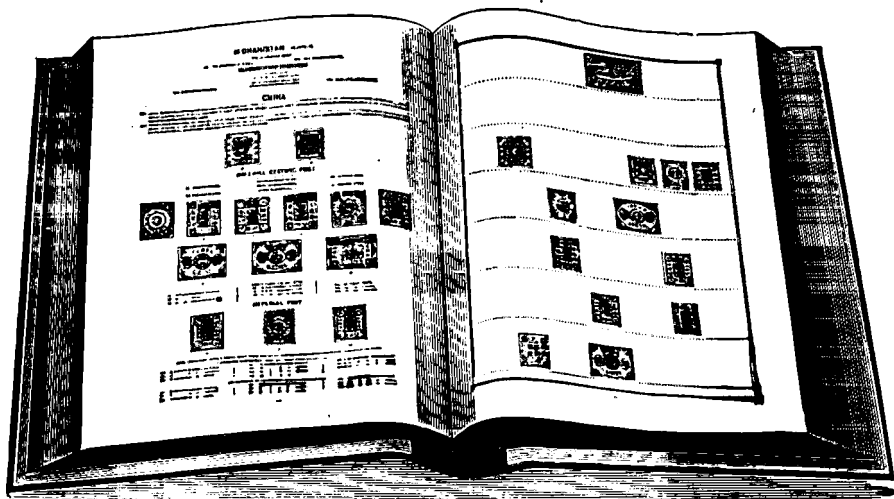
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The **Century Album** is printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and spaces to correspond on the right-hand pages.

All minor varieties of perforation, watermark, and type are omitted, and only such varieties are included as can be distinguished by the young Philatelist.

Space has been provided for some 18,000 Stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages. Two pages of watermarks, with list of countries in which they may be found, are provided.

Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

All new issues down to the time of going to press have been included, and most of them illustrated.

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1904 CATALOGUE.

NOW READY.

The Catalogue (PART I.), GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES, for 1904.

Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

The countries which have received special attention and partial rewriting are:—

NEW SOUTH WALES, in which the issues of 1871-84 have been separated into the Large and Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines.

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875-81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has become enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other Catalogues.

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NOW READY.

PART II., FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Very important reductions are quoted in this part.

Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

PRICED SUPPLEMENTS to the 1904 CATALOGUE.

These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our new Catalogue.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

APRIL, 1904

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



Vol. XIV.

No. 166

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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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.

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NATAL.

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34B.	3d. " " " " "	5	0	0
35.	6d., lilac " " " "	4	10	0
36.	6d., violet " " " "	5	0	0
37.	1/-, green " " used	9	0	0
52.	3d., blue, perf. 14, unused	8	0	0
92A.	½d. on 1d., yellow, "POSTAGE," unused	4	0	0
92C.	1d. on 6d., rose " " "	8	0	0
90.	½d. on 1d., yellow, vertical pair, upper stamp normal, lower one without surcharge, used	15	0	0
95C.	1d. on 6d., rose, surcharged 4 times, unused	8	0	0
111.	2½ on 4d., error "HALFPENN," used	6	0	0
111.	" " a pair, one stamp normal, used	7	0	0
112.	2½ on 4d., double surcharge, used	8	0	0
112.	" " a pair, one normal, unused	9	0	0
112A.	2½ on 4d., inverted surcharge, used	8	0	0



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Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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No. 166.

Editorial.

* * *



LAST month we were able briefly to allude to the fact that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had read a very interesting paper at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, and we promised ourselves the pleasure of returning to the subject this month, and saying a few words upon the valuable information which the paper contained.

The Stamps of King Edward VII.

It was not long after the accession of the King before steps began, naturally enough, to be taken towards making the necessary change in the portrait upon the stamps, and in the earlier part of 1901 designs were submitted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., showing three-quarter and almost full-face portraits of His Majesty inserted in the frame of the then current Penny stamp. These portraits, two of which were turned towards the right and the other two towards the left, were lithographic reproductions of photographs of the King, and certainly were not very successful; they were presumably submitted principally with the view of showing the effect of a portrait of the King substituted for that of the Queen.

His Majesty, as we have already been told, selected a portrait which had been executed by Herr Emil Fuchs, an artist long resident in London, who then prepared a drawing of the King's head in profile, for reproduction upon the stamps. It is needless to state that the original drawing, which was shown at the meeting, is a far more pleasing portrait than that which appears upon the stamps as issued, the softness of the artist's work having to a considerable extent disappeared in the comparatively coarse reproduction necessary

for the purpose of producing thousands of millions of copies. The fact is that it is not possible to reduce to the microscopic dimensions required for the portrait upon a postage stamp, a delicate pencil drawing which is a work of art in its original size.

Essays of colour for the new Penny stamp were printed in the tint used for the previous issue of that value, both upon white paper and upon *red*, as well as in various shades of *pink*, *lake*, and *red*, upon white, one of the latter being selected as representing the Postal Union colour for that value.

For the stamps of ordinary size, other than the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d., the idea seems to have been to introduce the new head into the old frame. In the case of the 10d., however, the frame was considerably redrawn, as comparison will show. A die for a new £5 stamp was also engraved, but the intention of continuing the issue of this high value was abandoned before a plate was completed, and only die proofs exist. The design closely resembled that of the stamp of 1882, but the number was omitted from the upper corners and the letters from the lower, and a foliate ornament was introduced before and after the word "POSTAGE."

"In October, 1902, at the request of the King, who, it was understood, was of opinion at the time that the designs of the Transvaal stamps were to be preferred to that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps of this country, an essay was prepared with a view to a change in those values. A small, temporary engraved plate was made and employed, in conjunction with the head die of the Transvaal stamp, and from this impressions were printed in various colours, the 1d. duty alone being used to save time. The idea of change was afterwards abandoned or postponed, chiefly, it is understood, on the score of expense."

We venture to express a hope that, when a change does take place, a more satisfactory reproduction of His Majesty's portrait may be obtained; indeed there are some who would prefer a new portrait altogether, more after the style of that upon the current stamps of Canada.

The Departmental stamps, the list of which has been greatly increased during the present reign, are fully dealt with, and the stamps bearing the head of Queen Victoria, which were overprinted after the King's accession, owing to the new stamps not being ready, are specially referred to, and valuable details are given as to the numbers actually put in use. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *green*, "I.R. OFFICIAL," and the 1s., *green and scarlet*, "GOVT. PARCELS," to which the date April, 1901, is assigned in the Supplement to the Society's book upon *The British Isles*, are not included, as these stamps were delivered in July and November, 1900, respectively, and there is no doubt that they were issued very shortly after those dates.

The use of stamps overprinted "ARMY TELEGRAPHS" has been given up, and the only addition made to the list during the present reign was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *green*, with head of Queen Victoria.

We have mentioned only a few of the principal points of interest dealt with in the paper under review, but we trust that we have said sufficient to show how greatly indebted philatelists are to the Royal President of the Philatelic Society of London, both for the valuable information contained in his paper and for the excellent example that he has set them in collecting that information and in placing it before them in so admirable a form. H.R.H. very modestly says, near the end of the article:—

"I do not of course claim for these notes the importance of a philatelic paper, but as all the information and dates given may be relied upon as authentic, I hope that they may be of use in saving a future historian of the stamps of this country a not inconsiderable amount of research and trouble in connection with the first issues of the present reign."

We are quite sure that none of those, who either heard the paper read or have since studied it in print, have failed to recognise its philatelic importance. It is by the studying and recording of just such details as those contained in this paper that Philately is

raised from the position of a mere hobby to that of a minor science.

* * *

Catalogue Officiel. WE received a copy of this new work* at the end of last month, too late to enable us to review it, and even now we do not pretend to have studied every one of the nearly 1,800 pages of which it consists. We have, however, made some examination of its contents, and are able to give our readers an idea of its scope and of the principle upon which it has been arranged.

We may at once state that the plan of it is excellent, and is undoubtedly that upon which the Ideal Catalogue of the future must inevitably be compiled. The idea is to distinguish the different natures of varieties by different kinds of type, putting the minor varieties in smaller type than the principal ones and allotting them secondary numbers, such as 1 *a*, 1 *b*, etc., or, in the case of shades, 1 *bis*, 1 *ter*, etc.; a scheme which seems extremely simple and easy to those who have never tried it, but which is very difficult indeed to carry out in practice. Another excellent idea was the persuading of a large number of well-known philatelists to compile various portions of it, relating to the stamps of which each of them had made a special study; but this was bound to result in a certain amount of unevenness in the work, which we fancy has not been completely smoothed over by the Editors, who had the fearsome task of piecing the patchwork together.

We venture to point out a few little discrepancies in numbering, etc., which will show how difficult it is to avoid errors in matters of this description. In *Afghanistan*, issue of 1870-71, separate numbers are given to the Shahi of Plates A, B, and C, and the Sunar of Plates B and C, whereas the different plates merely contain minor varieties of the very same stamps, and we prefer the arrangement of our publishers' Catalogue, which does not attempt so scientific a classification in all cases. The variety in the issue of 1874-75, with wide outer circle, is a far more striking one, but in this case it is only given a secondary number, the *purple* stamp being given as "22 *e*," and the *black* as "22 *bis e*," as if the latter were only a variety of

* *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*. Paris. Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 8, Rue Garancière. 1904.

shade of the former. They should, properly speaking, be 19 *a* and 21 *a*. We notice also a few illustrations misplaced in this country. Turning to another case where there are different plates (the first issue of New South Wales, where the plates are perhaps worthy of separate numbers), we find a curious arrangement: Plate II. of the 1d., on *yellowish wove* and upon *laid*, is given one number only, No. 3, the distinct varieties of paper being only indicated by separate prices, in different columns, while the same stamp on *grey* or *bluish* paper has a number all to itself, No. 4! The numbering of the early issues of New Zealand is more incomprehensible still. Nos. 1 and 2 are the 1d. and 2d., London printing, on *white*; 3 and 4 are the 2d. and 1s., London printing, on *blued* paper, all, of course, with the Star watermark. No. 5 is the 1d., local printing, on *blue*, unwatermarked paper, a perfectly distinct stamp and rightly so treated, but the 2d. and 1s. on the same paper are numbered "3 *bis*" and "4 *bis*," as varieties of those values on the *blued* paper, watermark Star! On the other hand, the stamps on *white*, unwatermarked paper have separate numbers, and so have the stamps of 1863 on the very same paper and in approximately the same tints as Nos. 1 and 2. The more complicated issues of Victoria have evidently given a great deal of trouble, and we confess that we are not quite able to understand the principle adopted for their arrangement; so far as we can see, varieties of perforation and watermark appear to be indicated sometimes by separate numbers, sometimes by letters, sometimes by "*bis*," "*ter*," etc., and sometimes by prices in separate columns. The last of these methods is quite unsuitable for a catalogue of this nature; it might be admissible in a mere dealer's price list, but surely not in a professedly scientific work.

Under Mauritius we notice some extraordinary misprints of the names of the engravers of the two 2d. stamps of 1859; "Lapirot" becomes "Laforêt," and "Sherwin" is corrupted into "Suherwin." A most misleading note is also given on the subject of some supposed *reprints* of the 2d. "Large head with fillet" and of a 1d. stamp, which the writer of the note is good enough to say was "invented" as a companion to the former. As he describes these things as "Autotype

reproductions," it is hardly necessary to state that they are no more *reprints* than the illustrations given in auction catalogues, or in the great work on the stamps of Switzerland, are *reprints*. There was no necessity to "invent" a 1d. plate, the two plates that were reproduced were those of 1848, both of which had been re-engraved; the 2d. plate thus treated produced the 2d. "Large head with fillet," while the 1d. plate was not, as far as we know, employed at all. The history of these was published long ago, not only in English, but also in French.

The pricing we do not attempt to criticise: the prices may, or may not, indicate fairly enough the values of the stamps to which they are affixed; there is the fatal objection that they are of a completely fancy nature, binding no one. We are glad, however, to see that, in spite of the somewhat grandiloquent Preface, there is evidence of no small amount of modesty in the very numerous blanks to be noted in the price columns.

Our readers must not suppose that we have nothing but fault to find with the work under review. The plan, as we have stated, is excellent, and as this is the first time that a complete Catalogue upon these lines has been attempted, some inequality in the execution was only to be expected. We have pointed out a few faults, which can easily be corrected in the next edition, and the great point is to have made a beginning with the much-wanted Classified Catalogue.

* * *

Picture Post Cards.

These works of art do not as a rule appeal to philatelists, who are apt, not perhaps without justice, to regard their collection as an entirely illegitimate offshoot of Philately; but we can heartily recommend to our readers' consideration a set entitled the "Penny Post Series," published by Mr. E. Blackwell, of the Post Office, Northampton, at the reasonable price of 9d. per set of twelve. The views upon these cards are all of them illustrative of the history and development of the Post Office, and they therefore appeal to all students of the postal literature which is so intimately connected with the literature of Philately. We may add that the profits derived from the sale of these cards are given to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, of which Mr. Blackwell is the Local Hon. Secretary, and we wish him every success in his effort to benefit so excellent an institution.

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 extract the following information from *The L. P.*, the greater part of it being derived from the paper read by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which is published in full in the Society's journal:—

The 1d. with the King's Head was re-registered at Somerset House on September 18th, 1903, a special plate having been constructed for printing the stamps to be supplied in booklets (which have since been put on sale, as we noted last month). The sheets for these contain 240 stamps in four panes of 60, instead of two panes of 120, each pane consisting of six vertical rows, three of which are one way up, and three the other way up, the object being to have a margin always at the left-hand side of horizontal rows of three stamps for stitching into the books. The books are made by placing four sheets of stamps, interleaved with waxed paper, between two sheets of the cardboard which forms the covers, stitching the whole together with wire down the sides and (in double rows) between the panes, and then cutting up cardboard and stamps together. Thus, as we stated in our last number, one half of the stamps in these books have the watermark upside down; all the stamps in the same book must have the watermark the same way up. The Prince exhibited in his collection two complete panes of these stamps, each containing ten *tête-bêche* pairs, the only such pairs ever likely to fall into the hands of a philatelist.

The 2½d. stamp with the King's Head was first registered in *purple on blue*, like the same value of the issue of 1887, and a supply of this printing was delivered at Somerset House in December, 1901; none of these were issued.

Admiralty Official.—The current 2d. and 2½d. exist with the overprint in variety (b).

Board of Education.—The current 5d. with this overprint was registered on February 4th, and a supply delivered on February 6th, 1904.

I. R. Official.—The current 2½d. is stated to have been in use as early as April, 1902, or even earlier. The current 6d. was only delivered on March 10th of this year, and its inclusion in the Catalogue was therefore prophetic.

A correspondent, who has had opportunities of examining large quantities of Army Official stamps, sends us a list of defective and abnormal letters that he has found. We do not counsel the general collection of all these minor varieties, but their existence may be noted:—

i. Variations in the word "ARMY."

(a) Left leg of "A" too long, dot under left stroke of "R."
½d., 1d.; *Queen's Head*.

(b) Letters "ARM" slightly taller than usual.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* "

(c) Letter "Y" crooked.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* ", (3rd in 2nd row).

(d) Left leg of "A" too short.

1d.; *King's Head* (7th in 2nd row?).

ii. Variations in the word "OFFICIAL."

(a) Letter "O" broken, somewhat resembling a "C."

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* ", (11th in 2nd row).

We are shown two varieties of this broken letter on the current ½d., one of which has a large break in the first "I" also; the other is the 11th stamp in the 2nd row.

(b) Letter "O" too large and badly shaped.

½d.; *King's Head*.

(c) First "F" slightly too small.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* ", (11th in 20th row).

(d) First "I" too long.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* "

(e) First "I" too short.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

(f) Letter "A" has a sharp point at top.

½d., 1d.; *King's Head* (9th in 19th row).

(g) Right leg of "A" too short.

1d.; *King's Head* (4th in 12th row).

(h) Letter "A" crooked.

½d., 1d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* ", (3rd in 4th row).

(i) Letter "L" too tall.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

½d., 1d.; *King's* ", (2nd in 10th row).

(j) Letter "L" has a slight indication of a serif at the end of the horizontal limb.

½d.; *Queen's Head*.

All the ½d. are *green*. Our correspondent states that the only varieties he has found upon the ½d., *vermilion*, are those with short horizontal limb to the "L," and with that limb entirely deficient. The copies shown us are all used, but the positions of some of those of the current ½d. and 1d. have been identified by comparison with entire sheets.

Referring to our illustrations of the two types of overprint upon the *Admiralty Official* stamps, Mr. H. Clark points out to us that one of the most distinctive characteristics of the first type is the fact that the central portion of the letter "M" comes down to the level of the lower ends of the vertical strokes and is blunt at the bottom, whilst in the second type the central portion of the "M" is pointed.

Mr. W. Brown points out an error in the date of issue of the 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. used in Constantinople. The date should be "25 FEBRUARY, 1893," instead of "MARCH," as given in the Catalogue; the stamp was chronicled in this magazine in March of that year as issued in the previous month. We have erred, however, in good company, for the London Society's book upon the *Stamps of the British Isles* also says "March" in two places and "February" in a third.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that three more values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have been issued in Type 2, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12 compound with 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 8d., emerald-green.

The 1d., Type 1, and the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 5s., Type 2, are also reported with this perforation, and the 1d. and 2d., Type 2, perf. 11.

British Honduras.—"Specimen" copies of the 1c. and 20 c. with the King's Head are reported by some of our contemporaries.

1 c., bluish green.
20 c., violet.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the King's Head, in a frame of another new design, including representations of a vegetable resembling an artichoke in the upper corners. Watermark and perforation as usual.

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



Falkland Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists a "Specimen" series, as given below; the designs are the same as before, with the King's Head to *left* substituted for the Queen's Head to *right*. The 3s. has the frame of the former 2s. 6d., and is printed upon the ordinary Crown and CA paper, showing about three watermarks in each stamp. All are perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
1d., vermilion.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
3s., dull green.

India.—We give an illustration of the design of the high value stamps with the King's Head.

A correspondent shows us a used specimen of an early variety of *Service Post Card*, which we have little doubt is quite genuine, in its way, but which does not appear to have been catalogued. It is the ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ a. card of the first issue (the date of which should be 1879 in the Catalogue, instead of 1881), overprinted with the word "SERVICE," in small, spaced capitals, across the stamp, four dotted lines for the address, headed "To" (in script), and with "Office of Inspector-General Police, Punjab" in the left lower corner. On the back is a heading, "E No. Dated.," with a line across the card below it. The copy before us is addressed to "The District Superintendent—of Police—Hazara," and is dated "22nd September 79"; it bears the postmarks of



"Lahore Sep. 22" and "Abbottabad Sep. 24." It was, we should suppose, a local production, but no doubt for regular official use by the police.

Service Post Card (1879).

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., red-brown; black surcharge.

Another correspondent shows us a variety of the 1 a. stamp surcharged "C. E. F.", in which the first letter of the surcharge is damaged in such a way that it appears to be cut off vertically at the lower end, which terminates in a sharp point turned upwards.

Chamba.—Mr. B. Gordon Jones kindly sends us the last 3 pies Queen's Head stamp, surcharged for official use in this State.

Service Stamp. 3 pies, grey; *Queen's Head.*

Gwalior.—We find that we misread the letter, from which we quoted in February, as to the responsibility for keeping back the stock of $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. Queen's Head stamps. The former Postmaster-General ordered these stamps and kept them back, possibly for speculative purposes. The present head of the Department very properly had them put in circulation.

Puttialla.—Mr. Gordon Jones tells us that he doubts the existence of No. 4242 in the Catalogue, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *light green*, Queen's Head with the "SERVICE" overprint. We think this may have been catalogued in mistake for the King's Head stamp; it has not been chronicled here.

Indian Native States.—*Faridkot.*—Messrs. Bridger and Kay have shown us a portion of a sheet of the 1 paisa, Type 3, consisting of eight horizontal rows of eleven stamps, the top row of which is inverted, giving eleven vertical *tête-bêche* pairs. There is a margin at each side of the sheet, but there may have been more rows at top and bottom. The paper is ruled into spaces in pencil.

1 paisa, dull blue; *imperf.*

Kishengarh.—We give an illustration of the design of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp.

Nepal.—We learn from Mr. Gordon Jones that the 1 a. of re-engraved design exists on ordinary white wove as well as on native paper, and both *imperf.* and *perf.*, and in *tête-bêche* pairs!



A correspondent shows us copies of some curious labels, which from the history given to him might almost be Unpaid Letter stamps for this State. They are adhesive and consist of small squares of *green* paper bearing a device (apparently handstamped) in *blue*. Their owner says that he got them from a Goorkha sepoy, together with ordinary Nepal stamps, and that he was told that these labels came upon unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters from Nepal. There appear to be native characters upon them, but they are very roughly printed and resemble rather indistinct postmarks; in fact, we should have put them down as postmarks if they were not affixed, as adhesives, on bits of native paper.

Sirmoor.—The same correspondent shows us specimens of the 3 p., 6 p., 1 a., and 2 a., Elephant stamps, surcharged "On S. S. S.", which, he tells us, he obtained with other stamps of the State, both surcharged

and plain, from a Sirmoor official. The overprint is in different type from any of those commonly found upon the *head* stamps; the "O" is nearly round, and almost the same thickness throughout; the "n" is a thick letter also, and the letters "S" are almost square and rather heavily printed. We have met with this type of surcharge upon the 3 pies, Elephant, and upon the 3 pies, *orange*, Type 2, but we supposed it to be fraudulent.

Labuan.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the "6 Cents" on 8 c., *mauve*, of 1891, with two distinct impressions of the surcharge, in *black*, and both of them inverted. They appear to be in the genuine type. The copy is unused.

Natal.—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that he has found a copy of No. 51, in which the stop is below the level of the word "POSTAGE", a variety which at the present day may claim the attention of the specialist; he also states that No. 125, with *double* surcharge, has been known to him for years, but then, why not let us know of it sooner? He adds that the 20s., 30s., and £5 revenue stamps, with Queen's Head, have been issued for postal use since the King's Head issue appeared.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 10s., Type 53, has appeared upon the paper with the current watermark, Type 41.

Postal Fiscal. 10s., brown; *perf.* 11.

A correspondent in this Colony tells us that he possesses some varieties of what he conceives to be "mixed" perforation, which are not mentioned in the Catalogue. We gather that these are copies of the ½d., *black* (Type 13), 1d., *rose* (Type 14), 3d., *yellow-brown* (Type 28), and ½d., *green* (No. 221), all of which have been patched and re-perforated, like Nos. 239, 240 in the Catalogue; but as they were originally *perf.* 11 there is no *mixture* of perforation, and we hardly think that they can be catalogued, though of course they may be collected as curiosities.

The same correspondent also tells us that No. 536 in the Catalogue is not an adhesive stamp, but forms part of a printed address label (a copy of which on *white* paper he kindly sends us) used upon parcels from the Printing and Stationery Department, which are carried free. The label is headed "On Public Service Only," and the impression of something resembling a stamp in the right upper corner has doubtless very little to do with its franking powers. We were shown a cut copy a couple of years ago, on *brown* paper, which we supposed to be an adhesive.

To another New Zealand correspondent we are indebted for some varieties of the Life Insurance stamps, including, in addition to the 1d. on Cowan paper, with *wmk.* sideways, *perf.* 11 and 14 × 11, the ½d. and 2d. on the same paper, *perf.* 11.

½d., *mauve*; *wmk.* Type 41; *perf.* 11.
2d., *lake* " " "

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the "One Shilling" on 5s. with the Star that cancels the original value defective, the three lower rays being deficient. We have heard of this before, but we do not seem to have described it; it is on the right-hand stamp of a row:

Another correspondent tells us of some more of those varieties that are so liable to occur in overprinting:—

3d., "V. R. I.," No. 148, with a dot after the "d." of "3d."

1d. Cape of Good Hope, surcharged, No. 191a: 1. With broken "R," resembling a letter "P," in "RIVER." 2. With a similarly defective letter in "ORANGE." 3. As 2, and with a smaller letter "G."

He adds that the surcharge upon Nos. 203 to 205 exists in two distinct shades.

St. Helena.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received official information to the effect that the Queen's Head postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation on March 31st, but they were not told what was to be done with the remainders. The latter were said to include the 5s., *wmk.* Crown and CC, the 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., old type, *wmk.* Crown and CA, and the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. of Type 8; the stocks of the other values of the issues of 1896 and earlier are stated to have been sold out. No more of Type 9 are to be printed, for the present, and the pictorial stamps of last year are to form the only regular issue for, we trust, some time to come. If the authorities of this little island would make up their minds to use up their old stamps before issuing new ones, they might regain some of the good repute with philatelists which they have lost.

South Australia.—*The M. C.* chronicles the 1s. stamp with the latest variety of perforation.

1s., brown; *perf.* 12.

Straits Settlements.—We give illustrations of the designs of two of the stamps recently chronicled.



Trinidad.—Referring to our note of last month, a correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1d., variety (b), postmarked as early as November 7th, 1900.

Victoria.—Mr. James Duncan, of Williamstown, shows us a specimen, on the original envelope, of a Fiscal Postal which has not, so far as we are aware, been chronicled as such. It is the 3d., Type 29, changed in colour in 1901, when the Fiscal and Postal issues were separated, but available for postage for a few days after its issue, as shown by the following official letter:—

"G. P. O., MELBOURNE.

"Postmaster, Williamstown.

"This is the latest threepenny Duty Stamp issued. It is of the same design as that of immediately previous issue, but the colour was changed so as not to clash with the present fourpenny Postage Stamp. The date of issue is 20/6/01, and it would thus be available for Postal purposes for eleven days only.

(Signed) "G. MILLER,

"1/7/02."

"Comptroller of Stamps.

The stamp shown us was used on June 25th, 1901.

Postal Fiscal. 3d., grey-green.

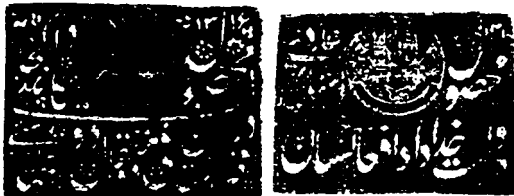
Another correspondent shows us a curiosity in the shape of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *emerald-green*, No. 254, with the letter "O" of "VICTORIA" broken in such a way as to closely resemble the letter "C" in the same word.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 3 rupees stamp of India, surcharged with Type 1 in the variety with *tall second "2."* We consider it very doubtful whether the overprint is genuine, though it is a good imitation of that upon the lower values.

Zululand.—A correspondent assures us that "Nos. 52 to 58 were never authorised for postal purposes." This we quite believe, but we also believe that copies of some of them were really used for postage.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We give illustrations of the 2 abasi stamp of similar design to Type 44 (Nos. 192, 193 in the Catalogue, and of the Registration stamp (No. 301a).



Of the former Mr. Masson kindly sends us the following additions to the growing list of coloured tissue papers:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 a., black on <i>pale rose.</i> | 2 a., black on <i>yellow.</i> |
| 2 a. " <i>red.</i> | 2 a. " <i>blue-green.</i> |
| 2 a., black on <i>purple.</i> | |

Colombia.—We gather that the authorities at the headquarters of this Republic have at last come to the conclusion that the issuing of coloured paper, in the shape of postage stamps, at the rate of about one cent. to the peso, is both undignified and unprofitable, and have resolved to adopt a gold standard at the Post Office. We have received 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps of Types 76, 78, and 79, in new colours, which have to be paid for in hard cash, at 4s. 2d. to the peso.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 2 c., blue ; <i>imperf.</i> |
| 5 c., rose " |
| 10 c., mauve " |

Le Coll. de T.-P. adds some other varieties, but we are uncertain as to their correct description.

In the meantime, however, the Provinces are carrying on as usual. At Barranquilla there seems to be a stock of laid paper, in fancy colours, to be worked off; we have the 10 c., Type 84, in the following varieties:—

- | |
|---|
| 10 c., deep blue on <i>pale green laid.</i> |
| 10 c. " <i>salmon</i> " |
| 10 c. " <i>pale lilac</i> " |
| 10 c. " <i>pale grey</i> " |

Possibly the fourth of these is the one on *bluish*, noted last month. All are imperf.

A South American contemporary reports that a few sheets of some of the values of Type 86 got into

circulation (or into the hands of collectors) imperforate or only partially perforated:—

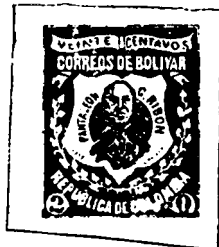
- | |
|--|
| 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 20 c., 1 p. ; <i>imperf.</i> |
| 2 c., 20 c. ; <i>imperf. horizontally.</i> |
| 5 c. " <i>vertically.</i> |

Antioquia.—The same authority gives some particulars as to the issue of 1902 (Types 53 to 56): The 1 c. and 10 c. exist *imperf.*, and the 1 c. and 4 c. *imperf. vertically.* A second printing of the values up to 20 c. was made in 1903, when both 1 c. and 2 c. are stated to have appeared in fresh colours, the 1 c. in *blue* and the 2 c. in *violet*; the former we have never heard of before, and as the reason given for the change is the fact that no more *rose* or *blue* ink was obtainable, the 1 c. can hardly have appeared in the latter of these colours. One stamp on each sheet of the 10 c. of this second printing is said to have the head smaller than that on the original design; presumably one impression on the stone was damaged and had to be redrawn.

We have some fresh values to add to the recently issued series. The 4 c. and 5 c. have the Arms of Colombia in the centre, and the 10 pesos is of similar design to the other high values, but with a portrait of Juan de Corral. Perf. 12.

- | |
|--------------------|
| 4 c., light brown. |
| 5 c., blue. |
| 10 p., carmine. |

Bolivar.—Three new stamps, of the usual artistic designs (of which we give illustrations), have been



issued here. It will be observed that the 20 c. has the value in figures arranged in an unusual manner, one figure being in the left lower corner and the other in the right. We understand that the words at the top indicate the nominal and the numeral in the right lower corner the actual value.

- | |
|-----------------|
| 5 c., black. |
| 10 c., brown. |
| 20 c., carmine. |

Boyaca.—We have a new variety of 10 c. stamp for this Department, the design of which is similar in style to those of the issue of last year, but there is a lot of interesting scenery upon it. A statue of a gentleman in uniform and a dignified attitude, upon a pedestal, occupies the centre of the foreground, with a pyramidal tree at each side of him, and in the back-

ground is an imposing building, showing three windows with Venetian blinds. Inscriptions as before. Lithographed in various shades of *orange* to *yellow* on thin white wove paper, badly perforated 12.

10 c., orange.
10 c., dull yellow.

Cauca.—There seems to have been some turning out of old stock here (or elsewhere?). Divers of our contemporaries are chronicling, as a novelty, the extremely doubtful 5 c. label of 1892 (No. 5 in the Catalogue).

Panama.—We are not surprised to learn, from *The S. C. F.*, that the recent troubles, philatelic and political, have encouraged forgers to imitate some of the stamps of this rising Republic and to adorn them with overprints of various patterns. A word to the wise will be sufficient, though indeed the *wise* philatelist needs no warning, for he will not desire even genuine specimens of the recent Panama productions.

Corea.—We are indebted to Mr. C. A. Howes, of Boston, to whose study of the Corean stamps we have referred upon a previous occasion, for another most interesting letter upon certain surcharged varieties of doubtful origin:—

"In the November, 1903, number of the *Monthly Journal* you were kind enough to print some notes I sent you on the Korean stamps, 1895 issue, surcharged 'Tai Han,' in *black*. I agreed to inform you when any new developments arose, and therefore am glad to add the following notes.

"I have received positive information from high sources that the *black* surcharge was never authorised and could have been made in Seoul only temporarily, perhaps, on some day when *red* ink was not handy. This disposes of all the *black* surcharged stamps with various town names in the postmarks. Inasmuch as I fortunately secured an impression on white paper of the characters used in the Seoul office for surcharging, I can also affirm that the *black* surcharged stamps coming from Chemulpo on letters have a forged surcharge. The stamps were not refused at the P.O. if otherwise unused, so they are really in the same class as the private surcharges of firm names or initials such as have appeared on the British, Ceylon, and Straits stamps.

"The only *black* surcharged stamps, therefore, which should be recognised would be those issued in error from the Seoul P.O., and these would naturally have to be in the Seoul type of surcharge, which differs enough from the Chemulpo fake to be readily recognised. Suffice it to say that there are very few if any of the former, and they would *not* be found with other than a Seoul postmark, probably, if cancelled.

"I am also told that the 2 c. and 3 c. of 1900, surcharged with characters in *red* and *black* respectively (S. G. Nos. 17 and 18), are *fantasies*, and were never issued; nor was the 1 p. on 5 p., green (S. G. No. 19). Inasmuch as the surcharge on the 2 c. and 3 c. mentioned is in the form of the false surcharges on the 1895 set coming from Chemulpo, it is plainly evident that someone is playing on the credulity of philatelists. I consider myself fortunate, through my connections, in being able to expose this fraud.

"The recent provisionals I mentioned as having the surcharge made with a brush; I have seen quite a number of these and now think they were poor impressions which were touched up with a brush before issue to bring the surcharge out plainer. The 3 c. on 50 p., with the Japanese character for *sen*, I find was the first provisional made, and is therefore not a fake.

"Before many months I hope to have a monograph on Korea completed, which will clear up many of the questions about this neglected but interesting little country."

France.—*Offices in China.*—We announced last month, on the authority of *La Côte Réelle*, that the 50 c., *grey*, of Indo-China, had been surcharged for use in several of these offices. We failed to notice at the time that there was something wrong about either the value or the colour of the stamp, and we do not know now whether our contemporary meant the 15 c., *grey*, or the 50 c., *brown on azure*, which we learn from *Le T. Belge* has been supplied to most of them.

Ewen's Weekly states that *Tchong-King* has been supplied with the 25 c., *black on rose*, and the 50 c., *brown on azure*.

French Colonies.—*Guadeloupe.*—We learn from *La Côte Réelle* that the 40 c. on 1 fr. and the 1 fr. on 75 c., issued last year, have been further overprinted with the date "1903," presumably to add more varieties to the collection. Three different types of figures have been employed, and as they are printed at top, at bottom, at one side, or diagonally, and in *red*, *blue*, or *black*, a sufficiently long list can be made. The magazine referred to gives twenty-one varieties, but there may be a great many more than that. We would advise our readers to have nothing to do with any of them.

Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a 15 (c.) stamp for this Colony in a new design, which, if we recollect right, closely resembles one of those proposed for home use but rejected. There is a half-length portrait of a lady, name unknown, with her right hand resting on the hilt of a sword, and her left holding a spray of mistletoe, or it may be an olive branch (both of them tokens of peace), with Fasces crowned by a Cap of Liberty behind her back, and an Anchor in dangerous proximity to her nose. The inscriptions are "POSTES" on a scroll at top, and "INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE" on another at foot, with numerals in the right upper corner. Typographed on surface-coloured paper; perf. 14 × 13½.

15 (c.), brown on *azure*.

Hayti.—*The S. C. F.* publishes a warning on the subject of some new forgeries of the first issue of this country.

Paraguay.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* states that the colour of the 2 c. of the second issue of last year is *vermilion*, instead of *orange* as previously announced.

Persia.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2 kr. on 5 kr. of 1897, No. 157 in the Catalogue, with the surcharge *inverted*.

Le T. Belge reports that the current 2 chahis, Type 37, has been surcharged "P. L.", for use in Teheran.

2 ch., grey; pale blue surcharge.

Portugal.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports an additional value of the *Unpaid Letter* series. Also the same stamp surcharged for the Azores. We give an illustration of the design of these labels.

20 reis, violet.



Russia.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that of the three surcharged stamps chronicled last month, the 20 kop. is laid *vertically* and the 50 kop. and 1 rouble *horizontally*.

Spanish Colonies.—*Fernando Poo.*—Our publishers have shown us the 5 c. on 2 c., No. 24 in the Catalogue, with the surcharge inverted.

5 c. on 2 c., carmine; *inverted surcharge.*

Sweden and Norway.—*Sweden.*—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the 50 öre has appeared in a new shade. 50 öre, deep olive-grey.

Turkey.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports that the 2 piastres stamp of the series of 1901, overprinted for use on printed matter, has been found with the surcharge inverted at the bottom of the stamp. We chronicled the 5 paras in this condition a year ago.

2 piastres, orange; *with Type 64 inverted.*

United States.—The current 1 c. stamp has appeared in a much *bluer* shade of *green* than before.

1 c., blue-green.

Some Minor Varieties from France.

By L. HANCIAU.

* * *

NOT long back I received a visit in Brussels from my compatriot, M. Reinheimer, who was thirsting for a sight of his native country, and as he had solemnly promised to let me see the interesting discoveries made by his unerring eye among the stamps of France, he took the opportunity of bringing with him the pages of his album which I was so anxious to see, pages which he paraded before my astonished gaze.

Having obtained his permission to take some notes, I now have the pleasure of submitting them to the readers of the *Monthly Journal*.

To commence with, I am shown some 20 c. stamps of 1849, which M. Reinheimer places before me with evident satisfaction. "What do you think of these?" he said.

"I see nothing very extraordinary, except perhaps the obliterations, dated the 4th and 5th of January, 1849, recalled almost the very day of their issue."

"You have not got it; there is something far more interesting than that. Look, it is there, between the figures '2' and '0' of the left-hand number '20'; just above, on the coloured line, there is a tiny white dash. Do you see it?"

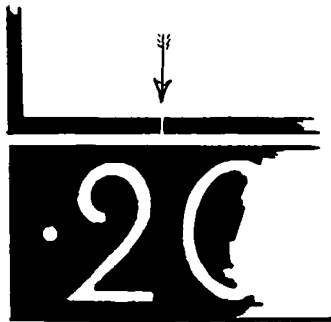
I strained my eyes, I took a magnifying glass, a single lens, a double, and I saw—nothing.

M. Reinheimer danced upon his chair with impatience; he could not understand how this dash, so evident to him, could be hidden from me.

To prove that my eyes were at least as good as his, I suddenly exclaimed, "I see it! a white line, just above the '20', on the coloured line; it is quite visible." As a matter of fact I saw nothing, and it was not until some time later that I succeeded in perceiving the Reinheimer crack; not a very grave *hiatus*, truly, but still *valde defensus*, no doubt, and certainly very difficult to see. Let my readers look for it, with their strongest glasses, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left lower corner of the inner frame line of the stamp. But whether this discovery of M. Reinheimer is as important as he supposes, I am inclined to doubt.

According to its discoverer, this perpendicular line must, or ought to, have some object. It may be found,

he says, not only on all the 20 c., *black*, of 1849, but also on all the values of that issue, except the 10 c. and 15 c., on the proofs, on the stamps of 1870-72, and on the reprints. It should therefore be a control mark—a "secret mark" certainly.



Is it not more likely that this is a defect, which existed in the original die, was repeated in the first values issued, and was corrected in 1850 for the 15 c., issued in July, and the 10 c., issued in September?

NOTE.—The figure "2" of "20" exists in two forms:—

(a) With the head bent down.

(b) With the head curled inwards.

* * *

Now we come to something which I think is of more importance.

When France elected a President, in 1848, Louis Bonaparte obtained 5,434,226 votes; in 1852 it was thought necessary to familiarise the people with the august portrait of their future Emperor, and the profile upon the stamps then issued shows a kind of triangular white space upon the neck, extending from its lower outline almost up to the ear, with *five* lines of shading between the apex of the triangle and the ear.

The President having been made Emperor by the votes of 7,439,216 enthusiastic supporters, and the profile being sufficiently imperial, the only changes made in the stamps were the alteration of the upper inscription and the suppression of the letter "B" under

the portrait. The peculiarity to which I have alluded is therefore to be found also upon the stamps of the Empire. But in 1861 (I have seen a copy of the 20 c. used in January of that year) the lines under the ear were increased from *five* to *eleven*, by joining some of the lines at the right and left of the top of the triangle, and thus cutting off the upper part of the latter. It would be easier to understand eleven lines reduced to five, by wearing of the plates, but here the contrary is the case.

This alteration, however, was not carried out in all the values, for Napoleon had already given instructions for his effigy to be crowned with laurels, both upon the coins and upon the stamps, to commemorate his glorious campaign in Italy, 1859. The well-earned laurels were therefore added in December, 1862, and no more plates of the earlier type were constructed, after those of the 1 c., 10 c., and 20 c., which are the only values showing the *eleven* lines of shading distinct and unbroken. These stamps exist both imperforate and perforated, but are scarce, with the exception of the 1 c., imperf.

The following are some more varieties of the 1853 type which aroused the enthusiasm of M. Reinheimer, and which are not noted by M. Marconnet:—

1853. Five lines of shading under the ear. Imperf.

(a) *Varieties caused by defects in the plates, found in various copies and even in various issues.*

- 10 c. A large white dot, touching the pearly circle below, between "ST" of "POSTES."
- 20 c. A mark, like an eye, set obliquely, below the lower outline of the neck.
- 20 c. A little dot on the coloured line above "ST" of "POSTES."
- 20 c. A white dot between "ES" of "POSTES."
- 20 c. A hyphen, instead of a dot, between "EMPIRE-FRANC."
- 40 c. A horn on the forehead of Napoleon. In this stamp also the "ES" of "POSTES" are joined by a thick white line, from the centre of the "E" to the upper part of the "S."

(b) *The following are accidental varieties [caused in the printing?].*

- 10 c. Figure "o" enlarged at right by a white blotch.
- 10 c. and 20 c. Outer frame line wanting at right or below, due to defective reproduction.
- 20 c. Figure "2" with head hanging down, or curved under.
- 20 c. The second figure "2" deformed, having the foot extending to the front.
- 20 c. A white circle in front of the mouth.
- 20 c. Two horizontal dashes in front of the beard.
- 20 c. An oblique dash across the lower part of the first "S" of "POSTES."
- 20 c. A white blotch under "ST" of "POSTES," bulging out the lower outline at that point.
- 20 c. A wart on the Emperor's nose.
- 20 c. The Emperor appears to be smoking a cigar, or in another case a cigarette, a white line proceeding from the mouth.

[The varieties described above, and some of those mentioned later, are perhaps of very small importance, but it may some day be possible to plate these stamps by means of them.—ED. M. J.]

On very finely ribbed paper (R. R.).

10 c., 20 c., and 40 c.

In order to see the ribbing, it is well to be provided with the eyes of a lynx and a powerful magnifying glass. Before I was able to perceive it, I once more saw my friend Reinheimer bounding on his chair, for my poor eyes could discover nothing. He even, if I am not mistaken, readjusted his own spectacles on the bridge of his nose, in the hope of enabling me to see better. I succeeded at last in perceiving the ribs; thus the letters "R. R." (which mean *very rare*, not *rarely ribbed*) are justly inserted in the Reinheimer Collection.

1862. Five lines of shading, as before. Perforated.

- 40 c. There is, again, the horn on the forehead of Napoleon.
- 40 c. A horizontal dash touching the nose of the Emperor.
- 40 c. A dot followed by a dash, "—" in front of the nose.
- 40 c. The angle of the left-hand figure "4" is joined to the white line above it by a vertical white dash.

There are also some varieties of the figures "4" of the 40 c., which are to be met with both on the imperforate and on the perforated stamps, which are shown on an enlarged scale in the following illustrations:—



1. The two figures are alike; the oblique stroke extends well in front of the line of the vertical stroke.
2. The horizontal stroke of the right-hand figure is prolonged to the left and makes a very acute angle with the oblique stroke.
3. Both figures are smaller and narrower than usual; the oblique strokes are curved in two different fashions. (It is possible that this variety is the result of a too heavily inked impression.)

* * *

I now come to the issue of 1867, in which Napoleon is decorated with laurels.

There are varieties here to suit all tastes; I take first those of which several copies have been met with, and which may therefore be supposed to exist upon the plates themselves:—

- 10 c. No stop before or after "POSTES."
- 20 c. A horn on the forehead.
- 20 c. A thick white dash in the Greek pattern at left, extending across the pearly circle, and even to the imperial nose, which is put out of joint by it.

- 20 c. A large white dot on the recurved head of the figure "2."
 20 c. A white dot joining the letters "PI" of "EMPIRE."
 30 c. Outer line of frame wanting at left or below.
 30 c. Last letter of "EMPIRE" damaged by a white blotch.
 40 c. A white dot on the coloured line above the "T" of "POSTES."
 80 c. The first figure "8" malformed, resembling a "6."
 80 c. A large white dot on the line of colour above the figures "80."

It should be remarked that the fitting in of the figures denoting the value produced a vertical white line between the word "POSTES" and the right-hand figures on the 30 c. and 80 c. and sometimes on the 20 c. This was corrected afterwards in the 30 c.; the 80 c. sometimes has this vertical line at the left of both figures "8," but it always has it before the right-hand figure. This peculiarity is not found on the 10 c. or 40 c.

This is not all. There are a few varieties of the "Ceres" type, which was reissued in 1870, that are well worthy of record. I need not say that M. Marconnet discovered none of these!

(a) *Varieties of which various copies have been found, existing therefore upon the plates. Perforated.*

- 30 c. Two oblique lines on the nose, and a white dot in the left upper corner.
 30 c. A thin, vertical white line in front of and behind the effigy.
 30 c. Ceres has a double chin.
 30 c. The lower parts of the face, the nose, mouth and chin, are in white, the lines of the design not appearing.
 40 c. Two white dots at left of the right-hand figure "4," which is similar to that shown in No. 2 of the illustrations given below.
 10 c. (Type of 1875, large figures.) The letter "C" at right is shaped almost like "E."

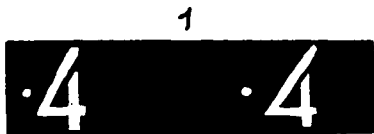
(b) *Accidental varieties. Perforated.*

- 30 c. A wart on the nose.
 40 c. Figure "o" broken, or badly printed, like an inverted "c."

Variety with ground of thick oblique lines (R. R. R.) 30 centimes.

This is, it seems, of the very greatest rarity. In order to see these lines distinctly it is necessary to look at the stamp from a particular point of view; but they can really be seen, for all that.

There are, again, certain varieties of the figure "4" in the 40 c., which may perhaps be met with in the issue of 1849:—



1. The ordinary type. The figure at left is the narrower of the two, the diagonal stroke does not extend beyond the line of the vertical one; in the right-hand figure the diagonal stroke is longer and extends beyond the line of the vertical one.

Variety. With both figures alike, the shape of that at the left.



2. (Scarcer.) The left-hand figure as in No. 1; the right-hand figure has the horizontal stroke too long, and the angle is therefore more acute.



3. Both figures "4" have the diagonal stroke longer than usual and extending further beyond the top of the vertical stroke; the right-hand figure is smaller than the other and has the diagonal line shorter. The dot at left is some distance from the figure. (This is one of the so-called "retouched" types.)



4. The two figures "4" are redrawn; the diagonal lines extend even further than in No. 3, especially in the case of the right-hand figure, in which the line is curved. The horizontal strokes are also longer, and the dot at left is very close to the figure. (This is the other "retouched" type.)

Before I pass to the lithographic issue, let me say a few words as to the stamps with a ground of lines.

M. Marconnet, on the authority of an article by M. Maigrot, published in the *Bulletin de la Société Philatélique Lyonnaise*, states that the lined ground was produced purposely, with a view to its taking the ink better, as the latter did not print sufficiently well from a smooth surface. I find, however, in M. Reinheimer's collection, an unused pair of 5 c., *green* (1870-72 issue), from the margin of a sheet, one of which shows the lined ground and the other does not. Also copies of the 30 c., *brown* (laureated head), in which the lines are visible all over the stamp, above, below, across the inscriptions, etc. I conclude, therefore, that either the lines were added over the whole surface of the stamp, or (and this is far more probable) they are simply an unintentional result of something in the method of impression.

This article would be incomplete if it omitted to allude to the Bordeaux prints; I will mention therefore a few little points of interest, keeping the most important of all till the last:—

- 10 c. Without figure "1," thus "0 c."
 20 c. Type I. "POSTES:" (followed by a colon).
 20 c. Type I. "POSTES 1" (followed by "1").
 20 c. Type I. "E" of "REPUB." with top line too long and slanting downwards.
 20 c. Type I. With all the pearls in the circle separate (there are usually two joined together in the lower part of the circle).

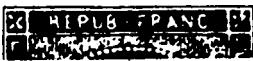
The last variety may appear to be of no importance, but we know from the careful researches of M. Maury into the details of these very stamps that, in the case of the 1c., 2c., and 4c., the joining of two pearls formed a control mark, by which their genuineness might be recognised at a glance. It is probable that the same was the case with the 20c., Type I., as this variety appears to indicate.

M. Maury also tells us that for the other values, 5c. to 80c., there was another distinguishing mark, consisting in the presence of a single horizontal dash only, in place of two, joining two of the wavy lines in the right upper spandrel [see *M. J.*, Nov., 1901]. I have seen the following exceptions in the Reinheimer Collection:—

- (a) *With the two horizontal dashes.*
10c., 20c. (Type II.), 80c.
- (b) *Without either of the dashes.*
20c. (Type II.)
20c. Type II. "RIPUB." for "REPUB."
" " "REPU8." " "
" " "REPIB." " "

Varieties in the head of Ceres have been noted, with and without a white line at the back; but we have here something better still, a variety with that part of the head angular, *square* in fact—such as might well be termed level-headed!

Finally, we have a mysterious stamp, which possesses all the characteristics of the 20c., Type I., even to the two pearls joined together in the lower part of the circle, but shows the following points of difference, all of which, curiously enough, are in the upper part of the design:—



Type 1.



Variety.

(a) Instead of the St. Andrew's Cross in the left upper corner there is a letter "x."

(b) The arms of the cross in the right upper corner point directly to the four corners of the square containing it, which is not the case in the ordinary copies of Type I.

(c) The vertical lines in the left upper spandrel are very wavy, instead of being almost straight.

(d) The letters of the inscription "REPUB. FRANC." are badly drawn, and too thick; the "c" is smaller than the others and is crooked.

The obliteration on the stamp in question bears the number "1182" (or "2182," the first figure is not clear).

Now the question is, whether this is a forgery that has passed through the post (I noted in *Le Timbre-Poste*, in 1892, a forgery that was copied from Type II.), or, as seems to me more probable, the result of an accident to one of the transfers, which necessitated the redrawing of the upper part of the stamp upon the printing-stone.

I should not be at all surprised if this were the case, for, although the upper part of the stamp is very roughly drawn, the rest of the design is quite perfect, and the colour of the impression irreproachable. I must confess, however, that all my researches amongst the stocks of various dealers have not produced a single other copy. The history of this variety remains still to be revealed.

On completing my examination of the stamps of M. Reinheimer, I asked him how it was that, with his piercing eyes, he had not discovered a copy of Bordeaux Type IV.

"For various reasons," he replied. "First, because it never existed; second—" But I asked for no more; the first was quite sufficient!

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 195.)

* * *

POST CARDS.



THE Post Cards of Jhind were fully dealt with in some papers published in the third and fourth volumes of this Journal, but as that took place over ten years ago, and many of the present readers may not be in possession of those volumes, I think it worth while to reproduce those papers, with such alterations and additions (including more complete illustrations) as may be necessary.

November, 1883.

The first issue was noted in *The Philatelic Record* for January, and *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1884, the latter magazine stating that the cards were issued in November, 1883.

The stamp, as shown in the illustrations given on p. 213, is in the right upper corner; the inscription is in two lines, the first of which consists of two groups of characters, and the second of three, all in Urdu, or Persi-Arabic type, and the whole is surrounded by a plain frame of a single line, measuring about 6 x 3 inches.

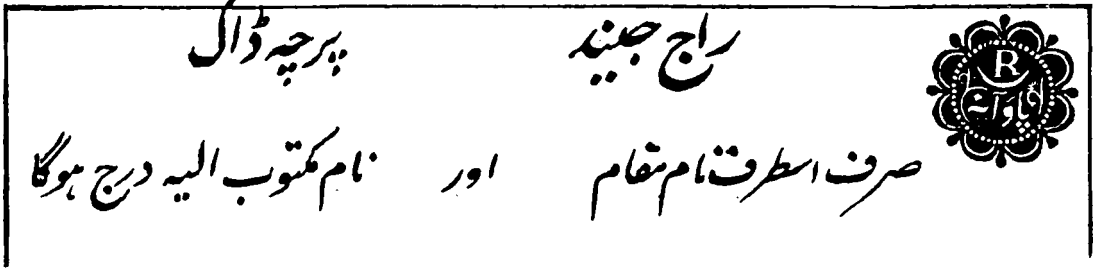
The inscriptions were stated by M. Rodet to read thus, commencing from the right; first line, "*Rāj-i-Jind*" (States of Jhind), "*par'a-i-dāk* (rag--or little paper--of the post); second line, "*Sirf is-taraf nām ē mugām allr nam i maktūb alayi darj ho-gā.*" (Only on this side name of dwelling and name of person written to inscribed shall be.) On the stamp, below the "R" and the crescent, is simply the value, "*pho*

āna" ($\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*). The impression is lithographed in deep green, on stout yellowish paper, of a coarse texture, rough on one side and smooth on the other; the cards seem to be generally printed on the smooth side, but are not at all uncommon on the rough. *Le Timbre-Poste* in describing them stated that there were six varieties of type, printed upon the same sheet, in two vertical rows; adding that another authority maintained that there were more than six, but that the sheets examined did not confirm such a theory. M. Moens, however, seems afterwards to have been convinced that there were two different sheets of six, as he catalogued twelve varieties, though he was only able to quote a price for a set of six.

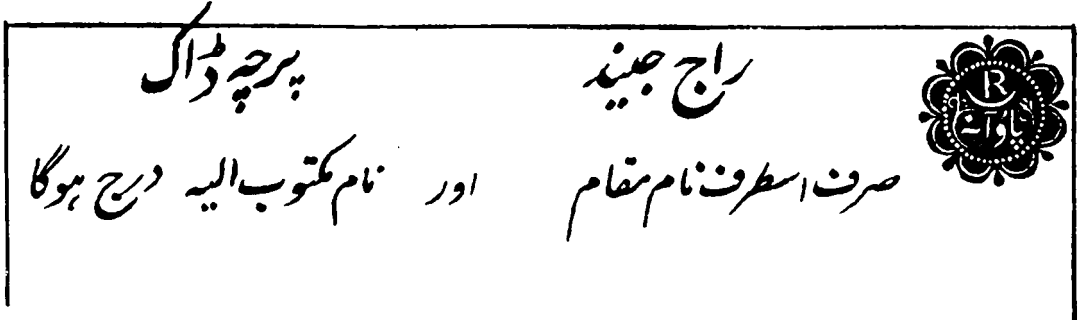
I had had two entire sheets of these in my own collection for some years, and it was not until I

ing up of the stone; if such is not the case the stamps were very cleverly copied, for there are the same number of pearls in the circle on each, forty-eight, six across each scallop, and the same irregularities of size and spacing may be recognised sufficiently often to fairly prove the identity.

With the inscriptions the case is different. There can be no doubt that these were drawn twelve times, and the differences between them are plain enough, when the types are compared together, but they are not easy to describe. The left-hand character (the last of the inscription), in the top row, is a large one, the top of which cuts the frame on all the types, and the distance between the point where the lines cross and the corner of the frame, forms a distinguishing mark in some cases; next to this comes a more or less vertical dash, followed by a character shaped like



b.



f.

received Mr. Watson's *Post Card Catalogue* in 1892 that I became aware that there was still any doubt as to the existence of twelve types, or that one sheet was at all rarer than the other. I then examined the stocks both of the publishers of this Journal and of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co, who kindly lent me theirs for the purpose, and was surprised to find that they only included six types, which are the same as those described by Mr. Watson, and as those supplied by M. Moens; it appears, therefore, that the other sheet of six is of some rarity. There is no doubt whatever of its genuineness; the paper and the colour of the impression are exactly the same, and the types on the one sheet differ from those on the other to no greater extent than do the different types on the same sheet; in fact, they must be treated as twelve varieties, not as two sets of six varieties.

I am inclined to think that the stamp upon all is from the same original drawing, and that any variations in it are due to defective transfers, and to touch-

a large comma (I believe these form the word *dāk* in the inscription), and above this is a character resembling a letter "b," very roughly formed, and, in most of the types with a prominent *serif*, or horizontal stroke below.

The character at the left-hand end of the second row is also formed somewhat like a "b" or a figure "6," with two sloping dashes slanting upwards from the bulb of it; the right-hand (or lower) one of these slanting strokes is always joined to the "b," the other is usually separate, and both of them vary in length.

The stamp also varies slightly in position, and a line drawn through the uppermost and lowermost knobs is seldom vertical, as it ought to be. By observing these little points, I hope to be able to give descriptions that will render the various types of the cards distinguishable—I must premise that the characters which I denote by letters "b" are very rough representations of that letter, and that in the second line much the larger of the two; the distance

from the left upper corner of the frame to the point where a character cuts it is measured along the top of the line of the frame; and the length of the top line of the inscription is measured from the extreme point of the right-hand character to the left-hand end of the left-hand character. The varieties are in two vertical rows on the sheets; I commence at the top of the left-hand row, taking them as *a, b, c—d, e, f, etc.*, and I describe the commoner sheet first.

‡ *anna, deep green on buff.*

a. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right, *a pearl at the right side is almost (in some copies, quite) blotted over with colour.* Top line of inscription $80\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the left-hand character cuts the frame 27 mm. from the corner; the "b" has no perceptible *serif*, and the top of it touches the frame.

b. Stamp slopes slightly from upper right to lower left. Top line 78 mm. long; character cuts frame 31 mm. from corner; "b" is small and has a distinct *serif* below, the top of it touches the frame (see illustration).

c. Stamp nearly vertical, *the knob at the right side of it touches the frame.* Top line 84 mm. long; character cuts frame 28 mm. from corner; "b" has a *serif* below and a very short vertical stroke, the top of it touches the frame.

d. Stamp nearly vertical. Top line 78 mm. long; character cuts frame $28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner; small "b" with *serif* below, the top of it touches the frame. Second line—*the upper of the two slanting strokes is very short, the lower is short and (as in all except variety e) is joined to the bulb of the "b" in that line.*

e. Stamp slopes from upper right to lower left. Top line 81 mm. long; character cuts frame $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner; tall "b" with no *serif* below, the top of it touches the frame. Second line—*both the slanting strokes short, the upper one is the shorter, the lower is joined to the vertical stroke of the "b" (this is the only variety showing this peculiarity).*

f. Stamp slopes from upper left to lower right. Top line 81 mm. long; character cuts frame 26 mm. from corner; "b" does not touch the frame, and has a very long *serif* below, as long as its vertical stroke. Second line—the two slanting strokes are long, and are joined together at their lower ends, springing from the bulb of the "b"—*l* is the only other variety that shows these lines joined (see illustration).

In the above varieties, forming the first sheet, it will be noticed that the "b" in the top line touches the frame in all except *f*. In the rarer sheet this character does not touch the frame, but *f* may be dis-

tinguished from these by the peculiar shape of the "b," the *serif* below having the appearance of a long tail projecting to the left.

g. Stamp nearly vertical. Top line 88 mm. long; character cuts frame 31 mm. from corner; *the vertical dash in this group is short, and only extends to the top of the comma-shaped character, which is very close to it.* Second line—the two slanting strokes are long, parallel to one another and some distance apart, the upper one is joined to the vertical stroke of the "b."

h. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right. Top line $83\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; character cuts frame $29\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner; "b" small, and slightly to the right of the top of the *comma*. Second line—upper slanting stroke shorter than lower and distinct from it, but closer at the bottom than at the top.

i. Stamp slopes from upper left to lower right; *it is so close to the frame on the right that the knob at that side would touch the frame if it were not cut square.* Top line 86 mm. long; character cuts frame $29\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner; "b" small and directly over top of *comma*. Second line—the two slanting strokes are about the same length, they are close together for their whole length, but do not touch.

j. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right. Top line 85 mm. long; character cuts frame $30\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner; "b" of medium size, with bulb almost blocked up, slightly to right of top of *comma*. Second line—the two slanting strokes each have a *bend near the top, the ends being turned up nearly vertical*, they touch near their lower ends.

k. Stamp slopes slightly from upper right to lower left. Top line $87\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; character cuts frame $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from corner (this is nearer than in any of the other varieties in which the "b" does not touch the frame); *a vertical dash in the second group of characters in this line touches the frame.* Second line—the upper of the two slanting strokes is very fine, and curves slightly away from the lower towards the top.

l. Stamp slopes greatly from upper left to lower right. Top line $86\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; character cuts frame 28 mm. from corner; vertical dash in second group very nearly touches the frame. Second line—the two slanting strokes are joined together below, and spring from where the bulb joins the upright stroke of the "b."

By reference to the above descriptions all the varieties should be distinguished fairly easily; the portions in italics show marked peculiarities by which ten out of the twelve can be readily recognised.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 198.)

THE Russian Government had for years been raising all sorts of difficulties with the Finnish Administration, with a view to finding a pretext for suppressing all the privileges still possessed by that country, and converting it into a Russian province. Amongst other deprivations, it was decided that the postage stamps of Finland should be done away with. But before going so far as this, it occurred to the authorities to provide Finland with a second set of stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., in the designs employed in Russia, with certain slight alterations to distinguish them.

The Finland stamps were used for correspondence within the Duchy or addressed to foreign countries, the Russian stamps for correspondence addressed to that country.

It was in 1891 that this second series made its appearance, as determined by a Decree of the Ministry of the Interior, which is quoted later. In reference to these vexatious measures, one of the newspapers related the following anecdote, which I reproduce here, but without in any way guaranteeing its absolute accuracy:—

“Quite recently, in the course of an excursion on the frontier of the Grand Duchy, the Czar stopped in the middle of the day to write a letter. Having finished his letter, he requested one of his aides-de-camp to accompany him to the post office in the nearest village. This place happened to be in Finland itself.

“The Czar and his aide-de-camp arrived at the post office in the strictest incognito. The sovereign took from his pocket-book a Russian stamp, affixed it to the envelope and handed the letter to the official.

“‘I beg your pardon,’ said the latter, ‘but you have used a Russian stamp; a stamp of Finland is required.’

“‘I have none,’ said the Czar, ‘but here is a rouble; give me a stamp of the country and return the change.’

“‘I again beg pardon,’ said the official [who was evidently exceptionally polite], ‘but you have given me a paper rouble. That is Russian currency; I can only take Finnish money here.’

“The Czar turned impatiently to his companion, and remarked how ridiculous and troublesome these formalities were.”

This supposed misadventure of the Czar was not the real cause of the troubles of which Finland has to complain; it would be too foolish, but attempts are often made to discover in very humble causes an excuse for important effects.

The *Law Bulletin*, No. 60, dated June 22nd, 1890, published the following Proclamation, of 31st May (12th June), relative to the amalgamation of the Postal Service in the Grand Duchy of Finland with that of the Empire of Russia:—

“It having been found desirable to establish complete homogeneity in the organisation of the Postal Service throughout the whole of the Russian Empire,

We Decree that the Postal Administration of Finland shall be concentrated under the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, and subjected to the General Administration of Posts and Telegraphs, on the following basis:—

“1. It will rest with the Minister of the Interior:—

“(a) To introduce into the Postal Service of the Grand Duchy of Finland, in place of the local regulations, the laws and rates in force within the Empire, and to issue instructions as to their duties and responsibilities to the officials of that Department; informing the Governor-General of Finland of these measures, with a view to the first named being published in due course, and the second being put in execution.

“(b) To proceed to the revision of the postal arrangements in Finland, through the Chief of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, or by means of his subordinates.

“2. The Director of Posts in Finland will be appointed by us, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Governor-General and previously approved by the Minister of the Interior.

“3. The appointment of the other functionaries of the Post Office Department in Finland will be made in accordance with the rules in force, and the officials nominated by the Senate of Finland will be appointed in agreement with the Chief of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

“4. A knowledge of the Russian language is essential for all persons admitted into the Postal Service of the Grand Duchy or of the Province of Viborg.

“5. The financial proposals of the Postal Service in Finland will first be examined by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and will then be forwarded, with the decisions of that Department, to the Senate of the Grand Duchy of Finland, to be put in execution.”

The following is the Ministerial Decree to which we alluded above:—

“DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
“*Post Office Department.*

“*March 19, 1891.*

“In accordance with § 1, para. (a), of the Proclamation of H.M. the Emperor, dated 31st May (12th June) of last year, regarding the amalgamation of the Postal Service of the Grand Duchy of Finland with that of the Empire, the Postage Stamps of the Empire are to be introduced into Finland from the 19th April (1st May), 1891, under the following conditions:—

“1. Letters and packets transmitted between all the provinces of the Grand Duchy of Finland, as well as letters and packets despatched from the Grand Duchy to all parts of the Empire and abroad, are to be franked with the postage stamps of the Empire, but bearing a special mark, consisting of a small circle, indicating that the money received for these stamps is retained by the Finland Treasury. As a consequence of the preceding, the sale of stamps not bearing this special mark is forbidden in Finland, and the sale of the stamps with this mark is forbidden in the other parts of the Empire.

“*Note.*—Correspondence deposited in the letter-boxes and franked with any of the postage stamps of the Empire should be despatched to its destination without delay.

"2. Correspondence by post may be franked, in accordance with the established regulations, by affixing postage stamps, by the use of post cards, open or closed [*i.e.* Post Cards or Letter Cards], or by enclosing the letters in stamped envelopes, corresponding with the rates in force in the interior of the Empire, that is to say—

"(a) 7 kop. per loth (13 grammes) or fraction of a loth, for correspondence within the country and between the towns in all the provinces of the Empire of Russia, and 10 kop. per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes for correspondence with foreign countries, in closed letters.

"(b) 3 kop. each for local letters.

"(c) 3 kop. for inland correspondence by open letter, and 4 kop. for international correspondence by open letter. [This means by Post Card.] Open letters with reply paid in advance cost double these rates.

"(d) 2 kop. per 4 loths or fraction of 4 loths, for packets in open wrappers within the country, and per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes for similar packets addressed to foreign countries. Under this heading the minimum charge for packets of commercial papers is fixed at 7 kop. for the interior, 3 kop. for local packets, and 10 kop. for those addressed to foreign countries; for samples of merchandise the minimum charge is 3 kop. for the interior and 4 kop. for abroad.

"(e) For local postage of printed matter, not exceeding 1 loth in weight, 1 kop.; above 1 loth, 2 kop. per 8 loths or fraction of 8 loths.

"(f) Registration fee for the interior 7 kop., for abroad 10 kop.

"(g) For an acknowledgment of receipt, 7 kop. for the interior, and 10 kop. for abroad.

"*Note.*—For stamped envelopes, letter-cards, and stamped wrappers, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ kopeck is made, in addition to the price of the stamp, representing the cost of the envelope, letter card, or 2 kop. wrapper. For wrappers bearing a 1 kop. stamp the charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ kop. additional, for the cost of the paper of the wrapper.

"3. The price of the postage stamps of the Empire is expressed in Russian currency and is indicated upon each stamp. The stamps may be purchased, by paying for them either in Russian money at their facial value, or in Finnish money at the current value of the rouble, in accordance with the order of H.M. the Emperor, dated 20th July (1st August) of last year, relative to the acceptance in Finland of the paper and copper money of the Empire for various payments.

"*Note.*—The Post Offices in Finland will be supplied with the postage stamps of the Empire by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, through the Director of Posts in Finland. The cost of the manufacture of these stamps will be paid by the Post Office Department of Finland to the Imperial Treasury at Helsingfors, under the heading of the Revenue of the State, to the account of the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

"4. The use of the Finnish postage stamps is permitted, as well as that of the Imperial postage stamps, upon correspondence addressed to the interior of Finland or to places abroad; attention being paid, in the first case, to the rates and conditions prescribed* in the postal regulations of Finland, dated March 15, 1881; and in the second case to the terms of the existing postal conventions.

"Furthermore, the use of the Finnish postage stamps upon correspondence addressed to Russia is permitted up to December 20, 1891 (January 1, 1892).

"To be communicated, in accordance with the decision of the Imperial Senate, by the Office of

* The alterations in weights and measures are fixed by the Imperial Notice of 12th October, 1866.

the Chancellery to the Post Office Departments for their information, and to be carried into execution by the authorities concerned."

A letter from the Secretariat of the Chancellery to the Post Office Department, dated 7th April, 1891, merely repeated the Decree which we have just quoted; it is therefore unnecessary to reproduce it here.

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Designs of the then current stamps of Russia, modified, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, by the insertion of small circles in the corners or elsewhere.

Engraved and printed at the Imperial Printing House, at St. Petersburg, on white laid paper, water-marked with wavy lines [and with large letters in Russian script type].



1



2



3

(a) In sheets of 100, four panes of 25. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Type 1.	1 kop.,	orange-yellow.
" 1.	2 "	yellow-green.
" 1.	3 "	rose.
" 2.	4 "	"
" 1.	7 "	blue.
" 2.	10 "	"
" 3.	14 "	blue and carmine.
" 2.	20 "	"
" 3.	35 "	violet and green.
" 2.	50 "	"



4



5

(b) In sheets of (40?). Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.	
Type 4.	1 rouble, brown and orange.
" 5.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles, grey and black.
" 5.	7 " yellow and black.

Error, printed in the colour of the 7 roubles.

Type 5.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles, yellow and black.
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One sheet only of this error was found at Helsingfors, among the 7 roubles stamps.

The Post Office Department published a lengthy description of all these stamps, among which is listed a 70 kopecks, which was never issued or even printed, the Department having realised the fact that there was no use for it.

It would appear that the consumption of these stamps was exceedingly small; the public left them alone, and the post offices kept but small supplies of them. People preferred the Finnish stamps, which remained in use.

I know of no *Essays*.

* * *
Issue of 1895-96.

The stamps of 1889-90 with the perforation changed to 14 × 13. Printed by the *Karta Sigillata Tryckeri*, the title of which was changed in 1891 to *Finland Stämpeltryckeri*.

?	1896.	2 pen.,	grey.*
April	„	5 „	green.
March	„	10 „	rose.
April	„	20 „	orange.
	1895.	25 „	ultramarine.
April, 1896.		1 mark,	grey, <i>centre</i> rose.
?		5 „	green „ „
?		10 „	brown „ „

Variety.

Doubly perforated vertically, the upper portion of each side showing a very closely serrated denticulation, with three teeth of the ordinary perforation below it. 20 pen., orange.

* * *

We now come to some documents by which both the preceding series of stamps were to be suppressed, the stamps with the Arms of Finland remaining in use until 1900 for letters addressed to foreign countries and until 1901 for inland postage, and those of 1891, in the modified Russian types, being at once replaced by the stamps employed in Russia itself.

Extract from the *Hufvudstadsbladet* of Helsingfors, March 9th, 1899:—

“The Russian Minister of the Interior has ordered, in a despatch received here, that the postage stamps with circles in the designs, at present in use in Finland, shall be abolished as soon as the stock is exhausted and replaced by the corresponding Russian stamps (those in use in the Empire). As a reason for this change, it is stated in the despatch that now, since the monetary conditions of Finland and Russia have become stable,† it is unnecessary to have special Russian postage stamps for use in Finland.

“The present instructions for the use of postage stamps were contained in a Postal Notice of the year 1890. It was then ordained that the Finnish stamps should be employed for correspondence with foreign countries and within this country. For correspondence addressed to Russia, special Russian stamps, with circles in the designs, were introduced, the use of which was obligatory on such correspondence. These stamps could also be employed within Finland.

“By the last decree of the Russian Minister of the Interior, the further modification takes place in these regulations, that the Russian stamps with circles will be replaced by ordinary Russian stamps, which will also have legal currency in Finland together with the Finnish stamps.

“As a reason for a special edition of the Russian

* There is reason to believe that the 5, 10, 20, and 25 penni are the only values that were actually issued with this perforation. The 1 mark has been chronicled, but we can find no notification of the other three values. We chronicled the 25 pen. in October, 1895; and the 10 pen. was seen in January, 1896.—*Ed. M. J.*

† This is a literal translation of words which are placed in inverted commas in the original, as if their meaning were somewhat obscure.—*Ed. M. J.*

stamps for Finland introduced in 1890, it was stated by the Russian authorities that the fluctuations in the rate of exchange of the rouble rendered it necessary to keep separate account of the Russian stamps sold in Finland. Now that a gold standard has practically been established in Russia, this separate account is no longer considered necessary. Hence this last alteration.

“For Finland this alteration is of no practical importance. The current Finnish stamps, with values in penni, will be kept for correspondence within the country and addressed to foreign countries. The Russian stamps have only to be employed for correspondence addressed to Russia.

“There is reason to believe that the postal question, which has caused a great deal of excitement at certain times and has kept the people in a restless condition, has been solved by the above despatch.”

“NOTICE.

“The Imperial Senate has notified for the information of the Post Office Department that the Minister of the Interior has published the following, on May 5/18 last, relating to the postage stamps employed in Finland:—

“By the regulations published March 19/31, 1891, by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, the postage stamps of the Empire were introduced into Finland, for the franking of letters and packets, intended to be despatched either within the interior of the Grand Duchy of Finland, or to other parts of the Empire, or to places abroad. By the present notice the use of the Finnish stamps is likewise permitted, in the same manner as those of the Empire, for franking correspondence despatched either within the interior of Finland or to places abroad.

“But now, in accordance with the Imperial Proclamation of May 31 (June 12), 1890, relating to the postal service of the Grand Duchy of Finland, it has been thought right to suppress, from Aug. 1/14 of the present year, the use of the Finnish stamps for correspondence addressed to places abroad. After that date letters despatched from Finland to any foreign country should be franked solely by means of stamps of the Empire, in accordance with the postal conventions and regulations in force on that point.*

“In regard to correspondence within the interior of Finland, it is permitted, in accordance with the Imperial Decree of the 4th May of this year, to employ either stamps with the value in the currency of the Empire, or stamps with the value in the currency of Finland. These latter, the design of which is fixed by the Minister of the Interior, must be similar in outward appearance, including the arms, ornamentation and colour, to those of the Empire.

* *Note by the Post Office Department.*—In compliance with the above, commencing from Aug. 1/14, correspondence posted in Finland addressed to any place abroad, must be franked with stamps of the Empire, at the following rates:—

“Letters, with a 10 kop. stamp for each 15 grammes or part of that weight.

“Single post cards, with a 4 kop. stamp.

“Double „ „ 8 „ „

“Packets in open covers, with a 2 kop. stamp for each 50 grammes or part of that weight.

“The minimum charge for samples is 4 kop., and the maximum of a sample packet 350 grammes, and the minimum charge for Commercial Papers is 10 kop., and the maximum weight 2,000 grammes.

“The fee for registration, paid in postage stamps, is fixed at 10 kop.

“The postage stamps of the Empire are sold at the post offices at the prices of the various values, according to the current rate of exchange for the rouble, which are shown in the Notices exhibited at the post offices for the information of the public.”

The postal rates for correspondence in the interior, franked by stamps with values in Finnish currency, will be reckoned in accordance with the tariff and regulations under the postal ordinances in force in Finland.

"It is further Decreed :—

"1. The privilege of franking inland correspondence with the Finnish stamps now in use will cease on January 1/14, 1901.

"2. For the franking of correspondence, despatched within the interior of Finland, by means of stamps with values in Imperial currency, the rates are calculated in accordance with the weight, as laid down by the postal ordinances in force in Finland, that is to say :—

"(a) For a closed letter completely prepaid, from one district to another, when the weight does not exceed 15 grammes

				7 kop.
from	15 grammes	to	50 grammes	14 "
"	50 "	"	100 "	21 "
"	100 "	"	500 "	35 "
"	500 "	"	1 kilogr.	70 "

"And the postage is increased by 35 kopecks for each additional 500 grammes or part of that weight.

* * * * *

"(b) For local letters 3 kop. each.

"(c) Single post cards 3 " " "

Double " 6 " " "

"(d) and (e) give various rates for commercial papers, samples and printed matter.

"(f) Registration fee for letters, post cards, and open packets, 7 kop.

* * * * *

"(g) For an acknowledgment of receipt, 7 kop.

* * * * *

"Helsingfors, at the Office of the Director of Posts, July 4, 1900.

(Signed) "HJ. LAGERBORG."

On the same day appeared the following :—

"Circular of the Post Office Department of Finland. "14.

"Concerning the Suppression of the Postage Stamps of the current type.

"The present Postal Notice is sent to all Post-masters, with a view to its being brought to the knowledge of the public, for their information, and to be posted up at the door of all the post offices, or in other places accessible to the members of the public who post letters. This refers to a Decree published by the Imperial Senate and despatched by the Imperial Minister of the Interior; by this Decree the Finnish postage stamps of the current type are withdrawn and will be no longer available for postage :—

"For correspondence from Finland addressed to any place abroad, from August 1/14, 1900.

"For correspondence within the interior of Finland, from January 1/14, 1901.

"The post offices and receiving offices of the 1st Class are desired to provide themselves as soon as possible with the new stamps required for correspondence addressed to foreign countries (stamps of 20, 10, and 2 kopecks, and post cards of 4 kopecks).

"Helsingfors, Post Office Department, July 4, 1900.

(Signed) "HJ. LAGERBORG.

"K. G. RENFORS,

"Director-General."

When the stamps of Finland were suppressed, August 1/14, 1900, and replaced by those of Russia, there was published by private enterprise and by way

of protest, a label with a *black* ground bearing the Arms of Finland (Shield in *red*, with Lion and Crown in *yellow*), and inscribed in white letters "SUOMI" at top and "FINLAND" below; the price "1—PENNI" was printed on the back. These labels were affixed on the address side of the letters and the Russian postage stamps on the reverse!

A post card was brought out at the same time, with the same device in the right upper corner, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE" in two lines, in upper centre, four dotted lines for the address, and an instruction in four languages at foot. The profits derived from the sale of the labels and cards were given to the national schools.

The Governor-General, having reported the matter to the Russian Minister of the Interior, obtained authority to forbid the employment of these articles, which are stated to have been in circulation for some forty-eight hours only.

Pending the definite employment of the Russian stamps for all postal purposes in Finland, we find a series of favours granted to that country. Although the stamps bear the Arms of Russia and are of the designs of the stamps of that country, the values are still expressed in *penni* and *marks*; it is a little consolation.

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

This issue includes four designs, copied from those of the stamps of Russia then in use, but with the values expressed in the currency of Finland.



1



2



3



4

Type 1. Arms of Russia, an Eagle with two heads, one looking to the east and the other to the west, spreading its wings in token of independence, grasping in its right claw the terrestrial globe and in its left a golden sceptre, as a sign of sovereignty; on each of the heads of the Eagle is a Crown, and above them is a third of larger size, denoting the spiritual authority exercised by the autocrats of Russia. The Knight displayed upon the Eagle's breast represents the Czar as the propagator of Christianity in the Far East, but has been erroneously supposed since 1727 to be St. George overthrowing the Dragon. Below the Arms are two post-horns and thunderbolts. The whole is enclosed in an oval band, bearing an in-

scription in white letters, surmounted by an Imperial Crown and with the value below. The outer frame is rectangular, the space surrounding the oval being filled with a fancy pattern, and there are coloured numerals in circles in the corners.

Type 2. The same Arms, in an oval with inscription in an arched label above; figures of value below, with "IEH." at left and "PEN." at right; all within a rectangular frame with hollowed corners, surrounded by a ground of trellis-work or lozenge pattern.

Type 3. The same Arms, but in white relief, in an oval band with inscriptions in white, upon a heraldic Mantle; value in Russian in the lower part of the oval, and in Finnish on a curved label below the Mantle; the whole within a rectangular frame with white numerals in circles in the corners.

Type 4. The same Arms, in white relief, in an oval frame of ornaments, enclosed in a large rectangle, with inscriptions in white upon straight labels at top, bottom, and sides; fancy ornaments in the spandrels and the corners.

Lithographed by Tilgmann and Son, of Helsingfors, from designs drawn and engraved at St. Petersburg; white wove paper.

(a) Perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ [$14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$?], at the Printing House of the Senate, by means of a machine recently purchased at Berlin, which perforates a horizontal row of stamps at a time on three sides [a *comb* machine].

Type 1.	2 pen., orange-yellow.
" 1.	5 " green.
" 2.	10 " carmine.
" 1.	20 " blue.
" 3.	1 mark, mauve and green.

(b) Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, by a single-line machine.

Type 4. 10 marks, black and grey.

A few sheets of the 10 penni stamps, imperforate, were stolen from the printers, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10 pen., carmine; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

According to the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung*, copies with this perforation are forgeries, produced by some photographic process.

These lithographed stamps were a provisional series, to be replaced when exhausted by others, of the same types, surface-printed.

Essays.

The printer, as a private speculation (and it is difficult to understand how the Post Office Department can have been so careless as to enable this to take place), printed the various values in different colours, and these copies were put on the market as *errors of impression*!

The following are known [perforated like the genuine?]:—

2 pen., green.
5 " orange.
10 " blue.
20 " carmine.
1 mark, mauve and green (<i>centre inverted</i>).
1 " " " (<i>without the embossed Arms</i>).
10 marks, black and yellow.
10 " " rose.

I have also seen the following, printed in blocks of twenty-five (5×5):—

On white, wove, surfaced paper; imperf.

2 pen., blue-green.
5 " " "
10 " brick-red.
20 " blue-green.
1 mark " "
10 marks, black and mauve.
10 " " rose (without the embossed Arms).

The same; perf. 15 (probably the 2 and 5 penni included in the first list).

2 pen., yellow-green.
5 " orange.

Without the background; same paper; imperf.

10 pen., brick-red.

Issue of 1902-3.

Similar to the preceding, but surface-printed at the *Finlands Stempeltryckeri* from electro-typed plates, furnished by Mr. H. Berthold of Berlin. Same paper and perforation as the stamps of 1901.

2 pen., orange-yellow.	20 pen., blue.
5 " green.	1 mark ?
10 " carmine.	10 " ?

In the 5 penni the dot after "IEH." is midway between the letter "H" and the figure "5", whilst in the lithographed stamp the dot almost touches the letter. In the 20 penni the words "IEH." and "PEN." are further apart, leaving more space for the figures "20"; the figures touch the words in the lithographed stamps. I find also that the ground-work of the engraved stamps differs slightly from that of the lithographed in each case; the ground of horizontal lines is closer in the lithographed.

These are the stamps now in use, in addition to the current stamps of Russia employed upon correspondence addressed to that country.

(To be continued.)

Answers to Correspondents.

A. W.—We noted the use of the half-stamp of Ponta Delgada in our number for May, 1895. It is a genuine variety, but these half-stamps are not included in the Catalogue.

P. P.—No. 51 of the Virgin Islands is the first stamp in the last horizontal row; No. 52 is the second stamp in the third row from the bottom. We do not know the position of No. 53, or whether these defective letters have ever been corrected. Argentine Types 3 and 4 should differ in the same manner as (a) and (b).

W. S.—We are greatly obliged for the packet. We have sampled its contents and consider the chocolate to be the most interesting variety.

E. H. W.—You may safely assume that any *blue* variety of a stamp, of which the ordinary colour is *green*, is due to chemical action of some kind.

H. E.—Your sketch "B" is Plate 9. The number should be looked at from the same direction as in the case of all the other $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. stamps.

F. P. T.—Your questions were unfortunately overlooked last month. 1. We do not know a 6d. Lagos, lilac and red. Possibly the *mauve* portion has turned red. 2. Venezuela, 50 c., orange, Type 35, without surcharge, was noted in June last year; it is No. 264a in the current Catalogue. 3. The Sower Lady only takes the place of the Rights of Man, at present. 4. We should certainly advise the collection of all officially issued envelopes and wrappers *entire*. Post and letter cards should never be cut.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1903. <i>New type. Perf. 12.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
4 c., brown	.	0 1
5 c., blue	.	0 1

BARRANQUILLA.

1903. <i>Type 84. Imperf.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., indigo	.	0 1
10 c., ,, on pink	.	0 1
10 c., ,, on green	.	0 1
10 c., ,, on salmon	.	0 1

BOYACA.

1903. <i>New type, with statue in centre. Perf. 12.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., orange	.	0 2

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1904. <i>King's Head.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
2½d., ultramarine	.	0 4

COLOMBIA.

1904. <i>New type. Gold currency. Imperf.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
½ c., brown	.	0 1
1 c., green	.	0 1
2 c., blue	.	0 2
5 c., carmine	.	0 4
10 c., lilac	.	0 8
5 c., blue (A.R.)	.	0 4
10 c., lilac (Registration)	.	0 8

CYPRUS.

1904. <i>King's Head.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
2 pi., blue and chocolate	.	0 4
6 pi., bronze-green and green	.	1 0

FERNANDO POO.

1903. <i>Type 16.</i>	
¼ c. to 10 pesos.	Complete set of 18 values, 45/-.

NEW CALEDONIA.

(To arrive about the middle of May.)

1903. *Issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Colony.*

1 c., black on azure	(No. 92)	0 1
2 c., purple-brown on buff	(,, 93)	0 1
4 c., ,, on grey	(,, 94)	0 1
5 c., green on pale green	(,, 95)	0 1
5 c., bright yellow-green	(,, 96)	0 1

NEW CALEDONIA—continued.

	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., black on lilac (in carmine) (No. 97)	0 2
10 c., ,, ,, (in gold) (,, 98)	0 2
15 c., grey (,, 99)	0 3
20 c., red on green (,, 100)	0 4
25 c., black on rose (,, 101)	0 4
30 c., cinnamon (,, 102)	0 5
40 c., red on yellow (,, 103)	0 6
50 c., carmine on rose (,, 104)	0 8
75 c., brown on orange (,, 105)	1 0
1 fr., olive-green on toned (,, 106)	1 6

Complete set of 15 stamps, 5/3.

1903. *Surcharged with new value.*

1 on 2 c., purple-brown on buff (No. 107)	0 1
2 on 4 c., ,, ,, grey (,, 108)	0 1
4 on 5 c., green (,, 109)	0 2
4 on 5 c., yellow-green (,, 110)	0 2
10 on 15 c., grey (,, 111)	0 6
15 on 20 c., red on green (,, 112)	0 6
20 on 25 c., black on rose (,, 113)	0 8

Complete set of 7 stamps, 1/9.

NIUE.

1902. *Surcharged with Type 1.*

1d., carmine (mint state)	20 0
1d., ,,	used 20 0

SEYCHELLES.

1901. *Type 1. Surcharged.*

6 c. on 8 c., purple (inverted surcharge)	£4
6 c. on 8 c., ,, (,, ,,)	used £4

SUDAN.

1904. *Surcharged "O.S.G.S." in large letters.*

1 mil., brown and carmine (inverted surcharge)	10 0
--	------

TRANSVAAL.

1900. *Surcharged "V.R.I."*

2½d., blue (inverted surcharge)	used 90 0
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UNITED STATES.

1904. *Change of colour.*

1 c., blue-green	0 1
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VRYBURG.

Nov., 1899. *Cape stamp surcharged.*

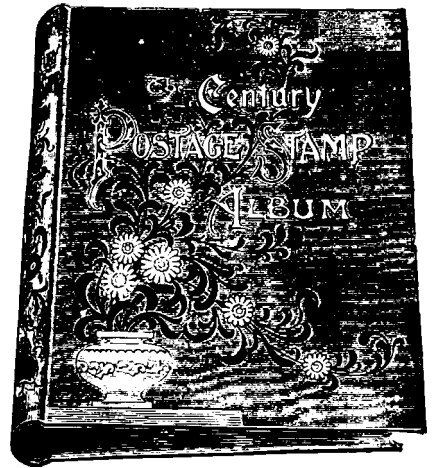
½d., green (No. 1)	used 20 0
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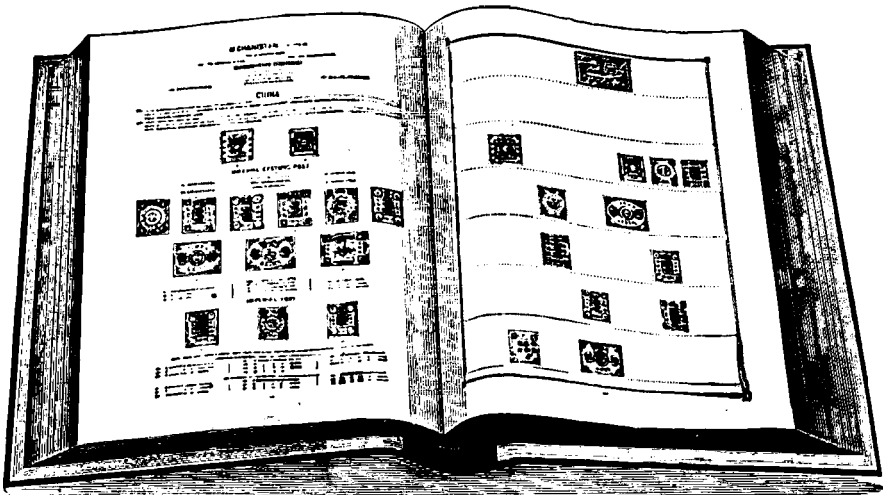
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Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

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NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, in which all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list.

NEW ZEALAND. The issues of 1875-81 have been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA has been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*.

VICTORIA. The first issue has been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings.

THROUGHOUT the Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates of issues, and a further feature in this Edition is the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago.

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MAY, 1904

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.

Vol. XIV.

No. 167

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

MAY 31, 1904.

No. 167.

Editorial.

* * *



WE have vainly endeavoured to find some special subject for an editorial this month, and as we feel bound to commence the number with the usual discourse, we have to fall back upon desultory observations. We trust that our readers will duly sympathise with the foregoing confession, and accept it as an excuse for what follows.

A few General Remarks.

The weather and the crops, which so often afford topics for conversation and for articles in the daily Press, are of no great service to the hard-up philatelic editor. The weather, at the moment of writing, is everything that could be wished, but our remarks may chance to be perused by readers shivering over a fire. The crops—yes, we can say something about the crops. We are glad to report that the crop of New Issues is not quite so abundant this month as has been the case recently; there is still room for improvement, but the chronicler's lot is a less unhappy one than it has sometimes been. Central America is still an unduly fertile district, but the Portuguese Colonies fill the bulk of the list, with their new Unpaid Letter labels, a class of stamps which the Portuguese Post Office managed to do without for a full half-century. In the United States another of those irritating issues, absolutely unnecessary for any postal purpose, has just made its appearance, with a view to advertising the St. Louis Exhibition, which can hardly require this singularly inappropriate form of advertisement. We are

glad to learn from some of our transatlantic contemporaries that the American citizen shows an inclination to kick against these labels of abnormal size, and that they are likely to be little used by the business community. The Post Office department is, we believe, thoroughly sick of these extra issues; philatelists have long regarded them as a means of levying an obnoxious and unjust tax upon stamp-collectors, and it only remains for the general public of the United States to realise that the manufacture of these things involves a considerable outlay, for which there is no adequate return, for a stop to be put to this pernicious habit of issuing Exhibition Advertisement stamps.

We were present, not long back, at a very interesting lecture treating of more or less ancient days (nothing to do with Philately), and, at the close of the entertainment, a gentleman who proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer suggested that, although we are fond of talking of "The Good Old Times," we may be thankful on the whole that we do not live in them, and that if the old times were *good*, the present times are *better*. Philatelists, however, have some right to speak of Good Old Times, and to regret to some extent the earlier conditions of their hobby. It is true that those times are not very ancient; some of us can remember them well, and our regret may be accepted as genuine, if not original. Especially do we regret the days when stamps were issued for business purposes only, and the "Sweet Uses of Advertisement," by means of special issues, were

undreamt of; when collectors longed for New Issues, and were even suspected of revolutionary tendencies, and a readiness to burn down houses for the purpose of roasting pigs, or at least to upset thrones and governments in order to obtain changes in postage stamps.

Postage stamps even were not our only joy; any kind of stamp was good enough, especially if we did not know quite what it was, and it may be considered a problem why the collecting of postage stamps has gone on increasing in popularity down to the present day, whilst the collecting of fiscal stamps practically died out, and has only recently been revived. Probably the solution to the problem will be found in the fact that postage stamps are so much more a part of our daily life than fiscals, and are therefore so much more easily obtained—for nothing, as was so frequently the case in those good old times! The point about modern Philately that astonishes the old-timer is not so much the cult of the unused—that was sure to come, as soon as it was recognised that a stamp was not merely a dingy little bit of paper, more or less defaced and damaged, but something to be studied in all its details—but the fact that the nature of the obliteration of a stamp should make any difference in its value to a collector; for instance, that a stamp which is intended for either postal or fiscal use should be much more desirable (and therefore more saleable) with a postal obliteration than it is with a fiscal one. So much is this the case that a pen-and-ink obliteration, even though it may be a purely postal one, seriously depreciates the market value of a stamp, as compared with that of one duly “postmarked.”

What constitutes the “used” condition? Supposing that a stamp affixed to a letter reaches us unobliterated by the Post Office clerk, it is not altogether honest to remove it from the envelope and affix it to another. That stamp has been used, we have no right to use it over again; what are we to do with it? We have heard of persons who, having yielded to temptation in this particular, have been so conscience-smitten in after years that they remitted small sums to the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Postmaster-General, or, if we recollect right, in one instance to the President of the United States, in order to put matters right. We therefore warn

our readers to abstain from any such offence, lest their consciences—let it not be said that a collector has no conscience—should some day make them very uncomfortable; still, we believe that confession and restitution, with compound interest, would meet the case. The question, however, remains, what are we to do with the stamp? A nice unobliterated copy, with the original gum all safe between the stamp and the envelope; we do not like to tear it up and put it in the waste-paper basket. If we put it into our collection, where is it to go—among the *used* or the *unused*? Would it be admitted by a collector of *used* stamps only? It is a nice problem; we leave it unsolved, but we confess that if we felt bound to collect *used* stamps only, we should prefer them *unobliterated*.

These problems did not trouble us in the early days: we took our stamps as we could get them, and did not hesitate to mix used and unused; we also neatly trimmed them with scissors, which saved a great deal of trouble and obviated all necessity for Papers on Perforations. (N.B. Let this direct the attention of our readers to a most interesting instalment of the papers in question, which appears in our present number.)

* * *

A Libel Action. WE congratulate our contemporary, *The Philatelic Record*, upon the result of an action which took place on the 20th instant, and in which the publishers of that journal were alleged to have libelled a gentleman who was editor at one time of the *Connoisseur* and afterwards of the *Burlington Magazine*. Both of these publications were supposed to be of interest to collectors of various kinds, but the editor in question appears to have had a prejudice against the kind of collector that collects stamps. In the *Burlington Magazine* he remarked that “the desire to collect in the abstract—the mere collecting for the sake of collecting—is one of the crudest of instincts inherited from the less reasonable of our animal ancestors.” We see no great harm in this, though it was perhaps an injudicious observation to make in a magazine many of whose readers might be merely collecting in the abstract, quite innocently and unintentionally, and might not like the comparison. He went on to say, “the man who collects old

masters as another collects railway tickets or postage stamps displays his affinities," which was evidently not intended as a compliment either to ticket collectors (a most respectable class) or to philatelists; still it might, we think, have been taken either way, and if collectors of old masters studied their possessions as closely as collectors of stamps study theirs, they would be less frequently taken in than they are. *The Philatelic Record* resented these remarks and answered back, the result being the action, which, as we stated above, ended in a verdict for the defendants. We cannot but think, however, that the attacks of the philistine are best left unnoticed. Philately requires no defence at the present day; those who know us know what we are, those who do not (and the plaintiff acknowledged in court that he knew nothing about stamps) do not matter.

* * *

Doctors of Philately. WE regret that we are unable equally to congratulate the same contemporary upon a curious suggestion that appears in its number for this month. A resolution has recently been carried at a meeting of the Philatelic Society

of London, to the effect that that Society "should have power to award (either annually or at a longer interval)" medals to philatelists who have distinguished themselves by work of exceptional merit or by reading papers at the Society's meetings. It is an excellent idea for the further encouragement of good philatelic work, though of course it is not a new one. La Société Française de Timbrologie was, we believe, the first to adopt it, in December, 1877, and for some years after that date medals were awarded for papers and publications submitted to a committee of that Society. *The Philatelic Record*, however, goes on to hint that, if Philately is a science, the seat of Philately, like the seats of other sciences, might confer degrees—we may be mistaken in our contemporary's meaning, but the paragraph entitled "Philatelic Degrees" certainly seems to suggest something of the kind, and we are quite unable to agree with such a suggestion. How would our *confrère* propose that these distinctions should be indicated? "Ph. D." has already been adopted for some other title than that of Doctor of Philately, but perhaps holders of the London Society's Degree might be entitled to write the letters "L.S.D." after their names.

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 adhesive: only.

PART I.

Great Britain.—We are glad to hear that all the Official stamps were withdrawn from use on the 12th of this month, and unused stocks were to be returned to Somerset House. We trust that this means the end of a system that has turned out disastrously for certain individuals; we do not hold them excused for having yielded to temptation, but we regret that such temptation was ever put before them.

A correspondent sends us some additions to the long list of varieties of the Army Official stamps which we noted last month; the majority of them are not new varieties in the overprint, but the same defects have been found upon other stamps with the Queen's Head:—

i. Variations in the word "ARMY."

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. |
| (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | id., lilac. |
| id., lilac. | |
| (e) Horizontal dash at foot of first stroke of "R." | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | id., lilac. |
| (f) Dash joining letters "MY." | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. |
| id., lilac. | |

ii. Variations in the word "OFFICIAL."

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | (e) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. |
| id., lilac. | id., lilac. |
| (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. | (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion. |
| id., lilac. | id., lilac. |

Messrs. John Boulton and Co. tell us that they have found specimens of the £1 "I. R. OFFICIAL," with the dot after the letter "R" missing. This error appears to be a constant one, the copies found having

the same lettering, "B" in each corner. The more we hear of these things, the more earnestly we hope that their use may be completely abandoned!

British East Africa.—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 2 a. of Zanzibar, surcharged for use in this territory, with the variety of overprint having the "B" of "British" too low, and a supposed inverted "V" for the initial of "Africa." As a matter of fact, this letter has a very thin bar, rather high up, an impression, no doubt, of the extreme top edge of the bar, the rest of which does not print. Mr. Phillips, in his paper published in September last, mentions this variety on the 4½ a.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us some very dangerous forgeries of the issue of July, 1895, the Company's stamps overprinted "BRITISH—EAST—AFRICA." Many of the most noticeable characteristics of the original surcharge are faithfully reproduced, but fortunately there are minor differences, quite distinct and constant, by which the fraudulent nature of these imitations can be recognised. It would obviously be injudicious to indicate these points; it is sufficient to warn collectors that such forgeries are about.

British Guiana.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the current 72 c. in a new shade, noticeable, we believe, principally in the value tablet, and printed from plate 3.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent assures us that the plant represented in the upper corners of the new 2½d. stamp "is not 'a vegetable resembling an artichoke,' but the *Protea*, or Sugar Brush, the flowering shrub *par excellence* of South Africa." We beg its pardon. We did not intend to suggest that the plant in question really resembled an artichoke (an excellent thing in its way), but that to our uneducated eye the representation of it looked like something of the kind.

Ceylon.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 r. 50 c. and the 2 r. 25 c. of the new issue; both are in Type 47, the first being all in one colour and the second having the value in *dark green*.

R 1-50, grey.
R 2-25, brown and green.

Gold Coast.—Mr. Ewen has shown us a copy of the 10s. of 1891, in which the name and the value tablet are in *carmine*, like those of the later 1d. stamp, instead of in the usual almost *brick-red* tint. 10s., lilac and carmine.

India.—The following notice shows that the use of the "Stamp-Booklet" is being introduced here. We shall be glad to hear whether any special printings of the stamps were required for this purpose.

"POSTAL NOTICE.

"STAMP-BOOKLETS.

"To meet the convenience of the public, small books, containing half-anna and one-anna postage stamps, interleaved with oiled paper so as to preserve the stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are now available for sale at all Head Post Offices and Town Sub-offices, and also at other important places where a demand for them is expected.

"The half-anna booklets each contain four pages of six stamps each, or twenty-four stamps in all; and the one-anna booklets each contain two pages of six stamps each, or twelve stamps in all. The price of the booklets is 1½ annas each, and they may be obtained at that price either singly or in packets of eight booklets.

"A. U. FANSHAWE,

"Director-General of the
"Post Office of India.

"CALCUTTA, the 1st April, 1904."

Chamba.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the following stamps, surcharged for use here:—

Ordinary. 3 p., grey; Queen's Head.
2, 4, 8 annas, 1 rupee; King's Head.
Service. ½, 2 annas; King's Head.

They add that on sheets of the recently issued 3 pies, grey (Queen's Head), the sixth stamp in the fifth horizontal row has the error "I CHAMBA," presumably a raised space; the second stamp in the bottom row of the lower pane has a small "A" in "STATE," and the fourth stamp in the same row has the second "T" too low. The same varieties are said to have existed on the sheets of the King's Head stamps, but the stamps showing them had been removed from the sheets sent to our informants.

Gwalior.—The same correspondents show us the 2 a. and 3 a., King's Head stamps, surcharged for ordinary use here.

2 a., mauve.
3 a., orange-brown.

Indian Native States.—*Atwur.*—Mr. B. Gordon Jones shows us a block of the ¼ a., *emerald-green*, with the stamps 7 mm. apart, like the ¼ a., *slate-blue*. This was probably the first printing of the *green* stamps, and done from the same stone as the earlier variety. Our informant adds that he has seen both values of the 1877 stamps *imperforate*, in blocks; these are varieties that we are still looking for. Unfinished sheets of this nature may have leaked out, but it is rather late in the day for them to begin to turn up.

Bhopal.—We are glad to learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the postmaster of this State announces that "the stamps of all varieties of ancient times are very few, and after a few months no one will be able to get them, so please purchase soon." We trust that this is not merely the expression of a desire to make hay while the sun shines, but that it implies the cessation of the manufacture of fresh "varieties of ancient times" which has been going on for the last year or more.

Mr. Ewen sends us a few more novelties, and we think it well to give a complete list (so far as we have seen them) of the stamps of previous issues, and of the imitations of earlier designs, that have made their appearance since the death of the Begum whose name they bear, and which, as further proof of their recent origin or issue, are embossed with the new circular device.

(a) Old issues with the new embossing.

½ a., pale red (Nos. 49, 50, 51)?
4 a., orange-yellow (No. 76).
½ a., red (No. 77).
½ a., ,, (,, 78).

- 1 a., red-brown (from the stone of No. 79, but in a different shade, probably a reprint of the stamp).
 1 a., brown (No. 80).
 1 a., purple-brown (No. 81)?
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (Nos. 113 to 116).
 8 a., green-black (No. 168).

The two marked "?" we have not now at hand for reference; it is possible that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *pale red*, that we saw were not some of the old stock of 1886, but were printed from the new stone that has produced a $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *yellow*, to be found in the next list, and the 1 a. stamp, which we took to be No. 81, may have been a different shade of No. 79.

(b) *New editions of old designs, again with the new embossing.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow (Type 7, imitation of No. 49, in a sheet of 24 varieties, 6 rows of 4, all lettered "BEGAN"). Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (imitation of No. 63, in a sheet of 24 varieties, 6 rows of 4). Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep red on *laid* (imitation of No. 90, with double outline to octagon, in a sheet of 16 varieties, 4 rows of 4). Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (imitation of Type 13, in a sheet of 32 varieties, 8 rows of 4). Imperf. and pin-perf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green (same as last). Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *laid* (same as last). Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *laid* (similar to Type 16, with space between "NAWAB" and "SHAH"; we have not seen a complete sheet of this). Imperf.

Some of the above seem to have been used for postage, possibly all may have been available for such use.

Soruth.—Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us a proof impression, in *black*, of a new 4 annas stamp for this State. The design consists of a full-face portrait of, presumably, the Raja, in a double oval frame, the inner band of which contains a native inscription in the usual two forms, and the outer is lettered "SAURASHTRA POSTAGE" above and "FOUR ANNAS OF A KOREE" below. This is enclosed in a rectangular frame, resembling the upper portion of that of the United States stamps of 1894, and containing triangles in all the four corners. The proof shown us appears to be lithographed; it is on very thick, highly surfaced paper, perf. 12, like the current stamps. Having only seen a single copy, we are unable to say whether there are any varieties of type. We hope not.

Mauritius.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us two fresh varieties of the Express Delivery stamp, formed from the Labourdonnais 15 c. The novelty consists in the addition of the word "(INLAND)" to the surcharge, which was first done to the stamps previously overprinted, by inserting the necessary addition between the second and third lines of the surcharge, where there is just room for it; 5,002 copies are said to have been thus treated. Then the surcharge was set up afresh, in four lines, evenly spaced, the same type being employed, and this is reported to have been struck upon 16,000 stamps.

Express Delivery Stamps.

- 15 c. on 15 c., ultramarine; No. 201 with "(INLAND)" added.
 15 c. on 15 c., ultramarine; *fresh surcharge in four lines.*

The overprint is in *red*, in each case, as before.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Ph.* notes a vertical pair of the current 3d. perf. 11 all round but imperf between the two stamps. Also the 1d., Type 11, wmk. Type 21a, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, a perforation which is not commonly found with this paper.

New Zealand.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 2d., *lilac*, of the 1882-97 series, perf. 13, a variety which does not appear to be catalogued.

Ewen's Weekly notes another variety of the stamps surcharged "O. P. S. O."

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black; perf. 10; magenta surcharge.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent tells us that he has found the 3d. with thick "V" and inverted "1" for "I," variety "XV" of the later printings of the "V. R. I." surcharge. It is the first stamp in a row, and the third stamp has broken letters "V" and "I."

Seychelles.—A correspondent tells us that he has found two varieties of the current 15 c. In one the figure "5" has a straight top, in the other a curved.

Southern Nigeria.—We have received an additional value of the King's Head series issued last year.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey-black and ultramarine.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a new form of the 10 c. on 4 c. The overprint is now in *sans-serif* type, and there is a continuous bar across the lower part of the stamp.

10 c., in *black*, on 4 c., yellow and red.

Sudan.—*La Cote Réelle* tells that of the stamps overprinted "O. S. G. S." the first edition (which values?) was surcharged at Khartoum, in blocks of 60, five rows of twelve. The first four rows had square dots after the letters, the fifth row had round dots. Subsequent printings were done in London, in sheets of 120, with round dots throughout.

Trinidad.—The date of issue of the 1d., *lilac and rose*, variety (b), is gradually receding into antiquity. A correspondent tells us of a copy postmarked "SP 5 1900."

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us a vertical pair of the new 4 c., *yellow*, imperforate horizontally, with a letter from a correspondent stating that a whole sheet in this condition was issued by an oversight to the Post Office at Rosario de Santa Fé, where the stamps were distributed, most of them being used.

China.—*Ewen's Weekly* copies from a foreign journal the report of an issue of Unpaid Letter stamps, formed by overprinting the current ordinary stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 10 c., with the words "POSTAGE DUE."

Colombia.—*The A. J. of Ph.* adds some more values to the series of stamps sold at 4s. 2d. to the peso. We will describe them further when we have seen them.

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

1 c., green.

Registration Stamp. 10 c., purple.
 Return Receipt Stamp. 5 c., pale blue.

All are described as imperforate, and on very thin paper.

Our contemporary states that just previous to the appearance of this issue two varieties of 5 pesos stamps were surcharged "A. R.", in a circle, for use as Return Receipt stamps. We have no great faith in any of these so-called *surcharged* Registration, etc., labels, used in various parts of the Colombian Republic; the things applied to them are, we believe, postmarks, and when such stamps are found upon letters, it is evident that the supposed surcharge is an obliteration. The same obliterations are applied to stamps in sheets for sale to collectors, and we have never been able to obtain any proof that the stamps are thus treated for any other purpose.

Cundinamarca.—It is nearly *twelve* (!) years since we had occasion to refer to this department in these columns, but it was not to be expected that the province of Cundinamarca would fail to take advantage of present circumstances, political and philatelic. We have before us the commencement of a very interesting series, ranging in nominal value from 1 centavo to 1 peso, in various designs, of which we hope shortly to give illustrations. Probably all exist in various shades and imperf. as well as perf.; we list those we have seen:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 c., orange; <i>perf.</i> 12. | |
| 2 c., blue " and imperf. | |
| 2 c., slate-grey; <i>imperf.</i> | |
| 50 c., magenta; <i>perf.</i> 12 and <i>imperf.</i> | |
| 1 p., grey-green " " | |

We gather that these are only supplied at 4s. 2d. to the dollar, which leaves a large profit on the cost of manufacture.

Panama.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that a whole series of stamps exists with the Bocas del Toro overprint, "R. DE PANAMA" in fancy capitals, in *violet*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 c., green (Type 4). | 20 c., violet (Type 4). |
| 2 c., rose ("). | 50 c., brown ("). |
| 10 c., orange ("). | 1 p., lake ("). |
| 5 c. on 20 c., lilac (of 1894). | |

We are not altogether sorry, from a purely philatelic point of view, to hear that "the greater part of the village, including the post office, was burnt down" in February.

Tolima.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 4 c., 20 c., 50 c., and the 10 p., *black on green*, of the series chronicled in January, exist imperforate; also the 10 p., *black on pale blue*, imperf. horizontally. These little sins of omission are so temptingly easy to commit.

France.—*La Cote Réelle* tells us that to a small office in Algeria belongs the doubtful credit of being the first spot to inflict an overprint upon one of the Sower Lady stamps. Running short of Unpaid Letter stamps, the local authority at Beni-Ounif surcharged the current 30 c. of France with the inscription "RÉGION SAHARIENNE—SUD-ALGÉRIEN," in two lines at top, and "A PERCEVOIR" vertically at the right side.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 c., lilac; black surcharge.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5 c. stamp for this colony.
5 c., pale yellow-green.

French Guiana.—We have also, from the same correspondents, the same value of this colony in its latest shade.

5 c., pale yellow-green.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—There appears to have been a shortage here of certain values, possibly owing to all the new stamps being required in Paris, and there being none available for use in the colony. Divers of our contemporaries report the employment of half-stamps, the 10 c., *rose-red*, and 30 c., *brown*, Type 1, overprinted, *after being affixed to the letters*, with divers inscriptions, "Affranchissement—exceptionnel—(faute de Timbres)," "Affranchissement—spécial—faute de Timbres," "Affranchissement—occasionnel—Manque de Timbres," "Affranchi ainsi faute figurine," etc. As all are said to have been postmarked at Diego Suarez on March 7th, 1904, it seems evident that the diversity of overprint was intended solely to create variety.

Hayti.—We have received both the recently chronicled sets of stamps, without the dated disfigurement, and they certainly look much better for the omission, which enables us to examine the designs more closely. We find that the Commemorative set is dated, having "1804-1904" immediately above the interesting collection of Palms, Cannon, etc., which forms the insignia of the Republic. The name of the engraver is shown below the motto in the 1 c., "E. CÔTE" at left, "SCULPT." at right. The two dates are not given on the permanent set, which is of uniform design similar to that of the 2 c., etc., of the dated series, and the whole design appears to be printed from steel plates. The name "E. CÔTE" is below the left-hand figure on all, and "1903" below the right, except on the 1 c., which has "PARIS" substituted for the date. The colour of the 50 c. is not *violet-brown*; indeed, we are assured by one who knows something about colours that nothing is ever *violet-brown*; we should term it *brown-lake*.

It has been stated that the unsurcharged stamps are supplied from Paris; our publishers have, however, received them direct from Hayti.

Holland.—We gather from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that a small supply (940 only) of the current 2½ c. adhesive was printed upon a thicker paper than usual (the paper used for the high values), with a view to their employment, as an experiment, in an automatic machine for the delivery of stamps. It is stated that the experiment was not a success, as someone discovered, after 147 copies had been duly delivered, that the machine was quite willing to issue the stamps without previous payment, the result being that a post-office clerk secured the remaining 693 stamps—on payment, we hope—and is now retailing them at a profit.

Persia.—A French contemporary announces two new provisionals.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 3 chahis on 5 ch., rose-red. |
| 6 " 10 " light brown. |

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, which copies the news from a Dutch contemporary that has not reached us, that

a set of Unpaid Letter labels has been issued for this and other colonies.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 reis, yellow-green.	60 reis, purple-brown.
10 ,, lilac-grey.	100 ,, mauve.
20 ,, brown.	130 ,, blue.
30 ,, orange-red.	200 ,, carmine.
50 ,, olive.	500 ,, violet.

Similar sets are supplied to *Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique, and St. Thomas.*

Macao.—The series for this colony is as follows :—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ avo, blue-green.	8 avos, olive.
1 ,, yellow-green.	12 ,, purple-brown.
2 avos, lilac-grey.	20 ,, blue.
4 ,, brown.	40 ,, carmine.
5 ,, orange-red.	1 pataca, violet.

Portuguese India.—The values here are the following :—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2 reis, blue-green.	9 reis, brown.
3 ,, yellow-green.	1 tanga, orange-red.
4 ,, yellow-brown.	2 tangas, olive.
5 ,, lilac-grey.	5 ,, blue.
6 ,, grey.	10 ,, carmine.
	1 rupia, violet.

Timor.—The set for this colony differs from that for Macao just sufficiently to give a little variety to the proceedings.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 avo, yellow-green.	15 avos, purple-brown.
2 avos, lilac-grey.	24 ,, blue.
5 ,, brown.	40 ,, carmine.
6 ,, orange-red.	50 ,, yellow-brown.
10 ,, olive.	1 pataca, violet.

United States.—The St. Louis Exhibition advertisement series has made its appearance, having been issued at the end of last month. The labels are of the usual oblong shape, and bear the title "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1904." The 10 c. bears a map of the United States, showing especially the territory purchased in 1803, the other values are adorned with portraits. We hope to give illustrations shortly, which will obviate the necessity for further description. Watermark "U S P O D," perf. 12.

1 c., dark green; <i>Livingston.</i>
2 c., carmine; <i>Jefferson.</i>
3 c., violet; <i>Monroe.</i>
5 c., dark blue; <i>McKinley.</i>
10 c., yellow-brown; <i>Louisiana.</i>

It is a relief to find that these inflections, though recurring at shorter intervals, are decreasing in severity, becoming, as the poet says, "Small by degrees and beautifully less." The series of 1893 consisted of no less than sixteen different values; that of 1898 contained only nine; in 1901 there was a set of six; and now, in 1904, the admirers of Louisiana have only five to purchase.

Venezuela.—We noted last September the fact that two labels, supposed to have been issued in the province of Zulia some years ago, had been re-suscitated, presumably with a view to their being put on the market. We refer to them again, as we find them duly chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly* as "some stamps which have lately been issued here." They were described in 1894, and apparently were not received by philatelists with any enthusiasm. According to the story published last year, they were issued so long ago as 1891; the stock seems to have held out well!


Papers on Perforations.

By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 98.)

* * * *

IV. THE PERFORATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

N order to give an account of the perforations of New South Wales, two alternative methods of procedure presented themselves to the writers. One was to review at length and in detail all the articles, etc., that have appeared on the subject in the philatelic Press during the last few years; to mention and criticise the lists that are to be found in the principal current catalogues; to show on what points the present writers were agreed with and where they disagreed from the authors of these several statements and lists—in short, to write a lengthy and very controversial paper that would have been in most part of little use to philatelists. The other alternative—the one they have adopted—

was to give a plain, straightforward statement of all the perforations as they themselves have found them in the successive issues of all New South Wales stamps from 1860 to the present day, without any digressions whatever, or criticisms on what may have appeared elsewhere. Their experience is derived from the careful examination, during a number of years, of a great mass of stamps, and whenever possible they have trusted more to whole sheets than to single specimens. Their method of classifying and tabulating the perforations of New South Wales is no new one. It was initiated in an article in the *Monthly Journal* of June, 1896,* and since then has been adopted by *Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue*, editions of

* "Remarks on the Perforations of the Stamps of New South Wales." By F. H. Napier.

1897, 1900, 1902, 1903, and 1904. The fact that all our views are embodied in the latest edition of that work relieves us from the necessity of giving a reference-list in these pages. The few additions and corrections we have to make to the lists as found in the 1904 edition of *Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue* shall be mentioned in the course of our remarks. The tables of perforations of the stamps with the two types of Crown "N S W" watermark will be found to be practically the same as those given in *The London Philatelist* of July, 1903, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, to whom we are indebted for the few additions we have been able to make. The credit of compiling separate lists of the two types of watermarks is due entirely to that gentleman.

With these preliminary remarks we may now proceed to fulfil the object of this paper. One thing we should like to premise, that is, that in the course of this paper we have in many instances used the word "perforation" in preference to "machine," because the use of the latter word might have appeared to commit us to the opinion that such or such a perforation was the work of one single machine only. Now in two instances we know for certain, from certain indications in the sheets, that at least two separate machines produced one and the same "perforation," and it may well be that in other cases where there were no such indications in the sheets the same sort of thing occurred; but it appears to us that where there is no appreciable difference in the result, the number of machines used to produce that result is of no philatelic importance whatever.

The single-line, or guillotine, perforations.

We have already, in the first of these *Papers on Perforations*, given some account of those of New South Wales from their commencement up to about 1864, but it is better that we should recapitulate what we have already said elsewhere on the subject.

The 1st of February, 1860, is the date at which we start, when the then current stamps—all printed from the Perkins Bacon line-engraved plates—were issued perforated, the perforation being a guillotine one, gauging "barely 12." The values so perforated were the 1d., 2d., and 3d. of the type called "diademed"; the 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. of the large square type; and the 5s. of the "coin" type, which, however, was not issued until April 1st, 1861.

Following closely on this perforation came another guillotine one, in 1861 or 1862, which was applied to all the above stamps with the exception of the 2d., the only difference to be perceived between the two sets being in the shades of some of the values, a matter which does not concern our present subject, and into which we do not intend to enter here; the gauge of this second perforation is "barely 13." In our previous papers we have thoroughly described and illustrated both the "barely 12" and "barely 13" perforations, and have shown that they are also to be found in British Guiana, Victoria, and Tasmania, and probably in other British colonies as well.

Besides the set of stamps with normal watermarks perforated "barely 13," all those with errors of watermark that were ever perforated at all have this perforation, none of these being found "barely 12."

Of all the stamps enumerated above, only the 2d. exists with the compound of the two perforations "barely 12" and "barely 13." This stamp, as we have already stated, does not exist perforated "barely 13" alone.

In 1862 the 1d. and 2d. of the Perkins Bacon type were superseded by the surface-printed stamps of the De La Rue type. The first printing of these two values was made in London, and the stamps were perforated 14 by the Somerset House comb-machine, as we have already stated in a previous paper. Both values were printed on unwatermarked paper, and the 1d. was printed as well on paper watermarked with a single-line figure of value. The stamps of this London print are highly surfaced, as is the usual case with De La Rue stamps of this period. We disbelieve *entirely* in the existence of the 1d. of the London print with the De La Rue perforation 12½, which is catalogued as existing on surfaced paper; we have seen several copies of this *soi-disant* variety, and they were simply colonial-printed stamps of more than usually careful printing perforated with the colonial "barely 13" perforation.

The two stamps of the De La Rue type were after this printed and perforated in the colony on, first, unwatermarked paper, and secondly, on paper watermarked with single-line figures of value. Each value was by error printed on the paper of the other value, and besides these two errors, there are others arising from the 2d. being printed on various papers watermarked with double-line figures.

It must have been about this time that the perforation "barely 12" fell into temporary disuse, as we find not only that all the more recent printings of all the stamps of the Perkins Bacon types were not so perforated, but that the perforation was only used in one instance for a stamp of the De La Rue type—that is, for the 2d. on paper watermarked with a double-line figure of value, which is known both perforated "barely 12" and compound of "barely 12" and "barely 13," as well as "barely 13" alone.

In 1867 there appeared two new values, 4d. and 10d., of new De La Rue types, both surface-printed stamps printed on paper watermarked with single-line figures of value. These were both printed in the colony and perforated "barely 13."

The above is the complete history of the New South Wales perforations from their introduction in 1860 up to 1871, when a new era commences with the issue of stamps printed on paper watermarked with the letters "N S W" under a crown. It will be seen that during that period all New South Wales stamps, with the exception of those printed in London from the De La Rue plates, were perforated either "barely 12" or "barely 13," only one or two instances of a compound of these two perforations being known. The intricacy of the lists arises more from the numerous varieties of types and papers than from the number of perforations. It is as well to note that, considering the number and variety of the stamps issued between 1862 and 1871, very few were perforated "barely 12," and that the disuse of this perforation during that period was nearly entire, the instances of its use being very few in number.

The Crown and "N S W" paper of the first type of watermark.

In 1871 a general printing of nearly all the current values was made on a new paper watermarked with "N S W" in sans-serif capitals under a royal crown. This is the smaller and in point of date is also the earlier of two watermarks, of both of which the above is a general description. We shall call this "Crown N S W Type I.," to distinguish it from Type II., and when we come to deal with the second type, we shall give some hints for distinguishing between the two types of watermark.

At the date in question the current values were:—

SURFACE-PRINTED STAMPS OF THE DE LA RUE TYPES.	LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF THE PERKINS BACON TYPES.
1d., red.	3d., green.
2d., blue.	5d., green.
4d., red-brown.	8d., yellow.
6d., lilac.	5s., purple.
9d. on 10d., brown.	
10d., lilac.	
1s., black.	

Of the above stamps, the 6d. and 1s. were of new designs, being De La Rue stamps that superseded the Perkins Bacon stamps of those values; and the 9d. on 10d. was made by overprinting the word "NINEPENNY" in black on the 10d., printed in brown instead of in lilac. All the stamps in the two lists were printed on the new paper watermarked "Crown N S W Type I.," with the exception of the 10d. and 5s., which continued to be printed on paper which was for the 10d. watermarked "10," and for the 5s. watermarked "5/-." For the latter stamp this paper has been used up to the very last printing that has been made of this 5s. of the "coin" type. The 10d. continued to be printed on paper watermarked "10" until 1897, when the use of that paper was finally abandoned, and the stamp was for the first time printed on Crown "N S W" paper of the second type.

It was during the period now under consideration—that is, between 1871, when paper watermarked "Crown N S W Type I." was first introduced, and about 1881, when the paper with Type II. of that watermark made its appearance—that two new perforations were first made use of. These were guillotine perforations, gauging 10 and 11 respectively, and these figures represent their exact gauges with sufficient accuracy. Of these two perforations, the 10 was certainly the first in point of date; indeed, it is by no means certain that the introduction of the 11 was not subsequent to the appearance of the second type of Crown "N S W" watermark; the 3d., green, and the 9d. on 10d., brown, are the only stamps watermarked "Crown N S W Type I." which have been found perforated 11 or any compound of 11. There were, therefore, during this period four perforations in use, viz. "barely 12," "barely 13," 10, and 11.

Following the method adopted by one of the present writers in the *Monthly Journal* of June, 1896, we give in tabular form the simple and compound perforations of the period in question, pointing out that, as at the end of it no change occurred in the watermarks of the 10d. and 5s., some of the varieties

here given of these two values may be, and probably are, of later date than 1880. Included also in the table are the earlier perforations of the same two values.

Perforations of stamps watermarked "Crown and N S W Type I."

Denomination.	"Barely 12."	"Barely 13."	10.	11.	"Barely 12," and 10.	"Barely 13," and 10.	"Barely 12," and 11.	10, and 11.
1d., red . . .		x	x			x		
2d., blue . . .		x	x			x		
3d., green . . .	x	x	x		x	x	x	
4d., red-brown . . .		x	x			x		
5d., green . . .		x	x		x			
6d., lilac . . .		x	x			x		
8d., yellow . . .		x	x			x		
9d. on 10d., brown	x	x	x	x			x	x
10d., lilac* . . .		x	x	x				x
1s., black . . .		x	x			x		
5s., violet* . . .	x	x						
5s., purple* † . . .	x	x	x	x	x		x	

It is evident from the above table that the two perforations in most general use were the "barely 13" and the new 10. The "barely 12" was scarcely in use at all, and most of the varieties of this are of the greatest rarity. It will also be seen that the perforation 11 had hardly come into use before the watermark of the paper was changed.

The Crown and "N S W" paper of the second type of watermark.

We now come to the second period, which we may look on as being between about 1881 and 1884. The first of these dates marks the appearance of the paper watermarked "Crown N S W Type II.," and the second one the introduction of a new class of perforation. No change took place at this time other than that of paper, except that the 9d. on 10d., brown, was never printed on that of the second type of watermark, and in our second table the 10d. and 5s. no longer find a place, all their varieties of perforation having been already enumerated in the first table.

The best way to distinguish between the two types of Crown "N S W" watermark is first by the texture of the paper. The paper of Type I. is thinner, more transparent, and more lightly gummed than that of Type II.; thus the watermark is more easily seen and the details noted. The Crown of Type II. has *three* distinct compartments just above the one forming the base; Type I. has only *two* such compartments. There are many other points of difference which will be noticed on comparing the two watermarks. A very distinct reproduction of the second type is shown in illustration No. 26 on the left.

The varieties of perforation found on stamps with "Crown N S W Type II." are given in the appended table.

* These three stamps are watermarked with figures of value.

† The 5s., purple, perforated "barely 12," is a very late variety, and must not be confused with the 5s., violet, of 1860, which has the same perforations.

Perforations of stamps watermarked "Crown and N S W Type II."

Denomination.	"Barely 12."	"Barely 13."	10.	11.	"Barely 12," and 10.	"Barely 13," and 10.	"Barely 12," and 11.	10, and 11.
1d., red . . .			x	x	x	x	x	x
2d., blue . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3d., green . . .	x		x	x	x		x	x
4d., red-brown . . .	x		x	x	x			
5d., green . . .	x		x	x	x			
6d., lilac . . .	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
8d., yellow . . .	x	x	x	x	x			
1s., black . . .			x	x	x	x		

Besides the above, there is in the collection of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg a copy of the 3d. perforated "barely 12," and 10, and 11 compound.

The 4d., red-brown, perforated "barely 12," and the 1s., black, perforated "barely 12" and 10 compound, are here chronicled for the first time through the kindness of this gentleman.

What is chiefly noticeable in the foregoing table is the increased use of the "barely 12" perforation, whereas the "barely 13" was used hardly at all. It was not long after this period that the latter perforation ceased altogether in New South Wales stamps. On the other hand, the "barely 12" perforation, which was the earliest of all in point of date, and which was very little used between 1862 and 1881, is after this found to be in constant use for all the stamps for which the comb-machines were unadapted, and it is, in fact, in use at the present time, as is the 11 perforation, which has also survived to this day.

(To be continued.)

The high-value provisional stamps of 1885-98.

We now come to the issue of three provisional stamps which were made by surcharging "POSTAGE," with a line through the word, in black, or in blue, on the 5s., 10s., and 20s. long rectangular fiscal stamps. These stamps were, of course, already perforated before being surcharged for postal use, and although the first date of their issue as postage stamps is 1885, some at least of the varieties of perforation must have been made some years before. Since 1885 there have been intermittent issues made of these three stamps, the 10s. in aniline colours on white paper being of quite recent date. All their perforations were made by the guillotine machines already mentioned by us, as shown in the following table.

Denomination.	"Barely 12."	"Barely 13."	10.	11.	"Barely 12," and 10.	"Barely 12," and 11.
5s., black surcharge	x	x	x		x	
10s., " "	x	x	x		x	
10s., blue " "	x		x			
10s., " " (white paper)	x		x	x		x
20s., black surcharge	x	x	x		x	
20s., blue " "					x	

Some of the above varieties are of the highest degree of rarity; this is especially the case with the three perforated "barely 13," and before going on to the next group of stamps, we must point out that some time previous to 1887, and probably several years before that date, the use of that perforation ceased entirely, and it has never since been revived in the stamps of New South Wales.

THE


Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 214.)

JHIND—continued.

1884.

 NOW come to the second issue, which has a stamp of hexagonal shape in the right upper corner, and inscriptions in three lines. The first and second lines are interrupted in the centre by the Arms of the State, or of the Maharajah, with a figure of Brahma (?) as a Crest, and two Lions *rampant*, one bearing a staff with two pennons, and the other bearing a sword or club, as supporters. The inscriptions partly in Urdu and partly in English. The former portion is plainly the same as the inscription upon the earlier cards, and the latter is a free translation of it. To the left of the Arms are the words "JEEND STATE"; to the left of these are the characters forming the left-hand group of the first line upon the first issue. To the right of the Arms are the words "POST CARD," and to the right of these is the right-hand group of characters from the first issue. The second line of

inscription is the same as the second line of Urdu before described, the Arms coming between the left-hand and the central groups of characters, the latter being in this case joined to the right-hand group. The third line runs:—"THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE." The English words in the first line are in large Roman capitals; the third line is in smaller block capitals. The stamp also on this card has the value expressed in English as well as in Hindostani. There is no frame.

The impression, as in the first issue, is lithographed, and upon similar material, but the colour of the ink varies from a *blue* to a *yellow shade of green*.

The first mention that I find of this issue is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, 1884, where the colour of the impression is given as *yellow-green*. In the following January the same authority announced that the new cards existed in six varieties of type; and in the second supplement (1886) to M. Moens' Cata-

logue, 6th Edition, they are given as in *yellow-green* and *blue-green*, and still in six varieties. As far as I am aware, no further varieties were described until Mr. Watson published his Catalogue (the part containing Jhind appeared in June, 1891), when I, personally, first heard of *nine* types, and was thus led to look for others than the six which I already possessed.

To the best of my recollection, it was some time in 1889 that I obtained from M. Moens a set of the six varieties catalogued by him. In view of the fact that I have now found a very much larger number, I cannot be quite positive that these are the six varieties that he originally chronicled; but it is probable that such was the case, as M. Moens is not likely to have overlooked the fact of later supplies (if any) received by him differing from the earlier ones. For this reason I have placed those six at the head of the list. The order in which I place the others is an arbitrary one. I have no means of knowing at what dates the different varieties were printed, or, indeed, whether

cut, and the lowermost does not always have the bottom edge clean-cut, indicates that these cards were printed in groups of not more than three varieties, but that the three varieties were repeated at least four times upon the sheets, or that the sheets were cut up into four parts, each of which formed three cards. I should add that I have not been able to find a single unsevered pair of these cards, which were plainly made up on the spot into packets of 100, with a strip of native paper round them; and that (after printing) the sheets, or blocks of three, seem to have been folded—three or four together—and then roughly cut with a knife, giving the cards in many cases very irregular edges, which have been of great service in identifying their relative positions.

The points of difference between the varieties in this issue are even less easy to describe than those in the first issue. Mr. Watson adopted the lengths of the lines of the inscriptions as his basis, but unfortunately these are by no means a safe guide. I have

راج جینڈ JEEND STATE POST CARD
 صرف اطراف نام مقام اور نام مکتوب الیہ درج ہوگا
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



راج جینڈ JEEND STATE POST CARD
 صرف اطراف نام مقام اور نام مکتوب الیہ درج ہوگا
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



they were printed at different dates. I found specimens of all but one variety amongst Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' stock, and the great majority were also represented in the stock of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.; so that it is possible that all were printed about the same time, and that it was a mere accident that the six varieties I alluded to were the first to be noted by M. Moens. I must, however, explain that I did not find the varieties mixed indiscriminately; wherever I examined original packets of 100 cards, I found them either composed entirely of not more than *three* varieties, or the greater part of the packet consisted of three varieties, and there were a few others evidently put in to make up the number. And careful examination of the edges of specimens found in the same packet has proved that almost all the varieties were printed in *threes*, one above another, thus

a
 b
 c

while the fact that some specimens of the same variety have a clean-cut edge on the right, and others have a similar edge on the left, and that the uppermost of a group of three does not always have the top edge clean-

found copies of what is evidently the same variety, in which the lengths of the lines differ fully 2 mm., and I have come to the conclusion that the inscriptions, the stamp, and the Arms in the centre are the same upon all, and that any differences in these are due either to defective printing or to touching up of some of the transfers. The differences in the lengths of the lines may be put down to stretching or shrinking either of the card—or rather cartridge paper—employed, or of the transfer paper. The former would account for differences in the size of the same variety, and the latter for the different sizes of different varieties. It is possible also that the same variety may have been transferred more than once, though I think it probable that the portion of the design in which the prominent difference exists was added by hand upon the stone after the rest of the design had been transferred to it.

The detail to which I allude is the Star, or Flower, between the upper part of the Arms and the word "POST." This exists in a number of distinctly different forms, not always easy to describe, but quite recognisable; and the fact that this one detail varies so much while the rest of the impression shows so little variation is sufficient proof, in my opinion, that

this constitutes the only real point of difference between the varieties, while there is further evidence of the fact that this formed no part of the matrix design of the card in the existence of a variety with no Star, or Flower, at all, the space before "POST" being left blank!

It is difficult to understand what the object or advantage of making this ornament variable can be. It is possible that the words "POST CARD" occupying a shorter space than the words "JEEND STATE," the Star may have been added to make up the difference; but then, why was it not drawn or engraved upon the original stone or plate with the rest of the design? The only suggestion I can make is, that the design may have been engraved upon wood, and that the space between the Arms and "POST" may have been cut away, the engraver not noticing that there was no corresponding space at the other side, or not thinking that it mattered, and that higher authority might have thought it necessary to fill up the space in some way. But I must confess that the variety in which the space is shown blank does not appear much more lop-sided than those with the Star.

I have called this ornament a Star or Flower; it is quite as much like the one as the other, and in most of its varieties it is more like a Catherine wheel than either, the rays or petals being curved one over the other; however, Star is the shortest, so I will stick to that. I arrange the varieties as follows, lettering them all in one series, but dividing them so as to indicate the more prominent variations.

‡ anna, yellow-green on buff
‡ „ blue-green „

I. With *eight-rayed* Star, the top rays curved to the right, and the bottom to the left. There are 15 minor varieties of this, and although the Stars are easily distinguishable by comparison, it is not possible to describe them all; consequently I have endeavoured to find spots and defects in the transfers by which they may be further recognised.

a (see illustration). There are two dots, vertically one above the other, $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the space after the word "BE," and a third dot $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the "A" of "ADDRESS."

b. The lowermost ray of the Star is almost triangular in shape, with its lowest side horizontal and its right side vertical.

c. At the lower right of the Star are two rays partly joined together. There is a dot 9 mm. below the first "S" of "ADDRESS." There is usually a blotch in the "O" of "ON."

These three are, as a rule, in a *yellowish* shade of green.

d (see illustration). The word "WRITTEN" appears to have been touched up and all the letters lengthened; the "EN" are conspicuously taller in this variety than in any of the others—they are usually shorter than the other letters in the word.

e. The letters "TEN" probably failed to transfer properly. The "T" is very short, and the "EN" more irregular than usual; the centre limb of the "E" is very thick, and the upper and lower show traces of double printing.

f. The top ray of the Star is thin, having a hardly perceptible knob to it, and is nearly vertical.

These three are in *bluish green*, and probably form, with the three former, the *yellow-green* and *blue-green* varieties first chronicled by M. Moens. The Arms are usually much blurred in *d*, *e*, and *f*, the word "JEEND" on the scroll being frequently illegible.

I can find no spots or peculiarities that can be

relied upon in the next three, and the Stars are very difficult to describe.

g. There is a space between the uppermost ray and the next on its right, which is closely followed by the third, with a space again between that and the fourth. Some copies show a blotch about 28 mm. below the stop after "SIDE."

h. The Star is nearer to the Arms than to "POST" the right-hand ray sticks out horizontally, and the knob at the end of it is cut off square.

i. The upper ray on the right of the Star has a very large knob to it, and the whole Star has a crowded appearance. Two spots may generally be found in the right lower corner of the card, about 51 and 53 mm. below the level of the line of instruction.

The spaces between *g* and *h*, and *h* and *i*, on the sheet, are smaller than usual, with the result that most copies of *i* are much above the average height, 95 mm. or more instead of about 92 mm. It was probably for this reason that one whole packet I examined was composed entirely of *g* and *h*.

j. The top of the "A" of "STATE" is blurred and appears to be broken off (it usually has a sharp point). There is a dot 39 mm. below the "R," and another 40 mm. below the second "S" of "ADDRESS." Many impressions also show a dot 6 mm. above the second "T" of "STATE," and, if the margin is large enough, another dot 5 mm. higher up.

k. The end of the lower ray of the Star is on a level with and almost touches the ear of the Lion.

l. There is a small spot 19 mm. below the level of the line of the instruction, and slightly to the left of the lowest corner of the stamp.

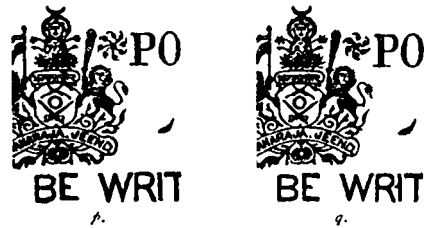
m. There is a dot 7 mm. below the "E" of "ADDRESS," also a kind of shadow of a Star near the lower margin, about the centre, as if something had been blotted there.

n. There is a blotch to the left of the top of the "J" of "JEEND."

o. There is a similar blotch between the tops of the "N" and "D" of "JEEND."

II. With *eight-rayed* Star, the top rays curved to the left, and the bottom to the right.

p (see illustration). The two uppermost rays are joined. There is usually a dot 20 mm. below the "L" of "ONLY."



r. This may be distinguished from *p* by the above description. It is the only other variety with a similar Star.

III. *q* (see illustration). With *six-rayed* Star, the rays curved as in *p* and *r*. This is the only variety with six-rayed star.

These three *q* were printed together thus. I find

two sets of impressions, one very clear and distinct, all the rays of the Stars starting from the central dots with fine lines; and the other very heavily printed, with the centres of the Stars showing as solid blots. The Star in the heavy impressions of *q* resembles the paper windmills of our childhood, only with six sails instead of four! There are marked differences also in the lengths of the lines in different impressions, and this I think accounts for Mr. Watson's varieties G and J, as I can only find one variety with the six-rayed Star.

IV. With *five*-rayed Star.
s (see illustration). The rays in this type are so mixed up as to be hardly distinguishable, but I believe there are five. The Star appears to be composed of three or four trefoils.



l (see illustration). The five rays are quite distinct, and stick out straight like the spokes of a wheel; the uppermost is nearly vertical.

u. Similar to the last, but the lowermost ray is nearly vertical.

The last six cards

<i>p</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>u</i>

are usually in a very *yellow* shade of *green*. I gather, however, from the fact that among Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s stock there were a large number of the one triplet and none of the other, that the six were not upon the same sheet.

V. *v*. With no Star.

I have little doubt that these were printed in threes, like the foregoing. It seems possible to distinguish two varieties by the presence and absence of some small blemishes.

VI. *w* (see illustration). With *seven*-rayed Star, the upper rays curved to the left, the lower to the right. These rays are more like the Legs in the Arms of the Isle of Man, or of Sicily, but there are *seven* instead of *three*!



I have placed this variety last, partly because it was the last I found, but principally because it forms an exception to the triplet rule. I examined two packets composed almost entirely of this variety, and from the very crooked position of many of the impressions with reference to clean-cut edges of the cards, I am inclined to believe that they were printed singly. I have before me two copies, one with a clean-cut edge at the top, and the other with a clean-cut edge below, both of them showing a dot in exactly the same position, above the stamp and to the right of it.

I should add that dots existed upon some of the sheets, indicating where they should be divided; thus there are usually dots in the lower corners of *a* and *b*; these are well above the level of the impression of *b* and *c* respectively, but may occasionally be found in the upper corners of these latter. Similar dots exist in the next triplet, but they are so placed as to be as often found in the upper corners of *e* and *f* as in the lower corners of *d* and *e*. On the third set there is a dot in the left lower corner of *g*, and a large one in the corresponding corner of *h*; these again are well above the cards below them; there are very faint dots at the right corners also. In the left lower corner of *j*, or left upper corner of *k*, there is a dot, which appears to be the only one of its kind upon that sheet. On the next I only find a very minute dot, in the right lower corner of *m*. There are conspicuous dots in the lower corners of *p* and *q*, but in some impressions the dot in the left lower corner of *q* does not appear. On the last triplet there are three dots, vertically one above the other, at the right-hand side, between the pairs of cards; they are usually found two in the right lower corners of *s* and *t*, and one in

the right upper corner of *l* and *u*. I have found none of these dots upon *v*, and only the one already described upon some copies of *w*.

I have gone into these minute details, as they may be useful for further identification of the varieties, my list of which may not be complete.

BOGUS VARIETIES.

In 1878 and 1879 various issues, principally of stamped envelopes and wrappers, were announced, which turned out to be entirely fictitious, and are believed to have been made in Europe by a too enthusiastic philatelist.

Le Timbre-Poste for February, 1878, chronicled, on the authority of another journal, an adhesive stamp of the value $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, the design of which is shown in the first illustration below, two envelopes impressed with the same strange device and of the same unusual



value, and a wrapper bearing a supposed $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, which may be seen by the second illustration to be a very rough copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp then current.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, blue on *pale yellow*.
 Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black on *grey*.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) anna, blue-green on *white laid*.

The value of the stamp on the Wrapper seems to have been left by its inventor to be determined by its chroniclers and purchasers—M. Moens guessed at it as above.

In the following October, two more envelopes were announced, and of these I am fortunate enough to possess copies, which were given me by Mr. William Brown a couple of years ago. They came, I fancy, from the stock of the late Mr. Ridpath, and are no doubt original copies of these fraudulent curiosities. The stamp is of the accompanying design, typographed, in *black*, in the right upper corner of envelopes of coloured laid paper, 149x82 mm. The value was stated to be 5 annas.

Envelopes. 5 a., black on *blue-green laid*.
 5 a. " *buff laid*.

In November, 1879, the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* was shown some more envelopes, with an impression of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, of the design of the adhesives, of 1875, struck on the flap. But our *confrère* was still suspicious, and described these, no doubt quite rightly, under the heading "Nouvelles Mystifications." I have not seen them, but I gather that the type was a fairly close copy of that of the genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue on *white wove*.

While dealing with the subject of "mystifications," I may mention another curious label, of the same period and no doubt the same parentage as the $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and 5 annas illustrated above. It is a 5 annas stamp, of the annexed design, which was brought out in 1878 as a supposed emission of Kashmir; it would have served equally well for Jhind, or indeed for any other of the Indian States.



Adhesive. 5 a., blue on *white*.

The Stamps of France, "Peace and Commerce" Type, 1898-1900.

By GORDON SMITH.

* * * *

SPECIALIST collectors of the stamps of France are acquainted with certain minute differences in the formation of the numerals (expressing the value in *centimes*), which can be found in the various issues of what is known as the "Peace and Commerce" Type, extending from 1876 down to their supersession by new designs brought out in 1900. These differences are so very small, that attempts to reproduce illustrations of the so-called varieties in their actual size, which have appeared in some Continental catalogues, notably in the *Catalogue Officiel* of the French Society, can hardly be said to have been successful. There are, however, certain differences more marked than those above mentioned, which appear to have been quite overlooked by the compiler of the list of the stamps of France in this catalogue.

In 1898 the colour of the 5 c. stamp was altered to a *bright yellow-green*, strikingly unlike any of the various tints of *green*, or *blue-green*, which had appeared during former years. The chief point of philatelic interest associated with this new colour was the resuscitation or reissue of blocks or clichés of the original Type (a), having the letter "N" of "INV" under "B" of "REPUBLIQUE."



Type (b).



Type (a).

The first printings of this new 5 c. were from plates formed of four upper panes (of twenty-five stamps in each pane) of Type (b) (with "N" of "INV" under "U" of "REPUBLIQUE") and two lower panes of Type (a). The illustrations above are taken from the two types, and it will be seen at once that the figure "5" with which the clichés of Type (a) were furnished is very different from that previously used. The body is much larger, and consequently the vertical line shorter, and the whole figure is thinner in drawing than the figure belonging to Type (b). Later printings consisted entirely of Type (a), all with new figure.

During the period under consideration, clichés of

Type (a) were brought into use for two other values, the 10 c. and the 50 c., and although no change in colour took place for those values, the stamps which now appeared for the first time in Type (a) were in both cases fitted with numerals differing from those previously employed.



Type (b).



Type (a).

In the new "10" the figure "1" has a slightly thicker serif, it is otherwise not very different; but the "0" has straighter sides and its outline is not so truly elliptical as that of the older "0."



Type (b).



Type (a).

In the "50" the chief difference in the "5" consists in its having a larger line at the top and in being drawn a little thinner, and the "0" is somewhat wider, causing it to come a little closer to the "5."

In order to clearly show the differences, the illustrations given above are twice linear, or four times the actual size, but there is no difficulty in separating the stamps themselves (which can, of course, be done independently by separating the types of the clichés).

Speaking without any precise information, it would seem that the clichés of Type (a) used for these three

values were not old clichés discarded from use for many years, but new clichés made from the old matrix of Type (a), for which a new set of numerals had to be made. It is possible that, owing to the number of clichés which must have been taken from the matrix of Type (b) to form the very large number of "plates" which were, of necessity used up during the twenty-two years this design was employed, the matrix itself had become worn and failed to create clichés of sufficient sharpness to satisfy the manufacturers of the stamps, and that they turned to the

older matrix of Type (a), which had not been subjected to such hard usage, from which to create clichés that would produce more satisfactory results in the printed stamps. This is a point which our philatelic *confrères* across the Channel should be able to clear up.

In conclusion, I may remark that I have not seen any stamps of Type (b) with the new numerals, and there are thus no fresh varieties to add to the catalogue.

"For this relief much thanks."

Italy.

THE 20 c. ON 15 c. STAMP OF 1865 AND THE 20 c. OF 1867 AND 1877.

By EMILIO DIENA.

* * * *



HE inland postage of letters, which was 15 centesimi for 10 grammes weight from the 1st January, 1863, to the 31st December, 1864, and was raised "provisionally" to 20 c. from the 1st January, 1865, will shortly be reduced again to 15 c. (for 15 grammes),* if the proposed law, which is soon to be discussed in the Italian Parliament (before which it was laid during the session of April 30th, 1903), should be passed, as appears likely to be the case. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity for alluding once more to the 20 c. stamp that was produced in 1865 by surcharging the 15 c., and I add a few notes upon the two varieties of the 20 c. stamp, issued in 1867 and 1877.

The readers of the *Monthly Journal* will not have forgotten that an article upon the 20 c. on 15 c. stamp of 1865, written by the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby with the ability which characterised all his work, appeared in No. 78 of this magazine, in December, 1896, dealing with some notes which I had sent to *Le Timbre-Poste* of the same month. Mr. Westoby added some further observations in the following month, and some additional notes of mine were published at the same time, with a view to rendering the information given more complete.

In examining the overprint upon the stamp in question, I had pointed out that the capital "C," impressed in the left upper corner of the stamp, always shows a break in the upper part. I considered this defect to be intentional, as it is plainly visible upon every stamp, and the more so because when the overprint is correctly placed, or, as we may term it "well centred," the break shows upon a white portion of the ornament in the corner, and thus is very distinct, rendering it possible to recognise at a glance a forged surcharge, if any such had been made. The postal authorities certainly had good reason for providing against the possibility of such a fraud, for the 15 c.

* The unit of weight was raised from 10 to 15 grammes from January 1st, 1874, by Royal Decree No. 1,572, of the 9th September, 1873.

stamps were still in circulation, and the chance of making a profit of 5 c. upon every copy disposed of might well have tempted a forger to imitate so simple an overprint.

A document which has only recently come under my notice, and which I will reproduce here, not only proves that the break in the letter "C" was a species of secret mark, but shows also that three other little marks were introduced into the overprint, at the request of Signor Barbavara, Director-General of the Italian Post Office.

We know that the Postage Stamps of the issues of December 1st, 1863, and of January and March, 1865, were engraved and printed at first by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and that an Italian official, the Engineer Costantino Perazzi, was sent to London as representative of the Ministry of the Treasury, and remained there for some months to superintend the manufacture of the postage and fiscal stamps.* This officer, who fully merited the confidence reposed in him by the famous Minister Sella, was entrusted later with the arranging of a contract with Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for supplying the machinery, etc., required for the establishment of a factory for the production of all kinds of Government Securities. In pursuance of this contract, three Italian workmen were sent to London, where they were given the necessary instruction.

This factory, which was entitled "Officina Governativa delle Carte-Valori," was installed at Turin, then the capital of the Kingdom, the Italian Parliament having voted (Decree of May 11th, 1865) a sum of 200,000 lire (£8,000) for its establishment and 160,000 lire (£6,400) for annual expenses. It commenced work at the beginning of 1866, though some portion of the machinery ordered in London did not arrive until later. We have therefore in the case of the issues of 1863 (except the 15 c.) and of the 1st March, 1865, London printings and local printings, which, however, owing to the absolute identity or very close

* See *Monthly Journal*, vol. viii. p. 50.

resemblance of the materials and methods employed (especially during the later years), cannot for the most part be distinguished from one another.

But, to return to our subject, I now reproduce the letter alluded to above, addressed by Signor Perazzi to the Director-General of Posts in Italy:—

“MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY
“MANUFACTURE OF THE FISCAL
AND
“POSTAGE STAMPS.

“22, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

“December 2, 1864.

“Right Hon^{ble} Sir,—You are aware by this time that 5,400,000 15 c. postage stamps, converted into 20 c. postage stamps, were despatched on Wednesday last. Next Wednesday a similar quantity will be sent off.

“As you advised, I have had cut in the die for [printing] 20 c. certain special marks, in order to enable the Government to discover postage stamps that may be counterfeited. I send you a sheet printed from the first plate constructed from the die in question, by which you can easily perceive that these special marks are four in number: *a, b, c, d.*

“I enclose also a proof of the new 2 c.* postage stamp, the die of which will be finished to-morrow, so that on Monday the manufacture of the plates will be put in hand, and then the printing of the stamps.

“I have, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) “C. PERAZZI.”

Attached to the preceding letter was an impression in *deep brown* (the colour adopted), on white wove, machine-made, glazed paper, of a sheet of four hundred copies of the surcharge, in four panes of a hundred, ten rows of ten.

The copy in the right upper corner of the third pane (that on the lower left of the sheet) bears the letters *a, b, c, d*, in manuscript, indicating the four special marks. The one marked *a* is the break in the letter “C,” at the left upper corner of the overprint, to which reference has been made already; *b* is a very slight irregularity in the outline of the curved bar near its left-hand end; *c* is an indentation in the inner edge of the bar, about 3 mm. to the right of the figures “20” in the left lower corner; *d* is a similar indentation in the outer edge of the bar near its right-hand end.

The sheet bears, as a means of identification, the inscription in MS., in the right lower margin: “*Londra, il 2 Dicembre 64, C. Perazzi.*”

I may add that the marginal inscriptions of the sheet were also altered by the overprint. At each pane the word “QUINDICI” was cancelled by a bar and followed by the new value “20.” The figures representing the values in *lire* of a pane, of a half sheet, or a whole sheet (400 stamps), were also barred across, and the new amounts “20,” “40,” or “80” overprinted.

* This was the 2 c., *red-brown*, with large numeral in the centre, issued on March 1st, 1865.

In regard to the three well-known varieties of type of the stamp, viz. (*a*) without the white dots; (*b*) with four white dots; and (*c*) with twelve dots, for the description of which I would refer my readers to the articles previously alluded to, the earliest dates of used copies that I have met with are the following:—

Variety (*c*), January 2nd, 1865.

„ (*b*), February 13th „

„ (*a*), March 23rd „

Variety (*a*) is the only one known with the surcharge inverted. I have seen three copies of this, two of them bearing Genoa postmarks, dated 18th and 19th January, 1866, respectively; probably these came from the same sheet. The third copy is on an entire letter, addressed to Genoa, and bears the postmark of Savona (in the Province of Genoa), dated the 22nd of the same month.

We know that variety (*c*) exists without the surcharge; a few unused copies have been met with, but I have never yet heard of an obliterated one.

Not only were the dies and plates of the stamps sent to Turin, but the plates of the surcharge were sent out also. Thus between March and December, 1866, 9,800,000 stamps were overprinted at Turin, but of which variety (or varieties) is not known.

The De La Rue printings were not at an end, however. The various works that had to be carried out by the new Italian Printing Office prevented it from undertaking the preparation of the permanent type of 20 c. stamp, which was to be issued on the 1st January, 1867. A fresh contract was made, therefore, with Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who had submitted a design in 1863, which was not then adopted, but which with some modification served as a model for the new stamp. It is distinguished from the other stamps with the King's Effigy of the issue of the 1st December, 1863, not only by its design, but also by the inscription, which, instead of “POSTE ITALIANE” and the value in words, reads “FCO BOLLO POSTALE ITALIANO” (as upon the lithographed 15 c. of 1863), and the value in figures, “20 Cent.” Messrs. De La Rue and Co. supplied 21,600,000 20 c. stamps in 1866 for the sum of £990; they were in the *pale blue* shade.

The issue, which had originally been arranged for the 1st January, 1867, by a Royal Decree of the 2nd December, 1866, did not take place until the 1st May, or perhaps the end of April, 1867, as it was desired to use up the stock of the surcharged stamps first, in accordance with the Royal Decree that follows:—

“No. 3,616.

“In reference to the Decree of the 2nd December, 1866;

“By advice of Our Minister of Public Works;

“We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

“Art. 1. The period of circulation of the 15 c. postage stamps altered by means of a transverse (*sic*) bar and having ‘C. 20’ in the corners, which, by Our Decree of the 2nd December, 1866, had been extended up to the end of the current month of March, is prolonged to the end of the month of July next. After that period they will cease to be available for postage, and correspondence upon which they may be affixed will be treated as unpaid.

“Art. 2. The new 20 c. stamps will be put in circu-

lation as soon as the stock of the 15 c. stamps with value altered has been exhausted, and both kinds will continue in use together until the end of the month of July of this year.

"We order, &c., &c., &c.

"Given at Florence, the 11th March, 1867.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

(Signed) "DE VINCENZI."

The surcharged stamps could be exchanged for the new 20 c. up to the end of the month of August, 1867.

The design of the 20 c. stamp was reproduced in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1867, and in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for the following month, no doubt from one of the copies surcharged in Italy with the word "SAGGIO," in capitals, which were attached to the right-hand margin of the official copies of the Royal Decree of December 2nd, 1866, referred to above.

It was not until some time in 1867 that the production of this stamp in Turin commenced. It was printed from plates received from London, on paper with the Royal Crown watermark, manufactured in Italy by the firm of Avondo Brothers, by means of moulds prepared in London. The impressions produced during that year included 18,415,000 copies of this value.

This stamp had a fairly long life, and it was not until the 1st August, 1877, that its colour was changed to *orange-yellow* (officially termed *chrome-yellow*), the old colour of the 20 c. being assigned to the 10 c. The two values in their former colours remained in use until the end of August, 1877; they could be exchanged at the post offices during the following month.

A fact that has not hitherto been noted is that the design of the 20 c. was retouched in 1877, at the time when the colour was changed, with the view, I am told, of rendering the effigy a better portrait of the King. The retouching was done by Professor Ludovico Bigola, engraver of various dies for postage and fiscal stamps and other Government securities. Enlarged reproductions both of the original De La Rue type and of the retouched design are given here, rendering it unnecessary for me to describe the differences in detail. I will only point out that the solid portion forming the base of the neck is a little heavier



in the recut type, the figures "20" are slightly wider, and the little dashes under the letters "CO" of "Fco" are more visible.*

I have seen an artist's proof, on card, of the retouched die, printed in *blue*, but it would appear that the stamps of this type were only printed in various shades of *orange-yellow*. This stamp continued to be available for postage up to the 31st December, 1889, concurrently with the stamps bearing the effigy of King Humbert.

It is well to add that the 20 c., *blue*, of 1874, and the 20 c., *orange-yellow*, of 1878, with the corners altered and the overprint "ESTERO," only exist in the first type.

* These two little dashes are quite invisible in our illustration of the original type. We may add that other points of difference may be found under the eye, in the hair, and especially in the shading of the neck.—ED. M. J.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS and STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.

* * * *

IROQUOIS HOTEL, BUFFALO,
April 15th, 1904.

American Notes. I LEFT England on the Cunard crack boat, the *Campania*, on March 12th, the only noteworthy feature between this one and former journeys to the States being the fact that we were almost constantly in touch with either land or other steamers by the use of Marconi's great invention.

On arrival in New York I was met by our esteemed American representative, Mr. E. B. Power, and one of our first duties was to look for

NEW OFFICES FOR THE AMERICAN BRANCH of our firm.

For over two years we have been in the old building at No. 167, Broadway, New York. We had a small but cheap office, which had been taken more as a trial than anything else, and which suffered by lack

of daylight, absence of electric light, slow elevator, etc.; and as our lease was up on May 1st, I decided to look out for a better location for the rapidly increasing business we are obtaining on this side.

It is a very difficult thing to secure desirable rooms in modern buildings situated in a really central part of the business and finance quarter of New York, and a number of trips had to be made before anything was decided upon.

Eventually we secured new offices at

198, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

about half-way between John and Fulton Streets on the right-hand side of Broadway going up and only some two blocks from our present location.

Our new rooms are on the eighth floor, and have a capital light and also modern appliances.

On and after May 1st next the only American address of our firm will be

STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED,

198, BROADWAY (8th floor),

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

After this matter had been settled I had the pleasure of meeting some of my old friends in New York and a number of new ones who have become clients of our firm since we have opened a branch office on this side.

After leaving New York I paid a number of visits to friends in the Northern States, making my centre at Boston, the "home of culture," and a city to my mind more like a part of old England than any other place I know of in the States.

Here I had much social attention paid to me, and especially call to mind a dinner and evening with Mr. H. M. Lombard at his delightful home at Winchester—a day at Lynn with my old friend Mr. Howard Sanderson, and a thirty-mile automobile drive afterwards with him along the coast and through some of the oldest settlements in New England, such as Salem, Marblehead, Nahant, and Peabody.

Another pleasant evening was on the occasion of a theatre party given by Messrs. Batchelder and Carpenter, and a visit to the opera with Mr. E. M. Bartels.

In New England I find quite a large body of new collectors who have taken up the pursuit since my last visit there a little over three years ago.

In Boston there is possibly more active Philately than in New York. The Philatelic Society of Boston is, I think, the largest in America, and amongst the members are a number of keen students and writers of ability.

Within a week or two Mr. Bartels will publish an important handbook on the stamps of the Philippine Islands, in which a vast amount of new information will be given and a very important chapter giving details of fully one hundred forged stamps and surcharges, mostly illustrated.

Mr. Bartels will also shortly publish another book on U.S. envelopes, with an important and new classification of the dies, etc.

The New England Stamp Company have in preparation a handbook on the stamps of Siam.

Our London house will receive orders for any of these works, but I do not at present know the prices at which they can be supplied when published.

Yesterday I paid a short visit to Niagara, but as there was a heavy snowstorm the whole time the view was much obscured, and I hope for better luck next week. At the moment of mailing this to our printers it has been snowing on and off for two days.

[The above unfortunately reached us too late for insertion in our last number.—E.D. M.J.]

* * *

HAVANA, CUBA,

May 3rd, 1904.

My last notes were written three weeks ago in a snowstorm, near Niagara; now I am nearly two thousand miles further south, near the tropics and in the midst of the most delightful scenery.

After leaving Buffalo, about April 20th, I came down South by the celebrated train called the "Empire State Express," which is claimed by the New York Central Railway Company to be the finest and fastest long-distance train in the world.

This train is of some interest to stamp collectors, as the engine that draws it was used as the model for the centre of the Pan-American 2 c. stamp of 1901. The cars are certainly very comfortable and well appointed, and as there are but few stops, the average speed for the 440 miles works out at about 51 miles per hour.

I stopped another nine days at New York, putting up as usual at the Holland House, on Fifth Avenue and 30th Street. This is not a very large hotel, but I consider it one of the most comfortable in America, and it is generally difficult to get rooms unless ordered well in advance.

During the greater part of this time I was busy superintending the removal of our offices to 198, Broadway, and with our American representative, Mr. E. B. Power, was much occupied in selecting new furniture, safes, fittings, etc., and in arranging and stowing away our stocks of publications and stamps.

I must also put on record a good word for our senior employees, the Misses Logan and Evans, who worked arduously for some days in evolving order out of chaos.

Our new location seems to meet with the approval of our numerous clients in New York, as the situation is most central, the light is excellent, and there is no noise from the street traffic.

At the end of April private business arose that took me to Florida, and being then within some thirty-six hours by steamer from Cuba, I decided to cross over and see a portion of the world that I never had the opportunity of visiting previously.

The railroad journey south to Jacksonville, in Florida, 1,014 miles from New York, was rather exciting. When near Charlotte, N.C., and running at a fair speed, a rod broke under the engine, and before the train could be stopped it had knocked a hole in the boiler and let out the water, and also considerably twisted up the air-brake. A freight train took us on to the next station, but this was not the end of our troubles that day, for some six hours later the air-pump on the new engine smashed and we were again delayed; the result of all this was that we were three hours late at Jacksonville and missed the train to Miami and boat thence to Cuba.

I was, however, glad to stop a night at Jacksonville, which is a handsome city on the wide St. John's River. About a mile of the centre of the city was burnt down in 1901, but has now been all rebuilt and much improved. The Windsor Hotel is a first-rate one, roomy, cool, and comfortable.

As I had nearly a day here I was able to drive out and see the celebrated ostrich farm, which was started a few years ago with half a dozen African birds, and has now some 150 grown ostriches in addition to this year's chicks. A nest in the hot sand containing twelve large eggs was an interesting sight.

My journey was continued the following day, but in order to get a boat I had to alter my route and went *viâ* Sandford; and at Port Tampa, 275 miles from Jacksonville, I joined the s.s. *Mascotte*, one of the smaller summer boats of the Peninsular and Occidental Company.

We left just after midnight, and about 8.30 p.m. the next day got to Key West, a fairly large city built on coral reefs. Great care is required in entering the harbour, as the navigation is dangerous, on account of the numerous coral reefs that surround the island. It was interesting to watch the steamer slowly picking her tortuous way through the narrow passages, the searchlight being used all the time to locate the buoys marking the channel.

We had half an hour here, just time to walk up the town and back again, leaving at nine p.m., and at eight o'clock next morning steamed in past the celebrated Morro and Cabañas fortresses to the harbour of Havana on the way to our anchorage, passing the remains of the unfortunate U.S. cruiser *Maine*, which, much to my surprise, are still allowed to remain in the centre of the harbour.

I had four days in this beautiful city, and was able to see most of the sights of the town and district, and to go over two of the fortresses. Morro Castle, that celebrated old stronghold of Spain, is not now occupied, except at one angle, where there is a lighthouse and signal station.

Since the Americans gave Cuba her independence—about two years ago—the country has made wonderful strides towards prosperity, and I am told that in a few years Cuba may be reckoned one of the richest districts of the world.

In Havana there is a pretty strong Philatelic Society, whose members can be congratulated upon at least one conspicuous success. In October, 1902, there was a provisional issue of a 1 c. on 3 c. stamp, and the supply was exhausted in a few days. The postal authorities evidently thought this an opportunity not to be neglected, and had arranged to issue a further *large* lot of provisionals with many different surcharges, colours, and errors. The Havana Philatelic Society luckily heard of this in advance, and a deputation waited upon the authorities, and succeeded in having the proposed issue suppressed.

In regard to the 1 c. on 3 c. above mentioned, I was told of a smart man here who heard that the postal authorities had found some sheets with double and inverted surcharges, etc.; so he went to them, and stating that these errors were of no use for postal purposes, eventually bought the lot at their nominal value, and they are now sold at from \$2 to \$5 each.

To-day (May 7th) I am leaving for Miami, in the south of Florida, and so back by rail to New York. I propose then to visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, etc., and hope to be back in London about the end of June.

* * *

The Berlin International Postage Stamp Exhibition. SINCE the publication, in our February number, of the revised programme of the Berlin Exhibition, the Committee has issued a further revised list, from which we give the following extracts, which contain all the material modifications.

D. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Class 11. British Colonies. General Collections.

„ 12. Any one country of the following:—

(a) British Guiana, (b) Ceylon, (c) Great Britain, (d) Mauritius, (e) New South Wales, (f) South Australia, (g) Transvaal, (h) Victoria.

Class 13. Any one country of the following:—

(a) India, (b) Canada, (c) Cape of Good Hope, (d) Natal, (e) New Zealand, (f) Newfoundland, (g) Queensland, (h) St. Vincent, (i) Straits Settlements and Malay States, (k) Tasmania, (l) Trinidad, (m) Western Australia.

Class 14. Any two of the following countries:—

(a) Barbados, (b) British East Africa, (c) Fiji, (d) Grenada, (e) Griqualand, (f) Hong Kong, (g) Kashmir, (h) New Brunswick, (k) Nova Scotia, (l) Nevis, (m) Orange River Colony, (n) Turks Islands, (o) Uganda, (p) Zanzibar.

Class 15. Any two of the following countries:—

(a) Bahamas, (b) Bechuanaland, (c) British South Africa, (d) British Honduras, (e) British Central Africa, (f) Gambia, (g) Indian States (overprinted on British India), (h) Labuan, (i) Niger Coast, (k) New Republic of South Africa, (l) St. Helena, (m) St. Christopher, (n) Tonga.

Class 16. Not less than three countries not mentioned in Classes 12 to 15.

Note.—In the untranslated programme “Newfoundland” is given in Class 14 as well as Class 13, but Class 13 is the correct one. “British Central Africa” is given twice in Class 15, one of which is probably a misprint of “British South Africa.”

In European Countries two new subdivisions have been created for France and Colonies, and Holland and Colonies, respectively. They are as follow:—

E. FRANCE AND COLONIES.

Class 18. France, (a) unused, (b) used, or unused and used.

„ 19. Colonies. (a) General collections. (b) One or more of the following: Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi-Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti. (c) Two or more of the following: Congo, Diego Suarez, Gaboon, Guyana, Madagascar, Soudan, and Zanzibar. (d) The remaining Colonies together.

F. HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Adhesives.

- Class 20. Holland, (a) unused, (b) used, or unused and used.
- " 21. Colonies, (a) general collections, (b) one or more of the Dutch Colonies.

Entires.

Class 22. Holland and Colonies.

The countries outside Europe (and the colonial possessions of European States) have received more generous treatment, the subdivision now appearing as:—

I. COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

(One or more of the countries named together.)

- Class 40. United States and Confederate States.
- " 41. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Dominican Republic, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Mexico.
- " 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chili, Venezuela, Uruguay.
- " 43. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.
- " 44. Hawaii.
- " 45. Japan, Shanghai, China, Corea.
- " 46. Persia, Egypt.
- " 47. Congo State, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Samoa.
- " 48. Indian Feudatory States.
- " 49. Countries or groups of countries not mentioned in Classes 40 to 48.

New Stock Books.

THE following new stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the February number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

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.

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.
Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Montenegro . . .	£189
North German Confederation and German Empire . .	206
Bavaria	181
China	150
Egypt and Sudan	121
Guatemala	97
Peru (Vols. I. and II.)	226
Denmark	128
Hawaii	242

* * *

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 219.)

* * * *

II. THE STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FINLAND did not hesitate to take its place among the countries that were earliest in adopting the system of prepayment of postage. It did this with prudence, issuing, provisionally to commence with, for a period of three years, the stamped envelopes, which made their appearance on January 1st, 1845.

The following document shows us how this extraordinary event was spoken of at that period:—

"June 11, 1844. Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty relative to uniformity in the charge for letters within the Grand Duchy of Finland.

"WE, NICHOLAS I., by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc.

"Having previously established within the Empire a uniform rate of postage for letters, at 10 kopecs silver per loth, and having since then consulted both Our Senate of Finland and the Governor-General of the Province, We have thought fit graciously to ordain that for letters sent by the post between places situated within the Grand Duchy, without regard to the distance, there shall be charged from the commencement of next year (1845) a uniform rate of 10 kopecs silver per loth, in such a manner that every letter the weight

of which is less than one loth shall be considered as being of that weight, and where the weight exceeds any number of complete loths, the excess shall be reckoned as a complete loth. We have further been graciously pleased to permit that stamped envelopes for letters may be employed in the Grand Duchy, during a period of three years, as an experiment.

"With this view the rate of stamp for the lowest value of these envelopes must be 10 kopecs silver; at the same time the system of depositing letters and paying the postage of them at the post offices will continue in force.

"To be communicated to all concerned."

—

"Helsingfors, June 11th, 1844.

"In compliance with the Decree of H.I.M., and in His August Name:

"The Senate of Finland authorises as above.

(Signed)

"A. MELLIN.	O. R. REHBINDER.
W. KLINKOWSTRÖM.	L. G. N. HAARTMAN.
A. F. R. DE LA CHAPELLE.	LARS SACKLEEN.
B. M. BJORKSTEN.	PCHS. TÖRNGRIST.
W. FORSMAN."	

Next we have the very humble and very curious Memorial addressed to His Imperial Majesty by the General Administration of Posts:—

“*Most humble Memorial.*”

“Whereas, in ordaining that for all correspondence transmitted by post within the Grand Duchy of Finland a uniform rate of postage of 10 kopecs silver per loth is to be paid, from the commencement of next year (1845), without regard to the distance between the various places, and that letters the weight of which does not amount to one loth are to be charged as for a complete loth, and that the excess weight over a complete number of loths is always to be reckoned as a complete loth, Your Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit that stamped envelopes should be employed, *as an experiment*, for the transmission of correspondence within the interior of Finland during a period of three years, in consequence of which the rate of stamp for the lowest value of these envelopes is to be 10 kopecs silver, and that, nevertheless, the method hitherto employed of depositing the letters and paying postage at the post offices should still continue to be permitted, the Finland Senate of Your Imperial Majesty, by a letter from the honourable Secretariat of the Chancellery, dated June 11th last, recommended that the Director of Posts should most respectfully submit a report both upon the dimensions and the value of the permitted stamped envelopes, and also upon the steps to be taken and the regulations that might be necessary for the putting in execution of the above-mentioned gracious Ordinance of Your Imperial Majesty.

“In pursuance of which, I beg most respectfully to submit, from the point of view stated above, the following propositions:—

“1. That the stamped envelopes should only be employed for letters not registered, and of the weight of one or two loths, and that, consequently, two natures of envelopes should be issued, the first with a stamp of ten kopecs, and the second with a stamp of twenty kopecs silver, and to avoid all confusion these two stamps should be printed in different colours; the first envelope should have a length of four and a half inches and a width of two and six-eighths inches, and the second, the envelope for two loths, a length of five and a half inches and a width of three and one-eighth inches, as indicated most respectfully and in full detail by the two specimen envelopes attached hereto; * it may be added that the first would not contain more than two, or the second more than four sheets of paper, that is to say, no more than the weight for which, in accordance with the stamp upon them, the postage is paid.

“2. That for the posting of the stamped envelopes there should be affixed to the outer wall or to the door of the post office a tin box, furnished with a lock, arranged in such a manner that only letters of the sizes and weights above-mentioned can be deposited in them by the public (without opening the wicket), at all hours of the day in places where a military sentry is posted near the post office, and in the case of all other post offices only during the hours that the office is open, say, from nine o'clock until midday and from three to six in the afternoon.

“3. That when the time appointed at each post office for the receipt of letters addressed to the various places has arrived, the letters in stamped envelopes should be taken out of the said box, by the Post-master or his clerk, and entered at the head of the list of letters, under the title of *letters in stamped envelopes*, with a note of the name of the addressee, the number of letters and their weights, and these same numbers and weights in accordance with the lists will serve for obtaining, if occasion should arise, the necessary information, entered also in the daily lists of letters despatched in the special columns provided for that purpose.

* What has become of these specimens?

“In the case of letters the address of which is not plain or has been accidentally omitted, as well as those which plainly weigh more than the number of loths for which the postage is paid and which for that reason should not be transmitted through the post, lists may be drawn up each month and exhibited at the door of the post office for the information of the persons who posted them, these to remain there until the end of the following month. Letters that may not be claimed should be dealt with in the manner already laid down for letters left unclaimed at the post offices.

“In order to prevent loss to the Imperial Revenue by envelopes that may weigh more than the weight in loths for which the postage is paid, Your Imperial Majesty might also in this case find it more convenient to order that the letter, after being taken from the box referred to, should be weighed, and that the portion of the postage which, by accident, has been left unpaid, should be marked upon the letters and lists and collected from the addressee, when the letter is delivered at its destination.

“4. That the manufacture, stamping, and sale of the envelopes in question should be undertaken by the officials who perform the same services in reference to the stamped paper; the sale of the envelopes should, however, be entrusted in preference, by the Governor of the District, to the Postal Officials, if they so request, with the same commission as would be granted to other vendors, but without the Post-masters being obliged to give security for such sale, as the guarantee given on account of the collection of the present revenue of the Post Office gives security to the Crown for the revenue arising from the sale of these envelopes.

“Helsingfors, Office of the Director of
“Posts, July 9, 1844.

(Signed) “J. LANGELL,
C. A. LANMARK.

“No. 503.

“To His Imperial Majesty, with great respect.”

On July 17th, 1844, “in the August Name of His Imperial Majesty,” the Director of Posts received approval of his propositions in terms which recall the “Most Humble Memorial.” I note that the Post Office Department is authorised to issue, at the public expense, to each Post Office “a painted* tin box, of a size suited to the amount of correspondence of the office, and if it should be necessary, *two* boxes, to be affixed to the wall of the vestibule of the Post Office and provided with a cover or sloping top, of a prescribed pattern.”

Finally—“six months before the expiration of the period during which the stamped envelopes have been permitted to be employed experimentally, a report will be sent in upon the convenience and use of the said envelopes, accompanied by details as to the numbers of letters in stamped envelopes that were posted during each of the past years, as well as the numbers of those despatched in ordinary envelopes during the same period.”†

It was further recommended that the Ordinance should be published in the *Allmänna Tidning*, which was done on November 24th, 1844. I think it unnecessary to reproduce this official notice, which

* It appears that at the present day the letter-boxes are of “dark” colour, and those reserved for local correspondence are red.

† I have not been able to obtain any information as to the contents of these reports.

is dated November 18th, 1844, and which only repeats what we have already learned from the documents quoted above.

The two that follow are more interesting :—

“MEMORANDUM.

“No. 64/12.

“The Secretariat of the Treasury desires, by this letter, to request the Director of Posts to instruct the Head of the Accountant Branch of his Department to proceed to-morrow morning, the 6th of this month, to the Secretariat of the Treasury, in order to take over and give a receipt, in a special book provided for that purpose, for twelve thousand stamped envelopes for letters at 10 kopecs, and three thousand copies of similar envelopes at 20 kopecs, silver, to be afterwards despatched for sale by the Post Office Department to the Post Offices of the country.

“Helsingfors, Secretariat of the Treasury of the Imperial Senate of Finland, November 5, 1844.

(Signed) “L. G. N. HAARTMAN.
A. L. BORN.

“To the Post Office Department at Helsingfors.”

“MEMORANDUM.

“No. 65/12.

“The Secretariat of the Treasury desires, by this letter, to request the Director of Posts to instruct the Head of the Account Branch of his Department to again receive, to-morrow morning, the 15th of this month, at the Secretariat of the Treasury, and to give a receipt for them, five thousand five hundred stamped envelopes at 10 kopecs, and nine thousand five hundred similar envelopes at 20 kopecs, silver, to be afterwards despatched for sale to the Post Offices of the country.

“Helsingfors, Secretariat of the Treasury of the Senate of Finland, November 14, 1844.

(Signed) “L. G. N. HAARTMAN.
A. L. BORN.

“To the Post Office Department at Helsingfors.”

According to what is stated above, there must certainly have been printed as follows :—

1st . .	12,000	10 kop.	and	3,000	20 kop.
2nd . .	15,500	10 „	„	9,500	20 „
Total	27,500	10 „	„	12,500	20 „

I do not know whether there were other printings, but it is probable that there were, in the case of the 10 kopecs at least ; but what has become of all these envelopes? The 10 kopecs is not very rare, but only some four or five copies of the 20 kopecs are known.

(To be continued.)



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1904. PROGRAMME FOR 1904-5.

Oct. 6.	Annual General Business Meeting.	
„ 18.	(Tuesday), Display, “Great Britain, New Zealand, Germany.”	W. B. AVERY.
„ 27.	Display, “Tasmania.”	L. L. R. HAUSBUCK.
Nov. 10.	Paper, “Turkey.”	P. T. DEAKIN.
„ 24.	„ “Hong Kong.”	C. A. STEPHENSON.
Dec. 1.	Auction.	
1905.		
Jan. 5.	Lantern Display.	J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
Feb. 2.	Paper, “Railway Letter Stamps.”	M. W. K. CONNOLLY.
„ 23.	Display, “Australian Colonies.”	R. HOLLICK.
Mar. 2.	Paper, “Roumania.”	H. GRINDALL.
„ 23.	„ “Northern Nigeria and Seychelles.”	C. A. STEPHENSON and W. F. WADAMS.
April 14.	Notes, “Great Britain.”	W. PIMM.
May 4.	Paper.	T. W. PECK.

The Philatelic Society of India.

(Formed 6th March, 1897.)

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THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 4th March, 1904, at 6.15 p.m. Mr. C. F. Larmour was in the chair, and most of the members resident in Calcutta were present. The audited accounts for the year 1903, which disclosed a satisfactory financial position, were presented and passed, and a few minor alterations made in the rules, which, with the accounts, were ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1904-5 :—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. ; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, Kt., Mr. Dorning Beckton, Mr. C. F. Larmour, and the Hon. D. P. Masson, C.I.E. ; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield ; Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson ; Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann ; Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson ; Council, the above (*ex-officio*) and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. F. S. Crofton, I.C.S. ; Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Lukis, Mr.

P. A. Selfe, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell. It was resolved to publish during the present year a fully illustrated work on *The Fiscal and Telegraph Issues of British India*, by Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton and W. Corfield. This will be the first work attempted on the subject, and will deal with the following classes of stamps:—"Court Fees," "Foreign Bill," "Forest," "High Court," "Notarial," "Petition," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," "Receipt," "Share Transfer," "Small Cause Court," "Special Papers," "Telegraphs," and "Vakil." It was also reported that arrangements are in progress for an early reissue in one volume of the Society's works on the stamps of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Puttialla, revised and brought up to date, and that work on the handbook on *The Postal and Telegraph Issues of India* was proceeding. The permanent display of the national collection in the British Museum, made available only during the past year, was discussed, and the Hon. Secretary was desired to offer to the Museum, in the name of the Society, all the Imperial stamps of India, in "mint" condition, which are required for the completion of its Indian Section to the end of the Victorian era. The great and growing popularity of the late Mr. Tapling's princely gift was noted with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the action of the Society in offering to contribute the postal and telegraph issues from about the year 1889 to the end of the late Queen's reign may lead to similar offers by other societies and individuals from other countries. Attention was directed to the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Victoria Memorial Hall Exhibition in the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, the previous evening, and regret expressed that no arrangements appeared to have been made for the inclusion of a national collection of the stamps of India among the other collections now being brought together there. It was felt that the stamps of the Empire possess an historical value fully entitling them to the consideration of the promoters of the memorial, and that they should find a place among the medals, coins, and other interesting mementoes of the past that will be preserved for the delight of the future. The Hon. Secretary was desired to address the General Committee of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund on the subject, and to offer the willing co-operation of the Society with the Committee in the formation of a national Indian stamp collection.

It was pointed out that no properly arranged official collection of the essays and stamps of India (postal, fiscal, and telegraph) exists, but that with the help of philatelists one might be easily and inexpensively formed. The most complete collection possible would take up comparatively little room, but every year the difficulty of making it would be accentuated.

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

CALCUTTA, 5th March, 1904.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. O.—1. The current stamps of India surcharged "BRITISH SOMALILAND" were chronicled in our numbers for September and November last. 2. On the 2½d. and 6d. "ARMY OFFICIAL," the surcharge is always in the thicker type.

WHILF.—1. The *pink* paper of your 1d. stamp must be due to the colour of the impression having run. 2. The 1d., *red*, of 1841 described as "having number in cross" must be a specimen with a number in the Maltese cross postmark. The "hair lines" in these stamps are accidental fine lines in some part of the design; they have no intentional hair lines, like those in the corners of some of the later stamps.

H. H. M.—We cannot tell what the value of the Siamese stamp may be until we know its nature. The yellowish paper of the Jamaica stamp may have been discoloured by the ink, or the gum.

B. D.—1. The Spanish stamps punctured with holes have been used on telegrams. Those perforated with a letter "T" have probably been used in the same manner, but we have not seen these. The stamps with bars are remainders, thus cancelled in sheets. 2. Your Peru No. 148 cannot bear a legitimate impression of Type 22, as it was not issued till twelve years after the Chilean occupation of Peru. The paper of your No. 127 must have been discoloured in some way. 3. The Venezuela puzzles us; we should like to see it.

W. C.—1. Your North German Confederation stamp is one of those that were stuck upon envelopes of various of the German States, in 1868. They were then covered with a microscopic inscription, such as you describe, impressed in *pale grey*. 2. The watermark in your stamp should consist of portions of Type 3; we do not understand how it can have taken the form shown in your drawing, unless there is some variation along the edges of the sheets.

A. C. R.—1. We do not suppose that the difference in the distance between the words and the bar on Ceylon No. 166 would make any difference in the price. 2. We do not know of any marked differences in the colour of the figures of the 30 c. Queen's Head, but all colours are liable to vary more or less. 3. Tasmania No. 200 we have only seen with the watermark upside down; it is not of any consequence. 4. The stamps of Brunei are frauds. 5. The stamps of North Borneo and Labuan, with the centres slightly out of place, are not worthy of note as varieties.

A. C. B.—Many thanks for your note. You may have seen our opinion as to the colour of the new 3d. Cape of Good Hope in the December number.

A. H.—1. The appearance you mention is probably due in part to the nature of the ink, but many of De La Rue's impressions from the Perkins Bacon plates have that very smooth and rather indistinct effect. 2. Bermuda, 3d. on 2d., is not generally believed in. Of No. 12 probably only one sheet, possibly only one pane of sixty, was overprinted; of Nos. 13 and 14 there were 13,500, how many of each is not known; 4,800 of No. 15, 12,000 of No. 16, and 24,000 of No. 17.

R. H. T.—Lieutenant Napier, in his papers on the stamps of Griqualand, says "specimens with four or more surcharges may be confidently rejected."

C. Q.—1. We know of no reprints of either New Brunswick, 1860, or Newfoundland, 1861, but there were large remainders of some of the values of both those issues. 2. We have no reason to doubt the existence of B. S. A., No. 57. We believe our publishers can supply it.

T. J. P.—The New South Wales stamp you ask about is No. 380 or 381 in the present Catalogue.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

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ANTIOQUIA.

1903. For use in Medellin.	s.	d.
20 c., red-brown	0	1
40 c., violet	0	2

BERMUDA.

1904. View of Dockyard.	s.	d.
½d., green and black	0	1

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1904. King's Head.	s.	d.
1s., blue and black	1	4
2s. 6d., green	3	6
4s., mauve and lilac	5	0

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1904. King's Head.	s.	d.
1 c., green and pale green	0	1
20 c., lilac and mauve	1	3

CUBA.

1902. Special Delivery; inscribed "Inmediata."	s.	d.
10 c., orange	0	8

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. New types. Gold currency.	s.	d.
1 c., orange (perf.)	0	1
2 c., blue (,,)	0	2
2 c., ,, (imperf.)	0	2
2 c., grey (,,)	0	2
50 c., magenta (perf.)	2	8
50 c., ,, (imperf.)	2	8
1 p., green (perf.)	5	3
1 p., ,, (imperf.)	5	3

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1904. King's Head.	s.	d.
½ a., green	0	1
1 a., carmine and black	0	2
2½ a., ultramarine	0	4
3 a., green and lilac-brown	0	5
4 a., black and green	0	6

FERNANDO POO.

1896-9. Provisionals.	s.	d.
5 c on 2 c., carmine (in black, No. 31, used)	7	6
52 on 2 c., carmine (No. 33a, in blue)	4	0

HAYTI.

1904. Jubilee Issue, but without surcharge.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	1
2 c., rose and black	0	1
5 c., ultramarine and black	0	2
7 c., claret and black	0	3
10 c., ochre and black	0	4
20 c., slate and black	0	8
50 c., sage-green and black	1	6
1 c., green (pair imperf. vertically)	10	0

1904. Nord Alexis Issue. Without surcharge.

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., vermilion	0	1
5 c., indigo	0	2
10 c., sepia	0	4
20 c., orange	0	8
50 c., claret	1	6

ICELAND.

1902. Surcharged "I GILDI." Perf. 14 x 13½.	s.	d.
40 öre, lilac (No. 97), reduced to	3	0
50 öre, carmine and blue (No. 98), reduced to	4	0

MAURITIUS.

1904. Express Delivery (Inland).	s.	d.
15 c., red and ultramarine	0	4

RUSSIA.

1904. Vertically laid paper.	s.	d.
3½ roubles, black and grey	10	6

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. King's Head.	s.	d.
4 c., brown on red	0	2

UNITED STATES.

1904. Louisiana Purchase Commemorative Issue.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	1
2 c., carmine	0	2
3 c., purple	0	2
5 c., indigo	0	4
10 c., brown	0	7
Set of 5 stamps	1	2

VICTORIA.

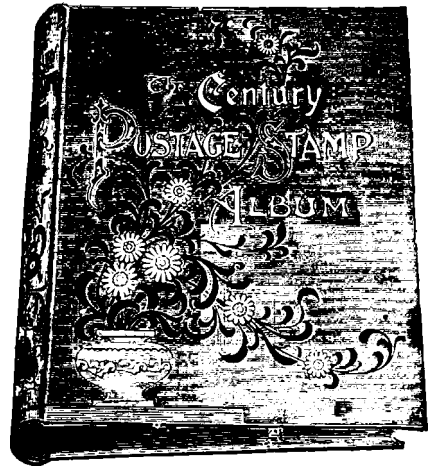
1904. Perf. 11.	s.	d.
6d., green	0	8

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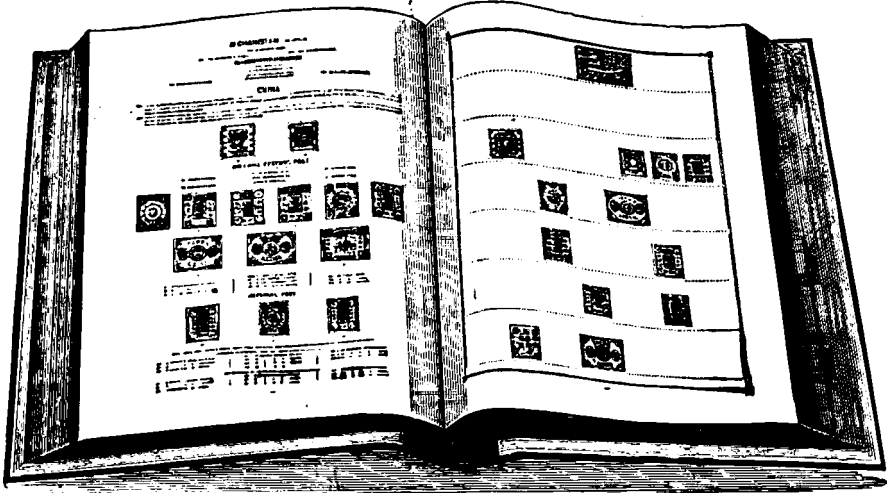
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Space has been provided for some 18,000 Stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages. Two pages of watermarks, with list of countries in which they may be found, are provided.

Among the chief alterations made in this the second edition of the Album may be noted the arrangement of the countries, which now follow in the same order as in the two parts of the current Catalogue—British Empire first, and Foreign Countries last.

In the previous edition, numbers were placed beneath the line to mark the vertical line of each Stamp, corresponding to the numbers in the detailed description on the left-hand page. This method was found to have many objections in practice, and the new system now adopted, whereby compartments for every Stamp are marked off by dots placed above the dotted lines, will, we believe, be much preferred and prove more convenient. In many countries, owing to the varying heights of the Stamps, it is impracticable—with the limited space at disposal—to place them in the order in which they are set forth on the opposite page, but by taking a little trouble in finding the place, the collector should have no difficulty in properly placing his Stamps.

Throughout the Album additional rows have been provided, as well as a large number of blank pages, for new issues. As it is impossible to forecast where new issues are most likely to appear, these extra pages should be sufficient for the collector's wants for a long time ahead. There are over 15,500 marked-off places for Stamps, besides space to accommodate several hundreds in addition.

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PRICED SUPPLEMENTS to the 1904 CATALOGUE.

These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

In the Press.

READY IN JUNE.

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks, No. 8.

A HISTORY of the POSTAGE STAMPS of SICILY.

By DR. EMILIO DIENA.

THIS is the most complete work that has yet been published upon any philatelic subject, containing as it does not only a detailed description of an exceptionally interesting series of stamps, but also a brief history of the country to which they belong, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bomba" was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, of the difficulties in the production of the plates, of the various essays and proposals for subsequent issues, and a description of the post-marks and obliterations.

The book is illustrated with twenty full-page autotype plates, showing seven complete or reconstructed sheets, varieties of retouches, etc., and various illustrations in the text.

Full particulars of price, etc., will be announced later.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

JUNE, 1904

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Vol. XIV.

No. 168

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

JUNE 30, 1904.

No. 168.

Editorial.

* * *



WE record with great regret the death of another of the older generation of philatelists, which took place, as we learn from *Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular*, at Boulogne, on the 7th of May.

The name of Mr. Overy Taylor was a very well-known one in earlier days; he was a constant contributor to *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, of which periodical he was editor during the last few years of its existence; he then edited the *Monthly Circular* from 1875 to 1878, after which date he seems to have been obliged to abandon philatelic literature, through ill-health and the pressure of other work. As editor of the 1870 and 1875 editions of *Dr. Gray's Catalogue* he practically produced an entirely new work, which was for many years a guide to collectors of the older school of philately. His *Papers for Beginners*, which ran through the last five volumes of *The S. C. M.*, were a mine of valuable information for those to whom they were especially addressed, and might be read with advantage by many a collector at the present day. As the *Monthly Circular* justly observes:—

"Without any affectation of deep original research, he was able to invest his articles on stamps with a peculiar interest—I might say charm—that was of great service in the work of popularising philately. His work was free from all trivial elaboration of detail and yet all done with faultless care; nothing was scamped or left unverified."

Work of that kind was invaluable in the early days when serious students of philately

were so few, and an occasional reversion to that freedom from "trivial elaboration of detail" would not be unwelcome even now, when close and microscopic research is carried almost to excess.

Mr. Overy Taylor, we are told, was born at Bath in 1845, and was, therefore, only fifty-nine at his death. For the last six and thirty years he seems to have resided at Boulogne, where "he was as well known to the French community as he was to the English," and was held in high esteem by both.

* * *

Which has Scinde? WHEN making a few observations upon the recently published *Catalogue Officiel* of the Société Française de Timbrologie, we remarked that the system adopted of getting that work compiled by a large number of specialists was, though admirable in principle, liable in practice to produce a certain unevenness of effect. We have since learned that it has resulted in the complete omission of one small but not altogether uninteresting series of stamps, and the question arises—Who is in fault? The lists of the adhesives of the Native Feudatory States of India were compiled by the present writer; those of the stamps of British India itself by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; and those of the stamps surcharged for use in certain States by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; and probably all of us were reasonably careful in the execution of our tasks. Yet we managed to altogether overlook the three little stamps of the Scinde District Dawk!

Now if anyone likes to assert that the person responsible for this omission is the

compiler of the lists of stamps of the Native Feudatory States, we will not contradict him; at the same time there is no possible doubt that the stamps in question were not issued by a Native State of any sort or kind, which is our justification for omitting them from our portion of the work. The position of these stamps is a rather peculiar one. Their history is well known, to all the older collectors at any rate. They were not issued either by the Post Office Department of British India or by any Native Ruler, but by the late Sir Bartle Frere, who was administering the Government of the Province of Scinde. The stamps appear to have first been heard of by collectors in the course of 1867, and after various conjectures had been made as to their nature and use, an account of their origin was obtained from Sir Bartle Frere himself, in a letter that was published in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for October of that year.

The letter gives so clear a history of what was done, and of why it was necessary to do it, that we do not think we need apologise for reproducing it here, more especially as the circumstances of the case seem to have been forgotten.

“INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,

“My dear ———,

“August 20th, 1867.

“The stamp, of which your note of yesterday enclosed a facsimile, was the first postage stamp used in India, and this is its history:—

“The postal arrangements in Scinde were, as you may recollect, in 1850–51 very imperfect, the province was poor and did not pay its local expenses, and when we asked for more and better post offices, we were reminded of our poverty, and told that when the Government of India could afford money to spend in Scinde, there were many things to be provided before post offices could be thought of. So, as we believed that post offices were not mere luxuries, we considered how we could make the most of such means as we had, and our postmaster, Mr. Coffey, being a man of resources, hit upon this expedient. We got the stamps, of which you sent me a facsimile, manufactured, and they were issued to stamp-vendors and government officials much as they are in England; and every police officer, and native district collector of land revenue, customs, etc., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers, to his immediate official superior, all letters bearing one of these mysterious stamps of the British Government, or rather of the great Company. The stamp, you will observe, is the old East India Company's modification of the broad arrow, which the East India Company used, I believe, from the time of Charles II. till the Company itself was abolished; only the copyist has omitted the E. I., which, perhaps, in the stamp he copied from had been obliterated.

“Thus every government office in Scinde became a district post office for stamped letters, and the first official who had a real post office at hand sent to it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected. The system worked very well, and, of course, very cheaply, for we got a complete network of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense.

“I believe the success of the plan was one inducement to the introduction, soon after, of the present system of postage stamps, as our Scinde experiment showed that the fancied objections of natives of India to postage stamps were quite baseless. You may recollect it used always to be said, that ‘prepayment by stamps might do very well in Europe, but would never do in India,’ but this proved to be no more true of stamps than it has been of railways and other innovations.

“This is a long story, so I will only add that I am ever, my dear ———,

“Sincerely yours,

“H. B. FRERE.”

It seems to us that these stamps occupy a similar position to that of the Postmasters' stamps of the United States, and that their proper place would be at the head of the Government issues of British India.

* * *

Forgeries. WE have been shown an interesting little lot of forgeries, we believe of recent manufacture, and we give a list of them in order that our readers may be on their guard:—

INDIAN NATIVE STATES:—

Las Bela. ½ a., on greenish grey, granite paper.
Nowanuggur. 1, 2, and 3 docra on coloured papers.

Soruth. Types 3 and 4, 1 a. and 4 a. on wove paper, *imperfurate* (those we have seen are in horizontal strips of three, showing what appear to be varieties of type; they are badly printed).

TASMANIA. 5s., purple, Type 6, on paper watermarked “TAS.”

TRANSVAAL. 1895. 10s., pale brown.

TRINIDAD. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.* ¼d. and 8d., on paper watermarked Crown and C A.

The Tasmania and Trinidad stamps appear to have been produced by removing the colour from genuine used stamps of small value, and printing the imitations upon the paper thus obtained. The paper, perforation, and postmarks are therefore genuine, and the impression forged.

AFGHANISTAN. Types 41, 42, 43, in *black*.

COLOMBIA. 1861. 5 c., bright yellow; 20 c., scarlet. 1863. 5 c., yellow; 20 c. and 50 c., red (a vertical strip of four, one 50 c. and three 20 c.); 50 c., green; and 50 c., *red* (a horizontal strip of four!).

CRETÈ. 1898. 20 parades, mauve.

FRANCE. *Unpaid Letter Stamps*. Imperforate. 30 c., black, double impression; also the 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 30 c., with various surcharges, including Morocco, Type 3, inverted.

GREECE. Type 1. 1 lepton (three or four shades); 60 lepta, green on green.

Type 2. 40 lepta, imperf. and perf.

ITALY. ~1889. 5 lire, red and green (on watermarked paper, obtained, no doubt, in the same manner as that for the Tasmania and Trinidad).

Roman States. 7 baj. and 1 scudo.

We do not assert that these are *very* dangerous imitations, but most of them, and especially those on genuine watermarked paper, would be likely to deceive inexperienced collectors. So far as we ourselves are aware, they are offered for sale (by a person who professes to import them) as imitations; their sale, however, even under these conditions, is, we believe, quite illegal, as their vendor may possibly discover.

We have also been shown a priced catalogue of a Swiss firm, which makes a speciality of the production of high-class imitations, and which claims to have won gold medals and other prizes at exhibitions for the excellence of its wares. Among the latter are included entire imitations, imitations affixed to entire original covers, with genuine date marks, and forged surcharges upon original stamps! It is amusing to read, in the "Conditions of Sale," "Note. My imitations should not be resold as genuine stamps."

New South Wales. We are requested by the Publication Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, which is now engaged on the new work on the Stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, to ask collectors who may possess any of the Sydney views mentioned below, to lend their specimens in order that they may be photographed to complete the reconstruction of the plates for illustration.

Unused copies are, of course, preferred, but as these are practically unattainable from ordinary collections, the committee will be glad to receive very fine lightly postmarked specimens for this purpose.

Every care will be taken of the stamps while in the custody of the committee, and one of its members will attend personally when the stamps are being photographed to see that they sustain no damage; the specimens will immediately afterwards be returned to their owners.

All communications in reply to the above should be addressed:—

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<i>Two Pence.</i>	Plate I. Nos. 12, 13, 14, 21.
	Retouches: " 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24.
	Plate III. " 4, 5, 7, 10, 18.
	" IV. " 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 15, 21.
	" V. " 5, 7, 21.
<i>Three Pence.</i>	" 11, 17.

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.—It was perhaps unwise to commence giving lists of all the broken and damaged letters to be found in the Official surcharges, but having begun we suppose we must go on, if only to show the futility of attempting to collect all these very minor varieties. We have a few more only this month:—

Variations in the word "ARMY."

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *King's Head*.

We are shown this attached to the left side of variety (a) of the word "OFFICIAL"; it should therefore be the tenth in the second row.

(g) Bar of "A" broken out.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *King's Head*.

(h) Vertical stroke of "R" broken at top.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *King's Head*.

(i) Top of "R" broken off.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *King's Head*.

(j) Right leg of "M" broken off short.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *King's Head*.

— Mr. G. H. Dannatt shows us a copy of the 6d., *King's Head*, bearing the "ARMY OFFICIAL" overprint in type different from that of the normal surcharge, and which, if genuine, must be due to a fresh setting, as distinct from the first as that of the

Admiralty. The letters "A" have the bar lower down, the top of the "R" is larger, the "M" is much narrower, the branches of the "Y" are more open, the "O" is more square at top and bottom, the second bar of the "F" is shorter, and the "C" is more open.

The Ph. R. states that the 5d., King's Head, was overprinted for use by the Office of Works.

O. W. Official. 5d., purple and ultramarine.

Australian Commonwealth.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co. kindly send us a copy of a letter they received from the Postmaster-General's Department, in reply to an inquiry. Paragraphs in the London *Daily Mail* seem to be taken quite seriously in distant lands.

"COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
"POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
"MELBOURNE, 21st April, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—With regard to your communication of the 9th instant, respecting a statement in the London *Daily Mail* that arrangements were being made in Melbourne for a first issue of Australian stamps bearing the portrait of the King, which stamps would supersede the present State issues of stamps, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that this Department has no knowledge of any general issue of stamps bearing the King's head. I may mention that the first issues of an Australian stamp in that design were those of £1 and £2 Victorian stamps, which were printed in 1901 and 1902.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) ROBERT T. SCOTT,

"Messrs. J. H. SMYTH & Co." "Secretary."

From the same correspondents we have another letter, relating to the sale of Unpaid Letter stamps. It seems only fair that, if face value is charged, the purchaser should be allowed to have his labels in mint condition.

"COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
"POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
"MELBOURNE, 5th May, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd September last, respecting your desire to purchase postage due stamps from this Department, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you the Postmaster-General has decided that such stamps may now be supplied singly or otherwise and cancelled or uncanceled, at their face value, upon application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General of the State to which the stamps belong.

"The Deputy Postmasters-General of the several States have been instructed accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) ROBT. T. SCOTT,

"Messrs. J. H. SMYTH & Co." "Secretary."

Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We learn from *The L. P.* of the discovery of a curious error of surcharge, which has not only remained unnoticed for a good many years past, but of which the copy discovered has passed under the eyes of two keen-sighted philatelists, the second of whom acknowledges to having had it in his collection for three years or more before he discovered its peculiarity. The stamp is the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, *vermilion*, of Great Britain, overprinted "BRITISH" at top and "BECHUANALAND" at bottom, with "Protectorate" added in the middle, in the lettering shown

in Type 1a in the Catalogue. The additional word is inverted, as on No. 52b, and it is also spelt "Portectorate." The present owner of the variety is Mr. A. H. Stamford, who obtained it from Mr. Tamsen. We believe both these collectors recognised that the surcharge was inverted, but failed until lately to see the error in the word.

British Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the two stamps to which we alluded in April, and we find them to be as follows:—

1 c., dull green, *name and value in green.*
20 c., purple " " mauve.

British Somaliland.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue.



Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the current 1s. stamp, perforated with a device which denotes official use. We have not hitherto described these stamps, which have been referred to in other periodicals, because our publishers have decided, and we think quite rightly, to regard them as of no greater interest than the stamps of Western Australia with holes punched in them for the same purpose.

In the case of the stamp before us the holes are eleven in number—one in the middle, a vertical pair at each side of it, and a vertical row of three outside each pair. They are used in the Government Stationery Department, upon parcels and upon letters going out of South Africa. Local official letters travel free.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Bright and Son show us the 9 and 18 piastres, King's Head, which we have previously chronicled from hearsay; the design of the higher value is in *black*, instead of *slate*, as stated in February. The same correspondents also show us a used copy of the 9 piastres with a new Crown and CA watermark, the watermarks being evidently arranged close together all over the sheet, like the multiple Crescent and Star watermark of the Sudan. In the copy before us we see (from the back) a Crown at lower left and a letter "A" just above and to right of it, almost touching the right-hand arch of the Crown. We would add that benzine should not be applied to this stamp, as the *carmine* runs.

9 pias., brown and carmine; *multiple wmk.*

From the same source we have received two curious varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, *dull green*, wmk. Crown and CA, with the large surcharge (Type 9) of 1886. One of these has a very much thicker figure "1" in the fraction at left than in the normal surcharge, and both the figures "1" are more heavily printed than usual, and, we think, of slightly different shape from those of the ordinary overprint. The other variety seems to have too small a figure "1" at right, but this may be a damaged figure, with part of the top broken off. The former is a very conspicuous variety, and it is hard to believe that it can have existed on the original sheets. Other copies have, however, been found elsewhere among old stock, and we must suppose that these stamps were not examined so closely, at the time of their issue, as such things are at the present day.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—We understand that further values of the series have reached England. They are described as follows:—

3	rupees, grey-green and black.
4	„ grey and emerald.
5	„ „ carmine.
10	„ „ ultramarine.
20	„ „ stone.
50	„ „ red-brown.

India.—We have received the 1 a., *carmine*, Queen's Head, surcharged "C. E. F." Are these stamps still in circulation, and, if so, where?

1 a., *carmine*; *surcharged in black*.



We give an illustration, better late than never, of the design of the 3 a. stamp with the King's Head.

Chamba.—Mr. D. Bhicaji shows us a block of four of the 3 pies, *grey*, Queen's Head, with the ordinary surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp. He adds that he was fortunate enough to secure an entire sheet of 240 stamps with this abnormal overprint.

The Ph. R. chronicles two more of the King's Head stamps with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Service Stamps. 3 pies, *grey*; *King's Head*.
1 a., *carmine* „

Gwalior.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us the last 3 pies Queen's Head stamp, with the *Service* overprint.

Service Stamp. 3 pies, *grey*; *Queen's Head*.

Jhind.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 3 a. King's Head stamp has been found with double overprint.

Puttialla.—A continental contemporary reports the current 6 a., overprinted for this State.

6 a., *bistre*; *King's Head*.

Indian Native States.—*Nepal.*—Mr. Ewen tells us that he has found the ½ anna *tête-bêche*. The inverted stamp is No. 7 in the first row of a block of thirty-two, four rows of eight.

Lagos.—In reference to the 6d., *lilac* and *red*, of which we confessed our ignorance in reply to a correspondent, in April, *Mekeel's Weekly* points out that such a stamp is listed in Scott's Catalogue, under the date 1902, and adds that it was chronicled in various quarters. It certainly escaped our notice, and we cannot find that it was ever chronicled in *The A. J. of Ph.* We have not yet seen a copy.

We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps for this colony.



Mauritius.—Mr. F. Anderson draws our attention to some apparent differences in the type used for denoting the value upon the current 2 c. stamps. One of the copies shown us seems to have the value in thicker type than the other, and set closer, but we fancy that the appearance is really due to heavy inking and to the plate being somewhat worn and the type flattened out.

We have received a 3 c. stamp of Type 36; also a companion to the Inland Express Delivery label, formed from an impression of Type 44, with the value label blank, by overprinting it with the inscription "FOREIGN—EXPRESS—DELIVERY—18 CENTS," in four lines in *black*. We should suppose this to be an absolutely unnecessary issue, though our publishers have received a letter, bearing one of these labels, which may have been delivered in London a few hours earlier than it would have been in ordinary course.

Express Label. 3 c., *green* and *red* on *yellow*.
18 c., *green* and *black*.

New South Wales.—Mr. Basset Hull, in the last number of *The Aust. Ph.*, describes a fresh variety of the 2d. "Diadem," Type 8 in the Catalogue. This stamp has been known for some years to exist imperforate with the watermark double-line figure "1"; it has now been found with same watermark *perf.* 11½, 12.

New Zealand.—In reference to our note of last month, Lieut. Napier tells us that, as we rather suspected, there is no true "13" perforation in this colony, but that the 2d., and also the 2½d., of the 1882-97 issue, exist with the so-called "12½" gauge, which is really about 12¾. These should come in after No. 183 in the Catalogue.

A correspondent at Christchurch kindly sends us a specimen of an envelope, stamped by means of an automatic machine which has been in use experimentally outside the office in that city. We gather that a penny is put into one slot, and the end of an envelope into another, and that the envelope is thereupon impressed with a small circular device, resembling an ordinary postmark, inscribed "N. Z. POSTAL STAMP—No. 1," in a circular band, and "1^P—PAID" in the centre. It appears to us that the use of so simple a design as this, upon envelopes which the public take away with them, is a somewhat dangerous proceeding. The authorities seem to have overlooked the fact that these articles thus become stamped envelopes, and that the stamp impressed upon them requires the usual safeguards. If the letter to be stamped had to be deposited in the box at the same time, an impression of the kind shown us would be quite sufficient; as it is we should say that there is an opening for forgery and fraud.

The same correspondent tells us that the franking of correspondence in the Government Offices in New Zealand is being done away with, and that official letters are in future to be stamped, either with Official stamps of special designs, or with ordinary stamps surcharged for that purpose. More Disgraces of New Zealand!

The Aust. Ph. announces the discovery of a copy of the current 4d. stamp *perf.* 14 at top and sides and 11 at bottom.

Ewen's Weekly adds a further value to the list of *Postal Fiscals* with the current watermark:—
20s., *rose*; *wmk.* Type 41; *perf.* 11.

The same journal chronicles the 6d. *Railway Newspaper Stamp* on *laid* paper.
6d., *green*; *laid vertically*; *perf.* 11.

South Australia.—The stamps of Type 25 have, we understand, hitherto had the word "POSTAGE," as well as the value, added by a second printing. We have now received the 6d. and 1s. with, we believe, the word "POSTAGE" inserted in the die; it is in quite different letters from those shown in Type 25, much thicker and heavier, though the length of the word is almost exactly the same.

According to *Ewen's Weekly*, various other values also show variations in the inscriptions, the length of the words denoting the value differing in the different printings, and when these are further complicated by the two varieties of perforation, a fairly long list can be made. We gather that the 6d. and 1s. are the only values that have yet appeared with the word "POSTAGE" inserted in the die.

i. With "POSTAGE" and value printed separately.			
3d., olive-green; value 18½ to 18¾ mm.	Perf.	11½.	
3d., "	"	19 mm.	" 12.
4d., orange-red	"	17 to 17½ mm.	" 11½.
4d., "	"	17½ mm.	" 12.
6d., blue-green	"	16½ to 16¾ mm.	" 11½.
6d., "	"	15 to 15½ "	" 12.
8d., ultramarine	"	18¾ to 19 "	" 11½.
8d., "	"	16½ mm.	" 11½.
9d., lake	"	17½ to 18 mm.	" 11½.
9d., "	"	"	" 12.
10d., buff	"	15½ mm.	" 11½.
10d., "	"	16 mm.	" 11½.
1s., brown	"	16¾ to 17 mm.	" 11½.
1s., "	"	(?)	" 12 (?).

All these have the word "POSTAGE," as well as the value, added by a second impression; it should be noted that, except in the case of the 6d. and the 8d., the variations in the length of the value are insignificant, and might well be due to a little wearing down and spreading of the type, and the varieties are those of perforation. In the 10d. we are told that certain stamps on the sheet have the words 2 mm. apart, instead of 1½ mm., so that the difference is plainly visible.

ii. With "POSTAGE" inserted in the die.			
6d., blue-green; value 15½ mm.	Perf.	12.	
1s., brown	"	17 "	" 11½

The Aust. J. of Ph. says that the 6d. in this type was issued on the 20th April and the 1s. on the 12th of that month.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—We have received the 5 dollars stamp surcharged "50 CENTS," in the same type as that employed for the 10 c. on 4 c. noted last month, and also with a continuous bar across the lower part of the stamp.

50 c., in black, on \$5, purple and yellow.

Uganda.—A correspondent in India tells us that he possesses a strip of three of the ½ a. British East Africa surcharged for use in this territory (No. 53 in the Catalogue), the middle stamp of which shows a faint second impression of the overprint. The two impressions overlap to a great extent.

Victoria.—A correspondent in this colony shows us two very distinct shades of the current 1d., perf. 12½. One is in almost a brick-red, whilst the other is equally nearly rose; there is also an intermediate tint, which may well be the rose-red of the Catalogue. We believe others of the current values vary in shade to a similar extent, but most of these are rather what we should term "stock-book" varieties.

Virgin Islands.—We have received a set, up to 1s., of King's Head stamps for this "Presidency," differing only from the general issue for the Leeward Islands in the name printed at the top. We suppose the Virgin type remains in use, and thus the 5,000 inhabitants of these thrice-blessed islets have ample choice in the manner of prepaying their correspondence. All the values we have seen are on the paper with multiple watermark, which we gather extends over the entire sheet, margins included, so that the interesting varieties, watermarked with large letters, which have so frequently puzzled our readers, will not give trouble in the future, and it is of course as well suited for the larger sized stamps as for the ordinary. Presumably all the new King's Heads will appear upon this paper in due course. *Ewen's Weekly* adds two higher values.

½d., purple and green.	
1d., "	carmine.
2d., "	ochre.
2½d., "	ultramarine.
3d., "	black.
6d., "	brown.
1s., green and carmine.	
2s. 6d., green and black.	
5s., green and blue.	

It should be noted that the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. have the value in white upon a solid ground of colour, the others have the value in colour on white; all, so far as we have seen, have the value expressed in figures, not in words.

Zanzibar.—We gather from the *D. B. Z.* that a new series has been prepared for this territory, but we believe that "specimen" copies only have been seen at present.

PART II.

Austria.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports, on the authority of a German paper, that the current 2 heller newspaper stamps are being issued on coloured papers, for the special use of journals published twice daily. But whether the colours also denote the politics of the journals employing them is not stated.

<i>Newspaper Stamps.</i>	2 h., blue on yellow.
	2 h., " green.

China.—Two correspondents at Foochow write to rebuke us for our remarks upon the divided 2 c. stamps, to which we referred in December last, but their account of the circumstances shows that the use of half-stamps was quite unnecessary, except as a means of checking the post office accounts. It appears that ½ c. stamps had run short as well as 1 c., and therefore postage on letters requiring a 1 c. stamp had to be paid in cash. The halved stamps were not issued to the public, but, as is usual in these cases, were affixed by the postal officials. When postage is paid in cash, the use of an adhesive stamp is a superfluity; all that is necessary is to mark the letters "paid," as was done before adhesive stamps were introduced, and that was really what was done in this instance. If the officials choose to stick on little bits of paper, of any kind whatever, and then impress the "paid" stamp across them, it adds nothing, in our opinion, to the philatelic value or interest of the *postmark* used to indicate that postage has been paid.

The fact, mentioned by one of our correspondents, that these so-called "stamps" were selling in Foochow at a dollar apiece, only proves the truth of an old proverb, and of one of the best-remembered remarks of the celebrated Tichborne claimant.

The Unpaid Letter stamps, to which we referred last month, are overprinted "POSTAGE DUE," and its equivalent in Chinese, in *black*.

Colombia.—Antioquia.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us a copy of the 5 pesos of 1896, with the centre blank, and the impression in *green*, which they believe to have been postally used. It came to them with ordinary used stamps, from a collector in Antioquia, and it is cancelled in the usual manner in pen-and-ink, but although it may have been stuck upon a letter and cancelled in ordinary course, we cannot believe that it ever did postal duty. These impressions were noted in 1899, when we believe they first made their appearance on the market, and it is difficult to say what they ought to be termed. They are incomplete, because they lack an important and conspicuous portion of the design, and they are also in the wrong colours (they are known in *green* and in *orange*) for the value expressed upon them. One can hardly imagine such things passing into circulation or being passed by the most careless of stampers, especially when doing his work in manuscript.

Bolivar.—The recently issued monstrosities now reach us badly perforated on two or more sides (we have not seen a copy perf. all round), and the 20 c. is in *scarlet*, rather than *carmine*.

Cundinamarca.—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps chronicled last month.



Panama.—We are shown a 20 c. stamp (No. 22), with a surcharge similar in the size of the type to the second Panama overprint, but with the whole impression in *carmine* and the words reading upwards at both sides. We understand that the 1 c. and 10 c. exist similarly adorned. Is this an attempt to reproduce the *errors* that are found in the third edition, that was printed at New York? One word has the "N" inverted, on the copy before us.

France.—*La Côte Réelle* has been striving in vain to obtain further information about the "Saharienne" provisional Unpaid Letter stamp, described last month. Nothing seems to be known of it in Southern Algeria. Why not try the Emperor of Sahara himself? If he does not know what goes on in the "Region Saharienne," who should?

Hayti.—We give illustrations of the designs of the Commemorative issue, as they appear when not disguised by the unnecessary overprints, and also of the type of the so-called permanent issue.



Italy.—Eritrea.—We are shown a used copy of the current 1 c. stamp, with the "Colonia Eritrea" overprint *inverted* across the upper part.

Persia.—We have received the two provisionals chronicled last month, and find that the overprints are in *black*. There is a large figure "3," or "6," over the word "CHAHIS" (which is in much wider type on the higher value than on the lower), with an inscription below in Persian characters. We understand that these are rendered necessary by the raising of the inland rate of postage from 5 ch. to 6 ch.

We have also the current 2 ch. stamp surcharged "P. L."—"TEHERAN," in two lines, with a dividing line between them, in *rose*.

For Local Postage. 2 ch., grey; rose surcharge.

Russia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a German paper, the following values on *vertically* laid paper:—

- 70 kop., brown and orange; with "thunderbolts."
- 3½ roubles, black and grey.
- 7 " " yellow.

United States.—We give illustrations of the designs of the "Commemorative Series of 1904."



Philippines.—We learn from *The L. P.* that the current 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 cents stamps have been overprinted for use in these islands.

Uruguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that a new 5 c. stamp has been issued here; a bullock forms the central feature of the design.

5 c., blue; *new type.*

Venezuela.—According to *La Côte Réelle*, some of the sets of type-set labels of last year have been overprinted with the word "CORREOS," and the names of various towns, presumably to facilitate their sale. The Marino series is found surcharged "GUIRIA," or "YRAPA," in *magenta*, and the Maturin lot is disfigured (one would say somewhat unnecessarily) with the name "MATURIN," in *bright blue*. Is it possible that these additions can be obliterations struck to order?

The A. J. of Ph. describes an error of the 5 c. on 50 c., which we chronicled in March, the word "Vale" being spelt "VeL."

Mekeel's Weekly states that the 10 c., Type 32, of 1893, has also been overprinted in a similar manner to the 50 c. 5 c. on 10 c., green.

Papers on Perforations.

By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 230.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—The following illustrations show the two types of the Crown and "NSW" watermark referred to in this and in the preceding instalment of the paper.]



Type I.



Type II.

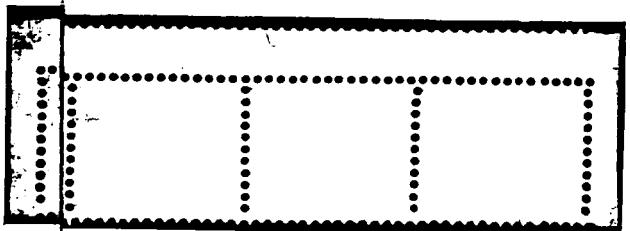
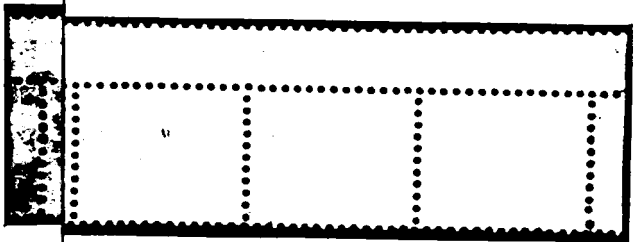
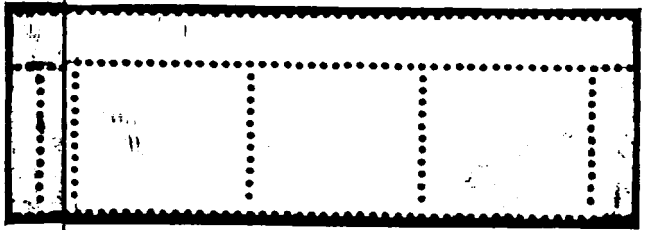
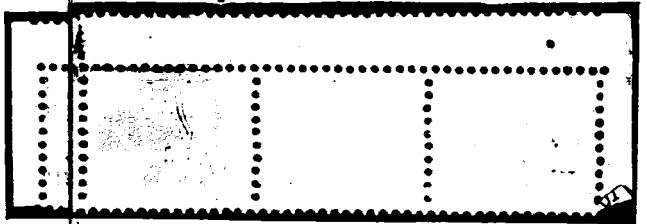
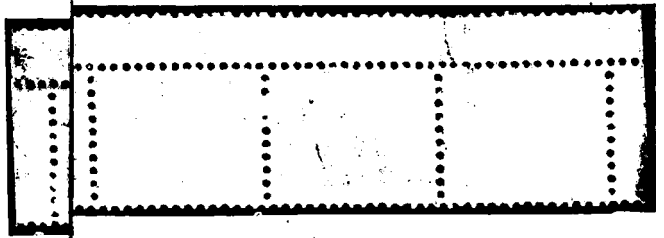
The first comb-perforation.

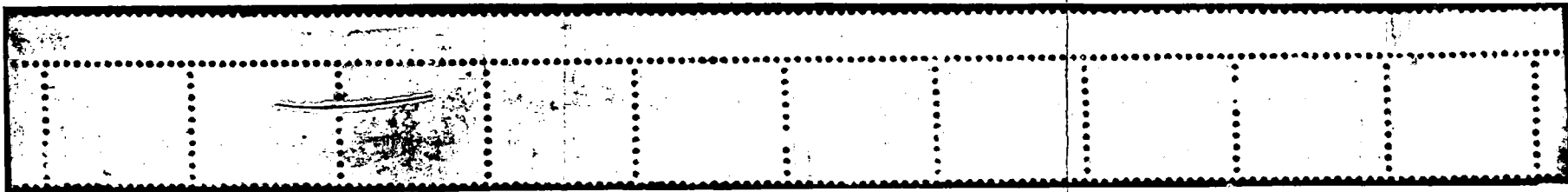
THE exact date of introduction of this perforation cannot be ascertained, but as it is the common variety of perforation of the 1d. and 2d. of the De La Rue types printed on fiscal paper and issued in 1885, it must have been about that date, or a little earlier, that it first made its appearance. The following is a description of it:—

The "comb" is a vertical one—that is, the long lines of the perforation are vertical in the sheets of stamps (illustrations Nos. 23 and 24). There are eleven "teeth" in the "comb," each "tooth" containing ten holes of perforation. The perforation was

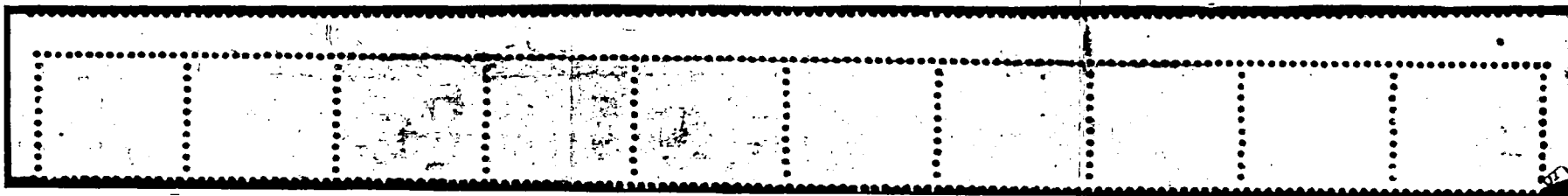
thus adapted to sheets of stamps containing ten horizontal rows. The teeth were spaced 24 mm. apart to fit the sheets of stamps of the De La Rue types; but in the case of the 6d., the spacing of this stamp being wider than that of the others, it is never found with this or any subsequent comb-perforation. The length of each tooth was 17½ mm., and this was supposed to fit the width of the stamps; but as a matter of fact it was too short, and therefore there is often a gap between the last hole of the horizontal perforation and the next vertical line of perforation. This gap is a very useful mark to show us when a stamp is perforated what we may call "Comb No. 1." The length of the long line of holes taken from the top tooth to the bottom one is 240 mm., and there are in it 143 holes. This works out to a gauge of 11⅝ for 2 cms. The gauge of the horizontal lines, or "teeth" of the comb, is as nearly 11 as can be judged from a length of line less than 2 cms., and the perforation may be correctly described as being a "comb-perforation" gauging 11 × 11⅝. For the purposes of this paper we shall call it "Comb No. 1."

Of these perforations there are *two* patterns, but the difference between them can only be perceived in certain places in the sheet, so that in single stamps, or even in blocks other than such as have the margin adhering, no difference between the two is to be

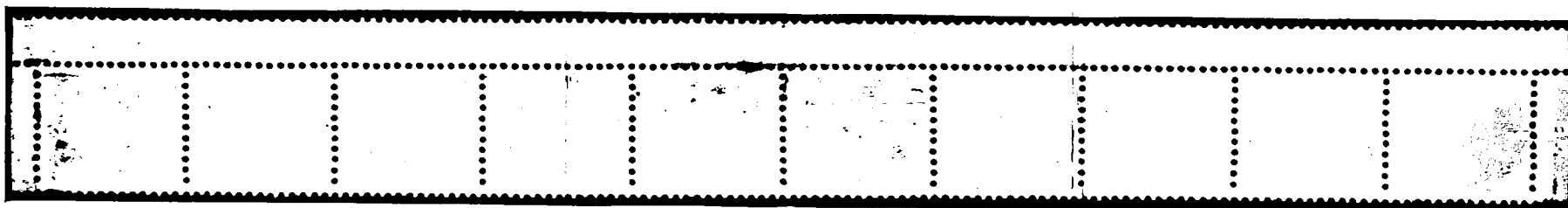




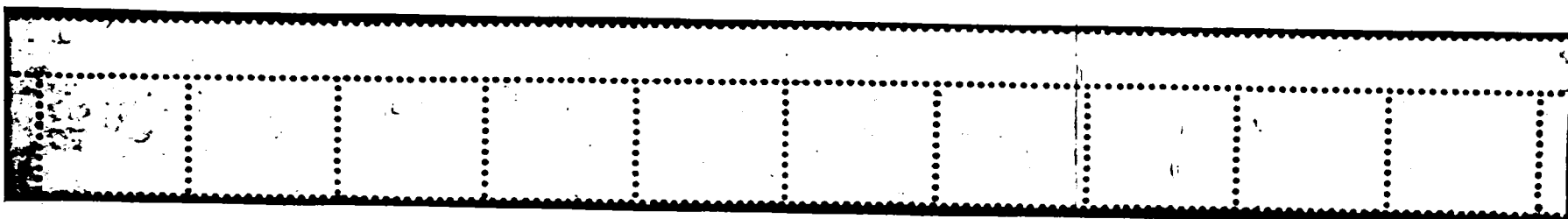
23. "Comb" No. 1a.



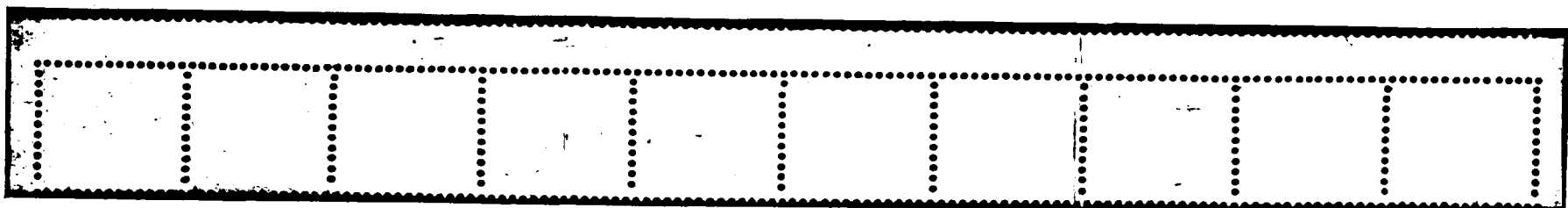
24. "Comb" No. 1b.



25. "Comb" No. 2a.



26. "Comb" No. 2b.



27. "Comb" No. 3.

detected. The difference is principally that in one of them (illustration No. 23) the long line of perforation is prolonged into the margins beyond the top and bottom stamps of the vertical line; whereas in the other (illustration No. 24) the line does not invade the margins, but is bounded by the outside "teeth" of the comb. In the case of the first of these perforations we cannot give the exact number of holes outside the "teeth," because all the sheets we have seen have had the margins trimmed to a certain extent, as has been the case with all the five illustrations we now give. It is just possible that the long line of perforations terminated in two additional "teeth," one at each end of the line, and that the machine was really adapted for perforating sheets having twelve instead of ten horizontal rows of stamps; but we think this very unlikely to have been the case.

We call these two perforations "Comb No. 1a" and "Comb No. 1b" respectively. There can be no doubt that they were the work of two distinct machines, and that the difference is not due to a single machine that has had its long line altered. This is proved by the positions of the "teeth" relative to the holes in the long line, which are for each "tooth" different in the two cases. Of course, for purposes of arranging a collection, or even of making a list, this difference may be entirely ignored as being of no practical importance; but it is as well to know that it exists, as otherwise the fact that only some stamps perforated Comb No. 1 had the margins perforated would be very puzzling.

Comb No. 1 was in constant use for all stamps for which it was adapted until the introduction of chalk-surfaced paper, which took place about 1899. Since then the perforation has disappeared completely.

The stamps for which it was first used were the 1d., 2d., 4d., 9d. on 10d., and 1s. of the De La Rue types. All these were on the second type of Crown "NSW" paper, except the 9d. on 10d., which was on paper of the first type of that watermark.

The 1d. and 2d., which were printed about 1885 on bluish fiscal paper, watermarked "NSW," were also perforated Comb No. 1.

The 6d. of the De La Rue type, all stamps of the Perkins Bacon types remaining current—that is, the 3d., 5d., 8d., and 5s.—and the long postal-fiscals we have already mentioned—all these stamps continued to be perforated by the guillotine-machines only, it being impossible to use the comb-machines for any of them, owing to their size, spacing, or disposition in the sheet. The 10d., a stamp of De La Rue type, was not at this time (1885), nor for long afterwards, perforated Comb No. 1; it continued to be perforated with the guillotine perforations until 1897, then it was printed on paper watermarked "Crown N S W Type II." and perforated Comb No. 1. Of the above stamps with guillotine perforations, the 6d. and 8d. became obsolete in 1887, the 3d. and 5d. are still current, and at very recent dates printings have been made of the 5s. of the "coin type," and of the 10s. long postal-fiscal. These four stamps have continued to be perforated with the guillotine perforations up to the present day, and it must be noted that none of them have ever been printed on the chalk-surfaced paper.

The Centennial stamps of 1888 and their perforations.

This issue consisted of six values, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s., of small dimensions, and two values, 5s. and 20s., of larger size. We will take the first group of six, and give an account of their perforations; but before commencing to do this, it will be as well to give the history of each particular value, some being still current, while others are obsolete.

The 1d. and 2d. remained current until 1897, when they were superseded by stamps of a different design. The 4d., 8d., and 1s. are still current, without change of colour except as regards shade, but since about 1899 they have been printed on the chalk-surfaced paper. The colour of the 6d. was in 1897 changed from *carmine* to *emerald-green*, and later on again changed to *orange*; at present it is the 6d., *carmine*, alone with which we have to do, and it must also be remembered that all our remarks now deal only with the Centennial stamps on the ordinary paper; all stamps printed on the chalk-surfaced paper will be considered later on in another section of this paper.

The six values in question were of such dimensions, and were so spaced in the sheets, that these fitted the machine, or machines, that produced the perforation we call "Comb No. 1," and all were so perforated, as well as the varieties of the 1d. and 2d. printed on fiscal paper. In the course of time two other comb-perforations made their appearance, the exact dates being unknown to us, but most probably they came after 1891, and certainly before 1897. These two comb-perforations are each found in all six values of the small-sized Centennial stamps, and we shall call them "Comb No. 2" and "Comb No. 3."

Comb-perforation No. 2.

Like Comb No. 1, this perforation is a vertical one, and, like it, consists of a long line of perforation and 11 "teeth" (illustrations Nos. 25 and 26). The long line extends into the margin beyond the top and bottom teeth, as in Comb No. 1a, and between these two teeth there is a distance of 240 mm. This length of line contains 141 holes, so its exact gauge is $11\frac{2}{3}$ for 2 cms. The horizontal teeth measure 18 mm. in length and contain 11 holes; the gauge of these appears to be 12 exactly, and Comb No. 2 may be said to gauge $12 \times 11\frac{2}{3}$.

Of this perforation there exist two patterns, as we found was the case with regard to Comb No. 1; but in this instance the differences are not so apparent at first sight. If sheets perforated with the two different Comb No. 2 perforations be compared, and the exact places where the different "teeth" join on to the long line be noted, these places will be seen to be quite different in the two cases. Farther, it will be observed (illustration No. 26) that the end tooth on the right of the perforation we call "Comb No. 2b" is marked by having a very distinct gap between the last two holes.

This gap is altogether absent in Comb No. 2a (illustration No. 25). We have no doubt, therefore, that there were at least *two* machines that produced the perforation we call "Comb No. 2."

This perforation has been in constant use since its introduction at the time the Centennial stamps were

current up to the present day. It has been in *exclusive* use for all stamps printed on the chalk-surfaced paper ever since that paper has been adopted—no perforation other than Comb No. 2 has to our knowledge ever been found in any New South Wales stamp printed on the paper in question.

Comb-perforation No. 3.

This was the latest in date of the three comb-perforations. Like the other two, it is a vertical comb with 11 "teeth." The long line of vertical holes does not invade the margins at the top and bottom, but terminates at the outside teeth of the comb, as we saw was the case of Comb-perforation No. 1*b*. The length of this line is 240 mm., and it contains 145 holes, so the gauge is 12 for 2 cms. There are 11 holes in each tooth, and the gauge of these is also 12; so the perforation may be said to be "12," or "12 x 12," to denote it is a comb like the other two perforations. Of this Comb-perforation No. 3 there is only one pattern. It has not been used to our knowledge since the introduction of the chalk-surfaced paper.

It only remains to add with regard to the perforations of the six low values of the Centennial issue that complete sets of all on the paper watermarked "Crown NSW Type II." are found perforated with each of the three comb-perforations.

There is a specimen of the 4*d.*, red-brown, perforated 11 by the guillotine-machine in the collection of Mr. A. R. Barrett, which is the only instance we know of one of these six Centennial stamps being perforated with any but a comb-perforation.

The 5*s.* and 20*s.* stamps of the Centennial issue.

None of the comb-machines were adapted to these stamps, and consequently they are found only with guillotine-perforations. The "barely 13" had disappeared before their issue, but we find them with all the other three guillotine-perforations, and with some compounds as well. The first printings were made on paper watermarked "5/-"; later printings were made on paper watermarked with "NSW" and the value in a frame, diamond-shape for the 5*s.* and circular for the 20*s.* Some of these printings were made as late as at least 1898. Here below we give a table of the perforations known to exist in the two stamps.

Denomination.	"Barely 12."	10.	11.	"Barely 12," and 11.	10, and 11.
5 <i>s.</i> , watermark "5/-"		x			
20 <i>s.</i> , " "		x			
5 <i>s.</i> , framed watermark	x	x	x		x
20 <i>s.</i> , " "	x	x	x	x	x

The 20*s.*, printed in (aniline?) ultramarine, is a very late stamp.

The overprinted stamps of 1891.

These consisted of three stamps of the De La Rue type, the 1*d.* printed in *grey* and overprinted "Halfpenny," the 6*d.* printed in *brown* and overprinted "Seven-pence—Halfpenny," and the 1*s.* printed in

red and overprinted "Twelve-pence—Halfpenny," the latter two surcharges being in two lines. Here is a table of the perforations found in these three stamps.

Denomination.	"Barely 12."	10.	11.	"Barely 12," and 10.	"Barely 12," and 11.	Comb No. 1.	Comb No. 2.	Comb No. 3.
"Halfpenny"						x		
"Seven-pence Halfpenny"	x	x	x	x	x			
"Twelve-pence Halfpenny"		x	x			x	x	x

It will be noticed that the 7½*d.* on 6*d.* does not, and could not, exist perforated with any of the three comb-perforations, being of unsuitable dimensions.

The stamps of 1891-2.

These consisted of a ¾*d.*, grey, of type similar to the De La Rue 1*d.*, red, and of a 2½*d.*, blue, of a totally new design (Gibbons' Type 38).

Both these stamps are found with all three comb-perforations, and the ¾*d.* is also found with the guillotine-perforations: "barely 12," 10, 11, and compound "barely 12" and 10. Some of these varieties are very rare, and perhaps the existence of the ¾*d.*, grey, perforated "barely 12," wants corroboration. The 2½*d.*, blue, is not known except with comb-perforations.

The remaining stamps of New South Wales may conveniently be divided into two categories, one being those issued from 1897 to 1902 on ordinary unsurfaced paper, and the other those printed on paper surfaced with chalk, which paper was introduced about 1899.

1897-1902.

Ordinary Unsurfaced Paper.

It will be as well to commence by giving a list of all the stamps current during this period that come under the above heading, with their types—that is, up to the 1*s.*, as the 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* in use at this time have already been accounted for.

- ¾*d.*, blue-green, De La Rue type, as modified from 1*d.*
- 1*d.*, rose (2 dies), new type, Gibbons' No. 39.
- 2*d.*, blue " " " " 40.
- 2½*d.*, purple (2 dies) " " " " 41.
- 3*d.*, green, Perkins Bacon type.
- 4*d.*, brown, Centennial type.
- 5*d.*, green, Perkins Bacon type.
- 6*d.*, emerald, Centennial type.
- 6*d.*, orange (1899) " "
- 8*d.*, magenta " "
- *9*d.*, on 10*d.*, red-brown, De La Rue type.
- 10*d.*, violet, De La Rue type.
- 1*s.*, purple-brown, Centennial type.

Of the above stamps, the 3*d.* and 5*d.* of the Perkins Bacon types could not be perforated with the comb-perforations, and the varieties of guillotine-perforation with which they are found are already included in the second of the tables we have given in this paper. These, therefore, may be dismissed from our minds, as may also be the 4*d.*, brown, 8*d.*, magenta, and 1*s.*, purple-brown, of the Centennial type, which had been current unchanged except in shade since their first

* Surchage measures 13½ mm.

issue in 1888. The 9d. on 10d., red-brown, is practically a new variety, as the surcharge is now of a smaller type. The 10d., violet, differs from its predecessor in being now on paper watermarked "Crown NSW Type II."

As regards perforation, all the values given in the list, with the exception of the 3d. and 5d., are each found perforated with all three comb-perforations, and this includes both colours of the 6d., Centennial type. The 2½d., purple, being an oblong rectangle, is printed sideways on the paper, as can be seen by the watermarks, and is also perforated sideways, so that the long line of perforation is in the horizontal instead of in the vertical position.

In addition to the comb-perforations, the following stamps are known perforated 11 guillotine:—

2½d., purple; Die 1.
9d. on 10d., red-brown.
10d., violet.

Stamps on chalk-surfaced paper.

The list of these stamps is the same as that given of those on ordinary paper, with the exception of the 3d. and 5d. Perkins Bacon types, and the first dies of the 1d. and 2½d. new types, none of which were printed on the chalk-surfaced paper. In 1903 a new value was added, a 2s. 6d., emerald-green, of a new type, Gibbons' No. 42. Whatever may be the reason for it, one fact is certain, that is, that up to the present time no stamps on chalk-surfaced paper have been seen with any other perforation than the Comb No. 2.

We have now detailed all the perforations of New South Wales from 1860 up to the present time, and it only now remains for us to recapitulate the perforations in a concise form. We have seen that the perforations are of two classes, those done by guillotine-machines, and those done by comb-machines; they are as follows:—

Guillotine-perforations.

- G. 1. "Barely 12."
- G. 2. "Barely 13."
- G. 3. 10.
- G. 4. 11.

Compounds of these of the following descriptions are known:—

- G. 1 and G. 2.
- G. 1 and G. 3.
- G. 1 and G. 4.
- G. 2 and G. 3.
- G. 3 and G. 4.

No compound of G. 2 and G. 4 is known. The "barely 13" perforation disappeared about the same time that the perforation gauging 11 was introduced—there may be more in this than meets the eye.

The guillotine-perforation gauging 10 has not now been seen for many years. The last date at which it is said to have been used is 1894—see date given in *Gibbons' Catalogue* for the ½d., grey, No. 382. We do not know how a date of such precision can be given for any one particular variety of perforation, and we should ourselves have mentioned the 3d., watermark "10," of 1891 as probably the last occasion on which the 10 perforation was used.

Comb-perforations.

- C. 1. 11 × 11½.
- C. 2. 12 × 11½.
- C. 3. 12 × 12.

These are enumerated in the order in which they probably appeared. Combs Nos. 1 and 3 have not been used since the introduction of the chalk-surfaced paper, and therefore the perforations used during the last two or three years have been confined to Comb No. 2 for chalk-surfaced paper stamps, and the guillotines "barely 12" and 11 for stamps for which the comb-machines are not adapted, none of the latter being printed on chalk paper. Taking into consideration that there are two patterns each of comb-perforations Nos. 1 and 2, the probabilities are that there were from first to last at least five machines producing comb-perforations (see the five illustrations we give with this paper). As the differences between Combs 1a and 1b, and Combs 2a and 2b, can only be studied in the sheets, or from marginal blocks, it seems as hopeless, as in any case it would be superfluous, seeing how trivial are the differences, to attempt to make either a collection or a list of these small sub-varieties. It is, however, necessary to record and explain their existence. This is especially the case as regards the two patterns of Comb No. 1, as the presence or absence of lines of perforation through the margins is very apt to puzzle the collector.

A certain amount of difficulty may be experienced with single stamps in distinguishing between Combs Nos. 2 and 3. The top and bottom of the stamps are alike in both cases, but Comb No. 2 gauges 11½ at the sides, and Comb No. 3 gauges 12 true. After a little practice it is easy to separate the varieties. The 11½ of Comb No. 2 has frequently been chronicled as "11½," a gauge which really does not exist in any New South Wales perforation. The size of the holes in Combs Nos. 2 and 3 will be found to vary very much, especially in No. 3. This is probably caused by a number of sheets being put on the machine at the same time.

In conclusion, we beg to thank the various friends that in one way or another have helped us to clear up points of obscurity, or who have assisted us by the loan of stamps. Of these we may particularly mention Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and Mr. L. E. Bradbury, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our method of classifying the perforations and its results meet with the approval of both these practical philatelists. We are all the more anxious to emphasise this, as there is much to be found in print, as we hinted at the beginning of this paper, that is altogether at variance with what we believe to be the facts. Where the truth exactly is to be found we must leave the intelligent inquirer to determine for himself.

We are able to add to our table of perforations of stamps watermarked "Crown NSW Type I.":—

9d. on 10d., red-brown; perf. "barely 12" and 10 compound.

We are indebted to Mr. A. C. Comyns for this addition to the list.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

WASHINGTON, D.C.

My last notes for the *M.J.* were written, I think, from Havana, Cuba, early in May.

On May 6th I left Havana amidst a truly tropical downpour of rain. I returned by a different route in order to see more of the country. We made first for Key West, and thence direct to Miami, the most southerly port in Florida. The entrance to this harbour is most intricate, and requires a smart man at the wheel; the captain told me that for some hundreds of yards the passage was not more than forty to fifty feet wide. As we approached land the lovely colours of the water were most remarkable to one not used to West Indian seas.

As we had half a day to wait at Miami for the train to the north, we got a trap and drove out to Cocomanut Grove, through delightful tropical forests, passing fields of pineapples, bananas, and groves of coconuts, some of which we got just green from the trees.

We left at 7 p.m., and forty-seven hours in the train landed us in New York, after a tiring ride of about 1,400 miles.

I was detained a few days in New York, and left on May 13th in the sleeper for Cleveland, a town well situated on Lake Erie and convenient as a centre from which to reach quite a bunch of stamp collectors in the near vicinity.

I stayed in this district for eight days, and was invited to attend a meeting of the local Philatelic Society, the "Garfield-Perry Stamp Club." About twenty-five members were present, and as they asked me to give them some idea of stamp collections in Europe, I gave them a seventy minutes' address, and shortly described the collections of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, M. Philipp la Rénotière, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, the Earl of Crawford, Messrs. H. J. Duveen, F. Breitfuss, P. Mirabaud, M. Schroeder, H. J. White, W. B. Avery, Baron de Worms, etc.

I left on May 21st, got to Philadelphia next morning, and had the pleasure of meeting several old friends there. Philadelphia is noted as containing the finest and most complete collection of postage stamps in the United States. The owner is a well-known banker, who has been collecting for about fifteen years, and who was lucky enough to purchase many of his greatest treasures some ten years ago. Amongst other things, I noticed a fine set of the Hawaiian Isles first issue, 2 c., 5 c., and both 13 c.; this set cost under £400, and is now worth quite three times that sum. The collection is very complete in the rarities, the U.S. Postmasters' stamps and the Confederate Locals being exceptionally strong. All English colonials are taken in blocks of four, as well as in singles, used and unused; many stamps, such as those of Nevis, the Hawaiian Isles numerals, etc., are plated, and the plates are mostly complete.

My next calling-place was Baltimore, a place I shall have occasion to remember, as I developed a sharp attack of "German measles," and had to lie up for a week. I luckily had a friend there who is one of the leading doctors, and he paid me long visits and helped to break the monotony. He told me that the Pullman "sleepers" are often supposed to carry contagious diseases, and that a new form of sleeper, with plain leather fittings, is now being adopted.

Poor Baltimore, it looks quite different from what it did on the occasion of my last visit, three years ago. Last February there was the great fire, and more than one-half of the busiest business section of the town has been swept out of existence. The fire started near the docks, and with a keen wind from the Bay swept to the middle of the town; nothing could stop it, so-called fireproof buildings went like so much paper, steel girders and shutters were actually melted, and if the wind had not changed, the greater part of the city would have been destroyed. As it is, the damage amounts to over six million pounds, and rebuilding is only just commencing.

On June 3rd I arrived in Washington, the last city that I visit on this trip. I was favoured with a letter of introduction to the President from his friend, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and I had the honour of meeting President Roosevelt at the White House on June 4th.

The President was very genial, and seemed to quite enjoy a chat about stamp-collecting; he told me that he used to collect when a youth, but that he did not do so now. He said that he heard that stamp-collecting was almost universal, but that now his own interest in stamps consisted in seeing that the officials did not make any more errors, and send out automobiles upside-down!

When I was leaving, the President asked if I would like to see over the White House, and on my replying in the affirmative I was shown round, and spent a very pleasant hour admiring the charmingly arranged rooms and their valuable contents.

* * *

Supplement THE first priced Supplement to the 1904 Catalogue has now been published and forwarded to all purchasers of the Catalogue who have duly filled in and returned the form provided for this purpose in Part I. of the Catalogue. Any purchasers who have omitted to return the above-mentioned form should do so at once to ensure receipt of this Supplement.

* * *

Handbook THIS very complete work by Dr. E. Diena, of which preliminary announcement was made last month, has now been published, and full particulars will be found on the back cover of this journal.

* * *

of Sicily. Diena, of which preliminary announcement was made last month, has now been published, and full particulars will be found on the back cover of this journal.

The Recent Surcharges of Guadeloupe.

By GORDON SMITH.

* * * *

HOWEVER much as philatelists we may deplore the recent outbreak of surcharging which has been made in this French colony, we cannot overlook the fact that these stamps were issued to supply a demand—actual or imagined—and were available for ordinary postage purposes. It is greatly to be regretted that home governments seem unable to exercise a sufficiently strict control over their officials in some of the remoter parts of the globe, who, armed with a little brief authority, occasionally run riot in the creation of provisional issues aggravated, in the instance under consideration, by a number of varieties almost unequalled in previously recorded epidemics of this nature. We and our neighbours across the silver streak are, from the mere fact of having more numerous and widely dispersed colonies than any other nation, the two chief sinners in this respect, and whilst some philatelists pour out the vials of their wrath on French transgressions, they shut their eyes to cases which have occurred in our own colonial possessions every whit as discreditable as any of those which have happened in outlying French colonies. That the home governments are in either case at all responsible for these outbreaks any persons who have studied the question and noted the stringent regulations which have from time to time been made by the British and French Colonial Offices, will see is not the case; but no regulations seem capable of preventing occasional lapses from official integrity, and probably the cause is not far to seek. Provisional issues are most often really made by subordinate colonial officials, who from a natural desire to make a good round sum by speculating in these ephemeral emissions, will risk the loss of their salaries (which are never very large) and dismissal from their country's service.

It is rather, therefore, to place on record once for all a correct list of all these varieties of surcharge for the benefit of collectors to-day and in the future that illustrations of the whole sheets are now given. Very few explanatory notes are necessary, as the sheets speak for themselves. The lists given in the present edition of the Catalogue were made from an analysis of some of the sheets of the different values, but as other printings have been made since, creating new varieties, it is necessary to supplement those which have already appeared in print.

Only one printing of the "5" on 30 c. and "10" on 40 c. has come to light, but of the "15" on 50 c., "40" on 1 fr., and 1 fr. on 75 c. there are two printings.

1. "5" on 30 c., cinnamon.

Plate A illustrates the setting, which consists (as also in the other values) of two panes of twenty-five stamps in each. The varieties are set out in the Catalogue (Nos. 113 to 120). The whole setting has been also printed upside-down; all the above therefore exist with inverted surcharge (see Addenda, Nos. 120a to 120h).

2. "10" on 40 c., red on buff.

Plate B shows the complete setting (Catalogue, Nos. 144 to 150), which also exists inverted (Addenda, Nos. 150a to 150g).

3. "15" on 50 c., carmine.

Plate C shows the setting which first came to hand, whether first in point of time is unimportant (Catalogue, Nos. 121 to 128), and it also exists inverted (Addenda, Nos. 128b to 128h).

Plate D, which is the other setting, differs only in having No. 17 on the left pane with inverted figures of value, and Nos. 6 and 19 in the right pane surcharge entirely inverted; as Plate C is found inverted, stamps in the inverted sheet can be found exactly similar to these varieties on Plate D normally surcharged; these, therefore, do not appear in the list, but only No. 17 in the left pane (Addenda, No. 128a).

4. "40" on 1 fr., green on toned.

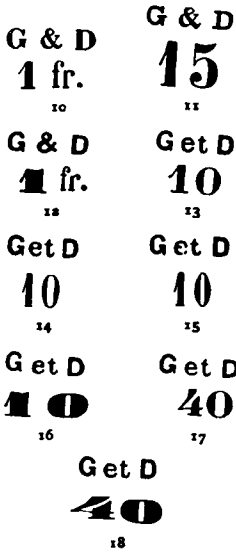
Plate E shows the second setting received. In the first setting there were no figures "4" inverted, in fact there were only four varieties (Catalogue, Nos. 151 to 154). The second setting introduced two new varieties, the inverted figures "4" (there being five of one and one of the other), and as the second setting is found inverted we get six inverted varieties in addition (Addenda, Nos. 155 to 162).

5. "1 fr." on 75 c., brown on orange.

Plate F is the setting from which the list in the Catalogue was constructed (Nos. 129 to 143). This setting does not come inverted, so that the list of Nos. 143a to 143r in Addenda is incorrect.

Plate G is the new setting, and requires careful inspection. First it will be seen that the "G & D" part remains throughout as in Plate F, but the value, "1 fr.," has been changed both in the figure and letters on the whole of the left pane, with the exception of No. 21, which has the "fr." as in Plate F, and on five stamps of the right pane, namely, Nos. 5, 10, 13, 14, and 15. In No. 16 of the left pane the stop is wanting. This is the setting that exists inverted.

It has been considered desirable to set out in full the complete list of the surcharges, incorporating the lists already given in the Catalogue and in the Addenda at the end, as well as the new varieties not included therein.



1903. PROVISIONALS.

Varieties of letters.

- (a) "G," "D," and ampersand Roman, as Type 10.
- (b) As (a), but sans-serif ampersand.
- (c) As (b), but narrower "G."
- (d) As Type 11.
- (e) As (d), but sans-serif ampersand.
- (f) As Type 12.
- (g) As (f), but error "C" for "G."
- (h) As (f), but Roman ampersand.

Numerals as in Type 12.

- 5 on 30c., cinnamon (a)
- 5 on 30c. " (b)
- 5 on 30c. " (c)
- 5 on 30c. " (d)
- 5 on 30c. " (e)
- 5 on 30c. " (f)
- 5 on 30c. " (g)
- 5 on 30c. " (h)

The same, inverted.

- 5 c. on 30 c., cinna. (a)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (b)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (c)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (d)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (e)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (f)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (g)
- 5 c. on 30 c. " (h)

Varieties as above.

- 15 on 50 c., carmine (a)
- 15 on 50 c. " (b)
- 15 on 50 c. " (c)
- 15 on 50 c. " (d)
- 15 on 50 c. " (e)
- 15 on 50 c. " (f)
- 15 on 50 c. " (g)
- 15 on 50 c. " (h)

(i) As (a), but figures of value inverted.

- 15 c. on 50 c., carmine (i)

The same, inverted.

- 15 c. on 50 c., carmine (a)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (b)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (c)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (d)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (e)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (f)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (g)
- 15 c. on 50 c. " (h)

There are two settings of the 15 c. on 50 c., in the second of which is found var. (i) and also vars. (f) and (h) inverted. The inverted surcharges above occur as whole sheets of the first setting.

The same varieties of lettering as above in combination with—

- (i.) Figure "1" as in Type 10.
- (ii.) Figure "1" as in Type 12.

- 1 fr. on 75 c., black on orange.
- 1 fr., (a) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (a) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (b) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (b) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (c) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (c) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (d) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (d) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (e) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (f) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (g) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (h) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (h) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (i) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (i) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (j) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (j) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (k) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (k) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (l) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (l) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (m) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (m) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (n) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (n) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (o) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (o) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (p) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (p) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (q) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (q) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (r) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (r) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (s) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (s) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (t) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (t) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (u) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (u) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (v) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (v) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (w) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (w) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (x) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (x) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (y) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (y) and (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (z) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (z) and (i.) inverted ..

The same, inverted.

- 1 fr., (d) and (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) " (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) " (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) " (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (h) " (ii.) ..
- 1 fr., (i) " (i.) ..
- 1 fr., (j) " (i.) inverted ..
- 1 fr., (k) " (ii.) ..
- 1 fr., (l) " (i.) inverted ..

The above are the surcharges appearing in the second setting identical with those in the first, the second setting only being known inverted.



Stamps of second setting with thick "fr." (except No. 21 of left pane) and new varieties of figure "1."

- (iii.) Figure as Type 19. (iv.) Figure as Type 20. (v.) Figure as Type 21. (vi.) Figure as Type 22.

- 1 fr., (a) and (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (a) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (b) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (b) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (c) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (c) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (d) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (d) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) " (v.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) " (v.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) " (vi.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (h) " (vi.) ..

Variety with small "fr."

- 1 fr., (b) and (iv.) ..

Variety without stop.

- 1 fr., (b) and (iv.) ..

The same, inverted.

- 1 fr., (a) and (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (a) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (b) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (b) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (c) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (c) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (d) " (iv.) ..
- 1 fr., (d) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) " (v.) ..
- 1 fr., (e) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) " (v.) ..
- 1 fr., (f) " (iii.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) " (vi.) ..
- 1 fr., (g) " (iv.) ..

Variety with small "fr."

- 1 fr., (b) and (iv.) ..

Variety without stop.

- 1 fr., (b) and (iv.) ..

- Lettering as in Types 13 to 18.
- (i.) Numerals as in Type 13.
- (ii.) Numerals as in Type 13, but "1" inverted.
- (iii.) Numerals as in Type 14.
- (iv.) " " " " 15.
- (v.) Numerals as in Type 16, but error "C" for "G."
- (vi.) Numerals as in Type 16.
- (vii.) Numerals as in Type 16, but error "C" for "G."

The same, inverted.

- 10 on 40c., red on buff (i.)
- 10 on 40c. " (ii.)
- 10 on 40c. " (iii.)
- 10 on 40c. " (iv.)
- 10 on 40c. " (v.)
- 10 on 40c. " (vi.)
- 10 on 40c. " (vii.)

- (i.) Numerals as in Type 17.
- (ii.) Numerals as in Type 17, but error "C" for "G."
- (iii.) Numerals as in Type 18.
- (iv.) Numerals as in Type 18, but error "C" for "G."
- (v.) As (i.), but figure "4" inverted.
- (vi.) As (iii.) " " " " " "

The same, inverted.

- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (i.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (ii.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (iii.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (iv.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (v.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (vi.) ..

The same, inverted.

- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (i.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (ii.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (iii.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (iv.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (v.) ..
- 40 on 1 fr., green on toned (vi.) ..

The two varieties (v.) and (vi.) are found in a second setting, the whole of which occurs inverted.

It is said that the 40 c. on 1 fr., and the 1 fr. on 75 c., also exist with the date "1903" added in various colours and positions.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1903. Unpaid stamps of French Colonies surcharged in black.

- (i.) As Type 55.
- (ii.) As Type 56.
- (iii.) As Type 57 (Roman "G").
- (iv.) As Type 56, but with Roman "D."

The same, inverted.

- 30 on 60c., bn. on buff (i.)
- 30 on 60c. " " (ii.)
- 30 on 60c. " " (iii.)
- 30 on 60c. " " (iv.)
- 30 on 1 fr., rose on buff (i.)
- 30 on 1 fr. " " (ii.)
- 30 on 1 fr. " " (iii.)
- 30 on 1 fr. " " (iv.)

The illustration of the setting of the surcharge on the Unpaid Letter stamps (Plate H) requires no further remarks, as the list above will be found complete.

G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D	G & D
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

A.

Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10
Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10
Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10
Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10
Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10	Get D 10

B.

G & D 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15

G & D 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15

G & D 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15

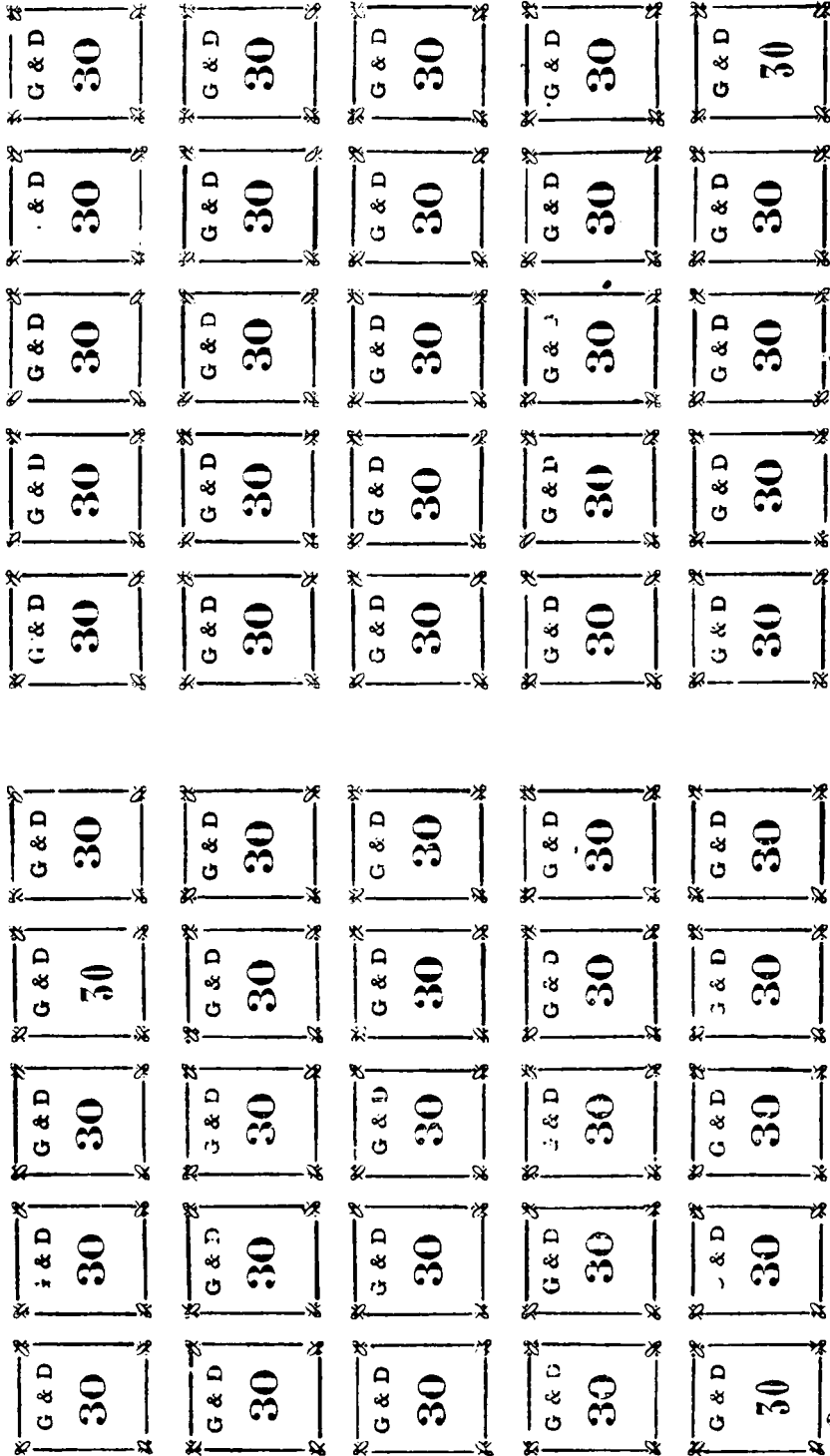
G & D 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15

G & D 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15 15 15 G & D 15 15

D.

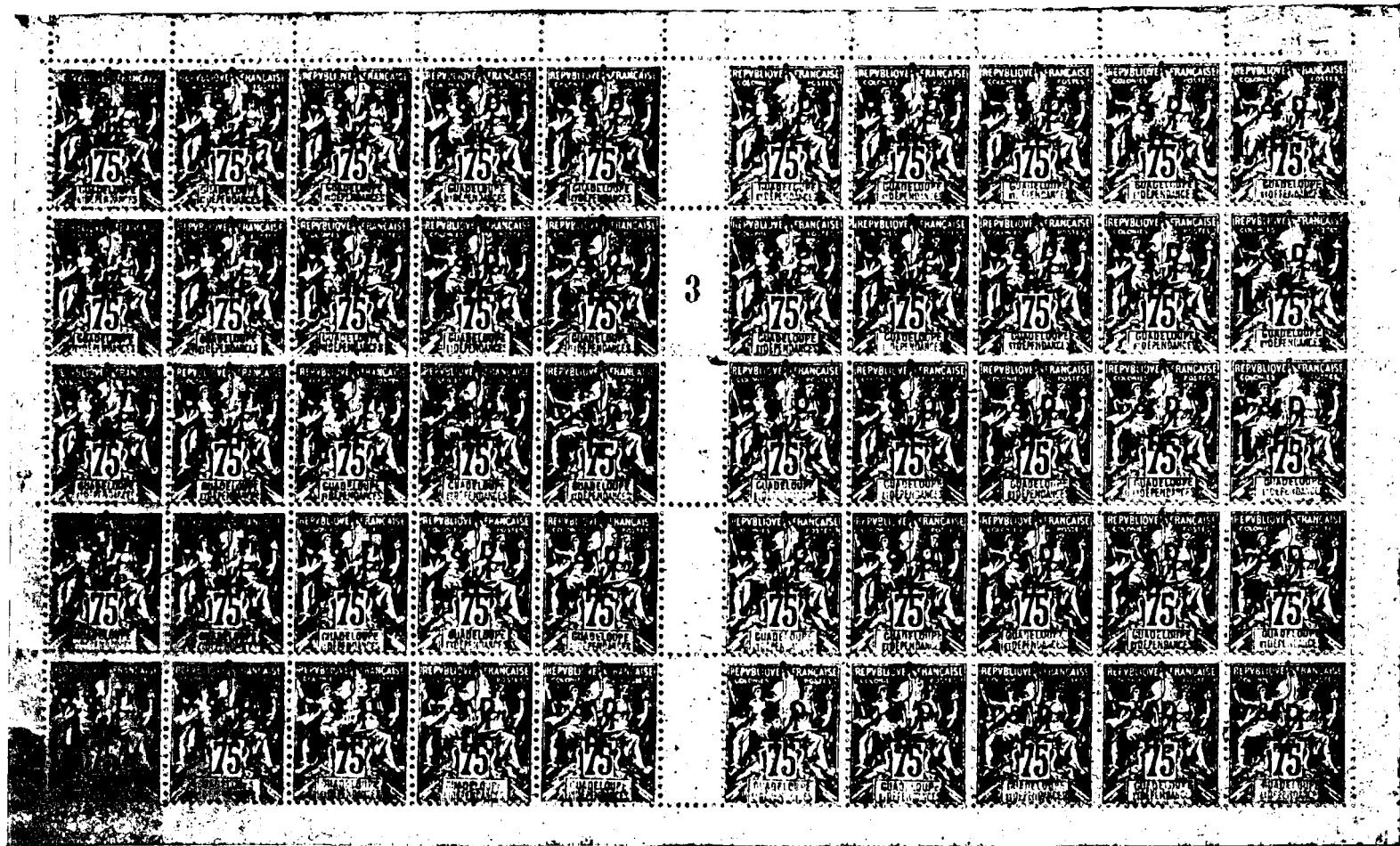
Get D 70	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 70
Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40
Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 70	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40
Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 70	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40
Get D 70	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40	Get D 40

E.



H.





The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 242.)

* * * *

Issue of January 1st, 1845.

(For ordinary inland letters.)



RMS of the Grand Duchy (Lion and seven Stars) in a shield, surmounted by the Grand Ducal Crown; Posthorns at right and left; "PORTO STEMPEL" above; all within an upright oval frame. Below, outside the oval, a scroll, different for each value, and inscribed "10" (or "20") "KOPEK."

The design was engraved on steel (by Mellgren?), and the printing was done at the printing office of the Senate, with a handstamp and probably a mallet (which accounts for the poor copies that may be met with).

The impression is in the left lower corner of envelopes of greyish or yellowish white paper, varying in thickness and in tint, and laid vertically or nearly so; the lines are slightly oblique in some cases. The paper sometimes shows a watermark of letters or words, such as: "L. J. S. & A.", "C. F. F. & S.", "J. C. F. & S.", "C. & J. HONIG, JUVANKOSKI, TERVAKOSKI."* There is sometimes a representation of a trunk of a tree, a bee-hive, a fleur-de-lis, etc., etc., but these devices are of no importance, as they are merely manufacturers' marks.

The envelopes were issued with the flap *ungummed*, and the stamps were never obliterated.

10 kop., black; 112 x 73 mm.

20 ,, carmine-red; 137 x 80 mm.

There are no envelopes of *wove* paper in this issue; those that were supposed to be so are of paper in which the *laid* lines are indistinct.

Der Philatelist noted, in 1889, a letter-sheet stamped with a 10 kopecs, *black*. No such thing can exist, as the Decree that authorised the issue does not mention it; the journal in question must have been misinformed.

Secret Marks. There may be found upon some copies of the reprinted 10 kopecs, and also occasionally in the originals, a white dot between the Crown and the Shield, and upon some of the reprints of the 20 kopecs a similar dot at the base of the oval frame. These are merely defects produced in the printing, certainly not secret marks, which were not thought of

* If these initials and names indicate different manufacturers of paper, there must have been more printings than the two noted above.

in 1845, having been only introduced in February, 1856, as I showed in my chapter on the adhesive stamps, under the issue of 1856.

Characteristics. There are thirty-seven vertical lines in the Shield; those at the top do not correspond with those below.

The Lion's tail is forked and tufted; the end of the lower tuft points towards the centre of the adjacent Star.

The large ends of the Horns are $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the Shield.

The Cross on the top of the Crown is regular in shape.

There are nine well-formed Pearls at the right side of the Crown, and ten at the left.

The oval measures 28 mm. in height [and 24 mm. in width]. The same die was used for the oval portion in both values, and, contrary to the usual system, instead of making the figures only movable, a separate scroll was engraved for each value, the scroll required being attached to the oval by means of a screw.*

I have found the following differences between them:—

The scroll of the 10 kopecs is 24 mm. long, and that of the 20 kopecs 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The forked ends are more open in the 20 kop. than in the 10 kop.

There are ten lines of shading at left in the 10 kop., and six [and two dots?] in the 20 kop.

There is a dash under the last letter of "KOPEK" in the 20 kop. and not in the 10 kop.

As the stamps upon these envelopes were never obliterated, postmarked copies may be recognised as forgeries, as also those upon paper laid with wide oblique lines. The same may be said of the *rare* envelopes, bearing a stamp cut out and affixed to the flap, instead of being printed upon the address side.

Forgeries are too numerous to be described here; but the following extract from *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1889, has some bearing upon this branch of the subject. It relates to an envelope impressed with a 10 kop. stamp in *red*, of which there were supposed to have been only one hundred copies made:—

"The envelope is of greyish white wove paper, and of small size (117 x 73 mm.). It bears the oval stamp in the left lower corner, like the 10 k., black, and the 20 k., red; it has for a postmark a small oblong device inscribed with the date '18 JUN' and a

* This not being always done with sufficient care, in some of the reprints the base of the oval is completely deficient.



figure '5,' followed by another figure *which has been erased*; the address extends over part of the stamp, a proof that it must be genuine, but closer examination soon shows that the writing had first to be removed to give place to the impression of the stamp, and that it was then redrawn, over the latter, the difference in the inks being sufficient to prove this. On the reverse side there is another small postmark, inscribed 'ANE 23,' and it is to be remarked that a portion of the envelope is wanting, the size of one of the stamps of 1856, which has been removed for the best of reasons.*

This was a curiosity which the stamping office of the "Karta Sigillata" is stated to have recognised as perfectly authentic!

Essays. None are known.

The following Circular continued the use of these envelopes:—

"CIRCULAR

"Of the Post Office Department, dated December 21st, 1847, relating to the provisional use of the stamped envelopes for letters.

"The period of three years during which the stamped envelopes may, according to the Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty, dated June 11th, 1844, be employed for franking letters within the interior of Finland, expiring at the end of the present year, His Imperial Majesty has deigned to permit such envelopes to be still employed in the future for the same purpose, until it may be decided otherwise at some future date.

"This is communicated, by the present circular, to all the officers of the posts, to be executed, in accordance with the letter of His Imperial Majesty, dated December 20th of this year.

"Helsingfors, Office of the Director of Posts, December 21, 1847.

(Signed)

"ALEX. WULFFERT.
C. G. MOLLER."

Reprints.

The following are the circumstances under which these were produced:—

M. Moens having announced, in 1862, his intention of publishing a Catalogue of Postage Stamps, illustrated with facsimiles of all the types that had appeared, M. de Gripenberg, Director of Posts in Finland, who was interested in the subject, informed M. Moens that there had been issued in Finland, in 1845, stamped envelopes of the values of 10 and 20 kopecs, which probably were unknown to him—and, as a matter of fact, they were quite unknown to collectors at that time. M. Moens begged his correspondent to be so good as to make researches, with a view to at least discovering what was the design of the stamps, and in October, 1862, just a month after the appearance of the first sheet of *Les Timbres-Poste Illustrés*, he received some specimens, together with the following note: "By a quite unforeseen chance I have had an opportunity of obtaining the die* of the old stamps; I have taken the opportunity of making a few copies, which I send you herewith." At the same time, M. de Gripenberg suggested that a certain number of impressions should be struck off, which he would exchange for the forthcoming book,

* That he said "die," and not "dies," is explained by the fact that there was only one die for the two values, as stated above.

which he desired. This proposition was immediately accepted, and the first reprints appeared in November, 1862.

In spite of the information that was given, that the 10 kop. were *black* and the 20 kop. *red*, the colours were interchanged, and the 10 kop. was reprinted in *red* and the 20 kop. in *black*. It was supposed that the correct description of the colours was an error on the part of M. de Gripenberg, until the time when an original specimen of the 10 kop. envelope, with stamp in *black*, was discovered, as announced in No. 86 of *Le Timbre-Poste* (February, 1870). As the specimens sent by the Director of Posts were in colours the reverse of those of the envelopes mentioned by him, it was afterwards supposed that these latter were an issue of 1848, until the time when Mr. Breitfuss threw light upon the history of these envelopes (see *Le Timbre-Poste*, No. 222, June, 1881).

It must therefore be supposed that, if M. de Gripenberg made his reprints in colours different from those of the originals, it was done solely from prudence and with the object of avoiding any suspicion of making forgeries of the envelopes, a futile attempt, because that very accusation was unjustly made against him later. It was even suggested that he was the author of all the imitations, which were so successful and which deceived so many collectors, but which were really the productions of the famous Mr. Elb, who naturally endeavoured to father them upon someone else.

It is quite certain that the actual reprints were made with the original die, found by M. de Gripenberg in 1862. Doubts were, however, from the first expressed as to these impressions, and the following certificate was given to M. Moens in 1863:—

"The first design of the postal envelopes of Finland of January 1st, 1845, is an oval, having in the centre the Arms of Finland surmounted by the words 'PORTO STEMPEL,' with post horns at right and left of the shield; the value is on a scroll below the oval.

"The design attached, submitted by M. J. B. Moens, is of that issue, and I certify that it is perfectly authentic.

"Helsingfors, February 10th, 1863.

(Signed) "A. DE GRIPENBERG,

"Director-in-Chief of the Imperial Posts
of the Grand Duchy of Finland."

[Attached at left is one of the reprints of the 20 kopecs, type of 1845, in *grey-black*, partly covered by a large official seal.]

It appears to me impossible that any confusion could ever arise between the original impressions and the reprints; the former are upon *greyish* or *yellowish* paper, and the impression is defective; whilst the latter are upon plain *white* paper, wove, or laid horizontally, and the impression is always clear and distinct, having been obtained by means of the machine with a lever employed in 1850 for the envelopes of the second issue. The colours also are not those of the original stamps.

The reprints were struck upon strips of paper, but they were not arranged in the same manner as the impressions of the adhesives of 1856; in the long rows the impressions are one above the other, instead of side by side, so that *tête-bêche* pairs (which also

exist among the reprints of the type of 1845) are horizontal pairs instead of vertical.

November, 1862 (fancy impressions).

(a) *White wove paper.*

10 kop., rose.
20 ,, grey-black.

(b) *White paper, laid horizontally.*

10 kop., rose.
20 ,, grey-black.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

10 kop., rose on wove.
10 ,, ,, laid.
20 ,, grey-black on wove.
20 ,, ,, laid.

One can hardly consider as *reprints* of stamped envelopes these impressions in fancy colours and on strips of paper.

In 1871 (not 1872, as has previously been stated) there was another manufacture of reprints of a more serious nature, since they were to be issued on this occasion to the Post Office. They were, nevertheless, printed in the same colours as the preceding, probably for no better reason than that which caused them to be so printed in 1862.

The following document authorised this reprinting:—

"No. 105.
10

Secretariat of the Treasury of the Imperial Senate. Helsingfors, July 24th, 1871.

"No. 808.

"To the Post Office Department.

"On being informed that the Post Office Departments of Sweden and of New South Wales had sent specimens of all the postage stamps and envelopes hitherto employed or at present in use in those countries, with a view to obtaining, in exchange, if possible, the stamps and envelopes of Finland, the Director of Posts, considering that similar requests may be expected from other foreign Post Office Departments, has asked for authority, in his letter to the Secretariat of the Treasury, dated the 7th inst., not only to carry to the credit of his annual stamp account the number of the stamps at present in use which may be sent, in exchange, to foreign Post Offices, but also to obtain some hundreds of copies of the old postage stamps and envelopes, with values in *kopecks*, to be employed in the same manner; and the Secretariat of the Treasury, the request of the Director of Posts having been approved, sends one thousand eight hundred (1,800) copies of the old stamps and envelopes which are no longer in use, and also desires that the Director of Posts will take care that the exchange of the stamps now in use is duly authenticated in the summary of accounts.

(Signed) "H. MOLANDER.
A. F. SJOSTRÖM.

"F. K. $\frac{10}{286}$, 1871."

As no reprints were made, at this time, except of the envelope stamps of 1845 and 1850, it is certain that supplies of the stamps of 1860 and the envelopes of that type were still on hand, in spite of the circular of the 18th April, 1871, which announced their withdrawal "to be destroyed."

The reprints of 1871 are similar to those of 1862, but their colours are deeper, and each value exists in the two colours, one being an altogether fancy colour; though printed like adhesives, they are not gummed. They were produced, like the preceding, by means of the lever press.

White, wove paper.

10 kop., deep black.
20 ,, ,, carmine.
10 ,, carmine.
20 ,, deep black.

Varieties tête-bêche.

10 kop., deep black.
20 ,, ,, carmine.
10 ,, carmine.
20 ,, deep black.

In 1888 another reprinting took place upon different paper, printed with the embossing press, and not in *tête-bêche* pairs.

White wove, surfaced paper.

10 kop., black.
20 ,, carmine.

As none of the original envelopes were of *white wove* paper, there can be no difficulty in recognising these reprints.

After the editions upon strips of paper came a reprinting upon entire envelopes, in divers varieties. It is evident that there must have been a collector on the spot, who directed the work. The date of these being 1893, they were stamped with the embossing press. The sizes of the envelopes are similar to those of the originals; their very shape is identical; the attempt at imitation is carried out to the smallest details. Fifty-five copies of each of the two values were printed, as follows:—

On greyish, laid paper.

10 kop., black; 112 × 73 mm.
20 ,, vermilion; 135 × 80 mm. (instead of 137 × 75 mm.).

On greyish, wove paper.

20 kop., vermilion; 135 × 80 mm.

On rosy, wove paper.

20 kop., vermilion; 135 × 80 mm.

Like the envelopes of 1845, the reprints on *laid* paper sometimes show manufacturers' watermarks—"L. J. S. & A.," "JUVKI," "JUVANKOSKI," or abbreviations of those words. The papers are, for the most part, thicker than those of the original envelopes; the colour of the 10 kop. is a more pronounced *black*, and the original 20 kop. does not exist in this *vermilion* shade.

There had been some question at an earlier date of reprinting these envelopes "upon the paper of 1845," according to a letter dated March 18th, 1877, addressed to M. J. B. Moëns. But the writer desired to ascertain beforehand the number of copies that would be purchased and the price that they would fetch, and the proposal was not carried out.

(To be continued.)

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 233.)

KISHENGARH.



Learn from *The Philatelic Journal of India* for December, 1899, which contained the earliest description of the stamps of this State, that "Kishengarh is a State in Rajputana, to the east of the British district of Ajmere. Its capital city of the same name is situated on the railway line between Ajmere and Jeypore." *Whitaker's Almanack* tells us that the State is a comparatively small one, its area being 858 square miles, with a population (in 1901) of 90,970, and a revenue of £37,000. The ruler is a Maharaja, entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and the present holder of the office succeeded on August 29th, 1900.

The postage stamps are all of recent origin, and there are hardly any doubtful points connected with them. Some of the values are found in two or more varieties of colour, but collectors require no explanation of that circumstance, and the high values are no doubt seldom used (and never required) for postal purposes; but their inscriptions denote the fact that they are for *Revenue* first and *Postage* afterwards, so we have no right to complain.

Issue of September (?), 1899.

According to the journal quoted above, the first postal issue was formed by impressing copies of a "lithographed 1 anna fiscal stamp" upon envelopes. I copy the description given, because it is possible that the original fiscal stamps (the colour of which I have not seen mentioned) were lithographed, and in that case they can easily be distinguished from the postals of the same type, as all the latter that I have seen, either adhesives or envelope stamps, are typographed, the frame of the die plainly indenting the paper.

Impressions of the same device were also issued as adhesives, certainly as early as September, 1899.

The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of the Arms of the State in a square frame, with the name "KISHENGARH" in a straight line at top; a Hindi inscription, reading "*Tikat Raj Kishengarh*," on an arched label above the Arms; and the value at foot, "*ek anna*," in Hindi in the centre, and the words "ONE" at left and "ANNA" at right. The stamps were printed in blocks of eight, two horizontal rows of four, from casts or electrotypes, some of which show small defects by which they can be identified, and all print very indistinctly. The two stamps in each vertical pair are set rather too close together, so that either the top of the frame of the lower stamp or the bottom of the frame of the upper



is usually thinner than it should be. In the left-hand pair the top of the lower stamp shows only a very thin line, and in this and the next pair the lower stamps are more to the right than the upper. In the second pair the top of the lower stamp is also rather too thin. In the third pair the two adjacent lines are about the same thickness, but not so thick as the other outlines. In the right-hand pair the bottom of the upper stamp is very defective, both the frame line and the inscription at foot failing to print to a greater or less extent. I mention these particulars, as they may be of use at some future time for distinguishing original copies.

The impression is in various shades of *green*, upon yellowish white, wove paper. The first copies that came over were *imperf*, but in September, 1900, I was shown similar blocks provided with the pin-perforation or rouletting applied to the other stamps. I believe there is no doubt that this is a true roulette, done with a wheel with almost square points on its circumference; the lines are frequently very crooked.

1 a., emerald-green, yellow-green; *imperf*.
1 a., yellowish green; *rouletted*.

The earliest date that I know of upon these stamps is "13.9.99."

In September, 1900, I was shown copies of this design in *blue*, upon very smooth, thin, white paper, similar to that of the stamps described below. They appeared to be freshly printed, with Arms even more indistinct than before, and were evidently struck singly. The sheet had contained at least seven horizontal rows of ten or more stamps each, and was *imperf*. I mention these impressions here, but I have no evidence that they were intended or ever used for postage.

1 a., blue; *query postal*?

Issue of 1899-1900.

I place in this issue four values, three of which, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 1 rupee, appeared before the end of 1899, while the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. reached me in March, 1900. It is a question whether any higher value than 1 anna should be listed as a *postage* stamp at all; I fancy that, at any rate, the 1 rupee and the 2 and 5 rupees stamps that have been issued since might safely be left to collectors of fiscals.

The designs of these four values are much alike. All have the Arms in the centre, the inscription,



$\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA.



1 ANNA.

"REVENUE & POSTAGE" above, and the name below; the ½ a. and 1 a., however, have the value indicated in native characters only; while the 1 anna and 1 rupee have the value given also in English.



The arrangement of the inscriptions varies in the different values, but in view of the fact that a new ½ a. stamp has been issued with inscriptions arranged like those of the ¼ a., and in one of the colours of the latter it is well to note that the values, in addition to their being expressed in Hindi (Devanagari?) immediately below the Arms, are also indicated by a curved line followed by a vertical stroke on the ¼ a. below the centre of the label containing the name, and by a curved line followed by two vertical strokes on the ½ a., just above that label.

All were printed singly, in various colours or shades, upon thin, smooth, white, wove paper, ruled with pencil in rectangles for the reception of the impressions.

In most cases the paper appears to have been in folded sheets, like a sheet of note-paper, and when the first page was covered the sheet was turned over and impressions taken on the fourth page, with the tops of the stamps (in all I have seen) next to the fold, thus producing a row of vertical *tête-bêche* pairs along the fold of the sheet.

Most of the varieties exist both imperforate and rouletted, as previously described; I list those that I possess or have seen.

(a) Imperforate.

- ¼ a., light green.
- ¼ a., carmine, rose.
- ¼ a., dull green.
- ¼ a., red.
- ¼ a., bluish grey.
- ¼ a., dull blue, deep blue, light blue.
- ¼ a., mauve.
- 1 a., lilac, brownish lilac, purple, slate.
- 1 a., pink.
- 1 r., dull green, pale green.

I have the ½ anna in *green* used in September, 1899, and the same value in *red* and in *bluish grey* (or *pearl-grey*) used in the following December. The *blue* stamps were also in use before the end of that year, but I have nothing dated earlier than January, 1900. The varieties of shade of the ½ a., *blue*, and the 1 a., *lilac*, etc., are very numerous, and the list might be greatly extended if names could be found for all of them.

Varieties, printed *tête-bêche*.

- ¼ a., carmine.
- ¼ a., dull blue.
- 1 a., purple, slate.

I must acknowledge that in the case of my *tête-bêche* pair of ½ a. there is a space of an inch and a half between the two stamps!

(b) Rouletted.

- ¼ a., light green, sage-green.
- ¼ a., carmine, rose.
- ¼ a., dull green, light green, sage-green.
- ¼ a., pale brown.*
- ¼ a., blue (deep to light).
- 1 a., lilac, purple, slate, grey.
- 1 a., pink.
- 1 r., dull green, sage-green.

The rouletting is very carelessly done; copies may be found rouletted in one direction and imperf. in the other, and in many cases a line of rouletting stops short before it reaches the end of the block of stamps, showing copies fully and partially rouletted in the same row. In some cases this is due to the fact of the rows of stamps being very irregular (especially vertically), so that the wheel could not be run straight the whole way without cutting into some of the stamps.

Varieties, printed *tête-bêche*.

- ¼ a., carmine, rose.
- ¼ a., green.

Issue of 1901-02.

Early in 1901 some additional values were issued, which I suspect are seldom, if ever, used for *postage*; still, as they have the usual inscription, I list them here.

The 2 annas is of an extremely hideous design, consisting of a very roughly drawn head, in an oval band, inscribed "REVENUE & POSTAGE" above, and "KISHENGARH" below, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the value in Hindi in the upper spandrels, and in English, "TWO ANNA," in the lower. To-



gether with this 2 a. stamp, I received, in March, 1901, a 4 a. of similar design to the 1 a., and with the value also expressed in English.

In the following month I obtained copies of two higher values, 2 and 5 rupees, which are in similar



2 rupees.



5 rupees.

designs to the other stamps, with arms in the centre, but with no indication of the value in English.

The impression, paper, and perforation of all these are exactly as described under the preceding issue; there are no actual variations of colour, but some fairly distinct shades may be found.

* I think this due to something having gone wrong with the *green* ink. It is a curious colour.

(a) Imperforate.

- 2 a., dull orange.
4 a., chocolate.
2 r., red-brown (?).
5 r., mauve.

I have never seen the 2 rupees stamp *imperforate*, but it probably exists in that condition.

(b) Rouletted.

- 2 a., dull orange, orange.
4 a., chocolate, pale chocolate.
2 r., red-brown, orange-brown.
5 r., mauve, magenta.

Varieties, printed tête-bêche.

- 2 a., orange.

Issue of October (?), 1901.

In November, 1901, I received copies of a fresh printing of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 1 a. stamps, in the same types as the last, but printed from plates made up of twenty-four casts, or electrotypes, in six horizontal rows of four, set somewhat irregularly.

The impression of these usually shows signs of heavy inking; in the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. the Crest and the Supporters of the shield are often hardly visible, and parts of the background of both appear to be solid; the whole appearance is quite different from that of the previous issues, and resembles more closely that of the first 1 a. This may be due in part to the paper, which is the same as that of the last-mentioned stamp, thicker and not so smooth as that used for the other values, and slightly *toned*.

I have only met with these *rouletted*; the lines of holes are usually very crooked, and the rouletting seems to have been done either before the stamps were printed or while they were still wet, as the colour comes through to the back where the rouletting crosses the stamps.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., dull pink.
1 a., violet.

In September, 1902, *The Philatelic Record* published a statement, on high authority, to the effect that Kishengarh would issue no more stamps, as its postal arrangements had been taken over by the Imperial authorities. The latter part of the statement may be quite correct, but the former unfortunately is not, for a new stamp was brought out some time last year, and we find specimens duly used, or at all events postmarked, on the usual "piece" which seems to be recognised as a proof of authenticity, though scraps of whity-brown paper are both common and inexpensive.

Issue of September (?), 1903.

Design of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp of 1900, but better drawn; the Arms and the inscriptions are in colour on white, instead of the reverse; the background is of vertical lines, instead of horizontal; the value is $\frac{1}{4}$ a., and there is no indication of it under the lower label. This was first announced as a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp, it being printed in the colour generally employed for that value, as well as in the same design.

These stamps are no doubt lithographed from a stone upon which the necessary

 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

number of copies were drawn separately by hand, thus producing as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. The arrangement is a curious one; the draughtsman evidently intended to make at least ten copies, and drew ten double-line frames for them, in two horizontal rows. He, however, only filled in eight of these frames, the five of the top row and three in the lower, so that the sheets show two empty frames at the left of the second row.

The impression is upon thick, highly surfaced paper; I have only seen these *imperforate*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pink.

Specimens postmarked in September, 1903, are not uncommon.

Issue of January (?), 1904.

In March of this year I received a fresh value, 8 annas, which, like some of the others, is doubtless used principally for the collection of revenue. The design is another adaptation of the "Arms" type, with "REVENUE & POSTAGE" at top and name at foot, and the value in Hindi only. Just above the name is a curved line, with two vertical strokes inside it, denoting two quarters of a rupee.

I believe these to be printed, like the earlier stamps, from a single die, and vertical *tête-bêche* pairs exist in the middle of the sheets. They are on the thin, white, wove paper, and I have only seen them rouletted.

- 8 a., grey; *rouletted*.

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 8 a., grey; *rouletted*.

ENVELOPES.

Issue of September (?), 1899.

As I stated previously, the first postal issue of the State is supposed to have been the envelope stamped with the die of the 1 a. fiscal, which was also used for the adhesive stamps of the same date. I find this impressed (as a rule, very indistinctly) in various shades of *green*, upon common envelopes of thin, white *laid* paper, 137 x 78 mm., with a fancy ornament, consisting of a Spray of Rose, on the flap. It may exist upon other envelopes also, as these are quite ordinary stationery, stamped after being made up. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and the *laid* lines, of course, run diagonally.

- 1 a., dull green to emerald-green.

I have seen this used "13.9.99."

Issue of (?) 1899.

Envelopes impressed with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. dies of the next series were issued before the end of 1899. All that I have seen are identical, so far as the *envelope* is concerned, with those described above.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (light to dark); 137 x 78 mm.
1 a., lilac; 137 x 78 mm.

I have seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. used "26.(11?).99," and the 1 a. "16.12.99."

I have also the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., probably a later edition, struck upon small envelopes, 120 x 68 mm., of a rather better quality of *laid* paper, with plain, pointed flap.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., light blue; 120 x 68 mm.

The copies I have seen have the stamp upside-down in the left lower corner, the envelopes having been put the wrong way under the press.

POST CARD (?).

Issue (?) of 1901.

In April, 1901, I received a bit of card, 123 × 75 mm., with an impression of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp in the right upper corner, but no inscriptions to denote its use. Whether this was really issued as a Post Card or not I do not know. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., rose on cream.

Obliterations.

The only obliterating marks I have seen are date stamps, in the form of a circular band inscribed, as a rule, with the name of the office above and "RAJ. P. O." below, with small crosses separating the two parts of the inscription; the date in the centre is in manuscript on the earlier copies, but movable type has been employed since.

In December, 1899, there were said to be only two post offices in the State, at *Arain* and *Kishengarh*; most of my early used specimens bear the stamp of the former place, with the date inserted in red ink. My $\frac{1}{4}$ a. envelope stamp, used there in 1899, has the whole obliteration in red, the ordinary red ink having been apparently used with the handstamp and giving, not unnaturally, a barely decipherable impression.

In March, 1900, *The Philatelic Journal of India* gave a list of five more offices, the postmarks of which had been seen: *Arkeri*, *Bandersindri*, *Didwara*, *Kuchil*, *Salemabad*. I have a 1 a. stamp bearing the mark of the second of these, but it has the name "KISHENGARH" in the lower part of the circular band instead of "RAJ. P. O." and very small crosses. The date seems to be written in native figures, which I cannot make out with certainty, but it ends with two dots, presumably for [19]00.

I have not examined enough copies with legible dates to enable me to form any idea as to when the movable figures were introduced. The earliest I can decipher is "KISHENGARH 7 JU 00." This is on a 1 a. stamp upon an entire envelope, bearing the postmark of "ARAIN" on the back, with the date in MS. We may take it that the latter office had not then been furnished with the figures and letters which I have found used there later.

Collectors complain that this State has issued stamps of high values that are quite unnecessary for postal purposes; but, as I have already stated, those values might reasonably be treated as *fiscals* , and rejected altogether by *postage* stamp collectors. The issue of the lower values, $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 1 a., in so many different colours is far less excusable, but some apology was made for this about three years ago. The irregular printing was said to have been done to please a "philatelist"; orders were given that it should not occur again, and I believe that the regular colours— $\frac{1}{4}$ a., *carmine* ; $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue* ; and 1 a., *lilac* —have been adhered to since, until the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. came out last year.

The list of Post Offices in the *Indian Postal Guide* includes two different names, one spelt *Kishangarh* , with "a" in the middle, and the other *Kishengarh* ,

with "e" in the middle. Curiously enough, the former is the place where the stamps are issued, though they bear the spelling of the latter. The State lies in about 26° 40' N. latitude, and 74° 60' E. longitude; the other place, of practically the same name, appears to be some three or four hundred miles further north.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of ladies and gentlemen interested in the collection of stamps was held at "Carnanton," Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, on Monday, by kind invitation of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, for the purpose of forming a Philatelic Society for Kent and Sussex.

Captain George L. Courthope, J.P., of Hawkhurst, presided, and those present were Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss A. L. Nix, Miss I. Nix, Mrs. Warner, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, and Mr. Clare Fordham Harris (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. Nelson T. Hillier (Horsmonden), and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Tonbridge).

In his opening remarks the Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting, speaking of the great educational value of Philately. Stamp-collecting, he said, taught, among other things, political history and political geography, and enabled the collector to realise the extent of British possessions all over the world.

Mr. Wicks (Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*) read several letters from gentlemen kindly accepting Vice-Presidencies, and from others who could not do so, including the following from Mr. Rudyard Kipling:—

"BATEMAN'S BURWASH, SUSSEX,

"June 6th, 1904.

"DEAR SIR,—Mr. Rudyard Kipling desires me to say that he has your letter of June 4th, but that he fears that it would be useless for him to add his name to the list of your Society, as he is in England so little, that he would almost certainly be unable to attend any of the meetings. Under these circumstances, though he greatly appreciates the honour you do him in asking him to join, he feels that it would be useless for him to do so.

"Yours faithfully,

"K. E. PARKER, Secretary."

A number of letters of regret at inability to be present from ladies and gentlemen all round the district were also received.

Miss I. Nix proposed, and Mrs. Collins seconded, that the Society should be called "The Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society." This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Nankivell proposed, and it was carried, that the rules, as read by the Secretary, should be adopted as the rules of the Society, and printed and circulated. The subscription was fixed at 5s. per annum, and the membership of the Society limited to *bond-fide* collectors.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Right Hon. Earl Sondes, a well-known collector of Faversham, was unanimously elected President, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nankivell.

Mr. Wicks proposed, Mr. Fordham Harris seconded, and it was carried, that the following gentlemen should be

Vice-Presidents and Hon. Vice-Presidents of the Society, viz. Mrs. B. H. Collins Tunbridge Wells; Captain George L. Courthope, J.P., awkhurst; W. W. Blest, Esq., Wateringbury; M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., Brighton; Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Sydenham; the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Staplehurst; E. J. Nankivell, Esq., Tunbridge Wells; and Vernon Roberts, Esq., Crowborough, to be Vice-Presidents; and the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., P.C., Eridge; Major A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., J.P., Speldhurst; Edmund Eaton, Esq., Ticehurst; A. Paget Hedges, Esq., Leigh; and the Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D., Tonbridge, to be Hon. Vice-Presidents. It was explained that the Vice-Presidents were philatelists, and that the Hon. Vice-Presidents, while not being philatelists, were in sympathy with the objects of the Society.

The following were elected to serve on the Committee, in addition to the other officers, who would do so *ex-officio*: Miss A. L. Nix, Clare Fordham Harriss, Esq., Clarence Hartree, Esq., and H. W. Warner, Esq. This was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Wicks, seconded by Mr. Nankivell.

Captain Courthope was unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer, on the proposition of Mr. Nankivell, and Mr. Wicks of Tonbridge Hon. Secretary, on the motion of Captain Courthope.

The Secretary reported that he had received two unsolicited donations of a guinea each, out of which the preliminary expenses for postages, printing, and stationery, etc., had been defrayed. These expenses had amounted to £1 8s. 5d., and there was a balance in hand of 13s. 7d.

The accounts were adopted, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell.

It was decided to hold the next meeting during the first week in October at "Carnanton," Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Nankivell kindly promising to place his study at the disposal of the Society whenever it was wanted.

Mr. Nankivell read a highly interesting paper on the subject of "Philatelic Accessories," and exhibited various accessories, including the latest patents.

Captain Courthope proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for the loan of his study, the interest he had taken in the formation of the Society, and for his excellent paper. This was unanimously carried.

Mr. Nankivell proposed, and Mr. Fordham Harriss seconded, a vote of thanks to Captain Courthope, who had kindly come up from Hastings expressly to preside at the meeting. This was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated.

Ladies and gentlemen in Kent and Sussex desirous of information concerning membership of the Society, should write to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Frederick Wicks, The Lodge, near Tudeley, Tonbridge.

Answers to Correspondents.

"SUBSCRIBER.—1. The Indian stamps surcharged "On Postal Service" are used to indicate the Customs dues on parcels arriving in India by post, and are therefore fiscal stamps, not postal. 2. The best way to remove paper from the backs of stamps is by wetting it: either by floating the stamps on the surface of water, by wetting the paper with a brush, or by laying wet blotting-paper on the back.

"ANONYMOUS" (Jamaica).—We do not care to publish information of the nature of that which you sent us, without some guarantee of its accuracy.

N. Y. & Co.—We have already noted the position of the Orange River Colony variety. What you say about the Italian 20 c. appears to us to be contrary to the facts as shown in our illustrations.

E. M.C. H.—Your three shades of the 2½d. New South Wales are all on the chalk-surfaced paper; the lightest is apparently the one termed "blue" in the Catalogue, and the darkest appears to be a very dark and heavily inked specimen of the "deep blue." In regard to the *unused* Official stamps, etc., the question is whether it is lawful to deal in them; if it should be declared to be lawful, our publishers will no doubt stock them and price them.

H. A. T.—We are much obliged for your letter, and note what you say about the Victorian varieties. The illustration of the Tongan surcharge is incorrect. We think that the perforated Official stamps may well be treated in the same manner as the old orles of Western Australia, but that need not prevent those who wish to collect them from doing so. One of your "Postage Due" stamps seems to be printed with rather too much ink, and the other from a worn plate more lightly inked. We believe that would account for the difference in shade as well as in the details of the design.

E. H. S.—The British South Africa stamp you ask about is No. 45 in the Catalogue. We do not know of any other 1d. stamp of the Cape of Good Hope with this surcharge.

[The following note was unfortunately too late to be inserted in its proper place, in our Editorial.]

Sir David Parkes WE note with great pleasure, in the papers of the 24th inst., in the list of gentlemen upon whom the King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, the name of Mr. D. P. Masson, who is known to most of our readers as an enthusiastic philatelist, and one of the most prominent members of the Philatelic Society of India. It is not on this account, however, that he figures in the list of birthday honours. Sir David Parkes Masson is the head of an im-

portant Banking Company at Lahore, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, and a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of that province; he has also performed excellent service in connection with the Indian Famine Fund. He is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and has received the Volunteer decoration. We offer him our heartiest congratulations upon the latest honour conferred upon him.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.

1902. Parcel Post Stamps.		s.	d.
10 c., brown and slate	used (No. 435)	0	1
20 c., ultramarine and brown	" (" 437)	0	1
25 c., green and vermilion	" (" 438)	0	4
30 c., orange and green	" (" 439)	0	4
40 c., blue-green and purple	" (" 440)	0	4
50 c., dull pink and purple	" (" 441)	0	1
60 c., purple and vermilion	" (" 442)	0	1
70 c., blue and vermilion	" (" 443)	0	2
80 c., olive-yellow and purple	" (" 444)	0	1
90 c., vermilion and green	" (" 445)	0	4
1 fr., brown-purple and orange	" (" 446)	0	1
2 fr., bistre and blue-green	" (" 447)	0	6
3 fr., black and ultramarine	" (" 448)	1	3

BOLIVAR.

1904. New types.		s.	d.
5 c., black, unused or used		0	1
10 c., brown		0	1
20 c., carmine		0	1

ERITREA.

1903. Type 27. Surcharge inverted.		s.	d.
1 c., brown, used		5	0

GWALIOR.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.		s.	d.
3 pies, grey		0	9

JOHORE.

1904. New provisionals.		s.	d.
10 c. on 4 c., red and yellow		0	6
50 c. on 5 dollars, orange and lilac		1	9

MALTA.

1904. King's Head.		s.	d.
4d., black and brown		0	6

MAURITIUS.

1904. Arms type.		s.	d.
3 c., red and green on yellow		0	1

1904. Foreign Express Delivery.		s.	d.
18 c., black and green		0	5

NEW CALEDONIA.

1903. Jubilee Issue (now arrived).		s.	d.
1 c., black on azure	(No. 92)	0	1
2 c., purple-brown on buff	" (" 93)	0	1
4 c., " on grey	" (" 94)	0	1
5 c., green on pale green	" (" 95)	0	1
5 c., bright yellow-green	" (" 96)	0	1
10 c., black on lilac (in carmine)	" (" 97)	0	2
10 c., " (in gold)	" (" 98)	0	2
15 c., grey	" (" 99)	0	3
20 c., red on green	" (" 100)	0	4
25 c., black on rose	" (" 101)	0	4
30 c., cinnamon	" (" 102)	0	5
40 c., red on yellow	" (" 103)	0	6
50 c., carmine on rose	" (" 104)	0	8
75 c., brown on orange	" (" 105)	1	0

Complete set of 15 stamps, including the 1 fr., 5/3.
Set of 8 lowest values, 1 c. to 15 c., 9d.

NEW CALEDONIA—continued.

1903. Surcharged with new value.		s.	d.
1 on 2 c., purple-brown on buff (No. 107)		0	1
2 on 4 c., " " grey (" 108)		0	1
4 on 5 c., green (" 109)		0	2
4 on 5 c., yellow-green (" 110)		0	2
10 on 15 c., grey (" 111)		0	6
15 on 20 c., red on green (" 112)		0	6
20 on 25 c., black on rose (" 113)		0	8

Complete set of 7 stamps, 1/9.

PERSIA.

1904. Surcharged "P. L. Teheran" in red.		s.	d.
2 ch., grey		0	1

1904. Provisionals.

3 ch. on 5 ch., carmine		0	2
6 ch. on 10 ch., brown		0	3

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

MACAO.

1900-1903. Type 27.		s.	d.
2 a., grey-green		0	1
3 a., slate		0	2
5 a., brown		0	3
6 a., red-brown		0	3
8 a., grey-brown		0	4
10 a., dull blue		0	5
12 a., lilac		0	6
13 a., grey-brown		0	7
18 a., orange-brown on pink		0	8
20 a., brown on straw		0	9
47 a., dull blue on straw		1	9

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1904. Long stamps. Postage in heavier type.		s.	d.
6d., green		0	8
1 shilling, brown		1	4

TAHITI.

1903. Provisional. Surcharged in black.		s.	d.
10 c. on 40 c., red on yellow (No. 42)		1	6
10 c. on 40 c., " " (" 45)		2	6
The two types, in a pair		5	0

VENEZUELA.

1900. Official. Date in upper corners.		s.	d.
5 c., green and black		0	2
10 c., carmine and black		0	3
25 c., ultramarine and black		0	6
50 c., yellow and black		1	0
1 b., lilac	"	2	0

1904. Provisional. Surcharged on Type 32.		s.	d.
5 c. on 50 c., green, error, <i>Vele</i> for <i>Vale</i> (in a pair with the normal)		5	0

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1904. King's Head.		s.	d.
½d., green and lilac		0	1
1d., carmine		0	2
2d., ochre		0	3
2½d., ultramarine and lilac		0	4
3d., black and lilac		0	5
6d., brown		0	8
1s., carmine and green		1	4



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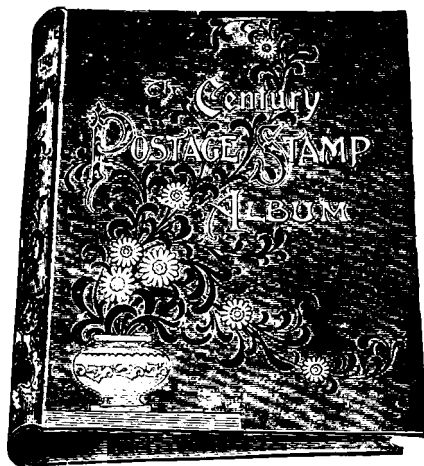


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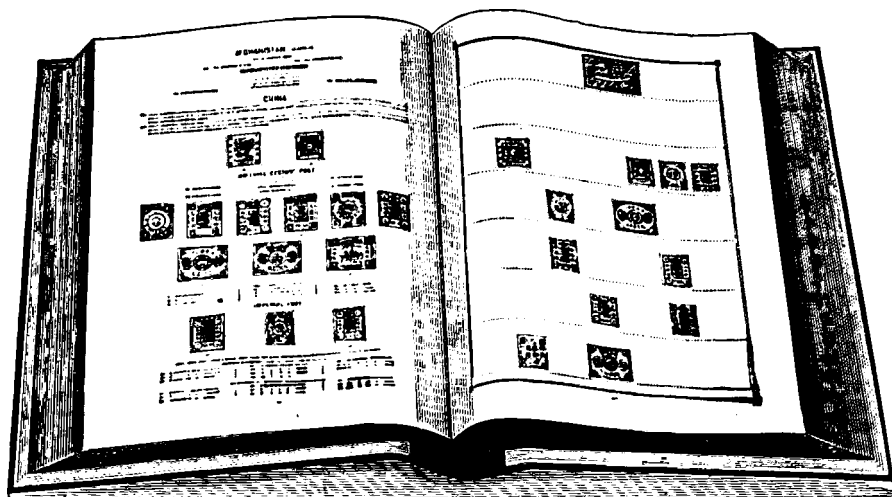
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