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# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

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We shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

JULY 31, 1907.

No. 205.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



MONSIEUR ARTHUR MAURY'S latest work,\* a handsome volume of some four hundred pages, is one that should find its way into the library of every philatelist, whether he collects the stamps of France or whether he does not, as an example of high-class philatelic literature. M. Maury, as we have had occasion to observe before, is a student of history and of heraldry, as well as of Philately; he has brought all his varied knowledge to bear upon a subject that is dear to him—the issues of his own country; he had access to a large amount of official information, and he has made excellent use of it in producing this valuable and interesting book.

### Postage Stamps of France.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a local post in Paris, the result of private enterprise, was the first (so far as is known) to make use of some printed form or special mark to indicate prepayment of charges upon letters that could be dropped into a letter-box without the formality of handing them in at an office and paying the postage in cash; but it is not, we think, so generally known that as early as 1832 M. Emile Girardin brought forward a scheme of postal reform, which, M. Maury states, was somewhat similar to that which was advocated shortly after by Rowland Hill; or that in 1838 M. Piron published anonymously a pamphlet on the subject of *The Taxation of Letters by Means of a Stamp*. This latter project involved the creation of no less than *thirty-six* different stamped envelopes,

corresponding to rates of postage for packets of six different weights, transmitted within six different radii, the values ranging from 2 *Décimes* for a letter weighing less than 15 *grammes*, conveyed for a distance not exceeding 75 *kilomètres*, up to 42 *Décimes* for a packet weighing between 250 and 500 *grammes*, conveyed for a distance of more than 600 *kilomètres*. The design suggested was a circular one, varying in size with the value of the stamp, or rather with the distance to which the letter was to travel—for we find only six different sizes in the plate reproduced in the book—and it resembled in style some of those proposed by Mr. James Chalmers at about the same period, but is even simpler and easier of imitation. It is curious to note that the leading idea both in England and France at that time was a stamped envelope of some kind, and it is some consolation to know that the authorities on the other side of the Channel were even slower in adopting a necessary reform than those over here.

Passing on to the stamps as issued in 1848, we gather that M. Maury has no faith in the somewhat fantastic theory that the inverted stamps, in the sheets of some of the values, were intended as control marks of some kind; he states that they were simply due to carelessness in the arrangement of the gutta-percha matrices, from which the electrotyped plates were produced. These matrices were clamped together in the required form before being placed in the electrotyping bath, and thus a complete plate of 150 was produced all in one piece; it was therefore impossible to correct mistakes of misplaced *clichés* with-

\* *Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français*, etc., by Arthur Maury, Paris; price 5 francs, post-free 6 francs.

out risk of spoiling the entire plate, hence the *tête-bêche* pairs, which have since become a joy to collectors, and the varieties in the sheets of the 40 c., which were produced by altering two *clichés* of 20 c. that had been inserted by mistake.

It is somewhat amusing to read that M. Hulot, who for so many years manufactured the French stamps, claimed that his process was vastly superior, in every respect, to the printing of stamps from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, especially when M. Maury adds that the truth of the matter was that this enthusiastic advocate of electrotyping and surface-printing had no means of producing steel plates.

Space will not permit us to follow M. Maury step by step through his researches, besides which we should like our readers to get the book for themselves and read it, for it is most readable; but we cannot abstain from quoting the passage which gives the reason for the abandonment of the beautiful design of 1848 in favour of the meaningless one of 1876:—

“Everything that was republican was regarded with disfavour by the majority of the men in power in the curious French Republic of that date; the postage stamp, with its design of 1848, excited the ridicule of the reactionary newspapers, they called it the stamp *à la* Mary Ann, and this was considered quite humorous; it was suggested that the stamp should be stuck upside down upon the letters, etc.; people discovered that the numerals were too small, that the design printed badly, that it was easy to counterfeit, in short the stamp with the effigy of Liberty was condemned and efforts were made to provide it with a successor, the design of which *should have no political significance*.”

How this reminds us of home, and of those unfortunate inhabitants of the British Empire who cannot abide the sight of a Union Jack!

\* \* \*

WE are wondering what a “Timbropholist” may be. From the **Varia.** spelling we should be inclined to suppose the word implies *Timbropholist* with a slight admixture of *Timbrologist*, a most desirable combination, a lover of stamps and a student of stamps all in one, the very thing which we generally mean when we say “Philatelist,” and spell it with a large “P.”

We are led to make the foregoing remarks by an interesting, though somewhat discursive article in *The Australian Philatelist*, upon “Philatelic Worries, Perforations, and Punctures,” by “Timbropholist.” The article contains much that we can fully endorse: upon the iniquity of clipping off perforations, and the impossibility of making a non-collector understand the importance of a fringed margin; upon the foolishness of attaching undue importance to purely accidental varieties of perforation; upon the damage done to stamps by the puncturing of them with initials (though here we have some doubt whether puncturing is more of a defacement than overprinting); and upon the curious fact that relative *rarity* is not by any means a sure guide to the relative values of stamps in the eyes of collectors. In regard to the puncturing of stamps with initials, there is one point, however, in which we believe “Timbropholist” to be mistaken. He seems to suppose that this is done by business people for purposes of advertisement; this was certainly not the case originally. Business firms requested permission to mark their stamps to prevent pilfering by clerks, office boys, and messengers, who might be unable to resist temptation, and overprinting with the word “Service,” etc., was, we fancy, adopted with the very same object; the perforated initials are far too inconspicuous to be of any use as an advertisement; they are hardly visible in many cases when the stamp is stuck upon a letter and obliterated, and if it should chance to be removed by a careful collector, it is quite likely that the latter will not know to whom the initials belong. But a far more extraordinary suggestion is made in reference to the “Post Office” Mauritius stamps; the writer points out, quite correctly, that these are not the rarest stamps in the world—he is wrong in stating that there is a 2 cents British Guiana, “of which only one copy is known,” but that is not of so much consequence; he seems anxious to prove that the long prices that have been paid for the Mauritius stamps are justified neither by their rarity nor their interest, and in order to strengthen his case he says: “The two first Mauritius were unofficial stamps, because the colony, not having a constitution of its own, was essentially a Crown Colony, and

without the sanction of the British Government it could not issue stamps without authority. This being so, they could not even be called 'provisionals,' hence should be classed in the same category as the stamps issued in Northern America during the war between the North and the South, and those issued during the last South African War." But where does "Timbropholist" find any authority whatever for stating that the "two first" or any other stamps of Mauritius were issued "without the sanction of the British Government," or that any such sanction was absolutely necessary? If he will refer to some papers published in *The Philatelic Record* so long ago as 1880, or to the more recent work of the Royal Philatelic Society, he will find that the stamps were issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1846, which was passed by the Council of the Colony, and duly published and put in force. The first two stamps of Mauritius were quite as "official" as the first two stamps of Great Britain.

We have received No. 2 of *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, a biennial publication, the initial number of which we welcomed in January last. A considerable portion of the present number is occupied by an account of an Exhibition of stamps held in April last (the account says "April, 1906," but this is evidently a misprint). The Exhibition seems to have been a great success, and no doubt it will have a good effect in arousing still further interest in Philately, in a colony whose early issues include some of the greatest rarities; we regret to see that of the circular stamps only two specimens appear to have been shown, one of them a damaged copy, and of the oblong type of 1856 also two specimens only, both of them 4c., *black on magenta*. Evidently the crop has been pretty closely reaped out there, but there should still be a few gleanings for diligent searchers, and we hope that some of the local philatelists may yet secure a few additions to their collections, perhaps another oblong 1c. may even now be turned up. Mr. A. D. Ferguson gives "Some Further Notes on Bisected Stamps of British Guiana," in reply to some extent to the article published in the previous number; he quotes a Post Office Notice which shows that the use of such fractions by the public had certainly

not been *authorized* down to 1862, although it was plain that such things had been allowed to pass, and he points out the great improbability of its having been permitted later; he also hints that these things are not always what they seem to be, and in this connexion we would remind our readers in British Guiana and elsewhere of a supposed "find" of these treasures which took place in that colony in 1899, and about which we published some information in August of that year.

Like the Athenians of old, the collector is always seeking for some new thing, and although our New Issue pages are usually filled to overflowing, we nevertheless keep our eye open for any novelty that may interest the constant readers of the *Monthly Journal*. We have heard in days gone by of Limited Specialism, and now Mr. P. L. Pemberton, in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, brings to our notice what he terms "The New Specialism," which we gather is to be more limited still. Attention is first drawn to the fact (an interesting and well-known fact) that certain plates produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and used by them for printing stamps for various colonies, were afterwards sent out to the colonies for which they were made, or were handed over to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and thus afterwards printed from by other hands. "The central idea," we are told (of the New Specialism), "is that greater interest attaches to the work of the different printers (all using the same plates) than to differences of perforation and minor differences of watermark, etc." We must confess that we are not quite able to accept this "central idea"; it seems to us that the name of the printer is not of any essential interest to the collector. If two stamps are exactly alike, we cannot say whether they were printed by two different printers or not, and even if we could, that would not make the stamps different; on the other hand, if they differ in some way, then that difference of shade, watermark, perforation, or what not, is the distinguishing point, not the fact that they were printed by two different firms. It is interesting to us to know that a stamp in *yellow-green* was printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., and a similar stamp in *emerald-green* was printed by De La Rue & Co., and the knowledge of

that fact enables us to account for the existence of certain differences, but the distinguishing point is the colour, etc., and this must be so in all similar cases. At the same time, if the New Specialism means the special study of stamps printed from plates that have been transferred from one printer to another as mentioned above, it will certainly form an interesting branch of Philately; but its followers must not forget that they can only distinguish the work of different firms by means of points that have already been recognized by the Older Specialism.

Is it well in hot and thirsty weather to attempt to make people's mouths water? It is true that we have not had overmuch of such weather this summer, but it seems to be coming on now; it commenced somewhere about the 13th inst., and it was on that very date that our old friend Cornelius Wrinkle did his best to produce that watering of the mouth, on the part of readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, by quoting an old stamp advertisement of Messrs. Young and Stockall, from a journal of 1866. There were certainly some fine bargains to be picked up by any one

who had the gift of prophecy, though it is noticeable that current issues seem seldom to have been sold at less than double or treble face value in those days. But in drawing special attention to "Moldavias 54, 81, and 108 paras for sixpence each," Mr. Wrinkle made an unfortunate selection. We well remember those circular Moldavias; everybody had them, and for some years afterwards the price was about two shillings to half a crown. We ourselves possessed a fine unused copy of the 54 paras; we have it still; it is neatly clipped to shape—we must have done that to make it fit the space provided for it in an early edition of *Lallier*—but there it is, immaculate, though without any gum more original than that which we used to secure it to the page. It is in one of the five types that were described by Dr. Legrand with so much care and a certain amount of reserve, but alas! it is not the right type. Genuine circular Moldavias were as rare in 1866 as they are now, or rarer, and we do not suppose that a single genuine copy was ever sold for sixpence. All was not gold that glittered.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.—Morocco Agencies.**—We have received the current ½d. stamp with the overprint "MOROCCO AGENCIES" only.

½d., pale green.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—We are amused at seeing that one of our continental contemporaries translates the present title of the federated colonies of Australia as "Australische Republik." We do not say that it is an entirely incorrect translation; indeed, to any one with an elementary knowledge of English history the word "Commonwealth" is bound to convey that idea.

**Barbados.**—There has been a second printing of some of the values of the Nelson labels; we have received the ½d., 2d., and 2½d. with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark, paper unsurfaced.

**Bermuda.**—An article in *Meeke's Weekly* draws attention to what the writer terms "three different dies" of the stamps of this colony. The specialist,

however, need not get excited over the matter; there are, in point of fact, *eight* different dies of the stamps in question, but each die is confined to a single value. What the author of the article means is, that three different *heads* occur upon these types, which we may say is owing to the fact of their having been produced during different periods. The 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., issued in 1865-6, bear the finely engraved head of the earlier De La Rue period; the 3d. of 1873 and the ½d. and 4d. of 1880 show the more heavily shaded head of that period, and, we think, less delicate engraving in all parts of the designs; in the 2½d. of 1884 some of the lines of the portrait are still further strengthened. But the heads, of course, are not interchangeable, the die for each value is separate and complete in itself; and one might as well expect to find the head of Franklin replacing that of Washington in the current 2c. of the United States as to find the head of 1873 in one of the dies of 1865.

The writer also is mistaken in supposing that the 4d. only exists upon Crown and "CC" paper; it was issued with the "CA" watermark three years ago.

**British Guiana.**—We learn from *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal* that, at a philatelic exhibition held in this colony in April last, specimens were shown of the 2 c. on 10 c. and 2 c. on 15 c., of 1899, with the overprint inverted.

**British New Guinea.**—*The Aust. Ph.* is of opinion that we treated the recently overprinted stamps of this colony with undue contempt, in suggesting that the surcharge should be "Gumpapua." Well, perhaps we are unduly prejudiced against the manufacturing of unnecessary varieties, to which we ought to have become accustomed by this time; still, we think it is our duty to our readers to express our opinion upon these matters. The whole of the great island has been known to geographers, for we know not how many years, as "New Guinea or Papua," and therefore the latter name is no more appropriate than the former. Our contemporary says "the new name is much more applicable than the old was, seeing that the latter had to be shared with German New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea." The island is shared, and therefore the title will have to be shared, whatever it may be; it is possible that the Dutch and the Germans may object to our applying the name of the whole island to the portion of it that we own, and it may be necessary to add "British" to the overprint, and so produce another issue.

Contrast what has happened in the case of New Guinea, and in the case of Labuan and Straits Settlements, with the sensible course pursued in Lagos and Southern Nigeria. The last-named territories have been amalgamated, like Labuan and Straits Settlements, but no silly surcharging has taken place; the stamps of Southern Nigeria have been withdrawn from issue for a time, in order that those with the obsolete title "Lagos" might be used up the more quickly. Surcharging was equally unnecessary in Labuan and Papua, and would never have taken place if people did not collect stamps.

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—We have examined some sheets of these stamps, and we give the results of our examination on another page. We can find no trace of the Plate numbers referred to in April, but each sheet is numbered in *black*. One sheet of the 6d. was found with the horizontal line of perforations omitted between the third and fourth rows, thus giving six vertical pairs imperf. between the two stamps.

**Ceylon.**—Messrs. Taylor Bros. show us two specimens of the 6 c. of 1899, in one of which the numeral and letter "C" are clearly larger and heavier than in the other. It is probable that the former variety is due to worn and flattened type, heavily inked, but the difference is very visible.

**Dominica.**—A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* states that there are two varieties of the 1d., *deep carmine*, of the 1887-8 issue, differing in the position of the words "ONE PENNY" in the label at foot. If the value is not printed separately from the rest of the stamps, which is not infrequently the case even in stamps supposed to be in one colour only, this would indicate that more than one plate of this value was made.

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—*The L. P.* chronicles the 20 rupees with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

20 r., grey and stone; *new wmk. and paper.*

*Ewen's Weekly* describes a curiosity consisting of the 1 a., *grey and carmine*, with multiple watermark and chalky surface, overprinted "Uganda Revenue," and postmarked "Entebbe 7.5.07." Our contemporary thinks it possible that this "is really a fiscally used specimen postmarked at a Post Office," and we think it not unlikely that fiscal business of some kind may be transacted at the post offices out there, and fiscal stamps legitimately cancelled in this manner.

**Gibraltar.**—We have received the 2½d. stamp chronicled last month; the value is in *black*, as we supposed. We have also the *ultramarine* stamp, which we chronicled some time back, but the paper is unsurfaced.

**India.**—*Puttialla.*—Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us that he has recently found a specimen of the 1 a., *plum*, with the overprint "SERVICE," and the error "PUTTILIA," for "PUTTIALLA," which he considers genuine and original. Mr. Phillips believes that the evidence quoted in the article published in *The Ph. J. of I.* in January, 1905, and commented upon by us in March of that year, is not entirely conclusive, and he recognizes both originals and reprints with "PUTTILIA"; he tells us that some years ago he bought a largish block of the 2 a., *blue* (ordinary, not Official) from M. Moens, at his current rate, and found one of the errors in this block, which was no doubt part of a sheet imported direct from the State. It seems to be certain that no *sheets* or large blocks of reprints of the stamps for any of the States ever got into the hands of dealers.

**Leeward Islands.**—*The D. B.-Z.* chronicles the 1d. in one colour only, with multiple watermark.

1d., *scarlet.*

**Mauritius.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of the current 6 c. with chalky surface.

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent tells us that he has found the 5d., *blue-green*, watermark Type 33, perf. 10 at top and left, 12 at bottom, and 11½ at right. This would be a third shade with perforation (e) "*compound of (a) and (d).*"

*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 9d., watermark Crown and "A," perf. 11, and we have received the 10d. with the same watermark and perforation.

9d., brown and blue; *wmk.* Type 58; *perf.* 11.  
10d., violet " "

*Le T.-P.* states that the 20s., *blue*, watermark Crown "A," has been received perf. 11 all round, instead of 13 × 11½. Both of these perforations are new to us in connexion with this stamp, which has only been listed perf. compound of 11 and 11½, 12.

**Queensland.**—We have received the 2d. in the redrawn type, to which we referred in February last, and we now give an illustration of the design as altered. The watermark appears to be the Crown and "Q," as before, and the perforation gauges 13.



**St. Vincent.**—We have received the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and according to the *D. B.-Z.* the  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. has also appeared in the new design.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-green.  
 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., ultramarine.

**Sierra Leone.**—We have been shown the 1d. stamp in one colour only, with the multiple watermark and the paper unsurfaced. *Le C. de T.-P.* adds the  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. in one colour, probably on the same paper.

1d., rose-carmine.  
 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., blue.

**South Australia.**—A correspondent shows us two curiosities of the Official stamps. One is a pair of 2d., Type 7, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ , with double surcharge of the letter "P", one impression being considerably off centre. The other is a single copy of the same 2d., perf. 10, surcharged "OS", as Type 51, but without stops; the overprint in this case also is very much out of position, being quite at the top edge of the stamp; the latter is the right-hand stamp of a row, and in the left upper corner is a small portion of an adjoining overprint with the stop present. The same correspondent shows us the 6d., Type 18, with Type 52 apparently in *blue*, but we are inclined to think that the appearance is due to the impression being in a rather *pale black* ink on a *blue* stamp.

**Straits Settlements.**—A correspondent shows us a specimen of the "Four cents." on 8 c. of 1899, with the overprint apparently in *black*; it is possible that it is really in very dark *green*, like that on the first copy that we received, and which we supposed to be surcharged in *black*, but in this instance it is certainly as near *black* as any one could wish.

The *M. C.* states that the 4 c. stamp is now printed in one colour only.

4 c., carmine.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send a copy of the following letter, giving the numbers of the overprinted Labuan stamps:—

"No. 584.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"SINGAPORE, 20th June, 1907.

"GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the third paragraph of your letter No. 154,689 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the number of Labuan stamps of each denomination which were overprinted 'Straits Settlements' is as follows:—

6,000	1 cent	42,800	50 cent	
4,000	2 cent	43,800	\$1	
10,000	3 cent	42,400	18 cent	} surcharged 4 cents.
28,800	8 cent	28,200	16 cent	
41,700	10 cent	25,730	12 cent	
46,200	25 cent			

"I have the honour to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) W. C. GILL,

"AG. POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
 "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,  
 IPSWICH, ENGLAND."

**Tasmania.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1s. stamp, watermark "V" and Crown, perf. 11.

1s., rose and green; *wmk.* Type 31; *perf.* 11.

We are shown the current 2d. stamp, watermark Crown "A", perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at top and sides and 12 at bottom.

**Transvaal.**—Messrs. Sallo Epstein and Co. tell us that they have seen the following varieties of the overprinted issue of 1900:—

1d., with double surcharge.  
 1d., without "V".  
 1d., pair, one without surcharge.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., no stop after "V", surcharge inverted.  
 1d. " " " " " "

It may be presumed that most of the "no stop" varieties exist among the stamps with inverted overprint.

Mr. A. Sonn tells us that Postage Due stamps were issued at Johannesburg on July 1st. He sends us no description of the designs, but states that the values range from 1d. to 1s., and that the stamps are on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark. Further information will doubtless reach us in due course.

A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* says: "The current issue of Transvaal stamps, viz. 2d.,  $\frac{2}{3}$ d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., are now printed on a very thick laid paper." This sounds improbable, so improbable that we omitted to quote the news when we first read it, but it has not been contradicted (or indeed confirmed), and it may be that the Crown in the watermark offended the susceptibilities of some of our fellow-subjects out there. The same correspondent adds: "The 3d. was issued in a very pale shade of yellowish green, but has now reverted to its original 'sage-green.'"

**Trinidad.**—A correspondent in the West Indies tells us that the 1d., No. 114, and the 1s., No. 119, exist in as distinct shades as those of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 117 and 117a, but as we have not seen the varieties of the other values we are unable to put names to them. He also tells us that all the Postage Due stamps from 1d. to 1s. exist with the multiple watermark. We have therefore to add:—

4d., 5d., 8d., 1s., blue-black; *new wmk.*

The same correspondent kindly sends us the new 1d., the colour of which we should term *scarlet*.

*Le T.-P.* contains an article upon what are described as "Little-known Surcharges of Trinidad," by which are meant the marks "TOO LATE" and "FEE," which are to be found upon various stamps of this colony. We beg to assure our contemporary that these things are perfectly well known, and that their nature has been explained over and over again; still, it may be well to do it once more. The words "TOO LATE" were not a surcharge, but a postmark, applied to *letters* upon which the late fee of 6d. had been paid; occasionally it was struck upon the stamps upon these letters, when it served as an obliteration, or an additional obliteration. It was also impressed, *by request*, upon stamps supplied to collectors and dealers, which were thus "postmarked to order." The stamps surcharged "FEE" are fiscals, and have nothing to do with postage of any kind, but are used upon certain judicial documents.

**Victoria.**—A correspondent shows us an interesting horizontal pair of the lithographed 2d., full-length figure of the Queen, 1854, lettered "D 1" and "W A." This combination has long been known, and was originally believed to have been due to an erroneous placing of transfers in the ninth vertical row; the pair before us, however, has a good margin at left,

sufficient, we think, to prove the correctness of the theory, put forward some thirteen years ago, to the effect that the misplaced transfers were in the *first* vertical row.

## PART II.

**Abyssinia.**—We are shown a horizontal pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  guerche adorned with the "5  $\frac{c}{m}$ " overprint, one stamp of which has the surcharge in the right upper and left lower corners, while the other has it in the left lower corner only.

**Afghanistan.**—A correspondent shows us a new stamp for this country, in quite a new and more commonplace design than any of those hitherto in use. In the centre is a more elaborate and artistic drawing of the device, consisting apparently of a gateway and flags, which figures in the upper part of the stamps of 1893 and later; this is enclosed between two long branches, with their ends tied together below, and surmounted by a small oblong device which we cannot explain; below the branches is a curved scroll bearing an inscription, and the whole is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame, with inscriptions at top and bottom and fancy ornaments at the sides; the value appears to be given in characters enclosed in circles in the corners, in words in the upper corners and in figures in the lower. Both the copies are rather heavily obliterated, and we can only make out that the value is "one" something, probably *abasi*. These copies are imperforate, but their owner tells us that the stamp also exists with a kind of zigzag roulette, like that of the Queensland 1d. of 1899.

The engraving is in *taille-douce*, probably on a copper plate, and there are no doubt as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet—let us hope not a very large number. The impression is in colour on bluish white, wove paper.

1 abasi, blue-green; *imperf.*  
1 " " zigzag roulette.

This stamp was received on a letter from Khanda-har, where it was probably issued about the beginning of June. Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. have since informed us that the value is 1 abasi, as we had guessed.

**Argentine Republic.**—A correspondent shows us a curious specimen of the 5 c., current type (Type 69), which shows a completely double impression at the left-hand side; we should suppose, from the fact that the rest of the impression is not double, that this is due to a partly double impression on the plate, the roller having been first applied to the latter too much to one side, and afterwards shifted. It might be worth while to examine sheets of this stamp.

A correspondent kindly sends us a vertical pair of the current 5 c., perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps. The upper of the two is from the top row of a sheet, showing that it was the second horizontal line of perforations that was omitted.

**Brazil.**—Varieties of perforation keep turning up; we are shown the 200 reis, Type 42, Die A, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ , which would come into the Catalogue as No. 3186; and the 100 reis, current type, 42 Die B, perf.  $13 \times 11$ . The latter is of the widely spaced

edition, but we can see no watermark in the specimen before us, which would therefore come in as No. 322a. The perforations in both cases are  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 compound with 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Colombia.**—*Bolívar*.—We have received some more varieties of the hideous labels that began their career in 1903:—

10 p. (Type 26), deep blue on *salmon laid*.  
10 p. " purple on *rose laid*.

*Registration Stamp.*

20 c. (Type A1), orange on *pale green laid*.

*Too Late Stamp.*

20 c. (Type B1), purple on *brown laid*.

All are imperforate.

**Santander and Cucuta.**—We regret to find that *Le J. des Ph.* chronicles a lot more of the rubbish which we listed last month, and we suppose we must copy the rest of the catalogue, though we strongly recommend our readers to avoid these pestilential varieties.

### Stamps of Santander.

Medio Cvo., in *black*, on 50 c., mauve.

UN " in *blue*, on 1 p., black.

" " in *black*, on 1 p., blue.

2 Cvs., in *red*, on 5 c., yellow-green.

2 Centavos, in *black*, on 5 c., blue-green.

2 " in *green*, on 10 c., rose.

2 " in *black*, on 20 c., green.

2 " in *blue*, on 5 p., rose.

2 " in *black*, on 10 p., carmine.

2 " in *green*, on 10 p., red.

Medio centavo, in *black*, on 50 c., red (Type 31).

### Stamps of Cucuta.

Medio Cvo, in *red*, on 50 c., lilac.

UN " in *black*, on 1 c., black.

" " in *blue*, on 1 p., yellow.

" " on 1 p., mauve.

2 Cvs. " on 5 c., green on *yellow*.

2 Centavos " on 10 c., brown "

2 " in *black*, on 20 c., chocolate.

There are said also to be divers interesting errors, such as "Centavos" or "Centavcs" for "Centavos," "N U" for "U N," overprint inverted, etc.

**Costa Rica.**—Our publishers have shown us some fiscal stamps overprinted "Guanacaste," which they have been assured by no less an authority than the Postmaster-General of Costa Rica were all of them available for postal use, and were largely employed for that purpose:—

*Overprinted horizontally with Type G 9, in black.*

1 c., carmine, Type 51.

5 c., brown-red, Type 52.

10 c., blue, Type 52.

*With the same overprint vertically.*

10 c., blue, Type 52.

**Denmark.**—*Iceland.*—We have received further copies of the new issue, and find amongst them the 25 aur. with centre in *yellow-green*, instead of *blue-green*, and the 1 krona with frame in ordinary *blue*, instead of ultramarine.

We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps for ordinary and for official postage, which we chronicled last month.



**Dominican Republic.**—Our publishers have received a fresh supply of stamps from this republic, consisting of a mixed assortment of various issues of Type 32, and as we have entire sheets before us it seems worth while to describe them in detail. When we first chronicled the stamps of this type, in November, 1901, we suggested that they were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the correctness of that theory has not been questioned until recently; we are now told that all these stamps were made in Germany, and this statement is confirmed by the fact that the latest printing is upon the watermarked paper with "noughts and crosses," which is now used for the stamps of Würtemberg, as shown in an illustration under that heading.

They have no doubt always been printed in sheets of a hundred (ten rows of ten), but we have no entire sheets of the issue of 1901, so cannot describe their margins. The stamps of 1905, with frames in *black*, have in the margins rows of short lines, vertical at top and bottom and horizontal at the sides; there are two complete rows of these lines, in *black* and in the colour of the centre of the stamp, the *black* being outside at top and bottom and inside at the sides; there is also a number in *black* in the centre of the margin at right, "4629" on the sheets shown us, 10 c. and 20 c.

The sheets of the issue of 1906, with centres in *black*, have similar lines, but one row only all round in the colour of the frame, and the number (also in colour) is in the lower margin. The number is the same, "1177," on all the sheets we have seen, but is under the third stamp from the right on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., and under the fourth stamp on the 2 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso.

Finally, we have the 1 c. and 5 c., still with centres in *black*, on the watermarked paper referred to above, with similar lines in the margin, in *black* and in colour as in the earlier issue but set so as to print one upon the top of the other, when the impressions are in perfect register. In the sheet of the 1 c. this is very nearly the case, and there is a gap about 12 mm. wide (evidently intentional) in this frame of lines, above the sixth stamp from the left in the top row, and below the corresponding stamp in the bottom row. In making up the plate for the frame of the 5 c. a curious mistake (?) has been made, the gaps in the rows of *blue* lines being above and below the *fifth* stamps, instead of the sixth; consequently we have a space showing *black* lines only above and below these *fifth* stamps, and a space showing *blue* lines only above and below the sixth stamps, which produces a curious effect. The 1 c. has a number, "389" in *black* only, in the right-hand margin, opposite the seventh horizontal row; the 5 c. has the same number, in *black*, in the same position, and also in *blue* opposite the sixth row.

All are perforated with a comb-machine, gauging 14.

1 c., black and rose; with *wmk.*  
5 c. " blue "

**France.**—We have received the 25 c. in the Sower type, latest variety; it is in a fine deep shade. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that the colour was very shortly changed to a lighter shade of *blue*, on account of the

obliteration not showing sufficiently distinctly upon the first edition. The *Ph. J. of G. B.* states that the 5 c. has also been issued in a lighter colour.

5 c., pale green.  
25 c., deep blue; *new type.*  
25 c., blue "

The following extract from *Le Matin* shows that the notion that philatelists are still thirsting for new issues has not yet been entirely dispelled:—

"Let us pour a little joy into the hearts of philatelists by announcing to them that M. Jounart is having a new stamp of the 'Semeuse' engraved, which will be intended for Algeria, and will bear the word *Algérie* inscribed below the central figure. This simple word will bring happiness to many an album."

Both the heart and the album of the poor philatelist are already overflowing with joy of this kind; an irreverent friend says that he has seen quite enough of the "Little Milliner" already—his manifest ignorance of the French language must be his excuse.

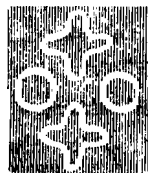
**Offices in China.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that "Yunnan-Fou" is merely a new name for the place which was previously termed "Yunnan-Sen," "Sen" and "Fou" both meaning *town* in Chinese, but the latter indicating a more important place than the former. Yunnan has recently been promoted from "Sen" to "Fou"—neither *sense* nor *foolishness* has anything to do with the case, or with the consequent fresh issue of stamps.

(Mong-Tseu.) According to *Le T.-P.* there is an error on the sheets of the 2 c. stamps surcharged for this office: the name reads "Mong-tseu", or "Mong-iseu" (the description says the former, but the illustration shows the latter), instead of "Mong-Tseu", on one stamp on each sheet of 150.

**French Colonies.**—*Oceanic Settlements.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 5 c. stamp has appeared at last in the later shade of *green*.

5 c., yellow-green.

**Germany.**—*Würtemberg.*—We give an illustration of the design of the watermark of the stamps of this kingdom, which is also to be found in the stamps of the Dominican Republic, as described above.



**German Colonies.**—*Cameroons.*—We learn from *Mackel's Weekly* that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

10 pf., carmine; with *wmk.*

**Holland.**—Mr. M. Z. Booleman has shown our publishers a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., *rose*, of 1876, variety B, perf. 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; this variety has hitherto been only catalogued perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The same correspondent tells us that it has been found that certain parts of the designs of the current stamps, with head of the Queen of Holland, are incorrect heraldically, and that a committee has been appointed to look into the matter. The committee consists of Mr. J. W. H. Berden, Director of the Government School of Arts and Industries at Amsterdam; Baron C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Philatelist and authority on Heraldry; and Mr. A. W. Kymell,



Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs at the Hague. The defects are stated to be:—

1. As the Queen wears a Diadem, the Royal Crown above is superfluous.

2. It is a question whether the Dutch Coat of Arms should appear twice in the design, or whether they should be repeated for the sake of symmetry; it is suggested that the Arms of Nassau should be placed on the second shield. [We believe that the Arms of Nassau and Holland are very much alike, the field on the former being strewn with *billets*, and on the latter with *feurs-de-lis*, which would hardly be seen on these small shields.]

3. The Crowns over the shields on the small stamps are badly shaped and too small; on the larger the shields are placed diagonally, so that the Crowns in reality would be liable to slip off, a most incorrect position, we are told.

4. On the larger stamps also each shield is surrounded by a frame, which takes the form of a *bordure*. This is entirely incorrect, a *bordure* being a recognized heraldic charge, and when added to an existing coat of arms is a mark of cadency, indicating a younger branch of the family.

**Dutch Indies.**—Mr. Booleman has also found the "2.50" on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gulden of Holland, perf. 11 all round, instead of perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

**Italy.**—*Offices in Crete.*—We learn from *The I.P.* that the new 5 c. stamp is to be added to the list of those surcharged "LA CANEA."

5 c., green, of 1906.

**Italian Somaliland.**—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* the 60 c. Postage Due label has been overprinted for use in this territory.

60 c., orange and magenta.

**Luxemburg.**—We have received a set of Postage Due stamps, the design of which, as given below, shows the Arms of the Grand Duchy in the upper part, with a space below in which the value is expressed in *black*, enclosed in a frame with the name at the sides and "à payer" at foot. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

5, 10,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 25, 50 centimes, light green and black.  
1 franc



**Montenegro.**—We have some additions to make to the new series which we listed last month. The second illustration above shows the 1 krana value.

2 para, black.  
5 para, light green.  
1 krana, carmine.  
2 krune, green.  
5 kruna, brown.

*Postage Due Stamp.*

10 para, lilac.

**Nicaragua.**—We find from the *Stamp Weekly* that some more values of the Waterflow edition of Type 36 have been seen, in colours which are not identical with those of the New York series.

4 c., brownish orange.  
15 c., brown-olive.  
20 c., claret.  
50 c., orange.

The same journal tells us that the 50 c. on 6 c., *slate*, Nos. 311 and 312 in the Supplement to the Catalogue, exist with the overprint in *yellow-brown*, instead of *red*; it is found with both types of figure "o" and with or without the large "CABO" surcharge, Type Z 8; two further values of Type 36 also exist with the last-named surcharge, and the 50 c. of the same issue is listed with one of the varieties of the "Zelaya" disfigurement.

(a) *With wide, thick "o," as in Type 37.*

(b) *With narrow, tall "o," as in Type 38.*

50 c., in *brown*, on 6 c., *slate* (a).

50 c., " on 6 c., " (b).

50 c., *yellow*; with Type Z 3 (or Z 4) in *black*.

*With Type Z 8 in black.*

20 c., *claret*.

50 c., *yellow*.

50 c., in *brown*, on 6 c., *slate* (a).

50 c., " on 6 c., " (b).

*Le T.-P.* says that all the Official provisionals we listed last month exist with surcharge reading upwards and downwards, also that there are two varieties of the figure "o" in the 10 c. and 50 c., and of the figure "1" in the \$1.00. There is no lack of variety in these precious provisionals.

*Mekeel's Weekly* adds a 1 c. of the same series surcharged "Vale 15 c.," reading upwards.

15 c. on 1 c., *green*.

**Paraguay.**—Things seem to be changing colour here with bewildering frequency; perhaps it is the weather. The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that the 60 c. has come out in a darker colour than before.

60 c., *deep brown*.

**Peru.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 1 sol stamp of the new issue; it is of large, oblong shape, and bears, we are told, a picture of the Hippodrome of Saint Beatrice at Lima.

1 sol, *green and violet*.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*India.*—A correspondent of *L'Annonce Timb.* draws attention to a variety of type of the issue of 1882-3, which he claims has escaped the notice of all philatelists and is included in none of the catalogues. If he consults our publishers' little work he will find that the items in question have been duly listed for several years past, and are Nos. 222 to 228, "Crown II," in the present edition.

**Siam.**—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps described last month.

**Spanish Colonies.**—*Rio de Oro.*—According to *L'Annonce Timb.* an interesting error has been found in the new issue, a 4 pesetas stamp existing in the middle of the sheet of the 3 pesetas. This may attract a little attention to some sets of stamps which are certainly rather wanting in interest.

4 p., *blue-green; error.*




# Queensland.

## THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

\* \* \* \*

### INTRODUCTION.

 AMONG comparatively modern stamps which are very interesting, especially from a specialistic point of view, the Queensland issues from 1879 to 1895, or even to the present day, occupy a prominent position, as they exhibit a great multitude of alterations or variations of design. The varieties of type, of which there are *four* of each value in each issue, cannot claim to be classed as new designs, or in all cases as the result of alterations made to remedy a defect, or intended to attain a desired effect; still each of the *four types* has characteristics and peculiarities of its own, which either are *secret marks*, or are due to the method of reproduction employed. Thus they may be the result of retouching of the original die, or of defects in or retouching of the four leaden moulds that were struck from that die, or of the electrotypes that were produced from those moulds. Again, they may be caused by retouching the word "QUEENSLAND," or they may be due to the fact that (except in the case of the one value that was engraved on the original die) the value was separately engraved upon each of the four electrotypes which formed what may be termed a quadruple original die for each value. The peculiarities produced by any of the above causes are to be traced throughout the reproductions of the block of four which constituted the plates of a hundred and twenty from which the stamps were printed, and we therefore cannot do otherwise than recognize that each value exists in *four distinct varieties of type*, and in many instances in four varieties of type of a certain die, where a special die or mould was employed for the electrotypes forming a certain plate or plates.

Alterations or variations in the design must always occupy a position of the first importance, in the eyes of a specialist, who will regard them in the same light as an expert would regard intentional or unintentional variations in the replica of a picture, painted by the artist who produced the original.

Changes of shade or colour occupy a second place, varying as the tints used by the artist for his second copy may vary from those of the first.

In the third rank we may place changes in the Paper or Watermark, the material on which the picture is painted (canvas or wood) being of minor importance; whilst the fourth and fifth places may be assigned to variations in the Perforation and the Gum, which rank with the frame of the picture or the varnish with which it is coated.

So-called errors, such as are due to defects in the printing, accidental variations, damaged impressions, little omissions, etc., occurring in isolated specimens, are worthy of less notice.

As regards the nomenclature of *shades*, experts will

always differ, but if collectors will adopt the system I suggest, I think they will always be able, with a fairly good eye for colour, to classify their shades, and then it will matter little whether they call a particular shade *dull salmon* or *pink-ochre*.

In the first place, *dull* shades should be separated from *bright* or *clear* shades; where the line of demarcation between the two appears doubtful, as is sometimes the case, make a third heap of the doubtful specimens, and you will be able to put them in their places later. Now lay out these heaps separately, arranging the shades from light to dark; then pick out those in which a certain colour appears to predominate, forming as it were the ground or base colour, such as *yellow, ochre, orange, vermilion, scarlet, carmine*, etc., placing them in order from the *yellow* to the *red* shades; you will thus be able to give each of your shades a place, and to make up either a larger or smaller, but more distinctive, shade collection. I found this system work admirably in enabling me to arrange some 250 shade varieties of the early English Penny line-engraved stamps.

But be careful of one thing; discard all specimens, as unworthy of admission into your shade collection at any rate, where there is the slightest indication that the shade owes its peculiar tint to the action of water, light, or chemicals. If possible admit no copies that have been soaked off the envelopes. For the last twenty years almost all Australian stamps have been printed in fugitive colours; I have seen, even in fine collections, common stamps, which have not only lost the surface bloom, but of which the original colour was positively destroyed by the action of water alone. Take two South Australian 1d. stamps, of the current issue, on the same paper and of the same shade, immerse one of them in water only for a moment and then compare the shades again.

\* \* \*

The exhaustive statistics collected by Mr. Basset Hull, and published in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, 1893-4, from which I quote freely, have been of great assistance to me in my investigation, examination, and description of the *Stamps* themselves.

I have endeavoured to obtain additional information from the Brisbane authorities to clear up certain doubtful points in Mr. Hull's explanation of how the plates were constructed, but, owing to lapse of time, I have not been able to get it; although the Permanent Secretary of the Commonwealth Postal Department, Mr. Robert T. Scott, kindly submitted my queries three times with recommendations to his officers to assist me if possible.

The facts, so far as now ascertained, are: That on the recommendation of Mr. William Knight, the

Queensland Government engraver, it was decided in 1876 to produce the future postage stamps of Queensland by means of what is called the electrotype process and surface printing.

Mr. William Bell of Sydney was instructed to make a steel die to bear the Queen's Head, the inscription "QUEENSLAND," and the value "ONE PENNY."

After considerable delay and repeated remonstrance the die was delivered in May, 1877. It was not, however, till February, 1879, that the plate of the penny stamp was finished. This delay is partly accounted for in a letter addressed by Mr. Knight to the Treasury, September 12th, 1881, which is given in full in Mr. Basset Hull's paper, and from which I quote as follows:—

"Impressions are taken in lead by means of a drop hammer. A sufficient number of these are soldered together to form a part, or the whole of a sheet numbering 120 stamps; this mould is then placed in the battery to receive a deposit of copper, which when sufficiently thick (taking two or three days), is separated from the lead, backed type high with metal, and is then ready for the press."

This plain explanation of the general process is lost sight of by Mr. Hull in his further minute description of the actual system, in as much as he only speaks about "electros," and thereby assigns to the electros constituting the *plate*, changes and alterations which had been made on the electrotypes used to make the *moulds*; he consequently falls into the error of stating that the lettering (of value) was altered in each of the 120 electros, whereas there are really only four variations, which were made in the *moulds*.

In copying the further description of the process as given by Mr. Hull, I put in italics all the words and passages with which my observations do not agree, and I explain my views further on.

Mr. Hull then says:—

"In making the electros for these three values (2d., 4d., and 6d.), Mr. Knight prepared *each one* separately from the *original die*, in the course of manufacture producing a blank space in the lower half of the oval band, upon which he engraved the new value by hand, after the electro was removed from the matrix. Consequently *each of the 120 impressions* on the sheet shows some slight variation in the lettering of the value. When finished the separate electros were blocked up in one form, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and the printing was done in the ordinary vertical press. Owing to the electros being disconnected, the impressions are somewhat irregular, and out of 'register,' and the outer line of design 'comes up' darker in some than in others."

"While in Brisbane I was kindly permitted by Mr. Knight to examine the die, and he explained the details of production of the electrotypes. As stated, in preparing values other than that denoted on the die, the label is filled in (the lettering, appearing white in the impression, is sunk in the electro), and the new value engraved by hand on *each separate electro*, after production. As the appliances at Mr. Knight's disposal are somewhat primitive, he is in the habit of preparing the electrotypes in pairs or blocks of four, the bath being too small to accommodate a large plate. In addition to the minute *varieties* found in the lettering of all values except the Twopence,\* occasional differences are caused by *retouching* any portion of the electro that seems to require attention."

On consideration of the extract from Mr. Knight's letter, and in the light of my own observations, and minute examinations of the stamps themselves, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Basset Hull is wrong in his explanation of the process employed, and that he misunderstood what Mr. Knight stated in his interview with him. The constant repetition of *four types, showing every time* the characteristics of each, including the peculiarities of the hand-made letterings of value, proves *without doubt* that the plate of a new value was made by means of altering the lettering on one block of four electros *only*; Mr. Knight then transferred this to a leaden mould, and from the new mould made all the electros forming the plate required. *Any and all other variations* found on a sheet are simply diminutive defects in a certain electro, or are caused by indifferent printing, but not by a retouch of a certain electro.

Mr. Knight received from Mr. Bell a single die on which there was a certain defect (or was it a secret mark?), already in existence, namely, a fine line through the network of the left lower spandrel (see illustration\*). This line (appearing *white* in the printing) is nearly always visible on every stamp, of all the values, of this issue. With this die Mr. Knight made four impressions in lead, the value "ONE PENNY" being on the original die was also reproduced.

An electro taken from this mould of four impressions was, however, unsatisfactory, the principal defect being that the network in the four corners was not sufficiently detached from its surrounding borders.

In remedying this defect on the electro, he caused all the various points of difference which constitute the four types, described later on as the types of Die I. With this retouched electro he made a new mould, and with the latter he made all the electros of that die of the One Penny.

For making the mould for the Twopence value, various ways were open to him, one being to cut away the words "ONE PENNY" (being in relief) from the mould referred to above; but in that case he would have destroyed his matrix mould of the penny value, which he scarcely would have done, not knowing if and when he would require further electros to replace damaged ones in the plate, etc. I therefore believe the following to have been his method of making the various moulds:—

He took one of the One Penny electros (a block of four), exactly the same as those which he used for the *plate*, filled in the value "ONE PENNY" (with plaster of Paris?), and made a new blank mould; therefrom he made a blank electro, on each of the four types of which he engraved the words "TWO PENCE," making no other retouches whatever, and made from this a new mould, the matrix mould of the Twopence, Die I.

The various retouches he had originally made, being hurriedly and irregularly executed, did not however satisfy Mr. Knight; he therefore again made an electro from his *very first* mould, and now retouched this electro by separating the borders from

\* This is the value mentioned in Mr. Hull's paper. The die he saw was that of the 1882 issue.

\* The illustrations will be given with the next instalment of Mr. Bornefeld's paper.—ED. M. J.

the network, in a regular and even way, cut the horizontal strokes of the letters "E" in the four words "QUEENSLAND" almost even (not long and short as in Die I), and altered the lower ends of the letters "S" in the same words unevenly, or left them irregular as the lead had produced them. With this altered electro, he made a matrix mould with the value blank, the original of all the matrices of the various values in Die II.

In a blank electro from this, he engraved the value "ONE PENNY" (observe the variations in the shape of the letters "Y"), and retouched this electro as before; his tool seems to have slipped several times, cutting into the borders, as I shall show later on when describing the particulars of Die II, values One Penny, Twopence, and One Shilling only, and shown on illustrations 9, 10, 11, and 12.

It is scarcely possible that in retouching another blank electrotype, produced from the same matrix mould, the tool would slip in exactly the same points as before, and I therefore believe that in making the mould for the Twopence, Die II, he took one of the electrotypes blocks of the One Penny of that die, filled in the value, made a blank mould and thence a blank electrotype, upon which (a block of four) he engraved the value "TWO PENCE"; he at the same time made some alterations in the side ornaments, either upon the mould or upon the electrotype (see the lower curls, which are thinner and more rounded than in the Penny), he also rectified the damage in the right-hand ornament, and then made his matrix mould for the Twopence, Die II.

For the Fourpence value, however, he made a blank electro from the original blank matrix referred to above, added an extra hook to the right ornament, and engraved the words "FOUR PENCE," but made no further retouches, and used this electro for making the matrix mould of Fourpence, of this type.

In the same way he made the matrix mould for the Sixpence.

About the middle of 1880, when the stock of the old One Shilling stamps got exhausted, he seems to have taken an electro of the One Penny, Die II (instead of a blank electro from the original mould), filled in the value, made a blank mould, and then a blank electro, as in the case of the Twopence, and engraved the words "ONE SHILLING." He cut off the ends of the curl of the side ornaments, but did not repair the damage on the right-hand ornament (Z), and he thus made a matrix mould for the One Shilling value.

The first plate of the One Penny was made up of twenty-two blocks of four of Die I, and eight of Die II. The first plate of the Twopence was all Die I, thirty blocks of four. While the (only?) plates of the Fourpence, Sixpence, and One Shilling were Die II, throughout.

The first plates of One Penny and Twopence were both of them reset later on, the various errors in each value being in different positions in the reset plate. Whether any further resetting was done I was unable to ascertain, and I do not believe that an entire new plate of One Penny value was ever made, as I have examined large quantities of Penny stamps and have not found any errors which do not occur on Plate I. Of the Twopence value, however, there was a third plate (if we call the reset plate No. 2) on which nine blocks of Die I were replaced with nine of Die II.

In the later printings of the Twopence, copies of Die I, and Die II, are about equally common, so that it is possible that a fourth plate of that value was made, which either contained more blocks of Die II, or consisted entirely of the latter, but I have never met with a block of stamps which would not fit into one of the three plates that I have mentioned above.

(To be continued.)

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

**The Breitfuss Collection.** I HAVE great pleasure in announcing that I have priced some of the earlier volumes of this celebrated collection.

I began with the British Colonials. The following volumes are now ready and on sale; they will be sent on approval to clients known to us or against satisfactory business references.

### VOLUME I.

#### WEST INDIES, NEVIS TO VIRGIN ISLANDS.

In Nevis we have first of all a page of essays and colour trials. Then come made-up and uncut sheets of the first issues. In the issue of 1861 there is a full plate of the 1d., unused, and part of the plate used; 4d., rose, a full plate, unused, and part of plate used; 6d., grey-lilac, full plates unused and used; 1s., green, part plate unused, and full plate used. Of 1867, engraved,

perf. 15: 1d., red, full plate, unused; 4d., orange, a fine uncut sheet, with margins, unused, with gum. This sheet was bought from Moens in October, 1883, for 12s.; it is now much rarer (as an uncut sheet) than the 4d., lithographed, although in single copies the lithographed, unused, are much rarer than the engraved. It appears that very few sheets of the engraved were saved; but when the lithographed were issued eleven years later many more sheets were kept entire. Of this engraved 4d. there is also a reconstructed sheet, used; 1s., blue-green, part plate unused, and complete plate used; 1s., yellow-green, a part plate used.

1878. Lithographed: 1d., red, two sheets, unused, in different shades, and two sheets nearly complete, used, as well as many single copies and some of the retouches; 4d., orange, a part plate, unused, and a full plate, used; 6d., grey, a very fine uncut plate of

twelve types, unused, and two single copies, used; 1s., pale green, entire plate, unused, and several copies used; 1s., deep green, part plate, unused; 1d., litho., perf. 11½, a complete plate, unused, and several used copies. In the later issues the scarcer varieties are the Provisionals of 1883; the black surcharge is here unused, and both the mauve and black surcharges are shown used on portions of originals, both with *double* surcharge. A great rarity in the later issues is the 1s., lilac, on the original letter, dated "Nevis, Ju. 19. 90".

*St. Kitts-Nevis*.—There is an interesting page of colour-trials, including some designs with the middles gummed in to show the effect of the middle being in various colours.

*St. Christopher*.—A fine page of essays and also some die-proofs, which curiously enough are perf. 12. In the issued stamps there are many old shades, some interesting blocks and some scarce Provisional errors; e.g. the 1d., our type No. 6, on the 6d., green, with double surcharge, and also a variety which has not been catalogued by us, i.e. the 4d. on 6d., green, surcharge clearly double, one figure "4" being quite distinct and separate from the other; this should come in our Catalogue under No. 28b. An interesting envelope is one addressed to London and franked by the 1d., Antigua, perf. 14, postmarked "St. Kitt's Mr. 14. 90".

*St. Lucia*.—Pairs and blocks of the old issues with watermark Star and "C C" and many shades of the issues from 1865 to 1883.

*St. Vincent*.—A very fine lot of stamps, the unused in several shades, and generally with several used copies. Here the old prices paid by Mr. Breitfuss are very interesting. I give a few examples of fine specimens with full gum: 1s., indigo, cost 3s. 9d., its price is now 90s.; the 1s., brown, bought from Moens, in 1881, for 3s., now priced at 90s.; 1s., violet-rose, bought from Salzer for 7s. 6d., in 1882, its value to-day is £26; the 5s., rose-red, watermark Star, bought from Whitfield King for 8s., in 1881, its value to-day is £14; 4d. on 1s., vermilion, bought from Dr. Viner for 10s., in 1881, its value now is £20.

*Tobago*.—There is practically everything, unused and used, in shades. The £1, watermark "C C" and full gum, bought from Moens for 28s., its value is now £15. There are also some interesting errors in double surcharges, etc.

*Trinidad*.—There is quite a good lot of this much-sought-for country. Firstly must be noted a beautiful specimen of the "Lady McLeod"; the letter was sent in 1847, but the stamp missed the obliteration, and it is the most perfect unused copy that I have ever seen; there is also a used copy; 1851, this issue is very strong, there are many shades, unused, and most of the used are in pairs and singles. The blue lithographed stamps, 1852 to 1860, are represented by no fewer than twenty-three copies; many of them are exceedingly fine early impressions. The later issues in the varieties of perforation and watermark are fairly complete, although the unused might certainly be stronger. Of the issues of 1896 to 1901 there is a considerable number of interesting essays and trials of colour. In the essays I notice several designs

for the 3d. Provisional, which I do not think was ever issued.

*Turks Islands*.—These stamps are exceedingly fine; there are many sheets and blocks which could not be duplicated anywhere. In the better things I note the 1s., 1873, lilac, unused and used. In the Provisionals of 1881 there are two full sheets, each of thirty stamps, of the ½d. on 1d. as well as a number of singles and blocks; 2½d. on 6d., black, a fine block of four; 2½d. on 1s., lilac, a superb corner block of nine with full gum, and showing different types of the surcharge, also a pair showing two other types, and several single copies; 2½d. on 1s., blue, a vertical strip of three from the right-hand side of the sheet, the lower corner stamp being the rare variety with the thick "1" and narrow "2" in the fraction; 2½d. on 1d., red, both types unused; 4d. on 1d., red, both types unused and used; 4d. on 1s., lilac, a fine horizontal pair, unused, and one used on part of original.

*Virgin Islands*.—An interesting page of essays, and a fine lot of the early stamps, unused and used.

## VOLUME II.

### BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

In my opinion this is the finest volume of the whole collection. It has been very interesting to me to buy back so many "old friends." My readers will remember that I had on sale in 1896-98 the beautiful collection formed by Mr. Fred. Ayer, of Bangor, Maine, U.S.A. The late Mr. Theodore Notthafft, of St. Petersburg, was a great lover of the stamps of British North America, and he bought very extensively; the result is that once more I have many of the finest items from that celebrated collection.

In Canada there are several pages of essays and colour-trials; many of them are, I think, of great rarity. Of the issued stamps there is a magnificent lot of beautiful specimens of great rarities. I have space for mentioning only a few of the best: 1851, laid paper, two of the 3d., unused; two of the 6d., unused; 12d., superb unused, and two fine used; 6d., on wove paper, five unused, and a number used, including several pairs, some on letters. Of the 6d., green, and the 10d., blue, there is a number of superb copies, most of the unused with full gum, and some pairs of each on letters. The 6d., perforated, four unused, and one used; a rare item is half of the 6d., perforated, used on letter for a 3d. stamp. Of the later issues there is a magnificent lot of shades unused; e.g. in the 10 c., 1859, there are no fewer than sixteen unused, including the 10 c., black-brown, with gum. Of the errors of 1859, i.e. stamps issued imperf. accidentally, I note the 5 c. and 12½ c., both used, with large margins, and singles and pairs of stamps of the other values, generally with full gum. There is also a number of bisected stamps of the pence and cents issues, used for half their values.

*British Columbia*.—5 c., rose, imperf., two copies, one being used on original letter; 10 c., imperf., two unused, and a pair and a single used. The later issues in both perforations are complete, used and unused, including a number of pairs and stamps on original letters.

*Nova Scotia.*—This opens with a couple of pages of essays and a set of reprints; then come some beautiful pages of the old stamps; e.g. 6d., green, three copies unused; four single copies used, and a strip of four and a block of four of the 6d., yellow-green. Of the 1s. there is one fine copy unused, and three used, with another copy used on original letter, but unfortunately pen-stroked. There are about fifteen entire envelopes franked by bisected stamps in many combinations.

*New Brunswick.*—These stamps are perhaps even finer than those of Nova Scotia. There is a page of essays, a set of the reprints, and in the 1s. stamps two unused and four used, one on portion of original letter; then comes a number of bisected stamps on letters, including that extreme rarity the 1s., bisected diagonally, and used for a sixpenny rate. Of the celebrated Connell stamp there are two copies, and a proof on thick paper.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Here are some extremely rare essays and trials taken from the die before the name or the value had been put in. There is a nice lot of the later issues, the rarities, perf. 9, being exceptionally fine. Bisections of Prince Edward Island are especially rare, and here we have some of the rarest varieties known.

*Newfoundland.*—One of the finest pages in the volume is that devoted to the scarlet-vermilion and orange-vermilion stamps. I must say that I have never seen a finer lot in one collection. Of the former there is a full set, unused: the rare 4d. and 6d. are superb copies with large margins. There are two shades of the 1s., with full gum and large margins, and there is also almost a complete double set, used. In the orange-vermilion there are three copies of the 4d., unused, one being of superb colour and with full gum; three of the 6d., unused, two being fine, with gum; and one of the 1s., unused, a specimen with exceedingly large margins and brilliant colour. In the used orange-vermilion there are three copies of the 1s., and of course a number of the commoner values. In the later issues there are many interesting blocks, and in the bisected stamps the best thing doubtless is half of the 1s., scarlet-vermilion, used as a 6d.

Mr. Breitfuss included in this volume the Confederate States of America. In the extremely interesting "Local" issues used during the Civil War there are many good things and some exceedingly fine ones, which came mostly from the Ayer Collection, I think. The stamps are unusually interesting, as they were collected mainly on the old envelopes, and in that form they are certainly to be appreciated highly. There are:—

*Athens.*—Three copies of the 5 c., plum.

*Baton Rouge.*—Two of the 5 c., carmine and green.

*Charleston.*—Three of the 5 c., blue, and a number of envelopes of the 5 c., 5 c.+5 c., including a used copy dated from Charleston, September 3, 1861.

*Lenoir.*—Two of the 5 c.

*Memphis.*—2 c., blue, used on letter, and many shades of the common 5 c.

*Mobile.*—2 c., black, unused, and three used.

*Nashville.*—About fifteen copies, the best being a

very nice specimen of the 10 c., green, on bluish paper.

*Petersburg.*—Four copies on letters.

*Tellico Plains.*—Two of the 5 c.

*Danville.*—A fine 5 c.

There are also many other commoner "Locals" and a number of letters franked by stamps used during the war, with a fine lot of shades of the general issues.

### VOLUME III.

#### MAURITIUS, NATAL, ETC.

This is a very valuable volume, and it contains the greatest rarity in the collection; this is the 1d., red, "POST OFFICE." Of the other native Mauritius there are about one hundred copies, three partly remade plates of the 1d., red, and three of the 2d., blue; there are many early specimens such as can be met with only seldom nowadays. There are four of the large fillet, 1859; of the small fillet there are two, unused, one being very early, and a number of singles and pairs of this stamp. Of the Greek-border stamps there are two pennies, unused, and a pair and two singles, used. Of the other issues the best stamp is the Britannia, 1s., dark green, perforated, unused, with gum, but with some of the perforations clipped off. In the later issues are most of the "errors" with double and inverted surcharges.

*Seychelles.*—Here is a good lot, with practically all the errors, e.g. inverted and double surcharges, and in one case even a triple surcharge of the 18 c. on 45.

*Natal.*—A big lot of the 1857 issue, native prints on a kind of blotting-paper; no fewer than thirty-nine copies, with five of the 6d., green, three of the 9d., and three of the 1s., and a pair of the 3d., printed *lête-bêche*. Unluckily many of these stamps are in poor state, very few being really fine. The surcharged stamps are interesting; there are six of the rare 1s., and many errors in the later issues.

*Sierra Leone.*—A very nice lot; many good shades, and a page of interesting proofs and essays.

*St. Helena.*—A good lot of the early stamps in pairs, blocks, and scarce shades.

*British South and Central Africa.*—Almost complete, showing many errors.

*Madagascar.*—A good set of the large stamps in all the colours.

### VOLUME IV.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

A valuable volume, as Mr. Breitfuss plated everything that could be plated. In the "Sydney Views" there are remade sheets of all the values in every plate, about three hundred copies altogether. The 1d. stamps are exceptionally fine, with a number of beautiful pairs. There are only about six copies unused, as Mr. Breitfuss never had the chance to acquire many of them.

The Laureated stamps also have all been plated, and the different 1d., 2d., and 3d. stamps are all nearly complete. Of the 6d. there are three plates, plate 1 being in brown and in black-brown, and the re-engraved arranged only in one colour; these three plates are nearly complete and are an excep-

tionally fine lot of a stamp which is certainly increasing in value. Of the rare 8d., orange, there are only about a dozen. The square stamps, 1854-60, are a good lot, both imperf. and perf., the set perf. 12, unused, being especially worthy of attention. The issues 1871 to 1885 are distinctly poor. Mr. Breitfuss apparently did not pay much attention either to the watermarks or to the perforations in this interesting and difficult series. Thus there are very few rare items in this section. The O.S. stamps are fairly good, with few of the rarities. The Telegraph stamps are complete, including the very rare high values.

## VOLUME V.

## VICTORIA.

This is an exceptionally fine lot, and I consider it the best of the Australian volumes in the Breitfuss Collection. The first-type stamps are very strong indeed. There are many rare unused varieties and a magnificent lot of used in all three values. This is a difficult lot to describe; but they are well worthy of the attention of the most advanced collector. As showing the strength of this issue, I may mention there are seven copies in varying shades of the 2d., fine border and fine background. In the following issues we find in the 2d., Queen on throne, that plates have been made of the engraved and lithographed, used, and in the *unused* stamps an attempt has been made to replate, there being no fewer than twenty specimens of the 2d., engraved, and twenty-four of the 2d., lithographed. This is one of the best lots we have ever seen. The issues of 1857 to 1861 are very strong, and include a fine lot of unused. The "emblems" are fairly good; there are about twenty unused, and a large number of used. We find a new variety to be chronicled; i.e. the 4d., Emblems, no watermark, perf. 12, laid *vertically* instead of being laid horizontally. This should come in as a new variety under the number 67a in our Catalogue. In the later issues I can speak only of a few things; thus, the 4d., beaded oval, watermark "Five shillings," unused. In the 6d., blue, 1871, there is a great rarity, the error watermark double-line "2."

\* \* \*

**Album** I have to congratulate the Rev. R. B. Weeds, Earcé on the completion of his great work on forgeries. This new edition Vol. II. has occupied some four years in its compilation, and has necessitated close and careful work of the most trying description.

Mr. Earcé accurately describes every forgery that is known to him, not only those in his own and our reference collections, but many that have been lent to him by different friends. A detailed description of

the genuine stamp is also given, and by the aid of this book the collector should be able to examine his stamp for himself and easily detect most forgeries.

This second and final volume contains descriptions of all forgeries from Madeira to Zululand, and should be in the library of every collector. It contains no less than 709 pages, and although much larger than vol. I we have decided to sell it at the same price, viz. 7s. 6d. each, post-free 8s., or abroad 8s. 4d. Both volumes are handsomely bound in dark green cloth, gold lettered, and with gold edges.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. etc., has been good enough to allow the book to be dedicated to him by special permission, and thus once again shows the keen and real interest he takes in Philately.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
French Consular Offices, 3 vols. . . . .	£423
French Colonies to Benin . . . . .	—
Philippine Islands, 2 vols. . . . .	524
Luxemburg . . . . .	350
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Colombia, 2 vols. . . . .	803
Antioquia to Bolivia . . . . .	448
Bolivia to Panama . . . . .	281
Panama to Santander . . . . .	119
Santander to Tolima . . . . .	309
Brazil, 2 vols. . . . .	450
Porto Rico . . . . .	150
Danish West Indies and Iceland . . . . .	426
Hungary . . . . .	130
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# William Dockwra and the London "Penny Post" of 1680.

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE.



WO hundred and fifty odd years ago there were no posts in London. The postal system, from small beginnings as an almost exclusive appanage of the sovereign, now extended to the most distant parts of the kingdom, and the dispatches to the provinces, though infrequent and at unequal intervals, were regular and punctual enough for the requirements of the time. A post went daily to Kent and the Downs; every alternate day to other parts of England and to Scotland; twice a week to Wales and to Ireland. But until near the close of the seventeenth century the capital itself, with its growing importance and prosperity, the centre of government, society, and trade—the very place where, if anywhere, an efficient postal service would have been most fully appreciated and utilized—had no such means of internal communication. The situation so created has been vividly summed up by Mr. Herbert Joyce, one of the best and most trustworthy historians of the Post Office:—

"A resident in London having a letter for delivery within the metropolitan area had only one choice, to take the letter himself or to send it by another. And let the bearer of a letter be who he might, there was an inconvenience to which he was constantly exposed. The houses were not numbered and were mainly to be recognized by the signs they bore. Later on, men who delivered letters over the same ground day after day complained that it was not always easy to find the address. Without local knowledge it must have been sometimes impossible."\*

In this age of telegraphs, telephones, and other inventions for the facilitation of commercial and social intercourse, it may seem extraordinary that the metropolis remained so long without any provision for the transmission of its correspondence, and that the inhabitants, and particularly the mercantile community, so tamely acquiesced in or tolerated the neglect. But whilst the need must have been apparent to every intelligent citizen, many were undoubtedly deterred by the extreme difficulty of devising a practical solution, and still more by the expense and risk of venturing upon any experiment not officially sanctioned. The State, on the other hand, was then, as now, slow to recognize its duties and slower still to fulfil them, and Londoners have not to thank the Post Office for the removal of the anomaly. To an energetic and public-spirited native, William Dockwra, a prominent merchant, is due the credit of having perfected and financed a satisfactory scheme. His business experience had convinced him that, given a fair trial, such an undertaking would not only be advantageous to the public, but might in time become remunerative to the promoters, so far at any rate as to recoup them for the heavy outlay sustained in its establishment and maintenance; and this last consideration, we may imagine, was not the least im-

portant to the shrewd merchant, who could hardly be expected to devote to the project so much of his time and money without some prospect of a future return. At all events he matured his plans, which took the form of a foot post for the conveyance of letters and small parcels in the city and certain suburbs and outlying towns, and with the aid of a small band of other citizens the first "Penny Post" came into being on Lady Day (March 25th), 1680.\*

Dockwra, however, was not long allowed to enjoy unchallenged the sole merit of the scheme thus inaugurated, and he has himself recorded the names of several rival claimants. A Mr. Foxley came forward with a plan which he had submitted some ten years or so previously (1667-72) to Sir John Bennet, at that time acting as Postmaster-General, but which had been rejected as impracticable. At least four other persons asserted similar claims: Henry Neville Payne; "Dr." Hugh Chamberlen, famous as the originator of the "Land Bank" and other ingenious but impossible proposals; "Dr." John Chamberlen, his brother and fellow-practitioner; and Robert Murray, an upholsterer in Paternoster Row. Though Payne was a character of some note in his day, little is definitely known of his career and nothing of his connexion, if any, with the inception of the Penny Post. The Chamberlens' case is equally unsubstantial, and a flat denial appeared at the time in *The London Gazette* (No. 1514, May 20-4, 1680), which states that neither of the brothers had anything whatever to do with the post, except in so far as one of the promoters had originally intended to appoint Hugh's as a trustee, but did not proceed further in the matter. Robert Murray is perhaps the best known of the quartette. He was one of the earliest of Dockwra's co-undertakers, but they soon quarrelled and parted company. No claim to the invention seems to have been made on his behalf until long afterwards, when it was immediately repudiated, in spite of which it was revived by two contemporaries. Anthony à Wood (*Athenæ Oxoniensis*, 3rd ed., Vol. III, p. 726) states that Murray had projected the enterprise as early as the end of 1679, and Aubrey, the antiquarian, credits him—quite mistakenly—with having actually started the Penny Post, subsequently assigning it to Dockwra. There is a good account of him in that invaluable work *The Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 402-3, from which it appears that he was the son of a Scotchman, and was born in London in 1635, dying about 1725.

The boundaries of the Penny Post were the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, within the limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality. Amongst the

\* It is generally stated that the Penny Post was set up on April 1st, 1680, but March 25th, a week earlier, is here assigned on the authority of a contemporary antiquarian, John Aubrey. He errs, however, in giving the day as Friday, whereas both dates fell on Thursday. Lady Day, on which the legal year began, seems a natural selection for the launching of an enterprise; the First of April, on the other hand, has particularly inauspicious associations.

\* Herbert Joyce, C.R., *The History of the Post Office*, London, 1893, p. 36.



localities thus included were Blackwall, Limehouse, Poplar, Ratcliff, Redriff, Southwark, Stepney, and Wapping. For Hackney, Islington, South Newington Butts, and Lambeth, then four separate towns, there was a restricted service. This wide area was divided into seven almost equally large districts, each with a "Grand Office." From four to five hundred depôts for the reception of letters and parcels were scattered throughout at the most convenient shops, taverns, inns, coffee-houses, and other places of public resort. Every hour the mails were collected from these receiving-houses by special messengers and taken to the "Grand Office" of their circuit, where they were sorted, registered in the books, postmarked, and sent out by another set of carriers for distribution to their addresses.

The regulations were simple and liberal. Letters and parcels not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight or £10 in value, and sums of money under £10, were conveyed at a uniform charge of one penny each from any point to any other point within the foregoing area, prepayment being in all cases obligatory. Packages of excessive bulk, even though otherwise within the prescribed limits, were not accepted. Furthermore, compensation was given up to £10 for loss or damage, but in consequence of attempted frauds the undertakers gave notice that they would not in future be responsible for the safe transmission of any packages except such as were securely fastened and sealed, and legibly endorsed with the nature and value of the contents; nor, whilst taking every proper care of them, would they make good "any Breaking, or Damage of Choice and Curious Things; nor Glasses or Liquid Matter." It would certainly have been unreasonable to expect such brittle articles to be carried several miles for a penny at the promoters' risk. As an additional precaution, particulars of all letters and parcels passing through the Grand Office were entered in special books. The present-day niggardliness and red-tapism of St. Martin's-le-Grand do not appear to advantage in contrast with this generous system of free registration and insurance.

The first collection was at 8 a.m. Letters, etc., left at the receiving-houses up to that hour were sent out by the first delivery, commencing at 9 o'clock; those left between 8 and 9 were sent out at 10; and so on through the day till the last collection at 8 p.m., and the last delivery at 9. Evidently Londoners went to bed betimes in those days, for it was explained that "very late delivery of Letters is a great disturbance to the Inhabitants, Besides the great Toyle and Slavery that it procures to the poor Messengers." Indeed, it was requested that all letters be posted at latest before 7 p.m. in summer and 6 p.m. in winter, particularly on Saturday nights, in order that the postmen

might have an opportunity "to provide for their families against the Lords-Day, having no leisure all the week besides." Letters posted after 8 p.m., and those for the remote places left late in the evening, were sent out next morning by a special early delivery, commencing at 7 o'clock. Besides Sundays, the post was suspended on eight other days in the year: three at Christmas, two at Easter, two at Whitsuntide, and on the 30th of January, the anniversary of the "martyrdom" of King Charles I.

The collections and deliveries, nominally hourly, seem to have been modified to meet local circumstances and needs. In the Inns of Court and in the busy and crowded thoroughfares in the heart of the City there were ten to twelve deliveries daily, especially during Term and during the Session of Parliament; in other residential and business districts there were from six to eight; but in the outskirts and remote parishes there were no more than four or five. There were none at all in Hackney, Islington, South Newington Butts, and Lambeth, which, being beyond the limits of the Bills of Mortality, were called "Out-Towns." Letters for those places were left at the local receiving-depôts to be called for, and inhabitants desiring their correspondence brought to their houses had to pay an extra penny for each packet thus delivered. Later on, if not from the beginning, this surcharge went to the postman's own pocket.

To each Grand Office was attached a number of "clerks and poor citizens" as sorters and messengers, each one giving £50 security by bond for his fidelity and obedience. We have not much solid information about these officials and letter-carriers, but they seem, like their successors of to-day, to have been industrious and unassuming. They were paid every Saturday night, when probably their dames were in waiting (as wives are wont to be on such occasions) to see that their lords and masters were not tempted to leave too much of the week's earnings in "Ye Olde Bulle and Bushe," or whatever other tavern was honoured with their custom. Delaune, whose work, *The Present State of London* (1681), is our authority for most of these details, unfortunately omits to inform us at what rate the men were paid. We do not even know exactly how many were employed, though a large staff was surely necessary for the efficient administration of a scheme so ambitious and so extensive. That great letter-carrying department, the General Post Office, then engaged, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, only 316 persons all told, of whom 77 were in London, and as, according to Joyce, the staff of the Penny Post was very much larger, the latter must have given employment to well over 300 persons.

(To be continued.)

## The Stamps of the Solomon Islands.



THE first issue of the Solomon Islands has not yet had time to become interesting on account of antiquity or rarity, but having had an opportunity of examining entire sheets, we think it well to describe their little peculi-

arities before they are broken up. We would disarm criticism by premising that we do not consider any of the varieties we are about to describe to be worthy of mention in a catalogue, but they may serve to distinguish the first printing from later editions, should

such ever be required, and in any case one ought to make a note of everything that one can find, even in the most uninteresting issues.

The stamps are lithographs, of no very high class, and, as is usually the case, the stones were made up,



not by single transfers from an original die, but by means of transfers in strips from an intermediate stone for each value; and, again as usual, we are able to find little defects and differences which show how many single transfers composed each of

the strips in question.

The sheets, in each case, consist of sixty stamps, in ten horizontal rows of six. They are perforated with a single-line machine. In the left-hand margin of each sheet is the inscription in colour, "SIXTY STAMPS AT ONE HALFPENNY" (or "ONE PENNY," etc.), and at the right-hand end of the top row is the number of the sheet, in *black*; there is also a roughly drawn cross in the centre of the upper margin of the sheets of the 2d. and 6d. only.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. were transferred in horizontal strips of three, two of which made up each horizontal row; the other values were transferred in complete horizontal strips of six. We thus get three extremely minor varieties of two values and six similar varieties of each of the other five, repeated throughout the sheets and distinguished from one another by minute defects, which we endeavour to describe below.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. *a.* There is a coloured dash in the top of the first "T" of "PROTECTORATE."

*b.* There is a coloured dot in the white frame of the upper label, over the "N" of "ISLANDS."

*c.* There is a break in the right-hand side of inner coloured circle round the disc at lower left, and another in the coloured line under the "P" of "POSTAGE."

In addition to these there are various stamps on the sheet which can be distinguished by means of flaws; in fact almost the whole could be plated, but we only describe conspicuous flaws, which can be seen without a magnifying glass.

No. 2. A white projection from the centre of the back of the "P" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 4. A break in the inner coloured line over the third "O" of "SOLOMON."

No. 10. A white dot under the "R" of "BRITISH."

No. 11. A long tail to the same letter, joining it to the "I" that follows.

No. 12. A white flaw on the inner frame line, touching the curl at the right-hand end of the upper label.

No. 13. A large white dot over the "N" of "SOLOMON."

No. 14. A similar dot under the second "R" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 17. A break in the outer frame over the letters "OL" of "SOLOMON."

No. 25. A white flaw attached to the left side of the "L" of "ISLANDS."

No. 29. A white notch in the left side of the right-hand disc.

No. 51. A triangular white dot after the last letter of "PROTECTORATE."

1d. *a.* There is a small coloured dot in the left lower corner of the upright stroke of the "P" of "PROTECTORATE"; a fine coloured dash at the left side of the outer white band of the left-hand disc; the line of white dots over the right shoulder of the central space is broken for about 1 mm., and reappears as a white dash.

*b.* There is a coloured curved line across the lower left of the first "O" of "SOLOMON"; the line of white dots is broken, as in *a*, and does not reappear (this line is complete in all the others); there is a white flaw at the left of the label containing the word "POSTAGE"; and the left lower corner of the figure "1" at right is bevelled off.

*c.* There is a coloured dot or dash in the white band over the second "O" of "SOLOMON"; and a large white, slanting flaw through the Palm trees at right.

*d.* There is a coloured dash in the inner white band over the "N" of "SOLOMON"; and another in the bottom of the "T" of "BRITISH."

*e.* There is a break in the outer coloured line at the left upper corner; and an irregularity in the outline of the coloured ground of the inscribed label, over the left of the "B" of "BRITISH."

*f.* There is a coloured dot in the curved white band over the Palm tree at the extreme left; and usually a minute coloured dash in the top of the left-hand figure "1."

Of conspicuous flaws on the sheet we note the following:—

No. 2. A small white dot over the second "I" of "BRITISH."

No. 8. A white dot in the right-hand disc, between the tops of the figure "1" and letter "d."

No. 11. A white cut across the inner frame line and the lowest line of shading in the right upper corner.

No. 18. A white flaw over the "S" of "POSTAGE."

No. 30. A white dot on the right upper corner of the right-hand figure "1."

No. 45. A kind of sloping serif at the top of the "I" of "ISLANDS."

No. 57. A large coloured dash outside the outer frame at upper right.

2d. *a.* There are minute coloured dashes across the centre of the "T" and the left top of the "H" of "BRITISH"; and another across the right side of the inner white circle round the left-hand disc.

*b.* There is a small coloured dot on the lower edge of the inner white band over the "T" of "BRITISH"; and a minute coloured dash in the left arm of that letter.

*c.* There are coloured dashes in the inner white band over the letters "I" and "DS" of "ISLANDS"; and another across the left lower corner of the "L" of "SOLOMON."

*d.* There is a long coloured dash in the inner white circle under the left-hand figure "2."

*e.* There is a coloured dash in the white band over the "M" of "SOLOMON"; and a coloured dot between the fourth and fifth lines of shading in the left upper corner.

*f.* There is a white flaw in the shading of the mountain, at the left side of the right-hand end of the canoe; and a coloured notch in the lower limb of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

Conspicuous flaws on the sheet :—

No. 6. A dot on the outer line, opposite the right-hand end of the upper label.

No. 14. A coloured bulge on the lower left of the right-hand disc.

No. 34. A coloured notch in the top of the "D" of "ISLANDS."

No. 41. A white flaw at the upper end of the left-hand figure "2."

No. 57. A large white flaw over the left-hand figure "2."

No. 58. A white dot on the right-hand end of the horizontal dash in the right-hand disc.

No. 60. A large white flaw at the right upper corner of the inner frame.

2½d. *a.* The upper part of the "d" of "2½d." at left is sloping; the fraction line in the left-hand disc is invisible, and that in the right is very faint; the dash under the "d" at right is close to the right-hand side of the disc.

*b.* Tops of both letters "d" usually straight; the dashes under them are correctly placed; the fraction lines are a fair length, but not always very clear.

*c.* The tops of both letters "d" are sloping; the dash under the right-hand "d" is very small; the fraction lines are very short.

Conspicuous flaws :—

No. 41. A white flaw on the back of the first "E" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 52. A coloured dot in the top limb of that letter.

5d. *a.* There is a line of shading missing at left, opposite the top of the leaf over the outer circle enclosing the disc; also a white flaw over the "O" of "POSTAGE."

*b.* There is a large coloured dot opposite the right-hand end of the Canoe; and another to the left of the top branch of the Palm at the right.

*c.* There is a coloured dot over the third row (or pair of rows) from the left; and a short letter "A" in "PROTECTORATE."

*d.* There is a coloured dot or dash in the top of the second "S" of "ISLANDS"; and a coloured notch in the lower limb of the "E" of "POSTAGE."

*e.* There is a coloured blotch in the water below the right-hand part of the Canoe; a white flaw in the centre of the Canoe (except in No. 29); and a coloured, curved line in the outer white band above the "I" of "ISLANDS."

*f.* There is a minute dot in the end of the tail of the figure "5" at left; and a coloured dash in the inner white circle under the left side of that figure; the tops of the letters "OR" of "PROTECTORATE" are cut short.

There are conspicuous distinguishing marks in all the six stamps of the strip of this value. The only variation on the *sheet* that can fairly be termed conspicuous is that in No. 29, where the white flaw in the Canoe is conspicuous by its absence.

6d. *a.* There is a coloured dash, or a thickening of the line of the inner circle, above and to right of the "d" at left; and a coloured dot or dash in the horizontal white stroke under that letter.

*b.* There is a large bulge in the coloured disc at right, below and to left of the figure "6"; a fine

curved, coloured line across the inner white and coloured lines above the "d" in the same disc; and a coloured dot in the top of the "A" of "ISLANDS."

*c.* There is a minute coloured dash in the inner white circle over the "d" at right; and a slight thickening of the coloured line under the "A" of "POSTAGE."

*d.* The coloured line below the left side of the right-hand disc is incomplete, the left end being broken off.

*e.* The top of the "6" at right is flattened.

*f.* There is a coloured flaw in the lower limb of the second "E" of "PROTECTORATE"; and a break in the outline of the left lower projection of the outer line of the disc at right.

I have only been able to examine one entire sheet of this value, and some of the flaws described below may not be constant :—

No. 6. A white flaw joins the tops of the letters "DS" of "ISLANDS."

No. 29. A large white flaw joins the tops of the letters "TO" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 32. A white dot between the tops of the letters "AT" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 37. A coloured dot in the inner white band over the second "I" of "BRITISH," and a white line joining the letters "SH."

No. 42. A large oval flaw under the letters "AN" of "ISLANDS."

No. 43. The letters "RO" of "PROTECTORATE" are blurred.

No. 51. A circular flaw under the "C" of "PROTECTORATE."

No. 53. A large flaw on the left-hand mountain, and the shading very faint over a considerable part of the mountain.

No. 55. A fine white line under the letters "TE" of "PROTECTORATE."

1s. *a.* There is a coloured dash in the top of the left stroke of the "N" of "ISLANDS"; a coloured dot at the bottom of the "C" of "PROTECTORATE"; and a coloured dent in the left-hand figure "1" below the serif.

*b.* There is a minute coloured dot in the horizontal line in the left-hand disc.

*c.* There is a coloured dot in the slanting stroke in the right-hand disc.

*d.* There is a coloured dash in the inner white frame over the "N" of "ISLANDS"; another across the top of the "A" of "PROTECTORATE"; the slanting stroke in the right-hand disc is too short, the lower end being cut off; and there is a coloured flaw in the white line below the "S" of "POSTAGE."

*e.* The fifth line below the right-hand end of the upper inscribed label is broken; and there is a break in the inner frame line between the two lower leaves at left.

*f.* There are coloured dots at the base and at the right side of the figure "1" at right; and sometimes a faint coloured dash in the white band over the "H" of "BRITISH."

The only conspicuous and constant flaw that we can find is in—

No. 38. A coloured blotch in the top of the inner white circle round the right-hand disc.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BARBADOS.

1907. Overprinted "KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, Id."	s. d.
2d., black and orange (surcharge inverted)	1 0
2d. " " (as above, in pairs, one with- out stop after Id.)	2 6

## BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

1907. Type 1.

½d., ultramarine	0 1
1d., rose-carmine	0 2
2d., indigo	0 3
2½d., orange-yellow	0 4
5d., emerald-green	0 7
6d., chocolate	0 8
1s., deep violet	1 4

## CHINA.

Cat. No.	1898-1905.	New and revised prices.	
129	20 c., brown-lake	used	0 2
130	30 c., rose-red	"	0 4
131	50 c., green	"	0 6
132	\$1, carmine and salmon	"	2 0
133	\$2 " " yellow	"	5 0
139	5 c., salmon	"	0 2
141	5 c., red-orange	"	0 2
144	5 c., orange-yellow	"	0 1
145	5 c., violet	"	0 1

## EGYPT.

1898. Postage Due. No. 218 surcharged with Type 54, in black.	
3 m. on 2 pias., orange (surcharge inverted)	20 0
3 m. on 2 pias.	used 15 0

## ELOBEY.

1907. New Portrait of King of Spain.

1 c. to 5 c. Set of five	1 0
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## ERITREA.

1903. Postage Due.

50 lire, yellow (No. 112)	50 0
100 " blue ( " 113)	100 0

## FERNANDO POO.

1907. New Portrait of King of Spain.

1 c. to 5 c. Set of five	1 0
1 c. to 10 p. Full set of sixteen	56 0

## FRANCE.

1907. Sower type, redrawn.

25 c., blue	0 4
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## GOLD COAST.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., vermilion (new colour)	0 2
2½d., ultramarine (new colour)	0 4
6d. lilac and mauve (ord. paper)	0 8

## GWALIOR.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.

2 a., violet	1 6
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## HOLKAR.

1907. Type 5.

1 a., green	0 2
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## ITALY.

1903. Postage Due.

50 lire, yellow	50 0
100 " blue	100 0

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk. New colour.

2½d., ultramarine	0 4
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## NEW ZEALAND.

1902. Cowan Paper. Single N Z and Star.	s. d.
½d., green (No. 255a)	10 0

1907. Perf. 14.

8d., blue	1 0
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## NICARAGUA.

Cat. No. Various issues. New or revised prices.

294	6 c., slate	0 2
309	20 c. on 5 c., blue	0 6
310	20 c. on 5 c. "	1 0
440	6 c., slate	2 0
442a.	50 c., orange	4 0
492	1 p. black	5 0
496	20 c. on 5 c., blue	1 0
496a.	20 c. on 5 c. "	2 0
496 and 496a, in a pair		3 0

1904-6. Overprinted for Province of Zelaya.

Type 36 overprinted with Type Z 3.	
10 c., yellow-brown (No. 440)	2 0
15 c., olive (No. 441)	2 6
20 c., claret (No. 442)	3 6

Overprint Inverted.

1 c., green (No. 446)	1 6
2 c., red (No. 447)	3 0
3 c., purple (No. 448)	3 6
4 c., vermilion (No. 449)	5 0

Type 36 overprinted with Type Z 8.

15 c., olive (No. 491)	1 3
20 c., claret (No. 491a)	2 0
50 c., yellow (No. 491b)	3 0

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1905. Queen's Head. Reduced prices.

½d., lilac and green	0 3
1d. " carmine	0 5
2d. " yellow	0 9
2½d. " blue	2 6
5d. " chestnut	3 0
6d. " violet	6 0
1s. green and black	12 6

## PATIALA.

1906. Service. King's Head.

8 a., magenta	2 0
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## SIERRA LEONE.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk. In one colour.

½d., green	0 1
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## SPANISH GUINEA.

1907. New Portrait of King of Spain.

1 c. to 5 c. Set of five	1 0
--------------------------	-----

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

10 c., purple and black on yellow	used 0 2
30 c., grey and carmine	0 4
50 c., dull green and carmine	0 9
\$1, dull green and black	1 6
\$2, lilac and black	2 6
\$5, green and brown-orange	7 6

## TRINIDAD.

1896-1900. Type 11.

5s green and brown; obsolete	8 6
10s. " " ultramarine	50 0
£1 " " carmine	30 0

1907. Type 10. Multiple wmk. New colour.

1d., rose	0 2
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## URUGUAY.

1906. Type 90.

5 c., blue	0 5
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# STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.

2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.

3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.

4th.—Collections should be sent to 391 STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.

5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391 STRAND, W.C.

6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.

7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.

8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.

9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

## No. 10.—A Large and Important Collection of BRITISH TELEGRAPH STAMPS,

Which has been awarded TWO MEDALS at the  
LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Collection contains 1636 stamps, and amongst the good things we note—

### **ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

First Issue, complete, unused.

Second Issue, 3d., 1/-, 1/6, and the rare 2/- and 4/-.

Director's Message Stamp.

### **SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

9d., 1/2, 2/3, and 2/9.

### **UNIVERSAL PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

A large number with many various coloured control numbers, and some very rare errors, &c. &c. &c.

### **GOVERNMENT ISSUES.**

Most of the plate numbers, used and unused, a number in blocks and pairs, also overprinted "SPECIMEN." Amongst these we note—

1/- Telegraph form, Die 7 (the first 1/- embossed form adopted by the P.O. Date of Die, "22 Nov., 1869").

3/-, wmk. Crown, two copies, *very rare*.

Army and Military Telegraphs.

Telegraph Stamps used postally.

The owner offers the Collection at

————— **£250 - net,** —————

and states the catalogue value is nearly treble.

# Stamp Collections Register.

## No. 11.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF

## COLOMBIA AND HER STATES

Of the rarer things we note—

### COLOMBIA.

1859. 10 c., *tête-bêche*, unused.  
 1860. 20 c., altered to 5 c.  
 1860. 5 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, unused.  
 1860. Entire sheet of the 20 c., blue, containing the greatest rarity in Colombian stamps, the 5 c., blue (No. 32 on the sheet); also No. 12 is inverted; No. 23 is the 5 c. altered to 20 c.

*This sheet is unique and very valuable.*

1861. 2½, 5, 5, 10, 20, and 1 peso, fine unused set.  
 1862. Two fine 20 c., red, used.  
 1863. 50 c., red, error of colour, fine used.  
 1864. 5 c., *tête-bêche* and sideways.  
 1898. 5 c., marone on blue, block of six *tête-bêche*.

### ANTIOQUIA.

1868. 2½ and 5 c. and 1 peso, unused, and the rare 10 c., used, superb copy from corner of sheet.  
 1886. Strip of three 10 c., centre stamp was a 50 c., which has been erased.

### BOLIVAR.

1863. 10 c., green.

In this collection the modern stamps are but little included; chief attention has been paid to the rarer and more interesting old issues.

This collection may be considered an undoubted bargain at the price fixed upon it by the owner,

**£225 net.**

## No. 12.

A GOOD GENERAL COLLECTION OF

## BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

Containing about 3250 varieties, neatly arranged in IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Among the better stamps we note—**Bahamas** (good lot), **Cape**, triangular (good condition, and later nearly complete), **Gambia**, **Gibraltar**, &c. &c. Modern issues pretty complete, mostly unused.

**The price is £160 net.**

AUGUST, 1907.

Established 1856.

Capital £91,500.

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

No. 206

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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## The Monthly Journal.

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

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

### L'ABONNEMENT

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

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

### DAS ABONNEMENT

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

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

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

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

AUGUST 31, 1907.

No. 206.

## Editorial.

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### The Holiday Season.

HIS is supposed to be the Holiday Season, when the Good Little Philatelist, who has worked hard during the rest of the year, lays aside his stamps and his perforation gauge, his stamp tongs and his benzine bottle, and betakes himself to the seaside, with spade and pail, motor-car, and other non-philatelic accessories, in search of a "little change." It is true that he gets very little change out of hard-earned sovereigns, but still what he gets is change of one sort or another. Meanwhile the unfortunate Editor has to rack his brains, gnash his scissors, and search the columns of his contemporaries, in the hope of getting ideas that may enable him to fill a page or two with matter more or less inappropriate to the occasion.

On the other side of the Atlantic our friends of the American Philatelic Association have been holding their Annual Convention, and combining business with pleasure in an eminently commendable manner. The A.P.A. is a gigantic Society, containing nearly twelve hundred members, and if they do not all attend the Conventions it is because they are scattered not only all over the American Continent, but over the greater part of the rest of the world also. The Convention is a great annual outing, at which the time seems to be fairly divided between official meetings and pleasure excursions; there are addresses from Presidents and reports of Boards and Committees, all of which appeal to us greatly, for they furnish most excellent "copy," and there are trips to all places of interest in the

neighbourhood and entertainments of various kinds, to prevent the proceedings becoming too formal.

The question has sometimes been asked, Why do we not have something of this kind over here? And we have never heard any convincing answer made to it. It is true that the American Philatelic Association has no exact counterpart in this country; it meets but once a year, and it has sometimes been reproached for the fact that it does not do what may be termed strictly philatelic work. What it does do, however, is the extremely useful work of gathering together into one body a vast number of collectors, and bringing them into communication with one another. It is recognized as an institution of far wider nature and scope than any local Society, and this in itself is perhaps a sufficient reason for its not attempting the work that other Societies do. Literary work, for example, if it is to be the work of a Society, can only be accomplished by one whose members are able to meet together frequently; even in the case of local Societies such work is usually done by a few of its members, who perhaps obtain information and assistance from others, and put the material into fitting form for publication; and, as a matter of fact, all that the Society does is to act as a publisher. Committees of the A.P.A. might do work of this nature, but it would be local work, the members of each committee would probably be all members of the same local Society, which might fairly claim credit for the work done.

We have numbers of active Societies of this kind; what seems to be wanted is a

Central Association, to which all existing Societies in the British Isles might be affiliated. Such an Association could arrange an Annual Convention of Philatelists, to be held each year in some different part of the country, and we do not doubt that these meetings would be well attended and would afford very great pleasure to collectors. In course of time, the Association might undertake the more serious business of co-ordinating to some extent the efforts of the various affiliated Societies, and directing the energies of their members, either towards the carrying out of some great work, in which the assistance of large numbers was required, or to the study of different subjects by the different Societies, so as to ensure the covering of as much ground as possible and to prevent overlapping. We are led to offer these suggestions by the success which seems to have been the fortune of similarly comprehensive organizations elsewhere.

\* \*

#### Fugitive Colours.

REMARKS are made from time to time, not only in philatelic journals but also in those of a more general nature, upon the poor appearance of the current and recent stamps of Great Britain and British Colonies, as compared with those of earlier date and with some of those still in use in other parts of the world. The stamps thus open to reproach are the work of Messrs. De La Rue, a firm whose capabilities for producing beautiful work of the most excellent design and execution are, we believe, second to none. When therefore we find it to be the general opinion that the stamps now produced by Messrs. De La Rue are inferior in some way to those produced in former days and to those still produced elsewhere, it is only fair to ask whether there may not be some special reason, not for the turning out of poor work by a first-class firm (for we believe the work to be excellent of its kind), but for good work producing so poor an effect.

In considering this question we have got to look at it from different points of view. First of all, we must remember that, from an official and business point of view, it does not matter in the least whether the stamps are of beautiful and artistic appearance or not; the British Post Office is not dependent for revenue upon sales of stamps to collectors,

it is possible that the authorities might prefer that their stamps should be works of high art, but it is at least equally possible that there are officials in high places who look upon questions of art as altogether out of place in matters of this kind, and would rather prefer that the stamps should be plain, to the verge of ugliness. We do not suggest that either party has had its own way at present. Another point again is the cost of production; where stamps are printed in thousands of millions, a little more or a little less in the cost per thousand may be of some importance to the revenue. But the most important point of all, to which every other consideration has to give way, is the prevention of fraud, either by forging the stamps or by cleaning used copies and using them over again. Forgery of stamps, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office, has not, so far as is known, been successfully carried out in this country, except in the one instance of the shilling stamps used in a certain telegraph office a good many years ago. It was greatly feared when stamps were first introduced, and all kinds of elaborate precautions were adopted for the purpose of preventing it. Most of these precautions have since been abandoned, not because it is less easy to imitate the stamps than it was then, for such is certainly not the case, but probably because it is recognized that the real difficulty is, not the imitation of the stamps, but their distribution in sufficient quantities to make the business pay. In passing we may suggest that the spread of the study of Philately is the best possible preventive of forgery, as it implies the existence of large numbers of people all over the country, every one of whom is accustomed to look pretty closely at every stamp that passes through his hands, and who would at once be struck by any little peculiarity in the design, shade, paper, perforation, etc., even of a common stamp that he saw upon a letter.

Cleaning is quite another story. There was great fear of this in the early days also, but even in the case of the *black* penny stamps, if the cancellation was thoroughly done, cleaning was far too lengthy a process to be worth doing. The danger was ineffectual obliteration, and this must always exist, but a *black* obliteration in printer's ink well applied to a stamp of comparatively light colour will

probably always produce the desired effect. So far as protection from fraudulent cleaning goes, we should fancy that surface-printed stamps are safer than those printed by the copper-plate process, because the ink of the impression in the former case does not penetrate the paper to the same extent as in the latter, and is therefore more likely to suffer from any attempt at removal of the obliteration; but the use of an ink for the cancellation which is similar to, or more indelible than, that with which the stamp is printed, must be effective.

The great difficulty of the present day arises from the fact that so many stamps are used for both postal and fiscal purposes, and are therefore not only liable to be very ineffectively obliterated, but are also liable to be fraudulently used without much risk of discovery. Fraudulent use of fiscal stamps that have been more or less effectually cleaned is, of course, a thing that can always be done by dishonest people who choose to run risks, the most that the authorities can do is to render it extremely difficult, if not impossible to clean the stamps sufficiently well for them to pass as unused in the eyes of honest people, and it is with this object that fugitive inks are employed.

The old plan for rendering the inks fugitive was the use of paper with a prepared surface, the same principle of course as that of the chalk-surfaced paper which has troubled collectors more recently. This was no doubt

an expensive system, as it was abandoned, when our first "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" series was issued, in favour of the employment of colours that were fugitive in themselves, irrespective of the nature of the paper; unfortunately these colours turned out to be very limited in point of variety, and singularly ineffective in appearance, the stamps of 1884 being amongst the most unattractive that have ever been issued. It then occurred to the authorities that it might be sufficient to print a portion of the design of the stamp in one of these fugitive colours, and impart a little variety by printing the remainder of the design in some less dismal tint, and by this means and the employment of coloured papers it was rendered possible to distinguish the different values at a glance. Later still the "chalk-surfaced" paper was introduced, and it was rumoured that by the use of this paper the expense of printing stamps in two colours might be avoided, but both the chalky paper and the bicolour printing have since been given up, and we believe that it has been found possible to make inks of various colours sufficiently fugitive to baffle the cleaner.

These changes have, naturally, proved interesting or annoying to collectors, according to the light in which they regard the multiplication of varieties, but we may rest assured that there was no intention on the part of the authorities either to excite interest or to cause annoyance.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—We gather from a statement in *The Aust. Ph.* that the 1d., Type 2, watermark Crown "A," has been found perf. 11 all round.

1d., emerald-green; *wmk.* Type 3; *perf.* 11.

**Barbados.**—Is the enterprise of *The Times* about to be extended to the supplying of stamps to its readers, at the lowest possible prices? The following cutting seems to show that the great London daily takes an intelligent interest in Philately:—

"NEW ISSUE OF BARBADOS STAMPS.—A Reuter despatch from Barbados, dated July 29, says:—Further lots of the 'Nelson' issue of stamps for Barbados have been ordered, and the 4d., 2d., and 2½d. of the issue have now come to hand on multiple Crown and CA paper; the former issue was on Crown and CC paper."

**British Central Africa Protectorate.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the 1s. has appeared on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

1s., grey-black and blue; *new watermark and paper.*

**British New Guinea.**—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the total face value of the stamps overprinted "Papua" was some £4000, which will no doubt produce a very handsome addition to the revenue of the colony—not, as a rule, a very large one. Presumably this will encourage further attacks on the pockets of collectors, who may learn wisdom in time.

The numbers of the different values are stated to be as follows:—

½d. . . . .	29,190	4d. . . . .	8,100
1d. . . . .	48,060	6d. . . . .	11,550
2d. . . . .	70,170	1s. . . . .	13,590
2½d. . . . .	25,230	2s. 6d. . . . .	13,410

There should be quite enough to go round, even of the 4d.

A later number of the same journal tells us that a second edition of the overprinted stamps is already in existence, with the surcharge in a different type, smaller than before. The colony will become quite prosperous if this goes on. The following values have been seen at present:—

½d., black and green; small surcharge.
4d.     "     brown     "     "

**Ceylon.**—*Maldives.*—A scandalous, and we would hope exaggerated, tale in *L'Année Timbrologique* illustrates the troubles and difficulties which sometimes afflict those collectors who endeavour to import stamps direct. A correspondent of that journal states that he sent out 15 rupees to the postmaster of these islands with a request for stamps to that amount, and received three months later 10 rupees with a letter to the following effect: "In reply, I regret to inform you that I am unable to comply with your request, as I have only a limited supply of these stamps on hand. I therefore send you 10 rupees in Ceylon notes; the sum of R. 4.65 has been deducted for expenses, etc."

Our contemporary adds that, as the balance 35 c. might be supposed to represent the cost of postage and registration (27 c.) and the sheet of paper used for the letter, the "etceteras" must have come to R. 4.65, which seems a large amount for such luxuries!

**Cyprus.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the receipt of the 30 paras, multiple watermark, in mauve and green, like the same stamp with single watermark.

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—It is reported in divers quarters that the currency in these parts is to be changed from rupees and annas to rupees and cents, and a "specimen" set of the stamps in the new values has been seen by a foreign contemporary. We will chronicle them when they have been actually put in circulation and have come to hand.

In reference to the fiscal stamp with postal obliteration, to which we alluded last month, *Ewen's Weekly* has obtained official information to the effect that "the stamps in question are Inland Revenue stamps pure and simple, and are issued by the Uganda Administration for use as receipt stamps, etc. They are not available for payment of postage, nor would they be obliterated with the date stamp in use by this Department except by inadvertence."

It is admitted that the specimen in question must have passed through the post, though it is evident

that it did not pay postage, but defrauded the Post Office.

The same journal chronicles the 1 rupee stamp with multiple Crown and "C A" watermark and chalky surface.

1 r., green; new watermark and paper.

**Grenada.**—A correspondent of *Mekel's Weekly* states that he possesses the 3d. Postage Due stamp with multiple watermark, postmarked on February 2, 1906. No doubt the 2d. was also issued before the end of that year, as we chronicled it in January last on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*.

**India.**—*Gwalior.*—Mr. C. Soobrahmoney Iyer shows us a specimen of the 1 a., King's Head, of 1902, with the official overprint so much misplaced that the relative positions of the two words are exactly reversed, and they are about 9 mm. apart instead of 11 mm.

**Indian Native States.**—*Jammu and Kashmir.*—We do not chronicle new issues of "entires," but we may note uncatalogued varieties of early cards, etc. Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. send us a copy of the ½ a. card on thick, buff, wove paper, with an equally good impression of the design and inscriptions on each side, and both of them along the same edge of the card.

**Nepal.**—We have received a new set of stamps for this State, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., to the order of Messrs. Keymer, Son, & Co., who have very kindly sent us the following particulars as to the curious device in the centre of the design:—

"In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilizing streams to the green hills below, sits the god Siva Mahadeo, or Mahadiva as some spell it, the destroyer, 'The Supreme God,' with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time—past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an Antelope; in another the Trident, to show the three great attributes of Creating, Preserving, and Destroying, and that he is the Iswara or Supreme Lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind.

"In the upper corners the Sun and the Crescent Moon are represented, the lower corners giving the year of issue of the stamps."

As may be seen by the accompanying illustration, the stamps are of oblong shape, and the picture of the four-handed deity is enclosed in a frame, which is double at top and sides. The inner inscription, in coloured characters, is a motto, reading *One's own people are dearer than one's own life*: the outer one consists of the name of the god at top, *Goorka Sirkar* at foot, and the value in words at each side, all in Devanagiri.

The values are expressed in *pice*, one pice = ¼ anna, or one farthing at 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

The stamps are in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, and are perf. nearly 14, with a horizontal comb-machine. It is unnecessary to add that the work has been beautifully done, the stamps being printed, we fancy, from lithographic stones, produced



from a die engraved in *taille douce*. The old assortment of separate blocks, which Nepal has used for so many years, will now no doubt be discarded, and certainly many of them were well worn; still there was something about the native productions which is always lacking in the finer work obtained from London.

2 pice, brown.  
4 „ green.  
8 „ carmine.  
16 „ purple.

**Jamaica.**—A correspondent of *The L. P.* states that the 5d. with multiple watermark is in black and orange, instead of black and yellow, and that the sheets still contain the variety with “SER . . ET” for “SERVIET.”

**Mauritius.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1 rupee stamp with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

1 r., grey-black and carmine (on grey?); new *wmk.* and *paper*.

**Natal.**—Booklets of penny stamps have been put on sale in this colony; twenty-nine stamps are supplied for half-a-crown, and we gather that they are made up in blocks of six, one of the stamps in one of the blocks being cancelled with a rectangular device, in black, containing the words “NOT—FOR—USE,” in large capitals. Surely the inclusion of a few advertisements would render it possible to supply all these booklets at the facial value of the stamps they contain, and so save a good deal of trouble.



**New South Wales.**—Messrs. Fred. Hagen, Ltd., kindly send us a specimen of the 2d. on the Crown and “A” paper of Victoria (Type 58 of New South Wales), and they tell us that owing to an increased demand for stamps the paper watermarked with Type 57 ran short, and forty-five or fifty thousand sheets of paper were borrowed from Melbourne. Each of these sheets will hold four sheets of 120 stamps of Victoria size, and as those of New South Wales are smaller and are in sheets of 240, the watermarks are apt to be badly centred, and some of the outer rows of stamps are watermarked with the marginal inscriptions of the sheets. Only the 2d. had appeared on the Melbourne paper when our informants wrote—it was issued on July 5th—but we have since received the 1d., 6d., and 1s. Why did not the Commonwealth adopt a uniform paper?

1d., rose-carmine; *wmk.* Type 58; *perf.* 12 × 11½.  
2d., ultramarine „ „ „  
6d., dull orange „ „ „  
1s., brown purple „ „ „

Since writing the above we have been shown a half-sheet of the 2d. stamps, consisting of the usual two panes of sixty side by side. There is a space between the two panes, but the watermarks are in continuous rows of twelve right across the sheet, so that they do not fit the horizontal rows of stamps very accurately. They are also in this instance upside down, and the sheet has been printed in such a manner that only the first eight rows have the Crown “A” watermark, the last two rows falling upon the space between two vertical panes of watermarks; each of these rows is watermarked with the words “COMMONWEALTH OF

AUSTRALIA,” in outline capitals, the left-hand stamp of each in the sheet before us showing practically no watermark at all. The sheet has marginal inscriptions in colour, “DIAMOND JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMP.—PRICE 2d. per Label: 1s. per Row of Six. 10s. per Sheet of Sixty.” at each side (the word “POSTAGE” at right has dropped out); a monogram “A. W. C.” (or “A. C. W.”) in a circle, “G. P. O.—N. S. W.” in oblong frame with hollowed corners, and “1905” in an oval, above each pane; and “POSTAGE — TWO PENCE” below each pane; also “No. 356138” in colour, upside down, over the right-hand pane.

The same firm writes to *Ewen's Weekly* as follows: “We have found that the 12 perforating machine broke down towards the latter end of March, and that a new bed had to be made for it. During the interval which elapsed while being repaired, the 11 machine had to be used for those values which were required but not in stock. To complicate matters still more, the new perforation gauges 11½ full.”

If the machine which has been repaired was, as we suppose, the *single-line* “12” machine, so called, it is possible that no perceptible alteration was made in it, as it has always produced the perforation which collectors in this country term “11½, 12,” something between these two gauges, not quite regular, and never quite reaching either limit.

*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that the Postage Due stamps without initials at foot are now used in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, but that Victoria still sticks to its own type of stamp for this purpose. We gather therefore that when our contemporary, under the heading “Australian Commonwealth,” speaks of Postage Due stamps “N.S.W. design,” it means the well-known stamps *without* “N.S.W.” It would be simpler if nothing were said about the type.

**New Zealand.**—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, & Co. send us the 1½d. stamp, watermark Type 41, perf. 14, which we chronicled from hearsay in May last. Another correspondent tells us that a new design for this value has been prepared and will come into use shortly. Let us hope it is something rather better suited to its purpose than the comical picture of a Bird bathing in a Hot Spring, with the Colonial Contingent looking on.

**St. Lucia.**—*Le J. des Ph.* chronicles the ½d. stamp in one colour only; paper and watermark not described.  
½d., green.

**South Australia.**—We are shown a complete sheet of the current ½d., Type 24, on the Crown “A” paper, with the watermark in the margin correctly spelt; the stamps are in the usual four panes, with a number “1” over the second and eleventh stamps in the top row and under the corresponding stamps in the bottom row; there are a number “046052” in black, and “½d. 355” in rose, in the top margin, at right. We are also shown what is probably an entire sheet of the 6d., Type 27, on the same paper; it consists of sixty stamps, in two panes, one above the other, each consisting of three horizontal rows of ten; it occupies a half-sheet of the paper, and has the number “018053” in the right margin, near the top.



**Santander and Cucuta.**—The *Stamp Weekly* publishes a letter from Mr. Andres B. Fernandez, which bears upon the question of fraudulent local issues, referred to above. It will be remembered that the name of Mr. Fernandez was impressed upon some of the stamps emitted in Cucuta in 1900; he now states that the printers have been producing and selling unauthorized editions of these interesting labels, both without and with his name impressed upon them, and as he is the only holder of a stock of remainders he is naturally anxious to put a stop to such proceedings. It would be interesting to learn the exact *status* of these things, originals, remainders, reprints, frauds and what not.

We give an illustration of the overprint of the "Medio centavo" on 50 c. Santander, which we listed last month.

## Provisional.

### Correos de Santander. Medio centavo

**Denmark.**—*Iceland.*—Some of the values of the new issue have reached us in colours somewhat different from those in which we listed them in June; for instance, we have the 2 kr. with frame in a deep, bronze-brown tint, which we do not think is the black-brown of our former list, and the 5 kr. with centre in dull deep blue and frame in reddish brown.

**Ecuador.**—We have received a new series of stamps, together with a Decree, of which the following is a free translation:—

#### "DECREE

"**ELOY ALFARO, Constitutional President of the Republic,**

"Seeing that the issue of stamps ordained by the Executive Decrees of the 8th June and 2nd July of last year is finished;

#### DECREES:—

"Art. 1. There is put in circulation in all the post offices of the Republic, from the 1st July of this year, the new issue of postage stamps, which are of the values, and colours, and bear the portraits indicated below.

1 centavo, red	President Roca.
2 centavos, light blue	President Dr. Novoa.
3 " orange	Gen. Robles.
5 " lilac-rose	" Urbina.
10 " dark blue	Dr. Garcia Moreno.
20 " light green	Carrion.
50 " purple	Dr. Espinosa.
1 sucre, dark green	" Borrero.

"Art. 2. In accordance with the terms of the Universal Postal Union, the usual number of stamps is sent to the office at Berne.

"Art. 3. A fixed period of thirty days is allowed during which the holders of stamps of the previous issue may make use of them or change them at the offices of the collectors of taxes.

"Art. 4. The Ministers of Public Instruction, Posts, etc., and of the Treasury are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

"Given at the National Palace, at Quito, June 20, 1907.

(Signed) "ELOY ALFARO.

ALFREDO MONGE, *Minister of Public Instruction.*  
AMALIO PUGA, *Minister of the Treasury.*

"True copy. ALFONSO FREILE, L.,  
*Under Secretary of Public Instruction.*"



We have only to add to the description given above, that the portraits in the centres of the stamps are in *black*, and evidently printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*; the rest of the design, different for each value, is in colour, and it appears to us to be surface-printed or lithographed. The perforation gauges 14 to 14½, and we should not be surprised to learn that the beautiful work is that of Messrs. Waterlow.

**France.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that an esteemed continental contemporary (our copies of which seem to be always lost in the post) publishes a warning on the subject of certain current French stamps overprinted "MAROC GOUVERNEMENT PROVISoire 1907." We are glad to be assured that this is an entirely private disfigurement applied by some enterprising speculator.

**French Colonies.**—*Indo-China.*—We are told by *Le J. des Ph.* that the current type, which seemed to have been borrowed from Germany, is being replaced by a series of designs of more indigenous origin. According to the illustrations of the higher values given by our contemporary, the novelties are of similar style and execution to the other extraordinary labels, which France lavishes upon her distant possessions and upon those of her citizens and others who collect stamps.

75 c., black and orange; *new design.*

1 fr.	"	carmine	"
2 fr.	"	green	"
5 fr.	"	blue	"
10 fr.	"	violet	"

**German Empire.**—We are all aware that there were two varieties of the 2 marks stamp of the issue of 1902, differing principally in the lettering of the motto at foot. This was not the only point of difference, the whole of the central picture also having been re-engraved for the second type. It is now reported that two specimens have been seen, in which the picture of the first type is accompanied by the frame of the second. This seems an unlikely combination,

and we await further information before chronicling the variety as having actual existence.

**Offices in Morocco.**—The 2 p. 50 c. on 2 marks on the watermark paper is reported by *Le T.-P.*

2 p. 50 c. on 2 m., blue; with watermark.

**German Colonies.**—*Kiautchow.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

2 c., green; with wmk.

**Hayti.**—*The S. C. F.* publishes a translation of an interesting article by Mr. Th. Haas, taken from the *I. B. J.*, upon "Some Dangerous Reprints and Forgeries of Hayti." We gather that the things in question profess to be the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centimes of the regular issue of 1904, without the overprint of Type 15. These stamps only went out of use last year, and it seems unlikely that reprints would be required at present, while it is only too probable that a good stock of "remainders" was manufactured at the last moment, which would sufficiently account for the fact that the paper of the doubtful specimens is rather whiter than that of the known originals. The 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. are stated to be identical in design, perforation, and colour with the originals; the 2 c. shows some very minute points of difference in the lettering of the microscopic motto below the Arms, "L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE," as if the die or the roller had been retouched in that part. But the 1 c. and 50 c., the originals of which differ slightly from the other values in some of the minor details of the design, are now identical with the others in these points. We do not know exactly how the plates for these stamps were made, but it is possible that one matrix with holes for the numerals was employed for four of the plates, and another, also with movable figures, was used for the other two plates; and that if, for any reason, second plates for the 1 c. and 50 c. have since been wanted, they may have been produced from the same matrix that produced the other values. Mr. Haas, however, believes that the 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. are dangerous reprints, and the 1 c. and 50 c. almost equally dangerous forgeries. The fact that they are found with forged obliterations (or so we are told) certainly indicates that they are fraudulent to some extent, but as they all seem to be offered together, we should suppose that they are all of the same nature, whatever that may be.

*Le C. de T.-P.* gives a list of the numbers of the stamps overprinted last year with Type 19 (see Supplement to Catalogue) as follows:—

1 c., 29,000 (of which one third were blue and two thirds green); 2 c., 13,000 (proportions not stated); 3 c., 9800; 4 c., 2000; 5 c., 43,900 (of which only 5 per cent were brown); 7 c., 4700; 8 c., 13,000; 10 c., 11,800; 15 c., 21,400; 20 c., 4000; 50 c., 8000; 1 gourd, 5000.

**Holland.**—*Dutch Indies.*—A correspondent tells us that the only copy he has of the current 1 gulden is perf. 11½×11, not 11½ all round as listed in the Catalogue. This stamp was originally chronicled perf. 11½, but we have only seen it with the compound perforation referred to above.

**Honduras.**—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2 c. of the new series (one of the values we have not yet seen) "in two perfectly distinct shades," which we should almost be disposed to term different colours, if they are as listed:—

2 c., lake.  
2 c., vermilion."

Our contemporary chronicled this value in red-brown a few months ago; it seems to be somewhat variable.

Mr. H. W. Legg shows us a copy of the 6 c. of 1898, Type 19, in a rose tint, the colour of the 2 c., but we are inclined to suppose that this might be produced by some chemical process from the ordinary 6 c., dull lilac. He also shows us three values, the 5 c., 50 c., and 1 peso, of the same obsolete issue, overprinted "OFFICIAL," in outline capitals, in black. We should like to know a little more about the character of these before adding them to our lists.

**Liberia.**—Mr. A. W. Legg shows us some curiosities, which were obtained from the Liberian consul at Boston, Mass. One of these is a used copy of the 2 c., No. 121 in the Catalogue, with double surcharge of the word "ORDINARY," Type 34; one of the impressions is very indistinct, so there was a fair excuse for adding a second. On the same envelope is a copy of the 2 c., blue, Type 9, with "O S" in red (No. 320 in the Catalogue), also surcharged with Type 34, a variety that has not been listed; together with these is the 16 c., No. 125a, in a very pink shade, which we suspect is due to age and exposure. From the same source we have the 25 c., green, Type 30, with the surcharge "ORDINARY," but without any official overprint; the specimen is the right upper corner stamp of a sheet, and its owner thinks that it may be from a sheet on which the "O S" was so much out of place that this stamp escaped it.

2 c., blue, (No. 320); with "ORDINARY."  
2 c., black and red " " double.  
25 c., green (No. 110) " "

**Nicaragua.**—We give an illustration of one of the overprints recently described. The *Stamp Weekly* reports that this is found upon the following values of the Waterlow edition of Type 36:—

1 c., green.	5 c., blue.
2 c., red.	15 c., olive.
3 c., violet.	1 p., black.
4 c., red-orange.	2 p., deep green.
	5 p., violet.

The surcharge is in violet on the 1 peso and in black on the other values.

A similar overprint, but with the letter "C," instead of "B," is recorded upon two values of the same series:—

20 c., claret.  
50 c., orange.

*Mekel's Weekly* adds that the 10 c. of the American edition of the same design has been found both with "B Dpto. Zelaya" and "CABO" impressed upon it, but if we are to be troubled with combinations and permutations of all these various disfigurements, taken two or more together, another volume will have to be added to the Catalogue, for Nicaragua alone.



**Norway.**—Mr. H. Dethloff kindly sends us specimens of the new stamps with values in *krone*, bearing a portrait of King Haakon VII, as shown in the accompanying illustration. They appear to be perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , but it may be the usual  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 1 kr., pale green.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  kr., ultramarine.  
 2 kr., dull rose.

**Paraguay.**—A correspondent in this Republic kindly sends us a list of stamps of the "1904" type, from which we gather that there are two varieties of the 30 c., in *bluish green* and in *grey*, respectively; the only stamp of this value and type that we have seen is in a *light blue* tint, which might perhaps be termed *blue-grey*, and we presume that there is a *greener* shade also. Our correspondent mentions a 5 c. on 2 c., *vermilion*, which is described in the *Stamp Weekly* as overprinted "Habilitado—en—5—CENTAVOS" in four lines, in *black*, in similar form to Type 32, but with the last word in capitals and with a bar below to cancel the original value.

- 5 c. on 2 c., *vermilion*.  
 30 c., *bluish green*.

**Peru.**—We are indebted to Mr. A. W. Legg for the sight of specimens of some rather nicely got-up labels, which he assures us were an entirely speculative series published in the province of Piura, in 1895. Our correspondent tells us that we listed the 50 c. of this set recently, but we cannot find any reference to it in our last volume, which is all that we have at hand at the present moment, so it may be well to describe the things over again. The design has the Arms in the centre, name at top, value in words at foot, "CORREOS" at each side, and numerals in the top corners and immediately below the Arms; this is neatly lithographed in colour, and each stamp is overprinted, in *red*, with a circular device having numerals, "5," "10," "20," or "100" in the centre, "PROVISORIO" above and "CENTAVOS" below. The surcharged value corresponds, in each case, with that indicated upon the original stamp, and the overprint seems therefore an unnecessary luxury even for a bogus issue. Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 5 c., in <i>red</i> , on 5 c., <i>green</i> | } <i>fancy labels.</i> |
| 10 c. " 10 c., <i>vermilion</i>             |                        |
| 20 c. " 20 c., <i>brown</i>                 |                        |
| 100 c. " 1 sol, <i>red-brown</i>            |                        |

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Azores.*—Mr. Legg shows us a curious minor variety of the 2 reis, *black*, with small *black* surcharge, on which the "o" of the word "TELEGRAPHOS" is broken in such a way as to form a letter "c." Unless this is a variety produced in the printing and occurring on a few sheets, or perhaps a single sheet, only, it should be found amongst the unsurcharged stamps also.

**Russia.**—We have been greatly puzzled by a review in *The S.C.F.* of an article in a German magazine, which was supposed to describe certain varieties of "The Finnish Stamps of 1901." A reference to a 'so-called "Ruin" series' seemed quite incomprehensible; we wondered whether there was some subtle joke, connecting the words "Ruin" and "Finish," or

perhaps some allusion to the various disasters that have overtaken Finland. We hunted for "Ruins" in every direction; we read of 'brown and red "Ruins,"' of 'violet-red "Ruins,"' of *black* "Ruins" with *green* borders, of every sort of Ruin, except the "Blue Ruin" which we sometimes hear of. There seemed to be no end to them, no "Finish" in fact. Then we had an inspiration; we turned over a few pages of the Catalogue and found that the "Ruin" over which we had been lamenting was the "Castle of Wenden," and had nothing to do with Finland at all! And having thus solved the problem, at a ruinous expenditure of time, trouble, and anxiety, we felt bound to make "copy" out of it.

**Spanish Colonies.**—We mentioned in October last that some of the stamps of Elobey, etc., had been seen with an overprint, of which we now give an illustration. As stamps of more than one of the African colonies of Spain have been found used upon the same letter, it is evident that this disfigurement could serve no good purpose, and we should say that it adds nothing whatever to the value or interest of the stamps bearing it. We are told that all the values of 1905, except the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c., are known thus afflicted.



**Turkey.**—Pilgrimages of all kinds are done nowadays in the most comfortable and expeditious manner possible; it is no longer necessary for the pilgrim to go on foot to his favourite shrine, either barefoot or with peas in his shoes, the sole object in this and in other matters is to "get there." Even Turkey has woken up to this fact, and a special railway for the conveyance of the faithful to Mecca is to be constructed. Funds are wanted, naturally, and equally naturally the generosity (or call it whatever name you please) of the faithful philatelist is to be appealed to in the usual manner. We are not quite sure whether a stock of old issues, probably dating back to the Hejira, is to be discovered in the vaults of the post office at Constantinople, or whether something quite new and appropriate to the occasion is to be produced—accounts differ upon this point—but there are to be stamps of some sort, and collectors in every nation and of every form of religious belief are to be permitted to buy them. Tenders will be invited, and we presume that no reasonable offer will be refused. We trust that when the railway is completed, special cheap rates will be granted to philatelists.—In the Name of the Profit!

*Mekeel's Weekly* states, on the authority of a European journal, that the stamps of 1905 (Type 23, no doubt) have been seen perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , an old gauge for Turkish stamps.

**United States.**—According to *The Daily Telegraph* a human skeleton has been discovered at Gravesend which it is believed might possibly be that of Princess Pocahontas. The peculiar shape of the skull is said to be the foundation of this belief; if the peculiar-shaped hat depicted upon the stamps had been found in the immediate neighbourhood it would have settled the matter. It seems a singular coincidence that this

discovery (if indeed the skeleton found is what it is supposed to be) should have been made just now.

*Confederate States (Madison).*—*The Philatelic Inter-Ocean* quotes some evidence which tends to prove that the label issued at this place was not a Confederate local at any rate, and was not intended for use as a *postage stamp*, although a few specimens are known to have passed as such.

"The Madison, Florida, local, was not a Confederate local at all, but was issued by the postmaster of the town as a substitute for small change. In many places stamps were thus sold by the postmasters, but this one thought he would use a substitute. The stamp was issued before the outbreak of the war, was for three cents, not five, as a Confederate stamp must have been, and was not intended to be

used for a postage stamp at all. It was the practice of the office to remove any labels which were upon the letters and to substitute regular stamps for them. One leaked through occasionally, however, and so the stamp has a collectible standing. All this information comes from the search instituted by Mr. R. F. Albrecht upon the discovery that a Madison which he lately secured was postmarked in February, 1861, before the outbreak of the war. The statements are corroborated by an article published in the *New York Herald* in 1861, from which it appears that the postmaster was called to account for his action, and found it necessary to explain his course."

*Uruguay.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles two more values in the new design, Type 90 of the Supplement to the Catalogue.

2 c., red.  
7 c., brown.

## Queensland.


### THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 12.)

\* \* \* \*

#### REMARKS.

 HE introduction in last month's issue, as well as the principal part of the whole article, was compiled some two years ago. Since then I have received some kind assistance from Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and Major Evans. The former's magnificent collection was readily lent to me for minute examination, and, together with several days' consultation with both gentlemen, has greatly assisted me in coming to a conclusion, already expressed, as to the probable way in which Mr. Knight produced the dies and plates. In gratefully acknowledging this co-operation, I live in hope that both these gentlemen will give me their further help in deciding some knotty points in the later issues.

#### THE VARIETIES OF TYPE.

I will now proceed with the description of the Dies and Types as illustrated in the accompanying plates, and will later on conclude my account of the 1879 issue with some remarks upon the papers employed, watermarks, shades, errors, and perforation. The article as a whole is not so elaborate and conclusive as I desired to make it, and if specialists in Queensland will write to me to the care of the Editor I shall be very willing to correspond with them upon points that still remain doubtful.

As stated in the Introduction, there are two principal varieties, or groups of varieties, which I call Die I and Die II. Each of these includes four minor varieties, which I term Types I, II, III, and IV, of Die I or Die II, or of the different values. These four minor varieties exist in every block of four of the stamps.

Before proceeding to describe the varieties in detail, it is necessary to say a few words as to the general

design and the principal points in which the Dies and Types differ from one another.

The central oval contains a profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a ground of horizontal lines: I do not note any variations in this. Surrounding this oval is a thin white line, and then a solid oval band, inscribed with the name "QUEENSLAND" at top and the value in words below, with an ornament at each side separating the two portions of the inscription; distinguishing points are to be found both in the lettering and, to a smaller extent, in the ornaments. Surrounding the oval band is a thin white line, and beyond that extends a solid ground of colour, forming a rectangle; upon the triangular corners of this is engraved a pattern of network, outside which and entirely separate from it is a rectangular white frame line, interrupted in the middle of the top, bottom, and sides. The triangular pieces of network do not appear to have had a complete triangular white frame to themselves in the original die, and the attempts made to supply this deficiency by retouching the electrotypes form the principal distinguishing points of the Dies and Types.

The letters prefixed to the different portions of the description correspond with those given on the plates. The letter *x* on the plates of the One Penny and Two Pence indicates the position of the fine *white* line, referred to on page 11 as a defect or secret mark in the original die.

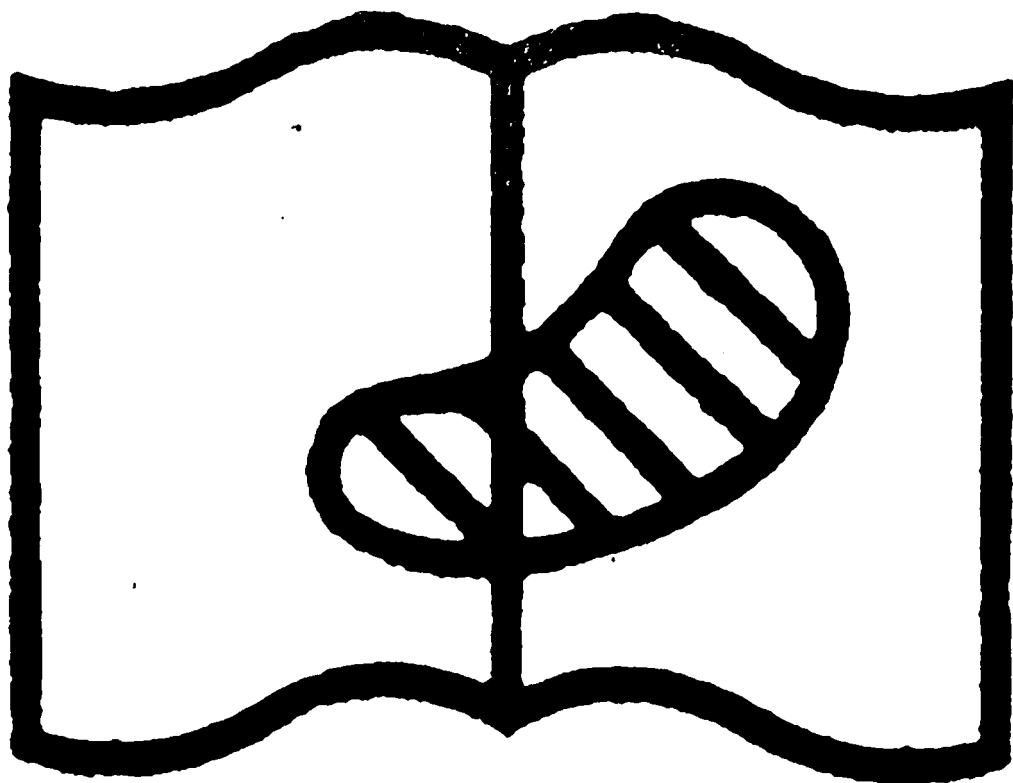
#### Die I.

*a.* A white line was cut along the top of the triangle in the right upper corner; this cuts into the white oval frame line over the "L" of "QUEENSLAND" in all four types; it extends slightly inside

#### Die II.

*a.* This horizontal white line does not touch the oval line in any of the types.

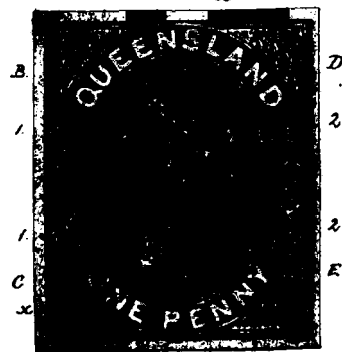
*z.* Type II of the *One Penny* shows a marked defect in the upper central



# Die I.

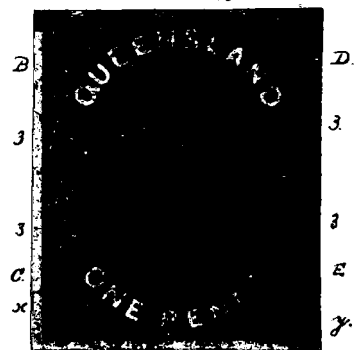
Type I.

a



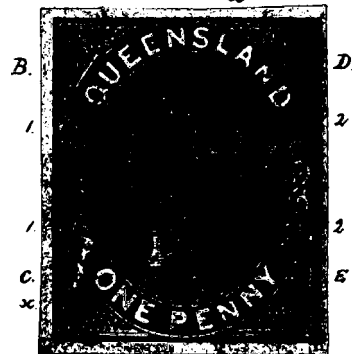
Type II.

a



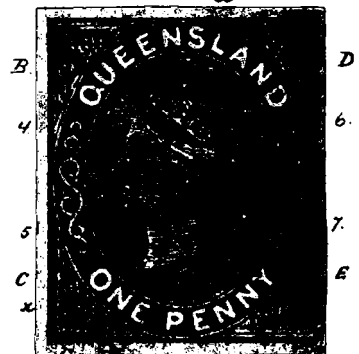
Type III.

a



Type IV.

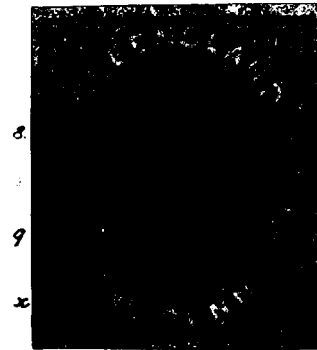
a



# Die II.

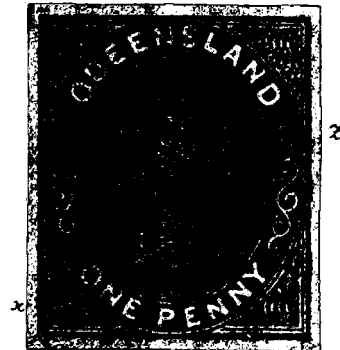
Type I.

a



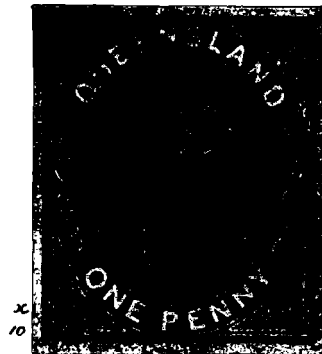
Type II.

a



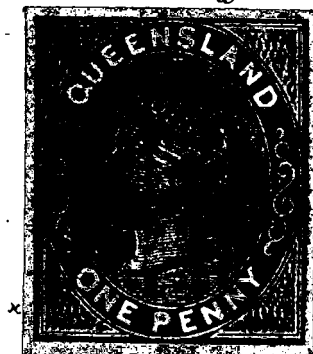
Type III.

a



Type IV.

a



the oval frame in Type I, and very distinctly so in Type IV, where it shows between the letters "SL."

B. In the left upper corner there is a white horizontal frame line to the network in all four types, but no very distinct vertical frame line. On the inner, curved side of the triangle there is a white frame line in Types I and III, which extends too far and joins the outer rectangular frame line at point 1; in Type II there is no apparent white frame line on the curved side, and the lower corner of the triangle is quite open at point 3; in Type IV there is a distinct white frame line to the lower part of the curved side, and in this type again it extends too far, joining the outer frame and showing a kind of sharp end at point 4.

C. There is a more or less distinct white frame to the network in the left lower corner in all four types. The curved side of the triangle extends to the vertical frame line at point 1 in Types I and III, and not in Types II and IV.

D. The marked peculiarities of the horizontal line along the top of the triangle of network in the right upper corner have been described under *a*. On the curved side there is no apparent frame line in any of the four types, the network being, as it were, cut to shape and left unframed. On the vertical side also the frame is but slightly marked.

E. There is a more or less distinct frame line to the network in the right lower corner in all four types. There is a slight blurring of the lines at point *y* in Type II, and the curved side almost touches the vertical outer line at point 7 in Type IV.

#### *Variations in the word "QUEENSLAND."*

The tail of the letter "Q" varies in the four types, and is very short and stumpy in Type III.

The lower horizontal stroke of the first letter "E" is:—

Long in Type I.

part of the scroll ornament at the right side, caused apparently by some damage to the mould.

There is a distinct white frame line to each of the four triangles in all four types; in Type I the coloured space between the vertical line of the frame of the triangle in the left upper corner and the outer white line is very narrow, and is sometimes broken.

The top of the curved side of the triangle extends to the vertical outer line at point 9 in Type I; the lower end of it extends to the horizontal outer line at point 11 in Type II; and the horizontal side extends to the vertical outer line at point 10 in Type III.

The lower end of the curved side extends to the outer horizontal line at point 11 in Type II and at point 12 in Type IV.

The tail of the letter varies, but in a different manner.

The letters "E" vary to some extent, but not sufficiently so for description.

Short in Type II.

Medium in " III.

Short in " IV.

The same stroke of the second "E" is:—

Medium in Type I.

Long in " II.

Short in " III.

IV.

The letter "S" varies slightly, and the same is the case with the other letters.

The letter "s" is broad and the horizontal portions are straight in Types I and II; it is shorter and more rounded in Types III and IV.

A little bulge in the lower end of the vertical outer line of the right upper corner is visible in Type II of both Die I and Die II, and no doubt existed in the original mould from which the first electrotyped block of four was made, the block from which both dies were reproduced. This defect may have had some connexion with the one that is found in the curve of the ornament just below and to left of it in this Type of Die II at point *z*.

The description given above includes all the principal distinguishing points of Dies I and II of the One Penny, and their different types.

#### *Further points of Variation to be noted in the TWO PENCE.*

The block of four reproduced from that of the One Penny for conversion into Two Pence had certain characteristics of its own; notably a little excrescence on the left side of the "A" of "QUEENSLAND" in Type II, and a white dash between the tops of the letters "QU" in Type IV. These marks are almost always visible in those types.

The reproduction of the block of Die II seems to have resulted in general deterioration of the design, necessitating some retouching, especially of the side ornaments, the lines of which are now thinner than before; the final curls at top and bottom have been recut, those at the bottom in particular being longer and more open. The damage at *z* in Type II of the 1d. Die II is now repaired.

In this same Type II the top bar of the first "E" of "QUEENSLAND" is pointed and turned up at the end.

In Type IV there is a fine white line at left of the letter "D," opposite *w*.

A more or less distinct white line is shown at the back of the neck in Types I and II; most visible in the latter.

There is a distinct white outline along the bottom of the neck in all four types, and the shading lines of the forehead, nose, and neck have been cut away in front, making a white space that is more visible on the earliest specimens of Die II than on those from even a worn plate of Die I.

There are also defects in the shading lines of the oval.

The letters are considerably larger, in fact, too large, and thus too close together.

The letters "TW" are practically joined at top in Types I, III, and IV, and they touch in some specimens of Type II. The "O" of Type II is oval, that letter being circular in the other types.

The variations in the other letters are not sufficiently marked for description.

The letters of the words "TWO PENCE" are small, the same size as those of "QUEENSLAND," and consequently are well spaced.

There is a wider space between "T" and "W" in Type I than in Types II and IV (in which these letters are correctly spaced). In Type III these letters are too close, and they touch in worn impressions, which thus might be mistaken for copies of Die II.

The letters "NC" are correctly spaced in Types I and II, but are too far apart in III and IV. (N.B. The illustration of Type IV shows the so-called error "G" for "C.")

#### *Description of the Types of the ONE SHILLING.*

Although the issue of the One Shilling did not take place until long after that of the other values, and the plate was made later also, I now proceed to the description of that value, as the mould for it was reproduced from the block of four of the One Penny, Die II. All the characteristics of the types of the lower value are present, including the damage to the ornament in Type II at point z.

The lowest curls of the side ornaments are partially removed in all four types, to give room for the longer words. Type III has a white flaw, like a second bud, at the point where the lowest curl joins the main branch of the ornament at right.

The horizontal limb of the "L" of "QUEENSLAND" is shorter in Types III and IV than in Types I and II (a point which may also be noted in the One Penny).

Type III usually shows a white vertical scratch cutting the shading under the bottom of the neck. A white outline seems also to have been produced under the neck in all four types, as in the Two Pence, Die II.

The words "ONE SHILLING" are nearest to the left-hand ornament in Type I and furthest from it in Type IV.

The letter "O" in Type I is large and oval; it sometimes touches the white line below it, as in the illustration, and there is sometimes a coloured break in the white line above it.

The "O" in Type II is rounder and smaller.

The "O" in Type III is also small, but oval.

The "O" in Type IV is large, and usually cuts into the white line above it, producing a coloured break as shown in the illustration.

The letter "E" of "ONE" varies, the lower bar being very long in Type III.

The letter "S" of "SHILLING"—

Has a long, thick bottom-stroke in Type I;

Is of more symmetrical shape in Type II;

Has the upper part small and narrow in Type III;

Is thick and misshapen, leaning slightly forward, in Type IV.

The "H" varies also; the right-hand stroke of the letter cuts into the white line above it in Type II, in some copies even extending into the lines of the oval background.

The horizontal strokes of the letters "L" vary in length; that of the first "L" is always the shorter, especially in Types I, II, and III. The top of the second "L" in Type III is usually cut short, as shown in the illustration.

The top of the second "I" in Type II usually extends through the white and coloured oval lines above it (as shown).

In Type IV the letters "NG" are very close together; the coloured line shown in the "G" is not always visible; the letter is more often thick and blotchy, misshapen, and more like a badly formed "C."

The dot after "SHILLING" varies both in position and shape.

#### *Description of the Types of the FOUR PENCE.*

As stated before, my theory is that all the electro-types of Die II, the die in which all the values exist, were produced from one original matrix mould, consisting of a block of four; I found this theory upon the general appearance of the types, and especially upon the variations in the letter "S" of "QUEENSLAND." I have not seen corner blocks of either the Four Pence or Six Pence stamps, and I have been guided by the points referred to above in numbering the Types in the order given below.

The intersections of the outer white frame lines by the ends of the white frame lines of the triangles, at points 8, 9, 10, and 11, as described for the Penny, Two Pence, and Shilling, do not occur in the Four Pence. Type I of this value shows no defects of that nature. In Type II the horizontal frame line of the left upper triangle is turned up at the outer end and touches the outer frame line at B. In Types III and IV, the curved side of the frame line of the right lower triangle extends to the outer white frame line below, at points C and D, but the latter defect is not identical with the similar one at point 12 in the values previously described. Type IV often has the vertical frame line of the left lower triangle extended to the outer horizontal line at foot (as in the illustration).

In the word "QUEENSLAND" there is a fine white line joining the upper points of the first letter "N" in Type I, as shown at *a*; the second "E" often has a white dot below it in Type III (see under mark E); the break in the frame lines at F in Type III is frequently present, but not in all copies.

An extra curl has been added at the lower end of the right-hand ornament, to fill up the space after "PENCE," in all four types. If the end of this curl were prolonged it would cut the letter "E" in a different place in each of the four.

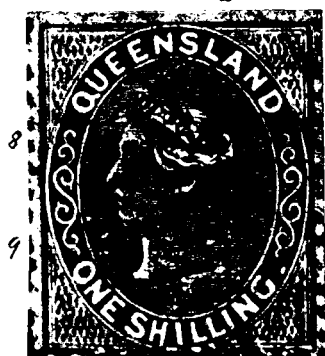
#### *Of the words "FOUR PENCE":—*

In Type I the letter "F" is very near the ornament; there is more space between "FO" than between "OU," and a wider space still between "UK."

In Type II the "F" is further from the ornament

# Die II.

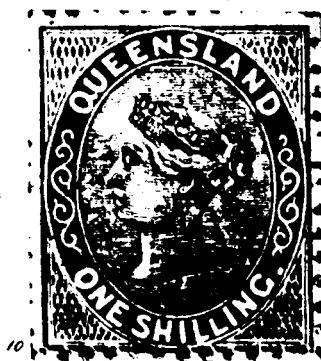
Type I.



Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.

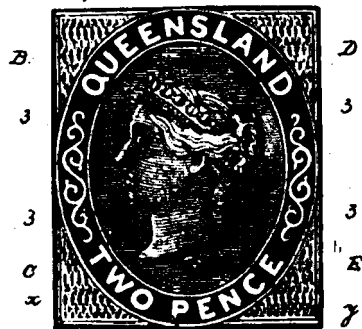


# Die I.

Type I.  
a



Type II.  
a



# Die II.

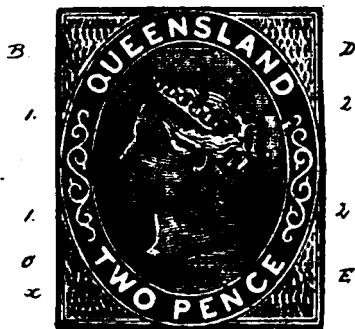
Type I  
a



Type II.  
a



Type III.  
a



Type IV.  
a



Type III.  
a



Type IV.  
a







*Die II.*

*Type I*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*



*Die II.*

*Type I*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*



than in any of the others; the top bar of the letter is long and nearly touches the "O"; the spaces between "OU" and "UR" are nearly equal.

In Type III the middle bar of the "F" is rather low and the top bar short; the other letters are evenly spaced.

In Type IV the "F" is again close to the ornament, the vertical stroke being bent backwards; the "O" is very wide, and close to the "U."

In the word "PENCE" the most noticeable difference is that the space between "NC" is smaller in Types I and II than in Types III and IV.

All the points of difference can be more easily seen in the enlarged illustrations than they can be described.

#### *Description of the Types of the SIX PENCE.*

The white frame lines of the triangles touch the adjacent white lines at various points; these defects are not always constant, but those that I mention are confined, as a rule, to certain types.

In Type I the horizontal frame line of the left upper triangle is joined to the outer white frame line at *a*; the curved frame line of the left lower triangle touches, or almost touches, the frame line of the central oval at *b* and under the "s" of "SIX" opposite *D*. The oval lines also touch at the lower corner of the right upper triangle, and again at the lower corner of the right lower triangle at *c*. There is generally a blotch in the shading lines of the central oval opposite the front point of the neck.

In Type II the frame lines of the triangles do not touch the adjacent lines, as a rule, at any point, except that marked *E*, where the curved side of the right lower triangle extends to the outer frame.

In Type III there is a white spot outside the oval frame line at *F*, under the "P" of "PENCE," and the white curved lines touch, or nearly touch, opposite *G* (this defect is more extensive than the similar one in Type I).

In Type IV the curved lines touch over the "Q" of "QUEENSLAND," opposite *H*; the horizontal white lines are joined over the second "E" of "QUEENSLAND," and the horizontal outer line touches the outline of the oval near the same spot (sometimes one, sometimes both of these defects are visible). The

curved lines also touch at the lower corner of the right upper triangle (as in Type I) at *J*.

*In the words "SIX PENCE":—*

There is more space between the left-hand ornament and the letter "S" in Types I and IV than in Types II and III.

In Type I the top of the "S" is small and the opening very narrow.

In Type II the lower end of the "S" is very long.

In Type III the "S" is regularly formed.

In Type IV the "S" is more angular, and the lower half is flatter than in the others.

In Type I the right upper arm of the "X" is short.

In Type II the limbs of the "X" are nearly equal.

In Type III both the upper limbs of the "X" are short.

In Type IV the "X" is broader, and the left lower limb long.

The variations in the letter "X" can be most easily seen by looking at it from the right side as an upright cross "+."

In Type I the upright stroke of the letter "P" is curved.

In Type II it is bent back at the top, and the lower end is cut off sloping.

In Type III the stroke is straight, and is rounded at the lower end.

In Type IV the letter is normal, and the stroke cut square at the end.

The first "E" of "PENCE" has the lower bar slightly longer in Types I and II than in Types III and IV.

In Type I the "C" is nearer to the "N" than to the "E."

In Type II the "C" is further from the "N" than in any of the others, and about the same distance separates it from the "E."

In Type III the "C" is somewhat angular, and it is about equidistant from "N" and "E" (these letters are not so much spaced as in II).

In Type IV the "C" is nearer to the "N" than in any of the others, and is further from the "E" than from the "N."

The second "E" has a longer lower bar in Types I and IV than in Types II and III, and it leans backwards towards the "C."

## *Notes and News.*

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**The Breitfuss Collection.** THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

#### VOLUME VI.

##### SOUTH AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In South Australia, first issue, imperf., there are a 1d., dark green, unused; 6d., unused, and two

of the 1s., unused, besides used pairs and singles of all the values. In the first rouletted issue are two of the 1d., yellow-green, unused, and three of the 1s., unused. In the better stamps of the later issues are the 6d., perf. x roulette, with full gum, 10d., blue surcharge, perf. x roulette, two with full gum, the 10d., black surcharge, rouletted, mint. There are a number of other good stamps, but this country was not at all specialized according to modern ideas. The collection contains a small lot of the Departmental stamps,

including a few rarities, and a fair lot of the "O.S." stamps.

*Western Australia.*—This is a rather nice lot. In the 2d., black on red, there are two unused and six used; the 2d. in the so-called "Indian red" was bought from Mr. Palmer in 1870 for 2s. 6d.; now the stamp is cheap at £10; 6d., bronze, three unused and six used. Among the better stamps with watermark Swan are 1s., deep green, unused; 1877, the 2d., error, in the colour of the 6d., unused, bought from our firm for £2, it is now worth £22; there is also a specimen of this stamp, used, dated "January 28, 1879."

#### VOLUME VII.

##### QUEENSLAND AND TASMANIA.

In Queensland, on the first page of the imperf. stamps of 1860, there are a 1d. unused, and four singles used; 2d., horizontal strip of three and two singles; 6d., fine horizontal pair and four singles, all used; a very fine page. In the later issues there are some exceptionally fine unused copies with full gum and a good range of used shades. Indeed, this country is somewhat above the average of the Australians in the collection.

*Tasmania.*—The first issues are fairly good; of the 1d., blue, there is one unused with gum, and in the used a vertical strip of four and four singles, one on letter being a corner stamp with inscription; of the 4d., octagonal, 1853, there are two unused, on *laid paper*, one cut square, exceptionally fine, and one cut to shape. There are several 4d. unused, and both plates have been remade; plate 2 is complete, mostly in blocks, with some duplicates; plate 1 is only partly complete. In the later issues there is a fair number of unused pieces and a fine lot of used shades. One of the rarest stamps is the 1d., perf. 11½, error, watermark double-lined "2"; this stamp is dated "12 Aug. 69"—the earliest record known to me, as I had not previously found the error dated before November, 1869. In the stamps of 1870 the better things are the 1d., vermilion, unused and used; the 2d., yellow-green, unused, and a fine lot of shades, the 3d. stamps being especially good.

#### VOLUME VIII.

##### NEW ZEALAND.

A fair but not a strong lot of stamps, as this country is decidedly weak in unused and a number of the rarities are absent. But there are a few fine stamps, such as the 1d., London print, a very fine rare shade, used. In the Colonial print of 1856 there is a good 1s., green on blue paper, *unused*; this stamp was bought more than thirty years ago from Mr. J. W. Palmer for 7s. 6d.; its value is now £75. In the pelure papers there is a nice lot of the imperf., perf., and rouletted. In the stamps with watermark NZ, the two rarest are the 1d. and 6d., rouletted. In the 1872 issue there are two used 1d., brown, watermark NZ; one is a dated specimen bought from Mr. Basset Hull for 1d.; this is a very fine copy, and the present value is nearly £40. The later issues are fairly strong, and include quite a good number of the 1901 issue with nearly all varieties of paper and perforation.

#### VOLUME IX.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, GRIQUALAND, BECHUANALAND, GOLD COAST, GAMBIA, LAGOS, NIGER COAST, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

This is an interesting volume, the best country in it being the Cape of Good Hope. There are some hundreds of the three-cornered stamps in singles and pairs, used and unused, in all shades. Of the wood-blocks there are 1d., red, two pairs, one on original letter, two unused, five singles; 4d., blue, a pair, six singles, and two of the dark blue. Of the errors there is a very fine specimen of the 1d., blue, and two of the 4d., red, one extremely fine, lightly cancelled, and the other being very heavily cancelled. There is also a fine 4d., pale blue, with corner retouched. There are some interesting errors and blocks in the later issues.

The *Griqualand* are a very fair lot; the varieties are fairly complete, used or unused, and many of them in several copies. Among the better stamps are three beautiful 5s., unused. Moens must have had a sheet of the 5s., large red surcharge, as there are two copies here with gum bought from him for 15 francs each, and now worth as many pounds.

In *Bechuanaland* the ordinary sets are complete unused and used, and there are some interesting errors of double and inverted surcharges with one or two uncatalogued varieties; thus, the ½d., vermilion, with "Protectorate" in the large type, with a clear double surcharge. This should come as No. 52e in our Catalogue.

*Gold Coast.*—There is a nice lot of the old stamps, with scarce pairs of the perf. 12½, unused, and two fine copies of the 20s., green and red.

*Gambia.*—A fine page of the first issue; a number of good shades in mint condition, and a horizontal strip of five of the 6d., blue, watermark CC; also a fine series of essays with the name and value painted in the tablets by hand. No doubt these are quite unique.

*Lagos.*—A beautiful page of the first issue, with a number of pairs and blocks of four of the perf. 12½, and some exceedingly fine early colours. A variety which I have not seen hitherto is the 4d., CC, perf. 14, with the watermark sideways. I see that Mr. Breitfuss valued this stamp at £25. From the colour it seems to be a rather different printing from the ordinary issue. In the 1885 issue there is a double set of the rare 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps.

In the Niger Coast Protectorate there is a fine lot of the provisionals, with some errors, with the surcharges inverted, sideways, and otherwise misplated.

#### VOLUME X.

##### NEW REPUBLIC, ORANGE RIVER, TRANSVAAL, STELLALAND, SWAZIELAND.

*Transvaal.*—This is a really good lot, and the stamps are mostly in very fine condition. The first set, imperf., is complete in fine specimens. The following issues without surcharge are very well represented by many choice specimens, mostly very

fine with gum, and bought from Dr. Viner or M. Moens. Of the red surcharges there are ten copies, all used. In the "V.R. TRANSVAAL," all capitals, the best things are the inverted surcharges, 3d., used, 6d., unused and two used, and two of the 1s., used. In the following issue with upright "V.R." there is a 1d., red on blue, error "vral" instead of "vaal"; a fine copy with full gum of the 6d., blue on green, with inverted surcharge. A very rare stamp in this issue is the 6d., blue on blue, fine roulette, with the surcharge omitted.

In the last issue of the old-type stamps there are some fine copies with the small "T," and several of these rarities with fine roulette. In the issue of 1879 there is a very nice lot of the 1d. on 6d., both with black and with red surcharges; the best thing here is a mint uncut sheet of the 1d., black surcharge, on the 6d., in perfect state, well centred, and very clear print. In this volume there is a nice lot of stamps of the New Republic, all arranged according to date, and including some rare stamps.

## VOLUME XI.

## WEST INDIES: ANTIGUA TO LEEWARD ISLANDS.

In *Antigua* there is a fine lot of shades; a pair of the 6d. on thick paper, no watermark and imperf.; several 6d. without watermark, in different varieties of perforation; 1d. and 6d., imperf., watermark Star, both used.

*Bahamas*.—Twelve unused of the no-watermark stamps and a fair lot of used. The later issues are quite strong in shades. Here I find an unchronicled stamp, which I believe I have had before, but which I omitted to place on record. In the issue of 1875, watermark Crown and CC, perf. 14, we catalogued the 1d., vermilion, and to that we must add the 1d., carmine-lake. A friend of mine also has the two colours in the Crown and CA, perf. 12. There are also some very scarce trials of colour and essays; two very interesting ones are the 5s. in dull lake and a £1 in pale brown, both having the name and value painted in by hand. There are some errors or trials of colour of the picture set of 1901.

*Barbados*.—A fair lot of the old issues, and especially strong in unused. In 1869 there is a very fine unused pair of the 6d., rose-red, imperf. The perf. issues are practically complete unused, in extra choice copies with full gum. Here we have some interesting comparisons of prices; e.g. no watermark, 6d., rose-red, bought from Moens in 1881 for 2s. 6d., present value 70s.; watermark Large Star, 4d., dull red-rose, bought from Dr. Viner in 1876 for 1s., now priced at £8. Of the provisionals of 1878 there are an unsevered pair and several singles showing different varieties of type.

*Dominica*.—There are twenty scarce proofs, some very nice blocks of four, and some rarities in the provisionals; thus, 1882, small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in black and large " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in red, both inverted.

*Grenada*.—A nice lot of the 1860-4 issues, nearly all the unused having full gum and being well centred. In the issues of 1881 there is a good lot of the watermark Broad Star in all shades. In the provisionals of

1882-3 there is one with "Postage" written in black ink. This was bought from Pemberton, Wilson, & Co. in July, 1883, and although not included now in our Catalogue, it is recognized as being genuine by Mr. Breitfuss. In this country also there is a very great number of die-proofs and colour-trials, and a set of Revenue stamps, perf. 12, and in various colours.

*Jamaica*.—A good lot of watermark Pine-apple, used and unused, and imperf. pairs of these stamps marked "Specimen"; an interesting pair of 1s., brown, double printed, but also marked "Specimen." There is a number of die-proofs and colour-trials. Of the provisionals of 1890 there are some scarce errors, e.g. two of the double surcharge and the very rare error "PFNNK." In the postal fiscals there is the scarce 1d., watermark Pine-apple, used and unused. Of the Official stamps there are many errors, e.g. double and inverted surcharges and varieties with omitted letters.

## VOLUME XII.

## BRITISH GUIANA, FALKLAND ISLES, AND BRAZIL.

The British Guiana are a very good lot, and include many great rarities. First of all there is in the issue of 1850, a magnificent 4c. on pale yellow, pelure paper; this is on the entire envelope dated "M.R. 21, 1851." The stamp has very large margins all round, and owing to the thinness of the paper it was initialled in pencil instead of in pen and ink. Then come the 4c., orange, cut round, but with good margins; the 4c., lemon, unfortunately a poor copy; the 8c., green, on original letter, but uncanceled, a very rare stamp in this state; there is another copy of the 8c., cut square, and a third cut to shape, but with wide margins. Of the 12c., blue, there are six specimens, three being square and three partly cut down, including all the shades. In the issue of 1853 there is a nice lot of the 4c., one of the best being the 4c. with the figures in the white frame, unused, with full gum. In the large oblong stamps of 1856 there is that great rarity the 4c., on bright blue, surfaced paper, dated "Oct. 12, 56." Of the 4c., black on magenta, there are four copies, one unusually large, with great margins; the others are somewhat trimmed, one on letter.

The provisionals of 1862 are all plated. There is a full, uncut sheet of the 1c., rose, unused and without roulettes, but with full gum, and now very scarce; there are eight used copies. The plate of the 2c., black on yellow, is nearly complete, with some duplicates, there being twenty-eight copies, all used. Of the 4c., black on blue, there are fifteen copies, some exceptionally fine. The perforated issues of 1860-75 contain many good things, and quite a number of interesting blocks. The 1882 stamps are all complete in the different settings of the plates, viz. 3×4 and 2×6; there are also some nice copies without the word "Specimen," including a vertical strip of four of the 2c., on yellow.

Brazil is disappointing; there are a few nice copies in the first issue, a fine unused set of the three high values, italic figures, and several used copies. This country is not at all strong nor brought up to date.

## VOLUME XIII.

## INDIA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The *India* stamps are a rather good lot, with several pages of essays and reprints. Of the postage stamps among the better things are two of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, red; a pair and two singles of the 1 anna, with pointed bust, unused; 4 annas, inverted head, used, cut to shape; 4 annas, first printing, with blue wavy line all round and rosettes in each corner, a magnificent unused stamp, with gum: this rarity came through us from the Garth Collection. Of the 4 annas, last printing (stamps close together), there are a vertical pair, a horizontal strip of three, and a single, all unused, with gum, and many pairs and singles of different varieties used. In this first issue there are full sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue, and of the 2 annas, deep green. In the issue of 1856, no watermark, there are three of the rare 2 annas, green, one unused, one with the trial cancellation, and one poor copy, undoubtedly genuinely used with the correct Indian postmark of that date. There is a good lot of the long Service stamps, including three of the 2 annas, one being on the Foreign Bill stamp with the top and bottom inscriptions not cut off. Of the 4 annas, there are four, including a very fine pair; 8 annas, two, one being unused. The Telegraph stamps are very fine, the rarest being a rather poor specimen of the 1861 issue, 4 annas, oblong. The later issues are represented by some very fine unused stamps, and by some scarce provisionals.

*Straits Settlements.*—A fairly good lot, though not strong in the rare minor varieties of the surcharges. In the Straits Settlements proper there is a fine specimen of the 96 c., full gum, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Of the scarce 10 c. on 30 c. there are a number of good types, nine unused and four used. Two interesting pairs are the 5 c. on 8 c. and the 7 c. on 32 c., one stamp in each pair being the variety without a stop after "cents."

*Bangkok.*—A very good lot and includes most values, unused and used. Of the rare stamps are 30 c., fine, unused, full gum; 96 c., unused and used; 4 c., rose, unused and used, and two of the "Two cents" on the 32 c. In the Native States there are many scarce varieties and errors, especially in the early stamps, but they are very difficult to describe in a short article.

In *Sungei Ujong* I wish to draw special attention to a 4 c., rose, overprinted with the letters "S.U." wide apart with a full-stop after each letter. This stamp has been taken out of the Catalogue on the authority of some of the specialists who have studied the country, owing to the fact that the letters are spaced further apart than those on the common 2 c., brown. Luckily Mr. Breitfuss was in the habit of noting both the date when he bought a stamp and the price paid for it. He received this stamp from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., soon after it had been issued, at the price of 2s. We have written to that firm about the matter. They have kindly informed us that they would certainly never have bought any such provisionals except direct, and that although they do not recollect this particular stamp, they remember they had a quantity of the *Sungei Ujong* stamps overprinted "S.U." I

think that the stamp, coming as it did more than twenty years ago at such a low price and from such a source as Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., must be undoubtedly genuine, and I consider that this variety should be restored to the Catalogue. There is a beautiful lot of the 4 c., rose; 8 c., orange; and 10 c., black, overprinted "Sungei Ujong," with some of the rare types, which are seldom to be met with except in a very old collection like this.

## VOLUME XV.

## CEYLON, HONG KONG, LABUAN, AND BORNEO.

A fairly interesting volume, though I cannot say it is so strong as many other volumes in the collection. *Ceylon* lacks blocks and the rare things unused. Among the better things are three of the 4d., imperf., two of the 8d., four of the 9d., six of the 1s. 9d., and three of the 2s., and a fairly good specimen of the 1s. imperf., unused. With watermark Star there are two of the 8d., brown, used; and two unused and two used of the 8d., yellow-brown. The no-watermark set is complete, unused, with a number of used. In the issue of 1864, watermark Crown and C C, there is an unused copy of the 6d., perf. 13; there is also a magnificent 10d., *vermilion*, unused, with gum. The later issues are fairly good, unused and used, and include most of the scarce provisionals. There is a very good lot of the unused Telegraph stamps, including rare varieties in the provisionals.

*Hong Kong.*—A fair but not strong set, used and unused. The best stamp is the 96 c., yellow-brown, unused, with full gum.

*Labuan.*—This is quite a good lot with a number of rare things. The 1879 issue, Crown and CA sideways, includes the 2 c., used and unused, and the 12 c., used and unused. Of the provisionals of 1880 there are five of the 8 on 12 c., two being unused, and a right-hand lower corner pair, i.e. the stamps are Nos. 9 and 10 on the sheet. This is interesting, as No. 9 is the variety with the inverted "8"; thus the position of this variety is located on the sheet. I do not think it has been noted before. This pair was bought from Pemberton, Wilson, & Co. for 4s.; its value now is £24. There is a fine copy, with full gum, of the one dollar, manuscript surcharge on the 16 c., blue. In the issue of 1885 there is a fine 2 c. on 16 c. with the letters in capitals. In the issue of 1891 there is a number of rare provisionals, the best being the "6" on 16 c., blue, full gum, sold by our firm at 40s. and now worth £18.

*Borneo.*—Practically complete with all the errors of the surcharges, mostly unused and used.

## VOLUME XVI.

## EGYPT, SUDAN, LIBERIA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, ZANZIBAR, AND UGANDA.

*Egypt.*—An exceptionally fine lot of the stamps of a country which is much sought for just now, as many collectors claim it to be really a British Protectorate. If it were not for fear of causing a rupture in the "Entente Cordiale," I should be very much inclined to put this country in Part I of our Catalogue. There are many pages of proofs and essays; some of them

are undoubtedly extremely rare, and many of them I have never seen before. Among the issued stamps I draw attention to: 1866, two of the 5 piastres, red, with the surcharge of the 10 piastres, one being used on portion of original and the other unused. There is a *tête-bêche* pair of the 10 piastres, unused. I consider this to be undoubtedly the rarest Egyptian stamp and really among the rarities of the world, as very few are known. There are several values in pairs, imperf. vertically, and several of the 2 piastres, yellow, bisected and used as 1 piastre. In the issue of 1867 most of the values are in blocks of four, showing the four types, and also in singles, used and unused. The 1872 issue is exceptionally strong in the interesting *tête-bêche* varieties, there being no fewer than twenty-four pairs printed *tête-bêche*; there are several interesting pairs, imperf. between, used and unused. Of the provisionals of 1879 there are two *tête-bêche* pairs of each of the 5 and 10 paras; in Sudan, first issue, strips of six, showing varieties of the surcharge and several inverted overprints.

In *Liberia* there is a rather poor lot of the early issues, the imperf. being extremely weak. An interesting thing is a horizontal pair of the 12 c., blue, perf. 1½ all round, but imperf. between. *British East Africa* is a very good lot. The imperf. stamps of 1890 are represented by singles, pairs, and some blocks of four; the most interesting page is that of the provisionals of 1891. Knowing how rare these are now it is interesting to note the old prices. Thus, of the stamps with the surcharge written and initialled "A.B." there is a fine unused ½ anna on 2 annas, vermilion, full gum, bought from Th. Buhl in 1892 for 15s.; its value now is £21. There is an exceptionally fine block of four of these stamps, used. The great rarity, 1 anna on 4 annas, brown, unused, and with gum, was bought also from Th. Buhl for 15s.; its value is now £30. The handstamped provisionals, ½ anna and 1 anna, are also well represented. The 1895 issue on the Company's stamps is complete used and unused, with some duplicates. In the issue on the Indian stamps there are several rare errors. In the later issues there is a number of very interesting and rare trials for different values, viz. a set of the large stamps, Queen's Head, with the different values painted in by hand. Among the better things in *Zanzibar* are 1 anna, blue surcharge, unused, several of the errors "Zanibar," several "Zanzidar," a pair of the 5 rupees, one stamp with the "r" inverted, and many interesting varieties in the later issues. In *Uganda* there is a very fair lot of each issue, including several singles and strips on letters, some interesting pairs and blocks printed *tête-bêche*, and two of the very rare manuscript provisionals, 15 on 10, and 15 on 40.

## VOLUME XX.

## PANAMA, PIETERSBURG.

This is only a small volume, but it contains a very good lot of the Panama with the different settings and minor varieties properly worked out. In the rare things are a lot of the first and second issues of the rare "Bocas del Toro." The *Pietersburg* are a very

fine lot and include most of the varieties in our Catalogue, and quite a number of minor varieties which we have not catalogued or met with before.

## VOLUME XXI.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,  
HAITI, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

This is a small volume, but it contains some very fine stamps. In *Dominican Republic* there are fifteen of the first issue, including two of the "un real," deep green, and three of the "un real," buff. The issues of 1866 to 1871 contain a number of the rare varieties, among them being the ½ real, blue, with the inscription and the value in *blue*, a variety that I never was able to get for my old collection, which I exhibited in London. In the issues 1880 and 1882 there is a number of rare errors, e.g. surcharges on the wrong stamp, inverted surcharges, etc.

*Haiti*.—This is only a small lot of stamps, with a few good shades in the old issues, and a few interesting items, such as pairs imperf. between.

*British Honduras*.—A very good lot indeed. The issues of 1865 to 1883 are represented by a good number of stamps, the unused especially including some rare shades. In the provisionals of 1888 there are all the rarities, chief among them is the exceedingly rare "two" cents on "50" cents on 1s., grey, the "two" being in *black* instead of in *red*. Only five other specimens of this stamp are known to exist. This stamp is one of the authentic ones, and is initialled "W.G.A." on the back, the "A" standing for "Ackerman"; the date is "3.5.91." It was sold to Mr. Breitfuss by Th. Buhl for £15; it is now valued at £150. Considering that this is the last stamp of this variety likely to be on the market, it is certainly a bargain at the latter price. In this issue I note also the rare 3 c. on 3d., brown, perf. 12½; this was sold by Mr. Buhl in the early 'nineties for 2s. 6d.; its value has now risen to £14, and it is not an easy stamp to find at that price with a genuine surcharge. Then there is the 2 c. on 1d., perf. 14, with the surcharge inverted; and an interesting envelope is one franked by two "6" on 10 c., one having the "6" in red, and the other with the "6" in black, both surcharges being inverted. The later issues are also very complete, and include a quantity of stamps on letters and bisected stamps used for half their value.

## VOLUME XXII.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FIJI ISLANDS, TONGA,  
COOK ISLANDS.

In the *Hawaiian Islands*, which are a very good lot, I note in the rare issue of 1851 the 5 c., unused; 13 c., the commoner variety, Type 1, fine, used; and 13 c., the rare variety, Types 1 and 2, used. These are four exceedingly rare stamps, which are to be met with now in only a few really old collections. The issue of 1853 includes a good lot of the 5 c. and 13 c. on the different papers. Among them are the 5 c. on the thick white paper, two copies, one used, on the original cover, also a 13 c., surcharged "5" in black ink, and used along with the U.S. 12 c., imperf. The large-figure stamps are well represented and include a

number of scarce varieties and errors, there being some uncut sheets and several stamps on envelopes.

In *Fiji* there are fifteen of the "Times Express" and a fine lot of the provisional issues of 1875 and 1876, there being no fewer than thirty-one of this scarce issue, among them several interesting errors, e.g. inverted "A" used for "V", round and Gothic stops mixed, etc.

The *Tonga* and *Cook Islands* do not contain anything of special interest.

#### VOLUME XXIV.

##### UNITED STATES.

This is a big volume and undoubtedly a good lot. The first pages are taken up by a good selection of the "Carrier" stamps, many of which are on the original letters. Then comes a nice page of the 5 c., black, large head, of 1845, including two stamps double struck. On the next page are four St. Louis, with a 10 c. on pelure paper, a very rare stamp, on the original cover. Then there are many essays and trials, and following them come the Government issues. In the issue of 1847 are a block of six and eight singles of the 5 c., unused, and a number of used. The 1851 includes a fair number of blocks and some very fine shades; the best stamp in this issue is the 24 c., imperf. Of the "Carrier" stamps there is the Franklin, 1851, unused and used. The first perforated issue of 1857 is a good lot. Of the first type 5 c., there are five unused and eleven used, showing all shades. Of the 24 c., plum, rare colour, there are two; one of these was obtained by Mr. Breitfuss from the Post Office Department in St. Petersburg in 1880; this is interesting, as it tends to prove, I think, that this colour was the first printing, and that it was used by the U.S. Government to distribute to other countries; perhaps this is why we have not found the stamp used. In the issue of 1861 there are some choice things. Evidently in the old days Mr. Breitfuss did not know about the *premières gravures*, and he has only a few stamps which were taken, seemingly, as striking shades. Among them I note the 3 c., two of the 10 c., and a magnificent specimen with full gum of the rare 30 c.

Of the ordinary stamps of this issue there are two of the 3 c., vermilion, three with gum of the 5 c., yellow, and a large number of shades and varieties in the other values. The reissue of 1875 is complete. In the issue of 1867, grille all over, there is a pair, unused, bought from Moens for 6s.; the value now is £13. The other grille stamps are well represented, including fine blocks of four. Of the beautiful issue of 1869 there are several pages of interesting proofs, perhaps the best being the unadopted designs, e.g. the 1, 2, 3, 12, and 15 c. with small figures, and the 10 c. and 30 c. in the unadopted types. Of the regular stamps of that date there are fine copies in shades of all values, and beautiful used 15, 24, and 30 c., with *centres inverted*. In the series without grille, but with brown gum, there are the 1, 2, 3, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c., unused, and also some used. Of the reissue of 1875 the set is complete unused, with several values used. Of the 1875 issue, special printings, there are

only the 7, 15, and 24 c. In the later issues there is a number of varieties, imperf., used and unused.

The Departmental stamps are very strong; in most departments there are at least three sets complete, two being unused and one used. In the "State," high values, there are four of the 2 dollars and one each of the 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Of the imperf., cardboard proofs, there are two or three sets of each issue in varying shades. In the Navy Department I note the error 2 c., green, perf.; a pair of the 2 c., imperf.; and the 2 c., black, perf. and imperf. The Periodicals are a very strong lot, and to finish up there are some pages of the "Fractional currency notes," and a good set of the Telegraph stamps.

#### VOLUME XXXIV.

##### SWITZERLAND.

A very good book, in which Mr. Breitfuss took a great interest. In the Cantonal stamps there are the following:—

*Basle*.— $2\frac{1}{2}$  rap., three unused and four used, one on letter.

*Geneva*.—5 + 5, one unused, two used, one on letter cut the wrong way, and a pair rejoined. A very beautiful page.

Of the single 5 c., both large and small eagle, there is a fine assortment in singles, pairs, and some with scarce obliterations; 5 c., green on white, cut out of envelope and used on entire letter, a very fine copy with the black "grille" postmark.

*Zurich*.—Horizontal lines, 4 rap., the five types unused and the five types used. The unused are a beautiful set, and include a mint pair, Types 4 and 5. Mr. Breitfuss bought this pair from the late Mr. Schulze nearly thirty years ago for £4; the value now is £120; 6 rap., horizontal lines, a beautiful strip of the five types, unused, bought from Moens in 1881 for £5. 10s.; its value to-day is £75. There are two of the 6 r. retouched, both on original letters, and a number of used, including several rare postmarks. Vertical lines, 4 rap., one unused, and a magnificent matched set of five types used, all on portions of original letters; 6 rap., two types unused and many used, including one stamp retouched.

*Geneva (so-called Vaud)*.—4 c., unused, and two used; 5 c., unused, and seven used.

*Geneva (so-called Neuchâtel)*.—Two 5 c., unused, with full gum, and two used.

*Zurich (so-called Winterthur)*.—Two singles and a vertical strip of four, unused, the latter a very fine thing; also several used.

*Orts-Post*: no frame; a very fine complete made-up plate of the forty types, well matched in colour; also a pair and a single, used. *Poste Locale*:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rap., without frame, five types used. *Orts-Post*: with frame; complete made-up plate of forty types, used, exceedingly fine; four unused and many singles used.

*Poste Locale*: with frame; a complete made-up plate of forty types, several singles used, and seven unused. The "Rayons," deep blue, pale blue, and the orange stamps, have been plated, used and unused. The latter are a fine lot, and in this collection is the only



attempt I have seen to reconstruct the plates, *unused*. The silk-thread stamps of 1854 are a very nice lot and include nearly seventy unused, including several of the rare Munich print; the best of them are two of the 5 rap., red-brown, and three of the 40 rap., yellow-green. Quite a rarity in this issue is an envelope franked by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  copies of 2 rap., dated August, 1862, "Locano." This bisection was authorized specially for the 3 c. rate to Italy, and was allowed to be used only between April and August, 1862. In this volume there is also a large number of rare essays and colour-trials.

\* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Bhor to Jaipur . . . . .	£141
Chamba to Gwalior . . . . .	240
Jhind to Patiala . . . . .	233
Guadeloupe to Madagascar . . . . .	248
Alwar to Bhopal . . . . .	216
Somali Coast to Guadeloupe . . . . .	234
Port. India to Zambesia . . . . .	220
Bermuda, Brit. Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands . . . . .	464
Mozambique to Port. Congo . . . . .	179
Macau to Mozambique . . . . .	328
Port. India I. . . . .	899
Diego Suarez to French Guinea . . . . .	153
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles . . . . .	624
Anjouan to Diego Suarez . . . . .	198
Cashmere . . . . .	541

### The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India.

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that this important work is now ready, and I consider that it contains all possible information on the Indian postage and telegraph stamps, and on their Essays, Reprints, and Forgeries. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is worthy of all praise for the immense amount of time he has devoted to this publication, which has been entirely a labour of love on his part. He has made a number of most important discoveries. Chief amongst these I may mention his discovery of the retouching of the dies of the half, one, and four annas of the first issue, and further, of various retouches on the different lithographic stones of all these values. Such alterations to the *designs* on stamps are of the highest philatelic importance.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson has been successful in discovering a large number of documents in India, which have been the means of filling up the gaps in the history of the locally printed series. A good deal of information has been obtained by Mr. Hausburg from the India Office, and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, has also supplied important details.

The important section dealing with the numerous, rare, and complicated series of the Telegraph stamps has been in the able hands of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, supplemented by much information gathered together by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.

The chief cost of this book lies in the illustrations—there are no less than twenty-three full-sized plates, most of which have been produced by the expensive but excellent *photogravure* process; this, while it adds enormously to the cost of the book, also adds to its usefulness, as it enables us to show at a glance the smallest difference due to retouching the dies or plates, and also to indicate the many varieties of local overprints on Official and other stamps. This important book should be in the hands of all who are interested in the stamps of British India.

The edition is a very limited one and will probably be quickly exhausted.

\* \*

## The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 228, vol. xvii.)

\* \* \*



PREVIOUS to the adoption of the use of postage stamps in Sardinia, the public, as was, indeed, for the most part the case everywhere, never prepaid their letters, considering it more convenient to leave the postage to be paid by the receiver; there was, nevertheless, but little interchange of correspondence. The rates to be paid were usually noted on the address side of the letter. Article 23 of the general regulations of the postal service, laid down by the Royal Decree of

March 30, 1836, which replaced the regulations of 1818, drew the special attention of the postal officials to the necessity of properly forming the figures denoting the rates to be paid, and of most carefully avoiding all risk of covering with them the name of the addressee.

Of the hieroglyphics employed for this purpose, which had been adopted by various countries in Europe, and notably by Belgium and France, two tables were published, which were intended to serve

as patterns for the post office clerks. [We give on the opposite page a slightly reduced copy of one of these tables, which seems to be intended to show the officials how to make their figures as illegible as possible. We should suppose that these tables were in existence for many years in the post offices in Great Britain, and formed patterns for the figures which used to be scrawled upon unpaid letters.—ED. M. J.]

Although Article 3 of the regulations mentioned above states that the prepayment of letters for the interior of the State was optional, the public sometimes so far forgot its privileges as to hand in letters at the post office windows for the purpose of prepaying them. Article 31 prescribed that the amount of the rate that had been prepaid was to be noted upon the letter, also the weight of the letter, and that the letters "P P" (port payé) should be impressed with a stamp in ink, *in the presence of the sender*, in order that he might be assured that the postage would not be charged over again to the receiver. This security of the prepayment was only effective in the cases in which the sender did not make use of a messenger, who as often as not *forgot* to pay the postage. From this arose numberless inconveniences, the least of which was that quantities of letters were refused and destroyed.

An ordinance of September 12, 1840, and another of April 30, 1844, introduced great improvements into the postal service.

The example set by Great Britain in the adoption of a uniform rate was at last followed to some extent by Piedmont, which took a first step (by the law of November 18, 1850) towards a reform, of a less radical nature it is true, but which, nevertheless, substituted for the fourteen different rates then in force a single and uniform rate of 20 centesimi for single-rate letters, and of 1 and 2 centesimi for newspapers, according to their size, two to four square metres. At the same time the privilege of free transmission of correspondence by post, which had been granted to a considerable number of Religious Corporations and to certain officials of the Post Office Department, was abolished, and this privilege was restricted exclusively to correspondence that was transmitted on Government business and under certain conditions.

The following were the principal articles of this law, which authorized the use of postage stamps:—

"Art. 1. From January 1, 1851, the postal charges for letters throughout all the provinces of the kingdom will be arranged in accordance with the present law.

"Art. 2. Every single-rate letter despatched from any place and addressed to any other place, within the provinces either on the mainland or beyond the sea, is subjected to a uniform rate of twenty centesimi.

"Art. 3. A single-rate letter which is to be delivered from the office at which it is posted is subjected to a rate of five centesimi.

"Art. 7. A letter or sheet the weight of which does not exceed seven grammes and five decigrammes is considered a single-rate letter.

"Art. 10. It is permissible to make use of postage stamps (*franco-bol i*) for the franking of letters and sheets addressed to any place within the interior of

the States. The postage stamps must be affixed by the sender on the address side of the letter or sheet.

"Art. 11. The design of the postage stamps, which should bear the indication, of their respective values, will be prescribed by a Royal Decree.

"Art. 12. The manufacture of the postage stamps is reserved exclusively for the Post Office Department.

"Art. 13. The postage stamps can only be used in payment of the charges for letters and sheets conveyed by the Post Office.

"Art. 14. Whenever the value of the postage stamps affixed to a letter or sheet does not correspond with the rate calculated according to the distance and the weight, the deficiency will be charged to the receiver, who must pay it in cash.

"Given at Turin, November 18, 1850.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"D'AZEGLIO.

"Countersigned, SICCARDI.

"NIGRA.

"COLLA."

A Royal Decree appeared not long after the law of November 18, 1850. The principal provisions of it are as follows:—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

"King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, &c., &c., &c.

"With reference to Art. 11 of the law of the 18th November last on the subject of the Postal Tariff;

"With the advice of our Minister the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

"We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The impression of the postage stamp for letters and sheets is of three kinds:—

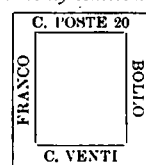
The first, colour black . . .	05 centesimi.
" second " blue . . .	20 "
" third " red . . .	40 "

"The postage stamp will be in exact accordance with the pattern given below:—

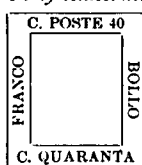
*Five centesimi.*



*Twenty centesimi.*



*Forty centesimi.*



Dimensions: Height, 22 mm.; width, 19 mm.

"Art. 2. The sale of the postage stamps will take place solely at the offices of the department, through its various agents.

"The Post Office Department will receive no commission on this sale.

"Art. 3. The proceeds of the sale of the postage stamps, in the case of offices of the second class, will be reckoned among the other receipts for calculating the portion due to the various natures of stamps, in accordance with the proportions laid down in Table C annexed to the Decree of the 26th November last.

"Art. 4. We reserve to ourselves the approval of the regulations relating to the executive portion of this Decree.

"Our Minister the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present Decree, which will be registered at the Office of General Control, published, and inserted in the collection of Government Acts.






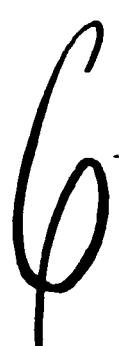





"Turin, December 3, 1850.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"D'AZEGLIO."

# TABLEAU N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Modèle de la taxe des lettres exprimée en décimes

$\frac{1}{2} =$	$\frac{1}{9}$	4. =		$7\frac{1}{2} =$	$7\frac{1}{9}$	11. =	
1. =	1	5. =		8. =	8	12. =	
2. =		6. =		9. =		13. =	
3. =		7. =		10. =	10	14. =	

Another Royal Proclamation, dated December 6, 1850, more important than the preceding, relates to the regulations regarding the steps to be taken for carrying into execution the foregoing Decree :—

"Art. 10. The postage stamp intended to effect the franking of a letter or sheet, consists of an *engraving* on white paper of the form and colour indicated in Art. 1 of the Royal Decree of December 3, 1850.

"The postage stamp should be affixed on the front side, at the upper part of the letter or sheet, by slightly moistening the gum which will be found on the back of the postage stamp.

"Art. 11. The letter to which the postage stamp is affixed, although it is thus franked, should nevertheless be put into the letter-box in the same way as others the postage on which has not been prepaid.

"Art. 12. The amount of the charge for a letter or sheet may be represented by one or more postage stamps of various values, provided that their value in all is equal to the rate required, according to the weight.

"Art. 14. The postage stamp which serves for the franking of a letter will be cancelled at the office at which the letter is posted, by means of the application of an impression of a hand stamp.

"Art. 38. The postage stamps will be printed on a special paper, and each sheet of them will contain one hundred of the same sort, which will be distinct from one another in the case of each of the three values ordered by Art. 1 of the Royal Decree of December 3, 1850.

"Art. 39. The requisition for paper for the postage stamps will be made out upon a form detached from the register No. 157, with counterfoil, kept separately from the other requisitions for supplies. The Head of the Chief Office will affix his signature to this form as a receipt, after it has been checked by the Inspector, and he will take the paper on charge in the Store Register, under a separate heading, and the Inspector will likewise enter it in his books.

"Art. 40. For each ream of paper of 500 sheets a certificate will always be given of the actual number of these sheets by the Chief Director, in the presence of the Inspector; the former will affix the seal of his office upon the envelope, in the centre of the ream, and the latter will affix his own seal at the two ends, before it is deposited in the store, adding these words : 'Good for the Postage Stamps.'

"Art. 41. When the quantity of paper in store has been certified thus, the Head will requisition for the manufacture of the postage stamps as required, by means of order forms detached from the register, No. 157, referred to above. Each ream of paper when it has been printed will be again checked by the Chief Director and by the Inspector, who will have it subdivided into five packets of 100 sheets each, sealed with sealing wax, as prescribed in the preceding Article, and inscribed : 100 sheets of postage stamps at . . . centesimi, signed by the two officials.

"Art. 44. Despatch of the postage stamps will be executed by the above-mentioned Chief Office, exclusively, to the eight District Offices, on the requisition of the latter, accompanied by form No. 96.

"Art 59. The postage stamps will be on sale at the Post Offices during the hours that they are open to the public.

"The Post Office clerks, whilst endeavouring as far as possible to sell the stamps in entire sheets, cannot

refuse to comply with the request of those who only require single copies."

The remaining Articles are of no interest to us; they deal solely with directions to the officials as to the treatment of letters to which stamps are affixed, etc.

Contrary to the provisions of Article 10 of the Royal Proclamation of December 6, 1850, the stamps were lithographed, there being no time to prepare an engraved plate. This issue was supposed to be a provisional one only, but it remained in use for two years and a half.

*Issue of January 1st, 1851.*

Profile to right of Victor Emmanuel II, in an oval, enclosed within a rectangular frame with a pearled outer border, inscribed : "FRANCO" at left; "BOLLO" at right; "C. POSTE. 05" ("20" or "40") at top; and "C. CINQUE" ("VENTI" or "QUARANTA") at foot; with a small foliate ornament in each corner.



Lithographed under the supervision of F. Matraire, in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows, in colour, on white paper. Imperforate.

5 c., black, grey-black.  
20 c., blue (deep, pale, bright).  
40 c., rose, carmine, magenta.

Although the general design of these stamps is the same, the three values were separately drawn; they differ therefore in minor details, and consequently the different values cannot be compared one with the other for evidence of genuineness, as they are not identical either in the frame or in the head.

The last impressions of these stamps are very inferior; it is easy to see that a new issue was required, the stones being greatly worn.

*(To be continued.)*

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### A Proposed Philatelic Literature Society.

ON August 1st a number of philatelists who are specially interested in the literature of their subject met to consider a proposal for the formation of a society, the objects of which should be to encourage and develop the study and collecting of philatelic literature. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Fred J. Melville, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a Society to promote the collection and study of literature relating to Philately; to compile, print, and publish works of value to the librarian and book collector; to assist in the interchange of duplicates; and generally to place upon record everything that may appertain to the history and bibliography of stamps and stamp collecting.

A further motion was also adopted :—

That steps be taken to form a Society in accordance with the previous resolution by circularizing those likely to be interested in the subject.

It is hoped that the present endeavour may lead to the formation of a Society which will be able to accomplish

good work in a much-neglected branch of Philately, and which will have both the financial and operative support necessary to a prolonged existence. A general inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, September 19th; all those who are interested are requested to communicate with Mr. F. J. Peplow, 185 Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E., and they will receive due notice of place and time of meeting.

### Junior Philatelic Society.

THE Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society meeting at the Society's new hall at 3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., have decided to proceed with plans for an exhibition to be held in London in or about March next.

### Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1907-8.

*President:* DR. F. E. ACKERLEY.

*Committee:*

A. PHELPS. R. S. ARCHER, JUN. W. ROCKLIFF. A. S. ALLENDER.

*Hon. Exchange Secretary:*

J. BATE, 103 Allington Street, Aigburth, Liverpool.

*Hon. Treasurer:*

P. A. FLETCHER, Cliff House, Wallasey.

*Hon. Secretary:*

J. H. M. SAVAGE, 56 Bebbington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings of the Society will be held on MONDAYS at 6 COLQUHITT STREET, Liverpool, on the dates named below, at 7 p.m.

1907.

- Sept. 16. Paper on Norway. By J. Bate.  
Display: Norway.
- " 30. Paper on Nonsensical Part of Philately. By C. T. Marshall.  
Display: Switzerland.
- Oct. 14. Paper on Gambia. By W. Rockliff.  
Display: Gambia.
- " 23. Paper on How Postage Stamps are Produced. W. M. Mackay.  
Display: Belgium.
- Nov. 11. U.S.A., part iii, 1870-89. By A. W. Brown.  
Display: France.
- " 25. Paper on Bogus Stamps. By J. H. M. Savage.  
Display: Straits Settlements.
- Dec. 9. Paper on India. By J. C. Culberson.  
Display: India.
- " 23. Paper on Northern Nigeria. Miss Phelps.  
Display: Northern Nigeria.

1908.

- Jan. 13. Paper on Mythology on Postage Stamp Designs. By Dr. F. E. Ackerley.  
Display: Greece and Crete.
- " 27. Paper on Cayman Islands. By N. Clissold.  
Display: Cayman Islands and Argentine.
- Feb. 10. Paper on What shall I Collect? By Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A.  
Display: South Australia.
- " 25. Paper on Denmark. By P. A. Fletcher.  
Display: Denmark.
- Mar. 9. Paper on The Lighter Side of Philately. By A. S. Allender.  
Display: Italy.
- " 23. Paper on Sudan. By H. Ea'on.  
Display: Sudan and Egypt.
- Apr. 6. General Display.
- " 21. (Tuesday) Annual Meeting.

Visitors, including ladies, are welcome.

### Prahran Philatelic Society.

THE second annual meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held at its rooms, Coffee Palace, Chapel Street, on the 21st inst.

The President, Mr. A. Thewlis, took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed as read, and nominations for new members received. The ballot for precedence in exchange book No. 24 was duly conducted by Messrs. C. E. Lovett and A. Flavell.

The President then presented his report, and alluded in a highly gratifying manner to the progress made by the Society since its inception only two years ago. It had now an active membership of sixty-three members, being an increase of twenty for the year.

During the year many exhibitions had been made by the members, and many matters of general interest had been dealt with.

The Exchange Superintendent in presenting his report alluded to the very satisfactory returns resultant from the issue of exchange books. The total value of the twelve books circulated during the year amounted to £468 odd, whilst the sales arising from same amounted to £163 (i.e. nearly 34 per cent).

The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing twelve months:—

Mr. C. E. Lovett, President; Messrs. D. F. Stevenson and A. Flavell, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. W. Minty, Secretary; Mr. H. W. Johnston, Exchange Superintendent and Librarian; Mr. H. W. Maynard, Treasurer; Messrs. Thewlis and Flavell, Auditors.

Committee:—Messrs. J. Lawson, II. G. MacDonald, II. Best, A. Thewlis, and S. Hatch.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, and the meeting then terminated.

### Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

A. J. II.—Great Britain, 4d., blue, is the ordinary green stamp changed in colour, either intentionally or accidentally; it can be changed quite easily. *Sirmoor*: According to the information given us, Type 4 was engraved before the death of Sir Shamshir Prakash, and was intended to be an improved version of Type 2. *Neapolitan Provinces*: We believe that most (if not all) of the unused stamps with double impression of the head come from rejected sheets, obtained from the printer, and are therefore of no special value.

J. H.—You have probably seen before this that the new 25 c. of France was described in our last number.

W. D. W.—Being away from home for a few weeks we must postpone our answer to your question till next month.

W. P. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter with particulars of the Mulready cover and envelope; we possess copies of both the numbers you mention. The postmark is probably "Melksham."

# SPECIAL - BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BOLIVIA.

1895-1901. Types 18 and 24. Reduced prices.	s. d.
50 c., bistre-brown (No. 98)	used 0 6
1 bol., dull violet (No. 99)	1 0
2 bol., brown (No. 105)	3 0

## BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1901-5. Type 1. Revised prices.	s. d.
½d., black and green	0 2
1d., " lake	0 3
2d., " violet	0 6

## CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple. Ordinary. New shade.	s. d.
30 paras, mauve and green	0 2

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. Type 32. Frame in black.	s. d.
10 c., green	1 0
20 c., olive	1 9
50 c., red-brown	4 0
1906. Same type. Centre in black. No wmk.	s. d.
½ c., green	0 1
2 c., chestnut	0 3
20 c., olive	1 9
50 c., brown	4 0
1 p., violet	8 0
1907. Same type. Centre in black. Wmk. Crosses and Circles.	s. d.
½ c., green	0 1
5 c., blue	0 4

## FRANCE

1906. No. 294 overprinted P.M., Type 21, in black.	s. d.
10 c., rose-carmine	used 0 2

## GIBRALTAR.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	s. d.
2½d., lilac on blue (ch.)	0 6

## GWALIOR.

Cat. No. Various issues. New or revised prices.	s. d.
27 1 rupee, grey	30 0
110 1 rupee, carmine and green	used 1 6
111 ½ a., green (Sersiv)	8 0
112 1 a., plum ( " )	12 0
113 2 a., ultramarine (Sersiv)	25 0
118 1 a., plum (fourth character omitted)	used 30 0

## 1903-7. Service. King's Head.

2 a., purple	0 6
4 a., olive-green	1 0
8 a., magenta	2 0

## HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	s. d.
20 c., grey-black and chestnut (ch.)	0 8

## ICELAND.

1907. New type, with heads of two Kings.	s. d.
3 öre, yellow-brown	0 1
4 " scarlet and grey	0 1
5 " green	0 2
6 " sepia and grey	0 2
10 " scarlet	0 2
16 " brown and deep brown	0 3
20 " indigo and blue	0 4
25 " green and pale brown	0 5
40 " lilac	0 8

## 1907. Official. Type similar to above.

s. d.	s. d.
3 öre, sepia and yellow	0 1
4 " green	0 1
5 " orange	0 2
10 öre, sepia and blue	0 2
16 " scarlet	0 3
20 " green	0 4

## JHIND.

1903. Service. King's Head.	s. d.
2 a., purple	used 0 6
4 a., olive-green	4 0
8 a., " "	used 1 0

## MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1907. Contemporary stamps of Great Britain overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES, in black.

s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1
1d., scarlet	0 2
2d., green and scarlet	0 3
4d., green and brown	0 6
6d., purple	0 8
1s., green and scarlet	1 4

Similar stamps surcharged in addition with value in Spanish currency.

s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on ½d., pale green	0 1
10 c. on 1d., scarlet	0 2
15 c. on 1½d., purple and green	0 3
20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet	0 3
25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine	0 4
50 c. on 5d., purple and ultramarine	0 7

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.	s. d.
1cd, violet (No. 406f)	5 0

## NEW ZEALAND.

1906-7. Official Stamps.	s. d.
3d., brown	used 0 8
6d., rosine	0 9
1s., vermilion	1 0

## NICARAGUA.

1900. Type 15. Engraved. Perf. 12.	Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6 c., deep rose (No. 138)	—	1 0
20 c., brown ( " 141)	0 9	—
50 c., dull red ( " 142)	1 9	1 0
1 p., yellow ( " 143)	2 9	1 6
2 p., orange-red ( " 144)	5 0	0 9
5 p., black ( " 145)	12 0	1 6

## 1905. Provisional. Type 15. Surcharged.

5 c. on 10 c., mauve (No. 284)	unused 0 4
1906. Type 36 surcharged as Type 38. Two types of "0," (a) wide, (b) tall and narrow.	

Cat. No.	A. Reading up.	s. d.
302 10 c. on 3 c., purple (a)		0 3
303 10 c. on 3 c. (b)		0 6
Pair showing two types of "0"		1 0
303a 50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) red surch.		2 6
303b 50 c. on 6 c. (b)		5 0
Pair showing two types of "0"		8 6

## B. Reading down.

304 10 c. on 3 c., purple (a)	0 3
305 10 c. on 3 c. (b)	0 6
Pair showing two types of "0"	1 0
312a 50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) brown surch.	1 6
312b 50 c. on 6 c. (b)	2 6
Pair showing two types of "0"	4 6

## PROVINCE OF ZELAYA.

1907. Type 36 overprinted with Type Z. B.	s. d.
403 2 pesos, green	10 0
1907. Provisionals of 1906 similarly overprinted.	s. d.
405a 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 303a)	4 0
405d 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 303b)	6 0
497 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 311)	2 6
497a 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312)	4 0
Pair showing two types of "0"	7 6
497b 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312a)	3 0
497c 50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312b)	5 0

## PERU.

1906-7. New types.	s. d.
20 c., black and green	used 0 6
1 sol, violet and green	2 6

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)

1907. Special Delivery.	s. d.
25 c., blue	0 8

## PORTUGAL.

1907. Type 39. Perf. 11½. New shade.	s. d.
50 r., pale ultramarine	0 5

## ST. VINCENT.

1907. New type. Multiple wmk.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1907. Type 24. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12x11½.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1
1907. Type 27. Same wmk. Perf. 12.	s. d.
6d., blue-green	0 8

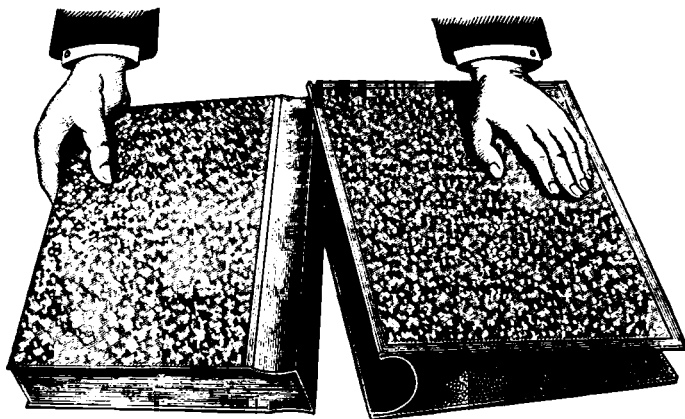
## TASMANIA.

1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½. New shade.	s. d.
2d., mauve (No. 215a)	0 1
2d., " (one stamp with flaw on plate) pair	1 0
1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11. New shade.	s. d.
2d., mauve (No. 219a)	1 6
2d., " (one stamp with flaw on plate) pair	0 6

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SEPTEMBER, 1907.

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VIII

No. 207

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

No. 207.

## Editorial.



THE International Postage Stamp is not yet with us, and is not likely to be until some kind of Postal Millennium is reached, but the requirements of those who desire to prepay a reply to a letter addressed to a correspondent in a foreign country are about to be met, by the issue of what is termed a "Reply Coupon"

of the design shown in the illustration above, which is to be exchangeable, in any of the countries which join in the scheme, for a stamp denoting

vantage can be gained by purchasing coupons in one country and exchanging them for stamps in another. This is very similar to the system that was suggested in the *Monthly Journal* for August, 1905, as a practical means of overcoming the difficulty occasioned by the fact that the cost of the international rate varied considerably in different countries. We are proud to see that our proposal coincides with the one adopted.

\* \* \*

### India.

EVERY now and again we are agreeably reminded of the fact, which we believe has been stated before, that collectors of no other sort are so well provided as Philatelists with high-class works relating to their hobby. Our publishers have just issued, on behalf of the Philatelic Society of India, a magnificent book on the subject of

### The International Reply Coupon

the Postal Union rate, 2½d., 25 c., 20 pf., etc. The coupon will, we understand, have the inscriptions and value in the language and currency of the country in which it is issued, and the cost in every case will be rather more than the Postal Union rate, so that no ad-

the stamps of that country, which has been compiled by two of the members of the Society with the active aid of other members, and with valuable assistance from official sources. A vast amount of additional information has been obtained since the publication of the London Philatelic Society's book upon the Stamps of India and Ceylon; philatelists have laboured on the spot (the present Director-General of the Post Office in India is an advanced philatelist), Government records have been searched, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (who is responsible for the Postal portion) and Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and C. S. F. Crofton (who have dealt with the Telegraph stamps) have had an abundance of good material, of which they have made most excellent use.

The book is lavishly illustrated. In addition to a large number of illustrations in the text there are no less than twenty-three plates, nine of which are double-page. Amongst them are reproductions of entire panes of the stamps of 1854:—the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *red*, with nine and a half arches at the sides, four different transfers of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *blue*, as issued, one each of the 1 anna and 2 annas, and two of the settings of the 4 annas; also of numerous pairs, blocks, etc., showing all the varieties due to defective transfers and re-touching of the stones.

The most interesting portion of the book, both historically and philatelically, is of course that relating to the production of the first issue. The authorities in India were by no means anxious to undertake the work, but the Court of Directors in London insisted upon its being done on the spot. It is amusing to read that the Directors remarked "that the high finish given to the English labels does not appear to be absolutely required for those in use in India, and we apprehend that labels, similar in style to those used in France and other continental countries, would, for the present at least, answer every necessary purpose." It would be interesting to hear what M. Hulot would have said, in reply to this remark, in reference to the labels "used in France" at that period. The Directors seem to have had curious ideas upon the subject of stamps and their production; they appear to have imagined that, if the stamps were printed in London, they would necessarily resemble so closely the stamps in use at home that

mistakes might be made between them. It does not seem to have occurred to them that stamps of entirely different designs might have been produced in the one place, at least as easily as in the other; however, it is to their obstinacy upon this point that philatelists owe an extremely interesting issue of stamps, the history of which has, fortunately, come down to us in a fairly complete form.

The principal fault that a critic can find in a work of this nature is, that it affords so little opening for criticism. There is one fault of omission, however, which we greatly regret, and that is that it contains no reference whatever to postal stationery. The fact that a very important and interesting branch of Philately is being unduly neglected by collectors of the present day is a sufficient excuse, no doubt, for its being treated with corresponding neglect in the dealers' catalogues; but such a work as that which we have before us, compiled by a leading Philatelic Society with access to official information, is upon a very different footing. Philatelic fashions and fancies should have no influence in such a case; all classes of postage stamps should be treated alike, not solely for the benefit of the present generation of collectors, but for those who come after, to whom the complete history may be of interest. But while regretting what we consider to be a very serious omission, we must not forget to note the inclusion of an issue of stamps which, in recent years at any rate, has to some extent failed to receive the attention which it fully deserves. The stamps of the Scinde District Dawk occupy a unique position; they were the first postage stamps issued in Asia, through the efforts of an exceptionally enterprising Commissioner, who triumphantly proved that postal reform was as feasible and as welcome in India as it had been found in England some twelve years previously. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, had it not been for the action of Sir Bartle Frere, a general issue of stamps would not have taken place so early as it did. The Scinde stamps are now placed in their proper position, at the head of the issues of India. Unfortunately their history is still very incomplete; we do not even know by whom they were made or which of the three varieties was the first to make its appearance. If any collector, with a taste for

real research, desires a nice little issue to specialize in, we can strongly recommend the three little "Dawks." Let him hunt up their origin, search the City of London for their manufacturers, find out the order of their issue, the numbers printed and the dates at which they were sent out; then let him turn his attention to the obliterating stamps employed, the number of offices in which the

stamps circulated, and finally wind up with the forgeries and imitations, of which there are at least two distinct varieties.

But, first of all, like the great majority of all other philatelists, he must add to his library a copy of this beautiful book, upon the appearance of which we warmly congratulate all concerned.

\* \*

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—A correspondent in Ireland sends us a copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., current type, in the original *deep green* colour, used in Dublin in the latter part of August. He tells us that at that time these stamps were on sale, both at the General Post Office and at some other offices in Dublin, and asks whether this is a new issue in the old colour, or whether these are remainders of the original printing. We think it more probable that the latter is the case, though it is curious that any stock of the older stamps should be on hand. Perhaps the Government has thought fit to have a special edition printed for Ireland, in what it conceives to be a nearer approach to the national colour than the more recent variety.

Mr. H. S. Hodson shows us a copy of the old embossed 6d., which appears to be one of those that were printed by mistake on the gummed side of the paper; we have not submitted the specimen to the crucial test of soaking it in water, but a sufficient portion of the colour has come off at one side to show what had happened. Mr. Hodson also tells us that he has been able to identify both *black* and *red* impressions from plates 1 and 2 of the One Penny of 1840, showing that the very first of the plates were still in use when the change was made in the colour.

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 4 piastres is now produced from the 10d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Antigua.**—Mr. Yardley has shown us a specimen of the 1d., Type 1, in the old *scarlet* tint, with watermark Crown and "CA," and perf. 12.

*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., still in two colours, and with the Crown and "CC" watermark, on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—*The Aust. Ph.* announces the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Postage Due stamp on the Victorian Crown and "A" paper; perforation not described.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *new wmk.*

**Bahamas.**—The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that the 4d. with multiple watermark was chronicled by mistake. It does not appear to have been issued at present.

**British Central Africa Protectorate.**—By an Order in Council dated 6th July, 1907, the name of this territory is altered to "Nyassaland Protectorate," and there is to be a Governor (instead of a Commissioner), who is to have the assistance of Executive and Legislative Councils. Let us hope that none of these august personages or bodies, or of those in authority under them, will consider it necessary to disfigure the postage stamps in use out there, but that they will allow the current issues to be used up in their present condition.

**British Guiana.**—*The Globe* of the 10th instant publishes the following:—

"The scarcest stamp in the world is the 1 c., British Guiana, of which up to last week, only one specimen was known to exist. Now, however, another, in excellent condition, has been found in the possession of Mr. — of —."

We do not publish the gentleman's name and address, as we should not like to give him unnecessary trouble, but we wonder which of the numerous 1 c. stamps of British Guiana he possesses.

**British New Guinea.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some more values with the small overprint.

1d., black and lake; <i>small</i> "Papua."
6d. " green " "
1s. " orange " "
2s. 6d. " brown " "

**Dominica.**—We have received the 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1s. stamps on the paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface, in addition to the 1d. which we chronicled in June.

2d., grey-green and brown; <i>new wmk. and paper.</i>
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey and ultramarine " "
1s. magenta and grey-green " "

**Gold Coast.**—We have received the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, all in one colour, which we chronicled in June; the paper is unsurfaced.

**India—Gwalior.**—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the new  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamp has been overprinted for use in this State.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., pea-green (Type 46).

**Indian Native States—Jaipur.**—In the heading to the first issue of this State our publishers' Catalogue says that there are "*Probably 24 varieties (2 plates) of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a.*" This statement is founded upon the fact that we had found used copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., Type 1, which did not correspond with any of the 12 varieties on the first sheets that we received, and we had assumed that there was a second plate also of 12 varieties. Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. have now sent us an imperforate sheet of this second plate, but it contains 24 varieties, like the plate of Type 2, and there are therefore 36 varieties of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., Type 1, instead of 24 only. It is possible that this was the first plate of all, as we have only seen used copies hitherto, or it may have been the last of all, and a few imperforate sheets have been left on hand (we do not suppose that any of the stamps were issued imperforate); the inscriptions are more neatly drawn than those upon either of the other plates of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., the stamps are wider apart both vertically and horizontally, the lines framing the sheet are further away from the stamps, and they do not cross at the corners, also there is no number at the top of the sheet. Messrs. Ram Gopal also send us a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. stamp of similar type in black, and rouletted instead of perforated, but we think this must be a fancy article of some sort; it does not correspond with any of the known varieties of the blue stamps.

**Nepal.**—Messrs. Keymer, Son & Co. have kindly sent us a fuller translation of the inscriptions upon the new stamps, from which we learn that the characters in the outer frame at the top read *Glorious Lord of all Living Creatures*, and those at foot, *Goshi Sarkar*; whilst those in the inner frame read *One's own People* at left, *are dearer than* at top, *One's own Life* at right. The figures in the lower corners are "19-64," the Samvat year corresponding with 1907.

**Travancore.**—Mr. B. Gordon Jones shows us a used copy of the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " on  $\frac{1}{2}$  chuckram with the overprint inverted, also specimens with one or both of the figures of the fraction very defective, almost entirely missing in one instance.

**Labuan.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the following varieties:—

The 2 c. on 40 c. of 1893 (No. 52), with the second word of the surcharge "CENT" in place of "CENTS"; but, as our contemporary remarks, the surcharge is so badly printed that this is probably a specimen on which the "s" failed to show up.

The 2 c., Jubilee issue (No. 84), a whole sheet imperforate horizontally.

The 6 c. of the same issue (No. 87), with only one "E" in "JUBILEE"; probably another case of "failed to print."

The 4 c. on 18 c. of 1899 (No. 106), with double surcharge.

**Mauritius.**—When we remember how much has been written and published concerning the first issue of this colony, it is curious that even stamp collectors seem to be unable to refer to it without making mistakes. In a report of a meeting of a Philatelic Society, published in one of our contemporaries, we find that a member, in speaking of the 2d. "POST OFFICE", said that "it was rare because the edition had been cancelled and withdrawn on account of an error." Here we have no less than three mistakes in a couple of lines relating to one of the greatest rarities, which all collectors should know something about. The issue was neither "cancelled" nor "withdrawn," and there was no "error" about the stamps. As far as is known, all that were printed of both values were put in circulation, and they were available for use so long as they lasted; the only reason given for not printing more was, that printing stamps from a copper plate, one at a time, was too slow a process.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current Inland Express Delivery Stamp, No. 206, with double impression of the red overprint, the two impressions partially overlapping. Two sheets, of fifteen stamps each, are said to have been discovered in this condition.

15 c., red and grey-green; with double overprint.

**New South Wales.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some more values on the Victorian Crown and "A" paper:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ d., green.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., dark blue.  
4d., red-brown.

The *Aust. Ph.* tells us that the 1d. was issued on July 15th, the 2d. on the 5th, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 24th, the 6d. on the 11th, and the 1s. on the 12th; and adds that the 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. had been printed on this paper and delivered to the Post Office.

The *Stamp Weekly* describes a block of the old 5s. stamp, Type 19, watermarked "5/-", perf. 11 all round and horizontally, but with one vertical line of perforations omitted.

**New Zealand.**—We have received the 3d. stamp with the design (Type 28) redrawn, and reduced in size, like that of the 6d. The watermark of course is Type 41, and the perforation 14, with the holes smaller than ever if possible.



3d., orange-brown; new type.

We have also the 1d. Postage Due stamp, Type 62, perf. 14, which we presume has the current watermark; but we cannot see any trace of it in the specimen before us, which is perhaps from the corner of a sheet.

The *Stamp Weekly* records the fact that the 3d. of the 1898 type, with current watermark and perf. 14, exists in two distinct shades, similar to those of the same stamp perf. 11; also that the 2s., with both perforations, is found in two shades, which will be listed as green and blue-green respectively, the blue-green stamp of the Catalogue becoming the green of the new list, owing to the stamp having appeared in

\* This seems to be a mistake, it is not a Roman figure "I" in any of the types of the illustration referred to later, but an ordinary figure "1," with sloping upper serif.

2 abasi—"Upper tablet, *Dak-Khana*; central scroll, *Daulat Khoda-dad Afghanistan*; centre circle, *do misal do abasi* (two misal two abasi); upper left circle, the Arabic figure for '2,' upper right circle, *do* (the word 'two')."

We have received from Mr. B. Gordon Jones an illustration of an entire pane of the new 1 abasi stamps; it contains six varieties only, we are glad to say, in two horizontal rows of three. This is the complete plate, but the sheets, we are told, usually contain three impressions of it one below the other, one of these impressions being sometimes inverted with reference to the other two. Our informant believes that the 2 abasi stamps are in similar blocks; he adds that all the stamps that come through Peshawar, from Kabul, are imperforate, but some of the copies coming through Quetta, from Kandahar, are perforated or rouletted; it seems doubtful whether these methods of separation are official, or not. The central design on the 1 abasi is supposed to represent a mosque; the object above is a fez, taking the place of a crown.

**Argentine Republic.**—The *Stamp Weekly* copies from *Der Ph.* a list of incompletely perforated varieties of the current issue, which are said to owe their peculiarities to a strike in the printing office towards the end of last year; want of hands led to the sheets being less carefully examined than usual, and the following escaped discovery:—

$\frac{1}{2}$  c., 2 c., 5 c.; *imperf. horizontally.*  
2 c., 5 c., 6 c. „ *vertically.*

**Austria.**—The same authority reports the issue of the 1 heller stamp without the shiny bars, and, we presume, with the usual  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 perforation; it has been heard of perf. 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , only, so far as we can trace it.

**Bosnia.**—One of our contemporaries credits us with a quotation from a letter to the effect that "the current pictorial set now exists imperforate." We cannot trace this letter in any of our recent numbers; we noted the fact that some of these stamps came over imperforate when they were first imported, and the whole series in that condition was listed in the Supplement to the Catalogue, published in May last.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 5 h. of the series of last year in a new shade; it has only been seen perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at present.

5 h., yellow-green; *perf.*  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Bulgaria.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of very fine and large stamps, issued, we gather,



to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's accession. The issue took place, we are told, on August 28th, and the stamps were to remain in use until September 10th, unless previously exhausted; what was to happen if the stuff was not all sold out by the latter date, is not stated. In spite of this being only a temporary and entirely unnecessary issue, the stamps appear to have been allowed to pay postage on correspondence

to all parts of the world. Our illustration renders detailed description superfluous; if we recollect right, Prince Ferdinand has changed his religious views as occasion required, his head-dresses in the two portraits upon these stamps seem to indicate that he started as a Mahometan and is now a Motorist. The labels appear to be lithographed, and are perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

5 st., dark green.  
10 „ brown-red.  
25 „ blue.

Mr. D. Field shows us a horizontal pair of the 10 st. *imperforate* between the two stamps.

**Chili.**—The *Ph. J.* of G. B. notes the discovery of a copy of the 3 c. on 1 peso, of the 1904 issue, with distinct double impression of the surcharge; also that the 5 c. Telegraph stamp, with head of Pedro Valdivia, has been found surcharged 3 c., instead of 12 c.

3 c. on 5 c., red; *error?*

**China.**—Mr. J. W. Jones tells us that he has met with two varieties of deficient perforation among the surcharged stamps of 1897:—a pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. on 3 c. (No. 67) *imperforate* between the two stamps, used at Chefoo March 10, 1898; and the 2 c. on 2 c. (No. 69) *imperforate* vertically, used at Chungfoo May 5, 1898.

**Colombia.**—*Bolívar.*—A very long list of varieties is published by the *I. B. J.*, and after the Decree which we quoted last month we are probably justified in regarding the whole lot as of very doubtful value. We therefore quote the list as a warning. The designs are Types 23 to 26 in the Catalogue.

50 c., violet on white, reddish, bluish, pale blue, yellow, pale brown.  
50 c., dark green on pale green, brown, rose, yellow.  
1 p., green on white, yellow, salmon, pale green, dull lilac.  
1 p., orange on yellow, dull lilac, light green.  
5 p., carmine on salmon, light brown, dark rose, dull lilac.  
10 p., blue on salmon, light brown, yellow, rose.  
10 p., violet on white, pale blue, yellow, rose.

*Registration Stamps.* Type A1.

20 c., orange on light grey, light blue, yellow, light brown.

*Too Late Stamps.* Type B1.

20 c., dark violet on rose, light brown, white, light blue.

*Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamps.* Type C1.

20 c., yellow on pale blue.  
20 c., blue on rose, pale blue, pale brown.

**Panama (Canal Zone).**—A correspondent of *Meekel's Weekly* states that he has a copy of the 1 c. on 20 c. with the "C" in "CANAL" 4 mm. from the "A," and asks whether this has been noticed before. We described a somewhat similar variety last November, but there was a space of only 3 mm. between the letters; possibly the "C" has receded since—the tide may be going out.

**Santander.**—We omitted to note last month the existence of some interesting errors in the surcharge of the "Medio centavo" on 50 c. fiscal; these stamps are in little sheets of ten, five horizontal pairs; the third stamp has "Cocreos" for "Correos," and the



tenth stamp on certain sheets has "Corceos." These labels exist both in *red* and in *rose*, like Nos. 29, 30, and 71, 72 in the Catalogue. The specialist in Colombian "Departmentals" has his hands full, and should have his pockets full also. In our number for July we stated that errors of the surcharges then described had been found with "Centavos" spelt "Centavcs"; the error should have been described as "Centavas."

**Crete.**—Sergt. F. Ashby sends us specimens of two new stamps, of the designs shown in the accompanying illustrations; the gentleman with a pince-nez, whose portrait adorns the 25 lepta, is the present High Commissioner, Alexander Th. A. Zaimis; the picture on the higher value represents the landing



of Prince George of Greece at Suda on the 9th (21st) December, 1898. Both were issued at Candia on August 28th, when the 25 l. stamps of previous issues are stated to have been withdrawn from use. The stamps are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, the portrait and the picture being in *black* and the rest of the design in *colour*. Perf. about 14 (Waterlow?).

25 lepta, black and blue.

1 drachma, black and green.

**Denmark.**—*Danish West Indies.*—It appears that the Postage Due stamps of 1902 show varieties of type; there are five varieties of each value, in horizontal strips of five, repeated throughout the sheet. We copy the descriptions of them from the *Stamp Weekly*.

#### 1 CENT.

"(i.) Between the words DANSK VESTINDIEN and PORTOMÆRKE, on the right-hand side, is a small smudge resembling a comma instead of a dot.

"(ii.) Under the right-hand upstroke of the letter N in the word CENT is a very minute dot. This dot also exists in types (i.), (iii.), and (iv.), but type (ii.) does not possess the other points of difference noted for those types.

"(iii.) In the outer of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE is a small defect midway between the left-hand figure 1 and the U of CENT.

"(iv.) The left-hand dot between the words DANSK VESTINDIEN and PORTOMÆRKE shows a defect which makes it appear a small circle.

"(v.) This stamp does not show any special point of difference, but can be distinguished by its lack of defects."

#### 4 CENTS.



I



II



III



IV



V

"(i.) The top of the left-hand figure 4 slopes downwards from left to right, and that of the right-hand figure from right to left.

"(ii.) The top of each figure 4 slopes downwards from left to right.

"(iii.) As type (ii.), but the first E in PORTOMÆRKE is broken to look like F.

"(iv.) The top of each figure 4 slopes downwards from right to left, and the upper downstroke of the right-hand 4 is thin.

"(v.) As Type (iv.), but the downstroke is much thicker."

#### 6 CENTS.

"(i.) This stamp may be considered as the normal type.

"(ii.) In front of the letter P of PORTOMÆRKE is a dot.

"(iii.) On the inner of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE are two small dots between the letters RT of the word PORTOMÆRKE.

"(iv.) In addition to the two dots mentioned in type (iii.) is another dot, also on the inner circle, a little way past the end of the word VESTINDIEN.

"(v.) A small space occurs on the inner circle previously referred to, just under Æ of PORTOMÆRKE."

#### 10 CENTS.

"(i.) This may be taken as the normal type.

"(ii.) On the right-hand external line of the frame is a slight defect opposite the o of the figures 10.

"(iii.) Below the bottom point of the triangle of colour above the o of the right-hand figures 10 is a small dot.

"(iv.) The inner circle referred to in the 6 c. is slightly defective between RT of the word PORTOMÆRKE.

"(v.) The triangle mentioned in type (iii.) has a protuberance just above the o of the right-hand figures 10."

**Iceland.**—Another value of the new Official series is reported, a 6 aur, *dark grey*; we presume that it has the centre in *sepia*, like the other values, but we will duly list it when we have seen it.

**Ecuador.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles four new fiscal stamps, which paid postage on a letter received at our publishers' office in New York. They are of Type F6, we suppose dated "1905-1906," and overprinted with Type F10, but dated "1907 v 1908," in *black*.

1 c., deep brown.

2 c., carmine.

5 c., green.

10 c., black.

**France.**—The *M. C.* quotes from a foreign contemporary as follows:—"The pretty shades of the 'Semeuse Cameo' type have already begun to pale. The 5 c. has changed from a decided dark green to a clarified moss-green. On the other hand, the 30 c. is of a rather more vermilion shade." We are always in search of new names for the new tints that are so constantly being produced by the ingenious printer; "clarified moss-green" ought to be unmistakable when once seen, but it is rather long for the catalogue.

*L'Echo de la T.* tells us that the 10 c. of the latest type has appeared with the overprint "F. M."

*Military Frank Stamp.*  
10 c., vermilion (Type 17).

The *Stamp Weekly* has been informed of the existence of *imperforate* copies of the 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. of 1900 (Type 11), and of the 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., and 30 c. of the latest variety of the Sower type. Have these been supplied, as on a former occasion, to some influential philatelist, by special request, or do they come out of an insufficiently guarded waste-paper basket?

**French Colonies.**—*Indo-China.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps which we chronicled last month. On the 75 c. is represented a Native Lady in a low-necked dress; on the 1 fr. is another Native Lady, with a pet monkey; on the 2 fr. a Native Gentleman, leaning against a rail; on the 5 fr. another Native Gentleman leaning against a



fence—illustrative, perhaps, of the usual avocations in those parts; on the 10 fr. is a Native Lady or Gentleman in a broad-brimmed hat, gathering apples (or cocoa-nuts?) and washing them in a basin.

We have seen the stamps, and find them to be quite as beautiful as the illustrations.

**German Empire.**—*Offices in Morocco.*—Mr. Kosack informs our publishers that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

1 p. 25 c. on 1 m., carmine; with *wmk.*

**Holland.**—In reference to our chronicle in July of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. of 1876, variety B, perf. 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , Dr. R. F. Chance points out to us that, in a paper published in *The Ph. Record* just twelve months ago, he stated that both types existed on all the varieties of paper and with all the various perforations 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , which he had found in connexion with these stamps at the time that he wrote the paper. This value has since been found perf. 14, but in variety A only. The two types existed on the same sheet in one or more of the printings, but they appear to be exceedingly scarce in unsevered pairs or blocks; Dr. Chance tells us that the only unsevered copies that he ever met with were in a block of four which he found in our publishers' stock. If any of our readers possess similar blocks or pairs, Dr. Chance would much like to see them, as he is trying to reconstruct a sheet with the varieties mixed.

It is reported that the De Ruyter labels are to be employed as Postage Due stamps, after being adorned with a suitable surcharge. The issue seems to have fallen somewhat flat, and the remainders must be got rid of somehow.

**Surinam.**—Mr. E. B. Power tells us that he has been shown by Mr. E. Goldschmidt a copy of the 50 c., Type 1, on *white* paper, with an undoubtedly genuine overprint of Type 4.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  c. on 50 c., orange-brown (No. 6f).

**Honduras.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us a set of the new stamps, lacking only the 20 c., which is not yet issued. There may be said to be two types, as shown in the accompanying illustrations



(the second of which we repeat from our June number), the 1 c., 2 c., and 1 peso having the value in one line at foot, while the 5 c., 6 c., 10 c., and 50 c. have it in two lines. The stamps are perf. 14; the 2 c. exists in two distinct colours, and as they have been variously described we repeat the whole list, giving our own ideas of the tints, with which other people may not agree.

- 1 c., dark green.
- 2 c., carmine-red.
- 2 c., vermilion.
- 5 c., dark blue.
- 6 c., purple.
- 10 c., brown.
- 50 c., claret.
- 1 p., deep yellow.

**Italy.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the discovery of a used, unsevered pair of the 10 c., orange and magenta, Postage Due stamp, *imperforate*.

**Luxemburg.**—We have received three more values of the new type:—

- 15 c., orange-brown.
- $37\frac{1}{2}$  c., green.
- 50 c., dark brown.

**Montenegro.**—According to the *I. B. J.* there was more than one printing of the surcharge upon the Constitutional issue of 1905, and no doubt the overprinting continued so long as there was any demand for the stamps thus disfigured. The first edition (and perhaps the others also) was done in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five; on the first stamp in the fifth row the word at right ends opposite the middle of the figure "5" of the date at foot, on all the others this word ends opposite the top of the figure. A later edition, supplies of which were obtained in the early part of this year, shows the overprint in somewhat thinner type (seen upon the 1, 2, 5, and 10 heller); the 2 heller of this printing has been found with an error "Coustitution" for "Constitution", and with the word at top measuring  $10 \times 2$  mm.

**Nicaragua.**—This Republic is becoming (we might almost say has become) a nuisance; every month there is a fresh lot of varieties to chronicle, most of which ought to be unnecessary. We will try to put them in some sort of order.

Type 36. *Waterlow print.*  
2 c., carmine-red.  
10 c. on 2 c. „

The latter is reported by *Mekeel's Weekly*; the surcharge is Type 37 or 38, and it is found with both varieties of the figure "o" (and probably reading upwards and downwards).

Nos. 309 and 310 overprinted "B—Dto. Zelaya"  
(Type 23) vertically, in black.  
20 c. on 5 c., blue (309).  
20 c. on 5 c. „ (310).

We have this with both varieties of the figure "o," but we have only seen it with both the overprints reading downwards; it may exist with both reading upwards and with one reading one way and the other reading the other.

*Waterlow printing surcharged* "B—Dpto. Zelaya" (Type 24) horizontally, and (the 4 c.) "5 cent.", in black.  
5 c. on 4 c., orange-brown.  
20 c., carmine-lake.

Varieties are chronicled without stop after "Dpto" or after "cent", and with the second "a" in "Zelaya" italic, but we can only find a somewhat doubtful specimen of the first of these (in which the stop has probably failed to print) on one of the entire panes of 25 that we have examined.

The *Stamp Weekly* describes the following varieties of the 1, 2, and 3 dollars on 2 c., rose, and 4 dollars on 5 c., blue, of the surcharged Official stamps, which we listed in June:—

- (i.) Thin "V" in "Vale."  
1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars.
- (ii.) Thin "V" and figure "1" for "l" in "Vale."  
1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars.
- (iii.) Thick "V" in "Vale."  
1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars.
- (iv.) Thick "V" and letter "l" for figure "1" in "\$1.00."  
1 dollar.

It appears that all exist reading upwards and reading downwards.

**Paraguay.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 5 c. Official stamp, presumably of Type 66.

*Official Stamp.* 5 c., Prussian blue.

The 2 c. of the same series is now reported to exist in *vermilion*, but this may be only another name for the orange of the Catalogue.

**Persia.**—A correspondent kindly sends us some information as to the 2 ch. stamps surcharged "P. L. TEHERAN," according to which our Type 29 surcharged with Type 31 was issued in May, 1902, and Type 34 surcharged with Type 36 in December, 1902. Both the overprints were done with india-rubber stamps, and our informant states that when the second overprinting took place the first rubber stamp was made use of upon a few sheets, but that no copies of Type 34 surcharged with Type 31 were used, and that these can only be regarded as essays or trial impressions. We gather that No. 355a in the Supplement to the Catalogue may be omitted—we shall not regret it.

**Peru.**—We give illustrations of the designs of some more of the new stamps, including a 10 c., the issue of which is announced in the *Stamp Weekly*.

10 c., black and brown.



**Portugal.**—Our publishers have received a sheet of stamps of the current type, in the colour of the 2½ reis, but without either the figures denoting the value or the usual perforation. It is stated to have been found amongst the stock of ordinary stamps—somebody must have been careless. Other curiosities of a similar nature have been shown us, or are noted in the *Stamp Weekly*:—

*Figures of value omitted.*

- reis, pale grey.
- „ orange.
- „ green.
- „ lilac.
- „ carmine.
- „ pale ultramarine.

*Figures of value greatly displaced, outside the tablet but right way up.*  
2½ r., pale grey.  
5 r., orange.

The 5 r. with figure displaced and with figure omitted are known in an unsevered pair.

*Figures inverted at the top of the stamp.*

25 r., carmine.

*Figures inverted in the tablet.*

25 r., carmine.

*Error of colour.*

25 r., orange.

All appear to be perf. 11½.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Lourenço Marques*.—Mr. J. N. Marsden informs the *Stamp Weekly* that he has met with the 25 reis of 1898 perf. 12½.

25 r., blue-green; perf. 12½.

**Macao.**—The 13 a. on 80 r., grey (b), No. 125, has been found with double surcharge, and the 6 a. on 5 r. (No. 176) with inverted surcharge. We have an idea that some of these curiosities are of doubtful origin, but we cannot now trace our authority for these doubts.

**Mozambique Company.**—Our publishers have found a used pair of the 5 reis, No. 1, of which one stamp only bears the overprint, and a copy of the 40 reis, No. 5, with double overprint; both are on the chalk-surfaced paper.

**Portuguese India.**—Of the issue of 1881, the "5" on 20 reis, No. 41 (No. 117) has been found with the surcharge inverted, and the "5" on 20 reis, No. 49 (No. 118), and "5" on 10 reis, No. 48 (No. 126), both with double surcharge; also a used pair of the 20 reis, Type 12, perf. 12½, one stamp of which is No. 132, being surcharged "1½," while the other stamp is without surcharge, and therefore remains No. 64.

A correspondent informs us that the variety of No. 318 with the two figures of the fraction on the same horizontal line is the third stamp from the left in the fifth horizontal row of the sheet of 28. He adds that he finds listed in the *Catalogue Officiel* of the French Society a variety *with the fraction-bar horizontal*, and asks us whether this exists; we think it probable that there is some mistake in the description.

**Russia.**—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the current 2 kopeks, on vertically laid paper, and perf. 14½, without any trace of the background. As the design and the network are printed in two processes, this is quite a possible error, but defective impressions like this do not often get into circulation. Another German journal mentions two other varieties of this nature, the 15 kopeks of 1905 and the 1 rouble of 1889, both without centres; the 1 rouble was said to come from a

sheet on which the second impression was greatly out of place, two stamps, the last in the top horizontal row and the first in the bottom row, having the centre blank, and the remaining thirty-eight having the central portion very much off centre.

The *Stamp Weekly* is informed by Mr. Paul Kohl of the existence of other interesting varieties, most of which we strongly suspect of being of the nature of printer's waste:—

3 k., black and green (1868-71); imperf.  
1 r., orange and brown (1889); centre inverted.  
2 k., green (1890-2); centre (background?) inverted.  
5 k., mauve (1890-2); background omitted.  
25 k., lilac and dull green (1905); background inverted.

From the same source we learn that the 10 roubles, like the 5 r., exists with the larger perforation.

10 r., pale grey, scarlet and yellow; perf. 11½.

**Salvador.**—We do not appear to have chronicled a 6 c. of the current series, but we understand that this value exists, and *L'Echo de la T.* assures us that the 5 c. and 6 c. have been surcharged with new values and further adorned, for some unknown reason, with the third of the bristly devices employed in 1900.

The *Stamp Weekly* states that other values of the current issue have been similarly treated.

6 c., black and carmine (Type 97).

*Surcharged with Type 81, with or without a fresh value.*

1 c.,	black and green.
2 c.,	red.
3 c.,	yellow.
1 c. on 5 c.,	blue.
2 c. on 6 c.,	carmine.
10 c. on 6 c.,	" "

**United States.**—*Mekel's Weekly* describes a vertical pair of the current 2 c., perforated all round but rouletted between the two stamps; a horizontal line of perforation appears to have been omitted between the first and second rows of stamps on the sheet, and replaced by rouletting.

**Uruguay.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles another value in the new type.

50 c., carmine.

## The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 249, vol. xvii.)

\* \* \*



ANOTHER innovation which seems to have required no public announcement was the perforation of the stamps. It was in 1863 that the Post Office Department decided to purchase from the Swedish Count Sparre (the person who submitted a design with a Coat of Arms to Italy in 1862) a machine for perforating stamps in sheets of 200, at the reduced price of 750 rigsdaler, instead of 6000, the price previously asked! The first sheets of stamps thus treated were 4 sk., which appeared on March 6th, this first edition con-

sisting of 14,000 sheets; in June 1000 sheets of 16 sk. were printed, of which value no more were produced.

*Issue of March 6th and June, 1863.*

Similar to the stamps of the preceding issues, 1853-58, but *rouletted*. The distance between the stamps horizontally remains 1½ mm. for the 4 sk., and 2 mm. for the 16 sk.

(a) *Yellowish*, hand-made paper.

Type of 1858. 4 sk., yellow-brown (bright and deep), brown.  
" 1857. 16 sk., bright violet, brown-violet.

*Variety.*—No dot after "R" of "FRM."

Type of 1857. 16 sk., brown-violet.

(b) *White*, hand-made paper.

Type of 1858. 4 sk., bright yellow-brown.

Speculation or private enterprise (Messrs. Alex. Ballin & Co.) produced other varieties. The following may be met with, commencing from 1859 :—

1. *Perf.* 10 to 14.

Type of 1858. 4 sk., brown.

" " 8 sk., green.

2. *Rouletted.*

Type of 1853. 4 sk., brown.

" 1857. 8 sk., yellow-green.

" 1858. 8 sk. "

All these stamps possessed, of course, the secret marks which they had from the beginning.

\* \* \*

It was during the war of 1864 that the Danish Post Offices established at Altona, Hamburg, and Lubeck were suppressed, and these were never re-established.

The issue that follows had been decided upon before the *deliverance* (?) of the Duchies of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig in 1864; I find proof of this fact in the *Magasin Pittoresque*, which referred to this change as early as March 1862. It was not therefore the fear lest the Austrian and Prussian Governments should make some profit, out of the stocks they had been able to confiscate in the post offices of the three Duchies, which led the authorities of Denmark to bring out this issue, which was announced as follows :—

"Circular of the Director-General of Posts.

"No. 13. 1864.

"1. Notice is hereby given to the Post Offices for the information of all concerned, that new postage stamps of a somewhat different form and of different colours from those hitherto employed, will be put in circulation as soon as the supplies of the current stamps are exhausted.

"Copenhagen, May 3, 1864.

(Signed) "S. DANNESKIOLD SAMSOË.

"To all the Offices and places of Despatch of the Royal Mails."

The stamps referred to here are the 4 and 16 skillings, the former of which appeared in May and the latter in August, 1864.

I am told that no Circular is to be found announcing the issue of the 2 skillings stamp (for local letters), which made its appearance on Sept. 1, 1865; but here is one for the 3 skillings, which came out on the 10th October of the same year :—

"Circular of the Director-General of Posts.

"No. 18. 1865.

"1. Seeing that the charge for packets in wrappers and for samples has been recently fixed by the Postal Convention concluded between Sweden, Prussia, Lubeck, and the Duchies of the Elbe, at 3 sk. R. M., and that charge for letters addressed to and coming from the said Duchies and Lubeck at 6 sk. R. M., there have now been issued new stamps at 3 sk. The

use of these in conjunction with those previously issued will admit of the prepayment of all rates of postage, both those for letters addressed to foreign parts and those for letters and postal packets circulating within this country, in accordance with the law of the 26th September of this year.

"A sufficient supply of these new stamps, which are of the same pattern as those last issued, and lilac in colour, will be sent to the Post Offices by the first mail. Requisitions for further supplies should be addressed to the Director-General (*General-Decisor*) of Post Office Accounts (P. J. 2619).

"Copenhagen, Oct. 7, 1865.

(Signed) "S. DANNESKIOLD SAMSOË.

"To all the Offices and places of Despatch of the Mails."

Finally we have the announcement of the 8 skillings :—

"Circular of the Director-General of Posts.

"No. 4. 1868.

"1. Notice is hereby given that new 8 skillings stamps, bronze in colour and of the same pattern as the 3 skillings stamps recently issued, will be put in circulation in a few days.

"The 8 skillings stamps at present in use may be employed in the future so long as there are any left in stock (P. J. 476).

"Copenhagen, February 25, 1868.

(Signed) "S. DANNESKIOLD SAMSOË.

"To all the Offices, etc."

*Issues of May, 1864, to 1868.*

Emblems of Royalty (Sceptre and Sword surmounted by a Royal Crown) in an oval with background of vertical lines; surrounded by a plain oval band with inscription "KGL. POST. FRM." in coloured, double-line letters in the upper part, and value below; enclosed in a rectangle, with numerals on a ground of horizontal wavy lines in the spandrels (the ground of the spandrels is different for each value).



Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, from a design by the painter Ohik; approved by the Finance Minister on the 15th September, 1862. Surface-printed in colour, on machine-made *white* paper, varying in thickness and in tint, watermarked with a *large crown*\* (as shown in the illustration above), and perf. 12½, 13.

Dimensions, 18 x 21½ mm.

The gum was *brown* at the commencement of the issue; it was *white* towards the end of the period covered by these stamps.

\* This watermark has been employed for all the subsequent issues, with very slight variations, too slight to attract attention or to be described.

(a) *White paper.*

Sept. 1, 1865. 2 sk., blue (pale, deep, bright), greenish blue (*varying to very pale*), indigo.  
 Oct. 10, 1865. 3 sk., lilac, reddish lilac, lilac-rose, mauve.  
 May, 1864. 4 sk., vermilion (pale, very pale, bright), rose, bright red, red, orange-red.  
 March, 1868. 8 sk., bistre, olive-bistre, pale olive-bistre, yellow-bistre.  
 Aug., 1864. 16 sk., sea-green, olive-green, bronze-green.

*Varieties.*—Imperforate.

2 sk., blue.  
 3 „ lilac.  
 4 „ vermilion.  
 8 „ bistre.  
 16 „ sea-green.

(b) *Greyish-white paper.*

2 sk., dull blue.  
 3 „ rose-lilac.  
 8 „ bistre.  
 16 „ sea-green.

The 4 skilling differs from the other values in having the outline of the rectangular frame interrupted at top, bottom, and sides, showing spaces without frame, varying in length. This value also exhibits other variations, not to be found in the other values, thus:—

(a) With the usual thick frame lines, except at foot, where the line is *thin*.

(b) With a *thick* line at left, and *thin* lines on the other sides.

(c) With *thin* line at left, and *thick* on the other sides.

(d) With *thin* at right, only.

(e) With a *thick* line at top, and double lines on the other three sides.

(f) With the upper part of the line at right *thin*, and all the rest *thick*.

(g) With *thick* lines at left and below, *thin* at top and lower part of right side, *no* line at the upper part of the right side.

(h) *Thick* lines all round, except at the lower part of the right side, where there is a *double* line.

(i) *Thick* lines at top and upper right, the rest *thin*.

(j) A *thick* line at the lower part of the left side, the rest *thin*.

(k) *Thin* lines all round, except at lower right, where there is *no* line.

(l) *Double* line at left and at upper right; *thin* lines above and below.

(m) *Thin* lines all round, except at upper left, where the line is *thick*, and at lower right, where the line is *scalloped*.

*Secret Marks.*

There is no longer the value in microscopic characters, either in this or in any of the later issues, and the name of the engraver only appears on the original die, outside the design of the stamp.

I have, however, found certain marks, which may be *secret* (?). On certain stamps there are marks, at left, and sometimes at right, below the Sceptre, which, it seems to me, should have some object, but what that object is I cannot say. The following are what I have seen:—

(a) *Marks at left.*

3 sk., *above* the Sceptre:—a large dot.

3 „ *below* „  $\angle$   $\angle$

4 „ „ „ a large dot; five dots  $\cdot \cdot \cdot$

six dots  $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ ;  $\infty$ ;  $\equiv$ ;  $\equiv$ ;  $4 \equiv$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$

$\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$ ;  $\angle$

8 sk., *above* the Sceptre:—a dash and a dot —.

16 „ *below* „  $\angle$

(b) *Mark at right.*

4 sk., *below* the Sceptre:—a dot and a dash —

(c) *Marks at right and left, below the Sceptre.*

4 sk.,  $\angle$  — at left, and —. at right.

4 „ large dot at left, and — at right.

4 „  $\equiv$   $\angle$  at left, and  $\cdot$  — at right.

According to information obtained from the Printing Office, these marks are unknown there; they therefore remain a mystery.

*Manufacture.*

It was in 1864 that machine-made paper was employed for the first time. In the early days, when the hand-made paper was in use, one workman and an apprentice sufficed for the printing of two hundred sheets per day, which were all that were required for use, and even so the work was only carried on in the summer! At the present day forty persons are employed all the year round, with three fast presses. It is rather a contrast to the two attics at the Post Office, which contained the whole establishment of 1851, with a staff of one workman! In March, 1862, the printing office was transferred to the Thiele works, where it is still.

The perforation of the stamps is done with three machines worked by steam, under the charge of women. The machines perforate three or four sheets at a time, and each can turn out 1500 sheets per day.

The die of 1864 was engraved without an outer frame and without any numeral in the oval band. The frame that completed the design was engraved separately for each of the five values. The 4 skilling, the plate of which appears to have been the first that was made, differs from the other values in the fact that the frame varies in each of the hundred stamps, as may be easily ascertained by comparison, especially by noting the space between the two portions of the frame at the bottom of the stamp. This peculiarity does not occur in the 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, which have continuous thick frame lines on all four sides.

The 4 sk. also has always a small coloured dot before the numeral in the oval band. Why is it thus distinguished?

*Reprints.*

For the production of the Reprints of 1885, it was found impossible to make use of the original plates, as it appears that the latter were no longer in existence. Single clichés were therefore employed—*twelve* each for the 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, arranged in two vertical


rows placed *tête-bêche*, 12 mm. apart;\* *thirty* for the 4 sk., always highly favoured, in three horizontal rows, without any *tête-bêche*.

The paper is *straw* coloured, without watermark, and the reprints are imperforate and without gum, points by which they may easily be recognized.

- 2 sk., blue.
- 3 „ mauve.
- 4 „ orange-red.
- 8 „ bistre.
- 16 „ sea-green.

Varieties, *tête-bêche* pairs.

- 2 sk., blue.
- 3 „ mauve.
- 8 „ bistre.
- 16 „ sea-green.

The horizontal space between the 4 sk. stamps is 2½ mm. This value does not show the marks in the left-hand side of the oval, except in the last stamp of the thirty, which has “”, like some of the originals.

Essays (or Proofs).

These are found upon various papers.

(a) *White wove, surfaced paper.*

- 2 sk., blue.
- 3 „ mauve.
- 4 „ bistre, blue, deep grey, yellow, orange, vermillion.
- 8 „ pale bistre.
- 16 „ sea-green.

(b) *White wove paper, unsurfaced.*

- 4 sk., yellow, saffron.

(c) *White paper, watermark Crown, gummed.*

- 4 sk., blue, yellow-brown, citron, deep grey, yellow, golden yellow, black, ochre-brown, orange.
- 16 sk., bistre, blue, yellow, vermillion, grey-green.

\* \* \*

In 1870 a new issue was contemplated, with the stamps printed in two colours; I give below the Circular issued by the Department, followed by other Notices relating to this issue:—

“Circular of the Director-General of Posts to the Postal Inspectors, and to all the Offices and Postal Despatching Houses.

“No. 10. Copenhagen, May 27, 1870.

“2. There will be sent out within the next few days, and put in circulation, new postage stamps of the value of 48 skilling, colour violet, with frame brown, and of a different pattern from those previously introduced. A certain number of these new

\* The turning of the Arms upside down seems to be considered nowadays a matter of no importance. It was not so in the good old times. In the reign of Erik XIV of Sweden “a groom named Erik Pehrssen was condemned to death, for having painted on the door of a house in the suburbs, the Arms of Sweden and of the King with the three Crowns inverted, and having thus insulted the dignity of His Majesty and of his Government” (*History of Sweden*, by Erik Gustavus Geiger, vol. ii. page 133). These three Crowns were the cause of a long war (1563–1570) between Denmark and Sweden. They figured in the Arms of Denmark after the Peace of Stettin, but had already been introduced by Christian III. The right to them was confirmed at the Peace of Knaerod in 1613.

stamps will be sent to the Post Offices without previous requisition; in other respects the general regulations relative to postage stamps will be applicable to the new ones. (P.J. 3236/1869.)

(Signed) “S. DANNESKJOLD SAMSOË.”

“Official Communication from the Head of the Post Office Department.

“No. 28. October 26, 1870.

“1. From the 1st proximo there will be issued and put in circulation new postage stamps of the value of 4 skilling, colour red with frame grey, and of the same pattern as the stamps referred to in Circular No. 10 of 1870. The 4 skilling stamps are intended gradually to replace those at present in use, which however will be available for use so long as any remain in stock.”

“Circular of the Director-General of Posts to the Inspectors of Posts and to all Post Offices, etc.

“No. 1. Copenhagen, January 3, 1871.

“2. There will be despatched by the first mail and put in circulation new postage stamps of the values of 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, colours blue, violet, brown, and green, respectively, with frame grey, and of the same pattern as the stamps mentioned in Circular No. 10, 1870. These new stamps are intended gradually to replace the corresponding ones that have been sent to you hitherto, but which will however be available for use in future so long as any remain in stock. (P.J. 3157/1870.)

(Signed) “S. DANNESKJOLD SAMSOË.”

The issue of the 2 skilling stamp was announced this time, no doubt on account of the establishment of local posts in 1861 (see Decree of December 20, 1860) and on account of its general use.\* The 8 and 16 skilling did not appear until April 1, 1871 (see Circular of March 29, 1871, to be quoted under the Post Cards).

Issue of May, 1870, to April 3, 1871.

Numerals on a solid ground in a circle, surmounted by a Royal Crown and surrounded by Olive branches,



which are joined together below and from which is suspended a post-horn with the mouthpiece to the left, all upon a ground of vertical lines. This is enclosed in an oval band, with solid ground, inscribed “DANMARK” above and “POSTFRIM” followed by numerals

and “sk.” below. The design is completed by a rectangular frame with ornaments in the spandrels, in a different colour from that of the oval portion (the frame is in the second colour given in the lists).

Size 17 × 20½ mm.

Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, and surface printed in colour on white paper, watermark a large Crown; perforation varying.

\* The latter must have been the real reason, for the former would have applied equally to the 2 skilling of 1864, about which no notification appears to have been issued.—Ed. M. J.

(a) *Perf.* 13 [12½, 13].\*

Jan. 3, 1871. 2 sk., ultramarine and grey.  
 Oct., 1870. 4 „ carmine „  
 End of May, 1870. 48 „ lilac and brown.

(b) *Perf.* 13½ [14 × 13½].\* *Frame in various shades of grey.*

Jan. 3, 1871. 2 sk., blue, dull blue, slate, greenish blue,  
 ultramarine, bright ultramarine.  
 „ „ 3 „ mauve, bright mauve.  
 October, 1870. 4 „ carmine (pale, bright, deep).  
 April, 1871. 8 „ brown, yellow-brown.  
 „ „ 16 „ green, pale green.

1871. *Grey paper; perf.* 13½.  
 2 sk., dull blue and grey.

*Varieties.*

(a) Without stop after “POSTFRIM”

2, 3, 4, 8 skilling.

(b) Without stop after “SK”

2, 3, 4, 8 skilling.

(c) With colon after “POSTFRIM:”

2 skilling.

(d) *Perf.* 13½ vertically, imperforate horizontally.

4 sk., red and grey.

(e) Imperforate.

2 sk., ultramarine and grey.

3 „ mauve „

4 „ carmine „

8 „ bistre „

16 „ green „

48 „ lilac and brown.

*Manufacture.*

The die was made up of two parts, the frame and the central portion, the latter being without the



numerals, so that the value required could be inserted, the cross or a dot in the centre of the circle serving as a guide for the engraving of the figures; these marks do not as a rule appear in the stamps, though I have seen a copy of the 2 skilling in which the dot was plainly visible.

*Reprints.*

These date from 1885, like all the others that have been described. The plates no longer existing (?), the reprinting was done from separate clichés, arranged in two vertical rows, 9 mm. apart horizontally and 5 mm. apart vertically.

The paper is white wove, without watermark, gum, or perforation, thus the reprints can be recognized at a glance.

2 sk., blue and grey.  
 3 „ mauve „  
 4 „ carmine „  
 8 „ brown „  
 16 „ green „  
 48 „ lilac and brown.

The 2 skilling has had the inscription in the lower part of the oval redrawn; recognizable especially in the small figure “2,” the head of which ends in a ball.

The 4 skilling can be recognized by the figure in the centre, which is too large (it is the figure of the 4 öre of 1875), also by the inscription and the small figure below.

In the 8 skilling the small figure “8” is narrower than in the originals.

In the 16 skilling the central figures differ from those of the original, the top of the figure “6” is more curled inwards.

In the 48 skilling the small figure “4” is too wide and too close to the “8.”

*Essays.*

These are of various natures.

I. In the adopted type (*Proofs*):—

(a) On white paper, watermark Crown, gummed. Second colour that of the frame.

3 sk., mauve and grey.  
 3 „ carmine „  
 3 „ brown „  
 3 „ blue „  
 3 „ green „  
 3 „ mauve and brown.  
 4 „ „ „  
 4 „ „ grey.  
 4 „ brown „  
 4 „ blue „  
 4 „ green „  
 4 „ lilac „

These may also be found with obliterating marks, as *trials*.

There are also similar impressions to the above, but in sheets of six horizontal rows of eight stamps, the first five of which are 4 sk. and the other three are 3 sk., and in the following order:—

4 + 3 sk., carmine and grey.  
 4 + 3 „ bright blue and grey.  
 4 + 3 „ yellow-green and grey.  
 4 + 3 „ brown and grey.  
 4 + 3 „ mauve and brown.  
 4 + 3 „ violet and grey.

(b) *Without watermark or gum.*

4 sk., pale blue, brown, carmine, green, violet; *frame* grey.  
 4 „ blue, grey, yellow; *frame* carmine.  
 4 „ carmine, grey; *frame* blue.  
 4 „ mauve, lake-red, brown-violet; *frame* brown.  
 48 „ blue-green, carmine, bright blue, brown; *frame* grey.

By the same artist, Ph. Batz, seven other designs were engraved in 1869, but were not accepted. The dies have been preserved by the Government, the last two being at the General Post Office.



I.



II.

I. Numerals in white, on a solid ground of colour in a circle, enclosed in an oval band, the space between the circle and the oval being filled in with a fancy pattern; the band is inscribed “DANMARK” at

\* The figures given in square brackets are the corresponding perforations in our publishers' Catalogue.—ED. M. J.



top, and "POSTFRIM. 48 SK" below; all within a rectangular frame with triangles in the corners.

II. Numerals on a solid ground, within a shield surmounted by a Royal Crown, on a ground of vertical lines, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "DANMARK POSTFRIMÆRKE" above and "48 SK" below; the whole within a rectangular frame of similar pattern to that of the issued stamps.



III.



IV.

III. Numerals on a solid ground in a pearled circle, surrounded by fancy ornaments; curved labels above and below inscribed "DANMARK" and "POSTFRIM 48 SK" respectively; the whole on a ground of vertical lines, within a rectangular frame, with the corners hollowed to receive crosses.

IV. Numerals on a solid oval ground, surrounded by a Greek pattern, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "DANMARK" above and "POSTFRIM 48 SK" below; the whole within a rectangular frame with triangles in the corners.



V.

V. Numerals on a solid ground, in a circle surmounted by a Royal Crown, with Olive (?) branches at each side, joined together below and having suspended from them a Post-horn with the mouthpiece to right; all upon a ground of vertical lines in an oval band inscribed as in Type IV; the whole within a rectangular frame with triangles in the corners.



VI.



VII.

VI. Similar to the adopted type, but with branches of Oak and the Post-horn with mouthpiece to right.\*

VII. Similar to VI, but with branches of Olive; the Post-horn is turned the same way.\*

Size 17 x 20½ mm.

\* We gather that with Types VI and VII the frame of the adopted type was used.—ED. M. J.

Impressions are known as follows:—

- Type I. 48 sk., slate, grey, iron-grey, yellow-brown, bronze-green, sea-green, green, yellow-green, violet.
- Type II. 48 sk., iron-grey, pearl-grey, bronze-green, vermillion.
- Type III. 48 sk., iron-grey, yellow-green, bronze-green, bright green, pale blue, brown, violet.
- Type IV. 48 sk., carmine, grey, greenish grey, dark green.
- Type V. 48 sk., carmine, brown, pearl-grey, yellow, black, green, pale vermillion, violet.
- Type VI. 48 sk., ultramarine, *frame* grey.  
 48 „ violet „ „  
 48 „ deep blue „ „  
 48 „ orange „ „  
 48 „ carmine „ mauve.
- Type VII. 48 „ deep blue „ grey.  
 48 „ violet „ „  
 48 „ brown „ „  
 48 „ carmine „ „  
 48 „ „ „ brown.  
 48 „ yellow-green „ blue.  
 48 „ mauve (without frame).

Type VII, the adopted type, and Type VI, are also found printed in groups of three, on white wove paper, all with the frame in grey:—

- 48 sk., deep blue.  
 48 „ carmine.  
 48 „ violet.  
 48 „ sky-blue.  
 48 „ claret.  
 48 „ olive-brown.  
 48 „ green.  
 48 „ brown.  
 48 „ mignonette (*reseda*).

In 1867 or 1868 some Essays made their appearance at Copenhagen, created by Mr. M. L. Moller, for speculative purposes. The engraver submitted first a drawing in pencil of a design bearing the profile of King Christian IX to left in a pearled oval, surrounded by a fancy oval band inscribed "KGL. POST." above and "FRIMÆRKE" below; enclosed in a rectangular frame with background of horizontal lines.

Size 20 x 24 mm.



A similar design was lithographed, bearing a similar effigy but turned to the right, and with the inscription in the oval band replaced by nine pearls above and five below; there are small ovals in the lower corners, that at the right bearing the letter "s", while that at the left is blank.

Size 20 x 24 mm.

No value indicated; thin white paper.

- s., red and mauve.  
 — s., lilac and red.  
 — s., black.

(To be continued.)

# The Local Post of Paris under Louis xiv.

JEAN-JACQUES RENOUARD DE VILLAYER, INVENTOR OF THE  
"BILLET DE PORT PAYÉ" IN 1653.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 253, vol. xvii.)

*Erratum.*—Vol. xvii., page 251, second column, third line from bottom, for "Post Payé" read "Port Payé."

\* \* \* \*



HE name of the inventor of the "billet de port payé" and of the Local Post of Paris, was only known to us through Pellisson, who called him "M. de Vélayer." Our researches were for a long time in vain, but the title of Master of the Court of Requests given to M. de Vélayer enabled us to discover, about the middle of the seventeenth century, a Master of the Court of Requests named Jean-Jacques Renouard, for whom the estate of *Villayer*, in Brittany, was made into a Countship in 1655, and who was commonly called M. de Villayer. In order to make quite certain, we published in the *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux* of December 30, 1904, a query whether M. de Villayer was in office in 1653, the date of the establishment of the Local Post. There were numerous replies,\* which left no doubt as to the identity of the personage in question.

One thing often leads to another, and we found that the journal mentioned had published some notes upon the Local Post so long ago as 1866, and that from that period M. de Villayer had been recognized as being its inventor. In the number for September 10, 1866, we read:—

"M. Ed. Fournier in his new work upon *La Bruyère* has just revealed to us the name of the inventor of the Local Post and of the 'billets de port payé.' It was the Academician, M. de Villayer, the comic portrait of whom appears in the *Hermippe*."

M. Fournier says, in fact:—†

"Among the inventions of our *Hermippe*, we must not forget that of the Local Post, and above all its most curious consequence, the invention of the *billets de port payé*, the earliest type of postage stamps, in the middle of the seventeenth century."

"*La Bruyère* caricatured that which he could not put into his discourse (in reference to the seat in the Academy); thus, instead of the Academic Eulogy of Villayer, we have the comic portrait of *Hermippe*."

An institution like that of the Local Post could not be started without having been authorized by Letters Patent.‡ We found these in the *Ordonnances of Louis XIV*, May, 1653, and were not a little surprised at reading in the margin—"Permission to Counts de Nogent and de Villayer to institute," etc. This was the first that we heard of this Count de Nogent, who was the partner of M. de Villayer, or the person who provided him with funds, or whatever else he may

have been—for we have good reason for believing that it was M. de Villayer alone who conceived the plan of the Local Post and who made the unfortunate trial of it. The title of Count de Nogent was, at this period, held by the family of Bautru, who came originally from Anjou, and for whose benefit the manor of Nogent-le-Roi was raised to a Countship by Letters Patent of August, 1636, in favour of Nicholas Bautru, captain of the Guards. In the genealogies of that family which we have consulted,\* we find in the seventeenth century officers of all ranks, a Councillor of the Grand Council, a Councillor of State, an Academician, but no Master of the Court of Requests, as stated in the Letters Patent of July 18, 1653. We have therefore nothing but conjecture to go upon in regard to the part that was played by the Count de Nogent in the partnership, and we return to M. de Villayer, a little biography of whom we will proceed to sketch out.

Jean-Jacques Renouard, or de Renouard, was born in 1605; he was the second son of Guy de Renouard, of Rivière and Longlée, Master of Accounts at Nantes, and his mother was Françoise de Becdelièvre, who died on September 4, 1668, at the age of a hundred. This family, the name of which is also written Regnouard, came from Gascony; at what date it settled in Brittany is unknown, but its establishment in that province does not go further back than the sixteenth century.

Guy de Renouard, who sat in the Chamber of Accounts of Nantes for fifty-two years, had obtained letters of nobility from Henri IV, dated June 8, 1607.

His sons commenced their studies at the College of the Jesuits of La Flèche, and the two elder afterwards finished their education at Rennes, with a view to solving, under the direction of their maternal grandfather, Councillor to the Parliament, the thorny problems of the old customary law of the province.†

Jean-Jacques Renouard, who bore, as lord of Villayer, the title of an estate of very small value, situated in the parish of Ossé, in the neighbourhood of Rennes, was admitted as Councillor to the Parliament of Rennes in 1632, at the same time as his elder brother, Cæsar, known by the name of Renouard of Drouges, and entered the Chamber of Accounts at

\* *Moréri* and *La Chesnaye des Bois*.

† The greater part of the preceding notes and of those that follow are extracted from the essay which M. René Kerviler has devoted to Jean-Jacques Renouard de Villayer and his family, in the *Revue de Bretagne et de Vendée*.

\* *Intermédiaire*, 1905, vol. li. col. 83, 143, 196, and 477.

† *Comédie de la Bruyère*, p. 560.

‡ Published in our number for June last.

Nantes, after the resignation of his father in his favour. Jean-Jacques did not remain long at Rennes, but in the same year took up the post of a Councillor to the Parliament at Paris.

Four years later he married Martha de Neubourg, daughter of Claude, Controller at the Chamber of Accounts at Paris, and of Ann d'Epinoy, and then, feeling more disposed for administrative work than for that of a magistrate, he solicited and obtained, February 28, 1636, the office of a Master of the Royal Court of Requests. He was admitted into that hard-working corporation on the 4th July, and this was his first step towards the Council of State, of which he afterwards became the senior member; he entered the department at the age of thirty-one, and for fifty-five consecutive years he assisted in its labours.

M. de Villayer was one of the first batch of Intendants, created in 1638, and was sent to Orleans. He remained there but a few years, for in 1644 we find him taking part in the feeble attempts at a revolt of the Masters of Requests against the royal authority, a revolt which, carried on more openly and strenuously a few years later, was the cause of the Fronde. During the troubles M. de Villayer, however, remained faithful to the Ministry, which, in 1651, recompensed him by an increase of salary. Encouraged by this favour, he confined himself strictly to his occupation as Reporter to the Court of Requests, and we are led to believe that he acquired considerable influence in the Council.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in January, 1655, Jean-Jacques Renouard should have obtained, as a reward for his excellent service, Letters Patent for the raising of his estate of Villayer to the dignity of a Countship.

M. René Kerviler states that, in spite of the pompous terms of the Royal Letters, the estate and manor of Villayer was a very small place, so small that we had a long search before we succeeded in discovering in what parish in France it was situated. According to a return of February 16, 1679, the domain of Villayer, properly so called, only contained 29 vassals, from whom were due 57 sols 12 deniers of rent, in money, 241 bushels and a half of oats, 59 fowls, and 39 corvées and a half. To the domain of Villayer had been joined four others of still less value, to form the Countship. It is true that in all these domains the said lord of Villayer possessed all kinds of ancient rights appertaining to the highest nobility. It required all the influence of one of the great people of the period to obtain such dignity.

M. de Villayer had entered the Council of State prior to the reform of 1657, and, not satisfied with all his titles, he desired to become a member of the French Academy. Abel Servien, Minister of State and Superintendent of the Treasury, having died in 1659, he sought to obtain his seat in the Academy, and the company unanimously acceded to his request. The newly elected member had never published anything, but his literary qualifications were sufficiently attested by the success of his reports to the Council. It seems that even the delivery of a formal discourse at his reception was dispensed with, for no trace of it is to be discovered in the collection of the Speeches of the Academy. Like the exalted personages of

that period, he contented himself with simple thanks, which were not even written, and are only mentioned in a report by Chapelain to the Minister, Colbert.

In 1680, M. de Villayer became senior member of the Council of State, in conjunction with his colleague Poncet; he afterwards became the sole head, on the death of the latter in 1681. For ten years he carried out with honour and integrity the duties of this high office, which brought him in a salary of 10,200 livres per year.

He died on March 5th, 1691, at the age of 86, and was buried at the Jesuits' College in the Faubourg St. Germain. His wife, Martha de Neubourg, who died a few months previously, bore him two children: (1) Jean-Jacques, named after his father, Councillor to the Parliament at Rennes, who married Lucretia Chappel and was the father of a Master of Requests who died without issue; (2) Madeleine Angelique, who married Pierre de Hodic, Comte de Marly, Master of Requests. When this family died out, all the possessions of the Renouards, including the mansion of Drouges, at Nantes, and the mansion of Villayer, Rue St. André-des-Arcs, at Paris, passed to the family of Rosmadec.

The name of Villayer was sufficiently famous for a second Countship to make its appearance in the middle of the eighteenth century; but this had no connexion with the former except in name. It was composed of the territories and manors of Sertans, Amancey, Malans, Deservillers, and Abondans, in the Franche-Comté, which were united and raised to a Countship, under the name of Villayer, by Letters Patent dated August, 1749, registered at the Parliament of Besançon, and at the Chamber of Accounts of Dôle, granted to Claude François de Renouard, lord of Fleury, Grand Master of the Rivers and Forests of Burgundy. We can find no connexion between these Renouards of Fleury and those of Brittany; they bore different Arms, but nevertheless considered themselves, possibly without justification, as branches of the same stock. This family exists still, in the Renouards of Sainte Croix.

It was in the peaceful period which followed the troublous times of the Fronde that M. de Villayer conceived the idea of the Local Post and the "billets de port payé"; but this idea was in advance of the times and its only success was as a curiosity.

"This good Mr. Villayer," says Saint-Simon,\* "was full of queer inventions and was a very clever fellow. It is to him perhaps that we owe repeating clocks and watches, since he seems to have inspired a demand for them. He had arranged, within his reach while lying in bed, a clock with a very large face, the figures denoting the hours upon which were hollowed out and filled with different spices, so that, by running his finger along the hand of the clock to the hour or the nearest hour to the time that it marked, and then tasting the tip of his finger, he could tell from taste and memory what hour of the night it was.

"It was he also who invented flying chairs" [lifts] "which, by means of weights, go up and down between two walls to the floor required. The Prince made great use of them both in Paris and at Chantilly. The Duchess, his daughter-in-law, the daughter of the

\* Notes from the *Journal de Dangeau* for March 5, 1691.

King, wished to have a similar one for her apartment at Versailles, and wanting to go up in it one evening the machine went wrong and stuck fast half-way up, with the result that before any one heard her and could come to her aid by breaking open the wall she remained there for three long hours. This adventure cured her of any desire for such a mode of conveyance, and put it out of fashion."

As was the case with prepayment by means of stamps of some kind, so also the idea of lifts was not to become practicable until the middle of the nineteenth century. But we may perceive that the inventive genius of M. de Villayer was far in advance of his period.

(To be continued.)

## Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

\* \* \* \*

**A**BOUT six months ago Mr. E. B. Power, manager of Stanley Gibbons, Inc., of New York, devoted several hours to giving me an interesting monologue upon the stamps of Salvador, dilating upon the interest, pleasure, and even necessity of making a carefully specialized collection of this neglected country, and enlarging upon the resultant benefit to Philately in having these stamps properly catalogued for reference. Needless to say, Mr. Power never wastes his valuable time, and at the end of the monologue the little fish had swallowed the bait, hook, line, and sinker. I went forth and started to amass a collection of the stamps of Salvador. Dealers and collectors regarded me as a harmless lunatic who could be best handled by humouring, and for the last six months I have been wallowing in originals, reprints, counterfeits, frauds, fake cancellations, original and redrawn designs, surcharges, errors, thick and thin papers, watermarks, etc. In fact, I have been up and down the scale of Philately, but I believe I have positively succeeded in separating the good from the bad, and that I can offer a reference list that makes the stamps of Salvador quite as collectable as those of any other country.

The earliest mention of Salvador in a philatelic way occurs in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, 1867, when the following description is given of a bogus stamp, said to have emanated from a notorious San Francisco counterfeiter: "The design is very similar to that of the Hawaiian. The value appears in the centre, and again in words above and below; on the left is 'CORREOS,' and on the right 'SAN SALVADOR.' The frame is composed of a dark outer line, and a thinner line within the inscription. They are printed in black and also in blue ink on cream laid paper, are imperforate and not adhesive." The value of this fraud was "un real" (quite suggestive of its character).

About six months after the first appearance of this fraud, or in June, 1867, the first *bona-fide* stamps of the country were chronicled. The stamps of the first issue may be described as follows: The central design is a horizontally lined oval, bearing a smoking volcano, arched by eleven stars; above and below the oval are ornamental scrolls bearing respectively, in capitals, the words "CORREOS DEL" and "SALVADOR"; on each side are smaller scrolls bearing the value in words, also in capitals; and in each corner are

circles containing the numeral of value. The background between the oval and the scrolls is formed by a minute repetition of the value, in figures on the half and four reales, and in letters on the one and two reales. The eleven stars arched above the volcano typify the eleven departments then composing the State, namely—San Salvador, La Libertad, Sonsonate, Santa Anna, La Paz, Cascathan, Usulután, San Vincente, San Miguel, La Unión, and Chalatenangs. The stamps were engraved in *taille-douce* by the American Bank Note Company of New York and printed on white wove paper, one hundred stamps to the sheet, in ten rows of ten. They measure  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and are perforated 12.



$\frac{1}{2}$  real, indigo, dark blue, blue.

1 „ deep vermilion, bright vermilion.

2 „ deep green, green.

4 „ cinnamon-brown, deep bistre, bistre.

The stamps exist with yellow gum and with white gum. The darker shades first listed are those of the early printings.

In 1874 a quantity of stamps was stolen, and the Government had recourse to an overprint to prevent these stamps being used. The overprint consisted of a shield, bearing the smoking volcano, with two palm branches crossed beneath and extending on each side, to the top of the shield. These were surrounded by the words "CONTRA SELLO" and the date, 1874, and the whole was enclosed in a circle. "Contra Sello," literally translated, is Counter Stamp. The overprint was handstamped in black, and first appeared about October, 1874. There are three types of this overprint (see illustrations). In Type I the letters are double lined,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, and almost touching the outside circle; the shield is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high; the spread of the wreath at the widest part is 8 mm., and there is a star at each side of the date. In Type II the letters are double lined,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, but 1 mm.\* from the outer circle; the shield is 3 mm. wide and 4 mm. high; the breadth of the wreath at the widest part is 6 mm., and there is a period at each

\* The illustration does not show this quite correctly.

side of the date. In Type III the letters are single lined,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high; the shield is 3 mm. wide by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, with an overhanging top; the wreath is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide at the top, and there is a star at each side of the date. This type is very poorly stamped, and in many specimens is barely more than a smudge of ink. Type I is exceedingly rare. I have not seen a dozen copies of all values combined. Type II is rather scarce, blocks being out of the question. Type III was the last to be issued, and when the stamps were superseded by the issue of 1879 there was a goodly quantity of remainders, which found their way to the dealers and, to-day, three dealers whose stocks I have looked through have them in large blocks. These blocks are interesting in that they show the overprint to have been very carelessly applied, with the result that overprints normal, inverted, and sideways are plentifully sprinkled about, and pairs *tête-bêche* are quite common.



Type I. Handstamped in black on :

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.



Type II. Handstamped in black on :

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion, bright vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

*Varieties.*

## Overprint inverted.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion, bright vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " deep bistre.

## Overprint sideways, right to left.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

## Overprint sideways, left to right.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion, bright vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.



Type III. Handstamped in black on :

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion, bright vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

*Varieties.*

## Overprint inverted.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

## Overprint sideways, right to left.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

## Overprint sideways, left to right.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, dark blue, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " bistre.

## Overprint double.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  real, blue.
- 1 " vermillion.

## Counterfeits.

## Telegraph.



Type IV.



Type V.



Type VI.

There are two very fine counterfeits of these overprints (see illustrations). In the first the letters are double lined and 2 mm. high; the shield is 3 mm. wide by 4 mm. high; the breadth of the wreath at the top is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and there is a period at each side of the date. In the second the letters are single lined,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high; the shield is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, with an overhanging top, and there is a rosette at each side of the date. In both counterfeits the shield, instead of bearing a smoking volcano, has a mountain with four or five stars, respectively, arched above it. These counterfeits are exact reproductions of the illustrations appearing in the various catalogues. The stars are not symbolical unless there are eleven, and that there was room for eleven stars on the shield is shown by the telegraph overprint. For purposes of comparison we illustrate below enlargements of the genuine and fraudulent types side by side.

Type I.

Type II.



Genuine.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

Type III.

Type III.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

Telegraph enlarged to show stars.

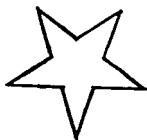
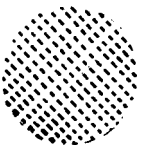
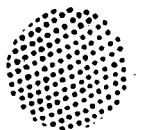
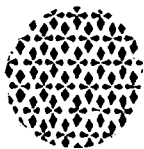


Genuine.

These counterfeits I believe to have been made in Belgium in the early eighties upon some of the stolen stamps which were the cause of the overprint originally. All values with the counterfeit overprint are to be found cancelled with rather clever imitations of some of the genuine cancellations. I illustrate the four fraudulent cancellations that I have found, together with the genuine cancellations which they imitate. These fraudulent cancellations also appear on the stamps without overprint.

Genuine.

Counterfeits.



Salvador joined the Postal Union in 1879, and to commemorate the event, issued a new series of postage stamps. These stamps were a native product, and it was originally intended that they should be engraved. Plates for all values were partially prepared by the old-fashioned method of engraving each stamp by hand directly upon the plate. Fifteen varieties of the 1 centavo were thus engraved upon the plate, three horizontal rows of five stamps each; the same number of the 2 centavos, fifteen varieties in three horizontal rows of five; twenty-five varieties of the 5 centavos, five horizontal rows of five; and five varieties each of the 10 and 20 centavos, one horizontal row of five each. These stamps were engraved so that all inscriptions, numerals of value, etc., would show white in the printing, and as the workmanship was mediocre a number of errors were made. Where these errors occurred in the inscriptions, such as the omitting of the crossbar of an "A," correction was

impossible. Any number of coloured lines could be added, but the white lines had to stay as they were or be entirely or partially removed. This method of engraving was both slow and expensive, and the Republic probably lacked both the time and the money to have the plates completed, for in March, 1879, when the 1, 2, and 5 centavos stamps first appeared, they were found to be lithographed. The engraved plates, however, had been used to produce the impressions which had been transferred to the lithographic stones. These stones were made to print one hundred or more stamps in panes of twenty-five, five horizontal rows of five. In the 1 centavo stamp the engraved plate from which the impressions were taken was of fifteen stamps, three horizontal rows of five. As the panes were of twenty-five stamps, it was necessary to cut one row from a set of impressions and fit the remaining two rows to a full set in order to form a pane. This method would make possible the existence of a variety of arrangements of the stamps upon the lithographic stone. I have, however, examined between twenty and thirty panes of twenty-five stamps belonging to this series, and have found only three arrangements, as follows: In the first, the fifteen varieties constitute the first three rows, the fourth and fifth rows being the second and third rows repeated. In the second, the fifteen varieties occupy the first three rows, the fourth and fifth rows being the first and second rows repeated. In the third, the fifteen varieties are the first three rows, the fourth row being the first row repeated, and the fifth row being the third row repeated. All these arrangements undoubtedly occurred upon the same stone, and were, therefore, printed simultaneously. I believe that the workman made the stones for one hundred stamps in the following manner:—

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

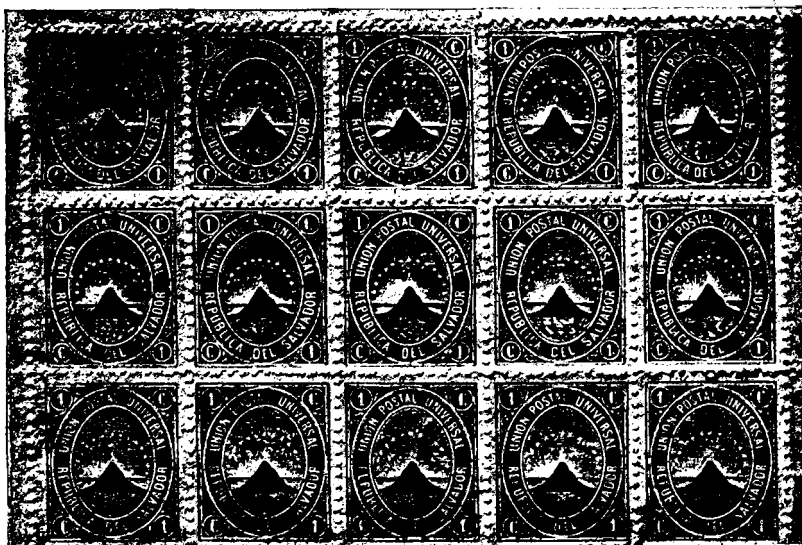
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

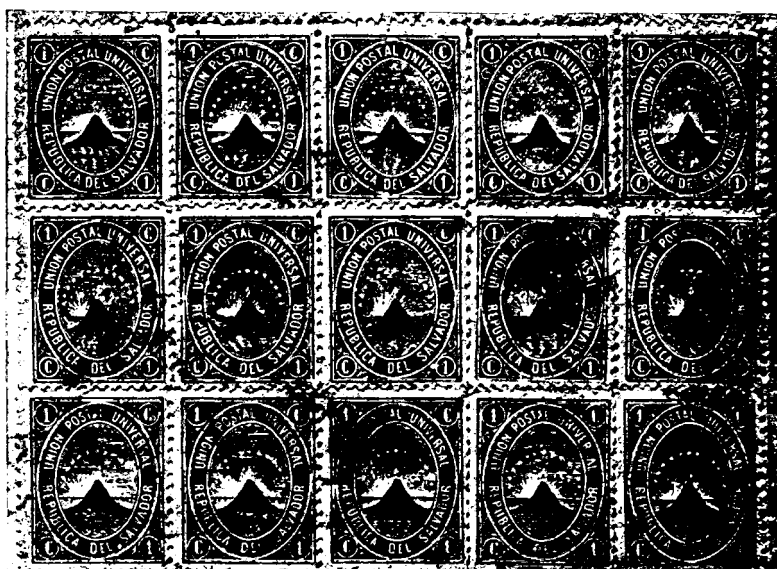
A

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

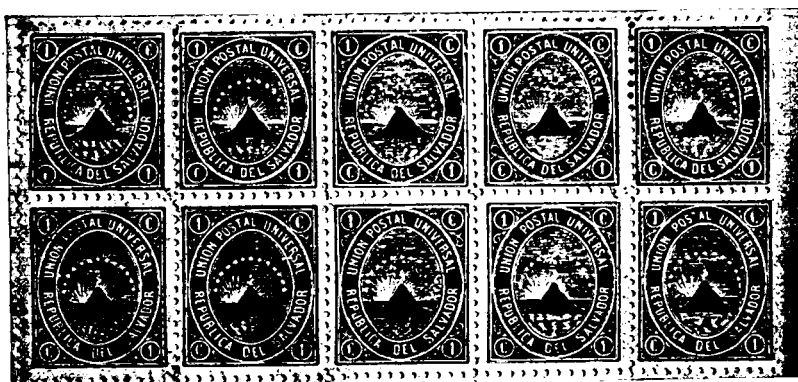
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15



I. FIRST STATE.



II. SECOND STATE.

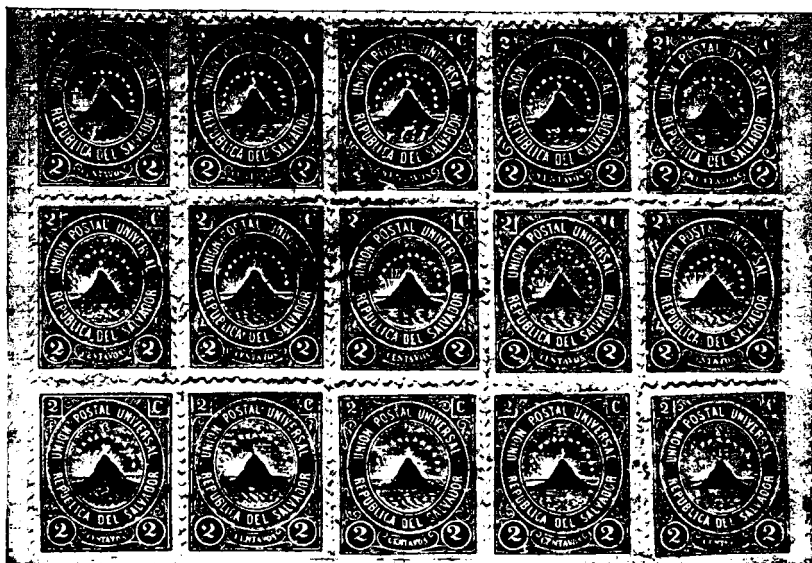


III. THIRD STATE.

PLATE A.







IV. FIRST STATE.



V. SECOND STATE.



VI.



VII.

PLATE B.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5

B

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5
11	12	13	14	15

C

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5
11	12	13	14	15

D

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Taking his impressions of fifteen varieties he applied them to the stone as shown in diagram "A." He then cut the top row from a set of impressions and applied the two remaining rows and the top row, as shown in diagram "B." With the next set of impressions he happened to cut off the bottom row, and applied the two remaining rows and the bottom row, as shown in diagram "C." I have two panes of the second arrangement, in one of which the space between the third and fourth rows is much wider than in the other, which fact has caused me to believe that the complete sheet of four panes was as shown in diagram "D."

The principal varieties of the 1 centavo are: An inverted "v" for the second "A" in the word "SALVADOR," on the fifth stamp in the first pane and the fifth and twentieth stamps in the second, third, and fourth panes. An inverted "v" for an "A" in the

word "REPUBLICA," on the twelfth and twenty-second stamps in the first and third panes and the twelfth stamp in the second and fourth panes. An inverted "v" for an "A" in the word "UNIVERSAL," on the fourteenth and twenty-fourth stamps in the first and third panes and the fourteenth stamp in the second and fourth panes. There are a number of minor differences in the lettering, the shape of the volcano and in the water at its base, as well as minute variations in the ornamental scroll-work in the corners of the stamp, all of which may be seen upon referring to Illustration I, Plate A. The stamps are easily plated.

I have seen but one transfer of the 2 centavos (see Illustration IV, Plate B). In this case the fifteen varieties are the three bottom rows, the first and second rows being the third and fourth rows repeated. That is to say, the five rows of the complete pane are rows 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, of the block of fifteen.

It would seem that more care was taken in making the stone for this stamp. The principal varieties are: An inverted scroll in the upper left corner, on the sixth and sixteenth stamps. Small thin figure "2" and letter "C" in the upper corners and small letters in words "REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR," occurring in all five stamps of the bottom row. A broken "2" in the lower right corner, this last being a defect in transferring and not occurring on all sheets; when it does appear it is on the ninth and nineteenth stamps. In this stamp also there are minor varieties in the shape of the volcano, the drawing of the water, the lettering, and in the ornamental scroll-work. This stamp also is easily plated.

As the engraved plate of the 5 centavos stamp contained twenty-five varieties, there naturally could be but one arrangement in transferring to the lithographic stone. There are none but minor varieties in the 5 centavos, differences in the numeral "5," the shape of the volcano, the drawing of the water at its base and of the leaves surrounding the oval. The differences are all very distinct, however, and are plainly shown in Illustration VIII, Plate C.

The gumming of these stamps was simply atrocious, a thick yellowish gum of tremendous adhesive power being used. As the paper was quite thin, and the gum had about the consistency of shellac, and was most liberally applied, the stamps, if not held down by a heavy weight, will curl up into the tightest possible roll.

- 1 centavo, dark green, blue-green, green.
- 2 ,, old rose, crimson-rose, carmine-rose.
- 5 ,, dark blue, blue, pale blue.

#### Varieties.

- Inverted "v" for "A" in "SALVADOR".
- 1 centavo, dark green, blue-green, green.
- Inverted "v" for "A" in "UNIVERSAL".
- 1 centavo, dark green, blue-green, green.
- Inverted "v" for "A" in "REPUBLICA".
- 1 centavo, dark green, blue-green, green.

#### Inverted scroll.

- 2 centavos, old rose, crimson-rose, carmine-rose.
- Small letters in "REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR".
- 2 centavos, old rose, crimson-rose, carmine-rose.

#### Broken "2".

- 2 centavos, old rose.

The 1 centavo stamp was apparently unsatisfactory, the white spots of light on either side of the volcano giving the stamp an unfinished and slovenly appearance. To remedy this the lines of the background were re-engraved on the plate so as to obliterate the spots and, at the same time, the corner ornaments were fined down. This re-engraving was first done to the second row of five stamps, impressions taken, and a lithographic stone made, showing the second row retouched and the other rows in the original state of the plate. This mixed printing was in a light blue-green with yellowish gum (Illustration II, Plate A).

1 centavo, light blue-green.

Subsequently the first row on the plate was re-engraved also (Illustration III), and, apparently, the errors of lettering in the third row were discovered. As it was impossible to correct the errors, impressions were taken of the first two rows only, and new lithographic stones made, bearing the ten re-engraved varieties in two arrangements of twenty-five, as shown in the following diagrams :

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5

E

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
6	7	8	9	10

F

The 2 and 5 centavos, as printed, presented such a varied appearance in the sheet, owing to the uneven engraving of the designs, that an attempt was made to make them more uniform. The five stamps in the bottom row of the 2 centavos being nearly similar in appearance, the lines of the background in the oval were retouched so as to remove all the white shading of light from around the volcano, and a new stone was made. This was also in panes of twenty-five, the five varieties in a horizontal row being five times repeated (Illustration V, Plate B). The fourth row of the 5 centavos being the most uniform, the leaves surrounding the oval were slightly recut, and a new stone made, likewise in panes of twenty-five, five varieties in a horizontal row, five times repeated (Illustration IX, Plate C). This re-engraving was done within two or three months of the first appearance of the stamps, and the stamps themselves were issued simultaneously with the two new values of 10 and 20 centavos. There were five varieties also of each of the new values, arranged in horizontal rows and repeated five times to form the panes. In the 10 centavos the differences are mainly in the scroll-work surrounding the oval, this being differently

drawn on each of the five stamps (Illustration VI, Plate B). The differences in the 20 centavos are very slight, consisting of minute variations in the ornamental scrolls, the shape of the volcano, and the shape of the numerals of value (Illustration VII, Plate B). All the re-engraved stamps and the 10 and 20 centavos were gummed with a thin white gum and perforated 12.

1	centavo, dark green, green, grey-green.
2	„ claret, crimson-lake, carmine.
5	„ ultramarine.
10	„ black.
20	„ red-violet.

#### Variety.

Inverted "v" for "A" in "SALVADOR".

1 centavo, dark green, green, grey-green.

I believe that, after the first printings of the re-engraved stamps were exhausted, the original stones and the stones containing the re-engraved designs were printed from indiscriminately, as I find the following printings from the original stones with the thin white gum of the re-engraved stamps :

1	centavo, green.
2	„ claret.
5	„ ultramarine.

#### Varieties.

Inverted "v" for "A" in "SALVADOR".

1 centavo, green.

Inverted "v" for "A" in "REPUBLICA".

1 centavo, green.

Inverted "v" for "A" in "UNIVERSAL".

1 centavo, green.

Inverted scroll.

2 centavos, claret.

At a later date, which I have as yet been unable to determine, the 1 centavo was again re-engraved (Illustration X, Plate C). In this re-engraving the figures of value have been recut to a smaller size, and all light and shading representing waves removed from the water in front of the volcano, the oval bearing a series of fine horizontal lines broken only by the volcano, the rising sun, and the eleven stars. Only the first row of five stamps was subjected to this second re-engraving, and the lithographic stone was still made in panes of twenty-five, the five varieties in a horizontal row five times repeated.

1 centavo, green, pale green, blue-green.

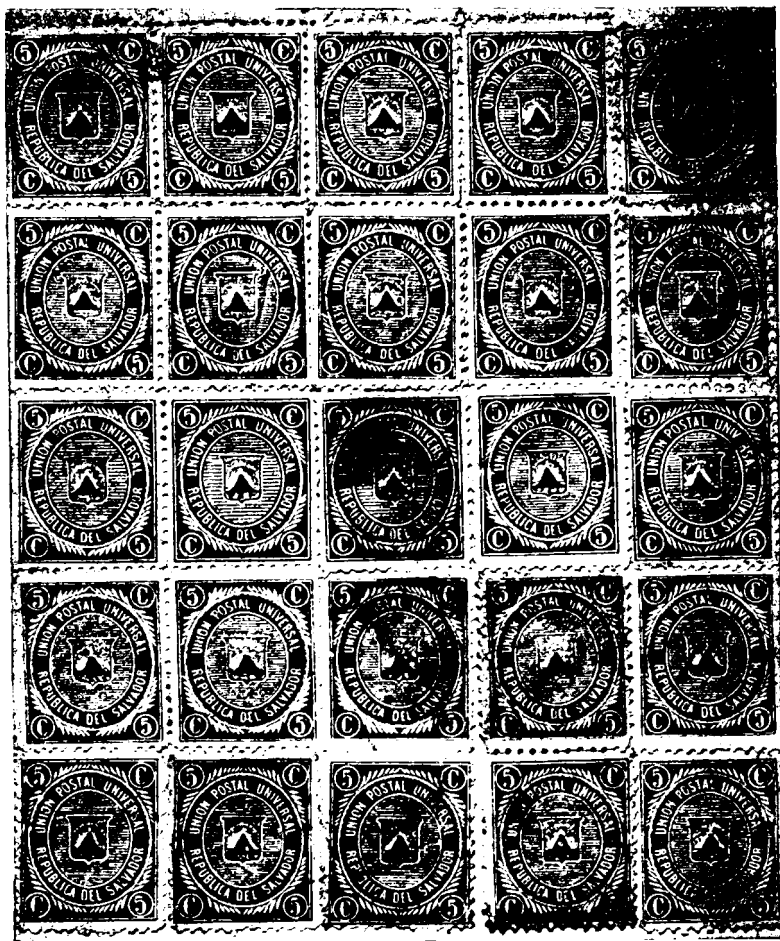
#### Variety.

Inverted "v" for "A" in "SALVADOR".

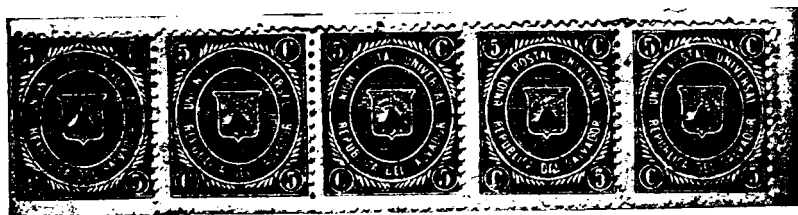
1 centavo, green, pale green, blue-green.

Heretofore the original types of the 1, 2, and 5 centavos have been listed as the re-engraved, and vice versa, but a careful study of the stamps has convinced me that my listing is the proper order of the stamps.

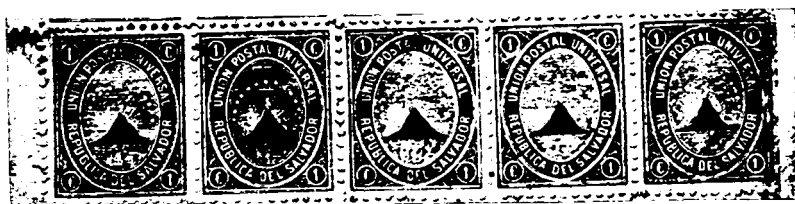
(To be continued.)



VIII. FIRST STATE.



IX. SECOND STATE.



X. FOURTH STATE.

PLATE C.

# William Dockwra and the London "Penny Post" of 1680.

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE.

(Continued from page 17.)

\* \* \* \*

**J**OHAN STRYPE, in his edition of Stow's great *Survey of London and Westminster*, published in 1720, describes the journey then performed as part of his daily duty by one of the Penny Post letter-carriers—the postman for Chigwell, on the Essex side. Going first from London through Low Leyton, Walthamstow, and Woodford to Chigwell, he delivered there his load of letters and parcels to their various addresses; then on his way back he had to pass successively through Wansted, Leytonstone, Stratford and Bow to London, the circuit making about thirty miles daily or 180 weekly, in all weathers and seasons, and this *on foot*, although we are told he occasionally made use of a horse in the winter. At that time the control of the undertaking had long passed from Dockwra's hands, but even in his day the messengers had no sinecure, as the following quaint appeal on their behalf will testify. It is addressed to Mercury, the deity popularly supposed to preside over the postal service, and occurs in an anonymous poem "On the late Invention of the Penny-Post by Mr. Dockwra." Though not published till 1697, the lines were evidently written before 1682:—

Ah! thou, who with thy charming Rod  
Canst controul the sleepy God,  
Vouchsafe to thy poor Foot-post Race,  
That when the Day's Fatigue is past,  
Into sweet Sleep they may be cast.  
To give the way let no Man scorn,  
Altho they carry ne'er a Horn:  
Their Task is greater than the Sun's,  
He goes to Bed when he has done,  
They only rest an hour at Noon.

This way great Dockwra forth did chalk,  
As a Parterre from the Grand Walk  
Leads many ways, his nimble Men,  
After their Round, return and meet again.  
For twenty Miles these nimble *Mercuries*  
Carefully convey advice.  
Not Letters grav'd on Sculls, or Pidgeon-post,  
Of greater Secrecy can boast.

*State-Poems*, part ii, 1697, pp. 246-8.

The impressing of letters with the date of the day and month of posting had been introduced in 1660, under Colonel Henry Bishopp, who then farmed the Post Office. An illustration of one of his marks will be found in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for February 9th last, at page 84, vol. v. Nevertheless, Dockwra was the first to make systematic and extensive use of the idea, although it does not seem to have formed part of his original scheme. From a pamphlet published by the undertakers in 1681, *The Practical Method of the Penny-Post*, it appears that they were about to adopt this check upon the mails, or had just done so, in consequence of complaints of delay in transmission and delivery. Each of the seven sorting offices was

then supplied with two kinds of stamps for marking postal packets. One was triangular, with the inscription "PENNY POST PAID," and a letter in the centre denoting the office to which it was assigned. The earliest example known, reproduced in fig. 2, was used on a letter dated at Whitehall, December 9th, 1681, from Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, to Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor. The letter in the centre, "w," indicates the Westminster Office. The other, a con-



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trol mark in the shape of a heart, indicated not the time of posting, but the time of dispatch, i.e. the hour at which the letter left the office for delivery, so that the receiver could easily judge if it was late. Specimens are illustrated in figs. 1 and 3, representing 8 a.m. (Mor.=morning), and 4 p.m. (Af.=afternoon). Collectors should be careful to note and preserve the dates of all letters bearing these cancellations.

On Post Nights—the nights when the mails were dispatched from London for the provinces and abroad—inland and foreign letters might be left at the Penny Post receiving-houses up to 9 o'clock, when they were collected and taken to the General Post Office, then in Lombard Street. Before 1676 this had been the only receptacle for letters in the length and breadth of the metropolis. If the unfortunate citizen did not care to travel perhaps a score of miles to post his letters there, he had either to employ a porter or to send them to their destination by some other means. The Post Office simply sat on its mountain of red-tape and sealing-wax and invited a long-suffering public to play the part of Mahomet. In the year mentioned, it reluctantly condescended to establish a few receiving-houses. A list dated 1677 enumerates eight, and there could not have been many more until the advent of the Penny Post, with its four or five hundred depôts and its army of messengers. The facilities thus provided resulted in an immediate and large increase in the number of letters for Lombard Street, and consequently in the postal revenue, but the authorities, as will be related, were not in the least grateful. For this accommodation the sender had only to pay the usual fee—a penny. It was, of course, optional to prepay the General Post Office charges.

Many people, however, found it cheaper and more convenient to send their country letters by carriers or coachmen, or by watermen in the case of residents in towns on the Thames, instead of through the Post

Office. Here again the Penny Post was found a valuable auxiliary. The undertakers insisted on prepayment of the carriers' charge as well as their own. "Most Letters that are sent to Carriers and Stage-Coaches, are rejected at the Inns for want of two pence, which they require for Carriage, and often times abuse the Messengers that offer them; therefore all Persons are Desired to take Notice thereof, and either to settle the Receipt with Carriers, Coachmen or others, to take them without money (by agreement), or to send Two Pence for the future, and Endorse upon such Letters, Carriage Paid 2d." Receiving-houses were opened near most plying-places on the river, where packets were taken in from watermen for delivery in the city by the Penny Post, or vice versa. Witness the following extract from several similar entries in a bill of William Howell, waterman, to the Countess of Plymouth, for service rendered between September 29th and November 28th, 1684:—\*

"October 30th.	For carrying a letter from	s. d.
	Putney to Wimbleton .	o 6
" "	Paid the Penny Post for	
	the letter . . . . .	o 1"

The organization was given all the publicity which the limited resources of the day allowed. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers; handbills and pamphlets explaining its methods and advantages were distributed in all quarters; and printed tickets were circulated to show where receiving-houses were situated. At the doors and windows of the latter were posters or placards on which were printed in large letters, "Penny Post Letters and Parcels are taken in here."†

Yet all was not smooth sailing. The street porters, who had formerly found occasional employment in carrying letters, resented the innovation as an infringement of what they considered their own exclusive right, and tore down the placards. The extreme Protestant party, obsessed by the recent "revelations" of Titus Oates, denounced it as a Jesuitical contrivance, and alleged that the bags if examined would be found full of Popish plots. These fears passed away in time. Then the cranks and grumblers had their turn, and there were complaints of unpunctuality and non-delivery. The proprietors were ready with a convincing explanation. Such delays and losses (they replied) were due to illegible or insufficient addresses; the omission of the addressee's trade, or of the sign which his house bore, or of some remarkable place or object in the vicinity. Hitches, moreover, are natural at first, even with the best-laid plans, and there were disputes even amongst the promoters themselves. A number of citizens who had at first joined with Dockwra deserted him at an early period, and for six months he had to carry on the work unaided until others came to his assistance, and formed a fresh partnership. He and Murray soon quarrelled, perhaps over their proportionate share in the profits. Many years later, when (in 1703) Dockwra was a candidate

for the Chamberlainship of the City of London, he found it necessary to rebut certain insinuations of unfair treatment made by his ex-partner, to whom, he averred, he had always been generous (*The Daily Courant*, January 11th and 12th, 1703). At any rate, Murray withdrew from the partnership and set up a short-lived rival establishment at Hall's Coffee-house in Wood Street.

Undaunted by expense and undeterred by ridicule or opposition, the rest of the undertakers continued to direct the affairs of the original organization at the Chief Office, "the Penny-Post House in Lyme-street." This was Dockwra's own house, and had been formerly the town mansion of Sir Robert Abdy. The very daring of the project attracted the public, and it soon showed signs of yielding a handsome revenue. Unfortunately its growing prosperity attracted the cupidity of the Duke of York, afterwards James II, on whom the Post Office revenues had been conferred in 1663 by the Act 15 Car. II, c. 14. Writing as early as 1681, Delaune states that attempts had already been made to persuade James that the Penny Post "intrench'd upon the General Post Office, and damnif'd it; whereupon many actions were brought, and a chargeable suit of law follow'd; but, questionless, the Duke is better inform'd now, for it is most certain that this does much further the revenue of the General Post Office, and is an universal benefit to the inhabitants of these parts, so that whoever goes about to deprive the City of so useful a thing, deserves no thanks from the Duke, nor anybody else but to be noted as an enemy to ingenious and publick inventions." The curious poem from which we have already quoted appears to have been written soon after these events, and expresses the hope that Dockwra would not be deprived of his invention:—

Heil mighty Dockwra, Son of Art,  
With Flavio, Middleton or Swart  
In the foremost Rank of Fame,  
Thou shalt fix thy lasting Name.  
Nor new Inventors Fate thee hurt  
To be damn'd or beggar'd for 't.

The hope was vain. Dockwra has left it on record that his royal rival caused no less than twenty actions to be brought at one time, and two for £10,000 apiece at another, alleging that the institution was an infraction of his monopoly. At length a verdict was obtained against Dockwra at the King's Bench Bar, in Michaelmas term, 1682, and he was cast in slight damages and costs. Without the slightest recognition of his services he was dispossessed of the undertaking which he had lost business and fortune to establish, nor until after the Revolution did he receive any indemnity whatever. The last of the Stuarts was not distinguished for either gratitude or generosity.

Although His Majesty's Court of King's Bench had thus adjudged the Penny Post to be under the control of the Postmaster-General, he had no *parliamentary* authority to carry it on, and no such sanction was given in the Act by which, on the Duke's accession to the throne in 1685, the postal revenues were finally settled on "the King, his heirs and successors." Indeed, until the passing of the Post Office Act of 1710 (9 Anne, c. 10), the London post had no legal existence at all. Yet it certainly was not suppressed, and was

\* This bill is now in the possession of Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., the well-known antiquarian.

† John Stow, *The Survey of London and Westminster*, ed. by Strype. This edition was published in 1720, when the Penny Post was under official management, but most of Dockwra's methods had been retained.

again in full swing a few weeks later, resuming operations on Monday, December 11th, 1682. (*The London Gazette*, No. 1778, November 30-December 4, 1682) The announcement of the King's Bench decision was published in No. 1776, November 23-27, 1682, wherein all persons lately in Dockwra's employment in receiving and carrying letters were requested to repair to Mr. Frowde, at the General Post Office, in Lombard Street, for further instructions.)

Under its new management the post was at first conducted upon the same general principles as before. The sphere of collection and delivery was now more clearly defined, and extended to all considerable places within a five-mile radius from London, and there were six districts instead of seven, with six corresponding Grand Offices. The chief office was removed from Dockwra's house in Lyme Street to seven rooms prepared for the purpose in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. As regards the officers and messengers, Dockwra's men appear in most cases to have been retained, still giving the same security (£50). The eight holidays formerly observed were abolished from the very beginning of the official regime, and letters were conveyed as usual on every week-day in the year. As some of the houses of the tradesmen and others who acted as receivers were closed on those days, correspondents were requested to leave their letters at the appointed coffee-houses or at the General Offices, "where the Officers attend all days alike" from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays alone excepted. The Penny Post Office, as it was now called, was retained as a separate department, with its own staff, its own letter-carriers, and its distinct accounts of revenue and expenditure, until incorporated with the General Post Office in 1854, after a chequered existence of one hundred and fifty years. In 1801 it had been renamed the Two-penny Post Office, becoming the London District Post on the adoption of Rowland Hill's plan of Penny Postage in 1839.

It is not to be supposed that it had lasted all this

time without considerable internal change, and the modifications introduced were not, unfortunately, improvements. The giving of compensation was discontinued early, probably in the first decade of the eighteenth century. In 1765 the conveyance of parcels was ended by the reduction of the weight limit from sixteen to four ounces. Prepayment was made optional in 1794, and in 1801 the minimum charge for town letters was raised to twopence. Economy was thus effected, the authorities imagined, by increasing the rates and restricting the limits at the expense of the unfortunate public, whereas the contrary course would have resulted in greater revenue to the State and immeasurably greater convenience to its subjects. One feature of Dockwra's scheme that was, however, preserved to the end unaltered, save in minor details, was the use of postmarks. His original marks (figs. 1, 2, and 3) have been confused with the early marks of the Penny Post Office (figs. 4, 5, and 6), owing to their similarity in shape and general characteristics, but it will be seen, on comparing the illustrations, that there are distinct points of difference. In fig. 5, for instance, the inscription is "PENY POST PAYD," instead of the modern spelling used by Dockwra; the hour-marks are round instead of heart-shaped. Later on, letters representing the day of the week were added to the letter indicating the office of dispatch, on the triangular type. The various changes which afterwards took place in these obliterations are fully described and illustrated in Hendy's *History of British Postmarks*.



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(To be continued.)

## "Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(Continued from page 235, vol. xvii.)

\* \* \*

**D**URING the war of 1870 many Frenchmen took refuge in Belgium, and among them the Baron A. de Rothschild. He made Brussels his abode. If he hastened to put his small (?) person under protection, we must do him the justice of saying that he rendered signal service to his unfortunate fellow-countrymen, and that he relieved many of the unlucky people; it was this that led to his being made a Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of Leopold. He often amused himself here by throwing handfuls of copper coins to the street-boys, who used to fight for them.

It was during his stay in Brussels that he set about

arranging his collection. People were engaged by M. Moëns to mount and arrange the stamps in albums with movable leaves, of which there were fifty volumes. A skilled writer was employed to write the titles, and all under the supervision of M. Moëns—a singular way of collecting.

When the collection returned to Paris, a person was sent to finish the arranging of the stamps that had been added since the first arrangement was made; when his work was finished he returned to Brussels. But making use of the opportunity, M. de Rothschild handed the man a letter, to be delivered to M. L., immediately on his arrival. The person in question thought otherwise, and instead of setting out at once

he took a walk in Paris. Towards evening he came to the Champ de Mars, where he was attacked and beaten and robbed of his purse. Returning in pain to his hotel, he stayed there for some days to recover from the attack. Thereupon M. L., who had not received the letter, telegraphed to Paris, where nobody knew anything about the disappearance of the man. Three days later he returned to Brussels and duly handed over the letter which had been entrusted to him, and which, although he did not know it, contained about £2000, which had escaped the notice of the robbers. M. A. de Rothschild is the author of a work *L'Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres*, of which there have been four editions; but the work was done in the same way as the collection was arranged by him. M. E. Furpille may possibly have collaborated with him. . .

The collection of M. A. de Rothschild was sold in London, according to its owner. It seems certain that nobody bought it; certain stamps would have identified it immediately. Such are Belgium, Telegraph, 50 c. and 1 fr. of 1860, imperforate; the 10 c. and 20 c. "Taxe" of 1870, and the 40 c. postage stamp of 1869, also *imperforate*, which nobody possesses and which were obtained from the printing works at Malines, by order of the Director of the Posts, M. Fassieux, with the permission of the Postmaster-General. There are even some 10 c. and 30 c., of 1869, *imperf.*, which caused M. Moëns the unpleasantness of being suspected of having abstracted them, or of having imitated them, until he made known the source whence he obtained them and the way in which M. A. de Rothschild had got them. In that collection there are also specimens of the two "Post Office" Mauritius, which have never reappeared.

M. A. de Rothschild was never a very fervent collector, nor was his passion for it very keen; thus he was never led to give high prices for stamps; the maximum has been about £20. In a moment of rare expansion, or rather in one of his many moments of ennui, he used to say that he would burn the collection or wall it up. Why? I should think a banker would be incapable of doing such a thing. It is my belief that the fifty volumes containing the collection are still on the shelves of his library, whence they will come forth some day perhaps.

The Commune in Paris led to a further number of Frenchmen emigrating to Belgium. My late friend Roussin, being hunted by the Communists, succeeded in escaping and lived for some time in Brussels. He was the only one of all our Parisian correspondents who remembered us, and sent us a few letters. Here is one, full of humour, which I think will be read with interest:—

"MY DEAR BELGIANS,—This letter shows that I am not dead, and its object is to confirm my last two letters, written since Paris has been besieged. You must have received them, for the balloons were not captured. Those foolish Prussians are the cause of our having to eat horse-flesh from time to time, and we are lucky if we can only get it. Horse is good eating, you must know. I bought some chitterlings made from the tripe of the noble quadruped. It was about four inches in length—I don't mean the horse—and for that little bit of chitterling I paid 2 fr. 50 c. I am still licking my chops; the tripe of the horse is very good, you know. It is said that in the country and abroad people eat beef, pork, mutton, butter,

vegetables, etc. How horrible! how fortunate that we are not reduced to that! How I pity you that you cannot have, as we have, brown bread, sour wine, broken-winded horses, and salted herrings, served in very small portions so that we may not become disgusted with them. I remember that in my youth, under the Empire (*l'Empire*, i.e. *l'an pire*), I ate some fowl. Whatever did it taste like? My memory does not go back far enough. If we are united in Paris for good living, we are united also in everything else. We have but one object, that of killing the Teutons. Our army is being formed; our cannon are being cast; our quick-firing guns are being prepared; the horses are being put to; the great decisive stroke is about to be made; a good deal of blood will be shed; and I ask myself, for what purpose? In plain words, the siege of Paris will have taught us how to live; but it will be at a great cost, unfortunately, and then I am beginning to get tired of having no chance of reading the letters of my dear Hanciau. Does he think of nothing but us? It is not certain. As to myself, I think of you all; it is my vengeance. Formerly I should have said 'vingince,' but the times are changed.

"The Prussian newspapers say that people are being executed in Paris. It is not true. Their newspapers are only a tissue of lies, especially all that they say about Paris. *Von Moltke se moltke de vous*. But who knows who will have the final laugh? It is a war of extermination between the two races, and I am not conquered! Who knows if it is not reserved for me to kill them all? Do you see anything extraordinary in that?

"Let us hope that the balloon carrying this letter may not light upon a spiked helmet or on a lightning-conductor. Those rascals would find an excuse for not forwarding my letter to you. Oh, the villains! Where would then be our old correspondence? Mahé is all right. We have a good time together as often as possible. Maury is an ambulance man. Here we are getting deeper into debt every day, while you are revelling in abundance and luxury. What is there new in the stamp way? Here the 40 c., Republic type, has appeared. The next time that I write to you the siege will be raised, and that will not be long now. The guns are booming again as I finish my letter. Perhaps it is the big fight that is now beginning. In any case that must take place soon.

"Truly yours,  
(Signed) "CHARLES ROUSSIN."

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Junior Philatelic Society.

THE opening meeting for the season of the Junior Philatelic Society will be held on Saturday next, October 5th, at the new meeting-place, The Ben Greet Academy of Acting, 3 Bedford Street, Strand.

An important pronouncement respecting the forthcoming Exhibition of the Stamps of the British Colonies will be made by the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, who delivers his ninth annual presidential address on that occasion.

Any London readers of *The Monthly Journal*, whether members of the Junior Philatelic Society or not, should look in at this meeting, at which a large attendance is expected.

Mr. Douglas Ellis, Vice-President, will give a paper on and display of Gambia on the same evening.

Next Saturday, October 5. Hall open from six o'clock. Formal meeting starts at eight.



**Junior Philatelic Society.***President:* F. J. MELVILLE.**BRIGHTON BRANCH.***Chairman:* W. MEAD.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

J. CORNER-SPOKES, 22, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

**PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1907-8.**

1907.  
Oct. 24. Display: Sarawak. Fred. J. Melville.  
Nov. 14. Display: Cape of Good Hope. M. P. Castle.  
" 26. Display: Colombia and Brazil. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.  
Dec. 12. Paper and Display: Cashmere. A. J. Serfi.
1908.  
Jan. 9. Display: Mrs. Field.  
" 23. Paper: Queens and their Stamps. H. Clark.  
" 26. Paper and Display: J. Ireland.  
Feb. 13. Display: Mexico and Uruguay. A. H. L. Giles.  
" 27. Display: W. Mead.  
Mar. 12. Display: Great Britain, Line-Engraved. S. R. Turner.  
" 26. Display: J.P.S. Forgery Collection. H. Lee.  
Apr. 9. Paper: World-wide Philately. H. Clark.  
" 23.  
May 14.  
" 28. Annual General Meeting.

*Note.*—The above is subject to revision. Extra meetings may be held.**Liverpool Philatelic Society.**

ESTABLISHED 1883.

**SESSION 1907-8.***President:* J. H. M. SAVAGE.*Vice-Presidents:* W. GILL. A. PHELPS.*Committee:*DR. ACKERLEY. W. F. H. HILL. C. S. MILNER. W. ROCKLIFF.  
W. WOODTHORPE.*Hon. Treasurer:*

R. JAMES, North and South Wales Bank, 62 Castle Street, Liverpool.

*Hon. Exchange Secretary:*F. W. CALLOWAY, 53 West Bank Road, Birkenhead, *ex c/o* CUTHBERTSON & CO., 26 Exchange Street East, Liverpool.*Hon. Librarian:* J. G. CUTHBERTSON, 26 Exchange Street, East.*Hon. Auctioneer:* W. JAGGARD, 91 Dale Street.*Hon. Secretary:* ARTHUR S. ALLENDER, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held in the HOTEL ST. GEORGE, LIME STREET, LIVERPOOL, on the dates named below, at 7.30 p.m.

**SYLLABUS.**

1907.  
Sept. 23. Paper on Crete. By W. Macdonald Mackay.  
Display: Crete and Gibraltar.
- Oct. 7. Notes on English used Abroad. By J. J. Bernstein.  
" 21. Display: English used Abroad and Norway.  
Public Evening. Lecture, by A. S. Allender, on Secret Marks of the Stamps of Europe. (*Illustrated with lantern slides.*)  
General Display.
- Nov. 4. Sale.  
" 18. Display: Victoria.  
" 21. Paper on Porto Rico. By J. Gordon.  
Display: Porto Rico and Niger Coast.
- Dec. 2. Paper on British East Africa. By W. Woodthorpe.  
" 16. Display: British East Africa and Bolivia.  
" 16. Notes on College Stamps. By Dr. Ackereley.  
Display: St. Helena and Hungary.
1908.  
Jan. 6. Paper on Sicily. By A. Phelps.  
" 20. Display: Sicily and Hong Kong.  
" 20. Paper on British Guiana. By W. Rockliff.  
Display: British Guiana and Baden.
- Feb. 3. Paper on U.S.A. 1847-69. By W. E. Whitnall.  
" 17. Display: U.S.A. Issues prior to 1870 and Natal.  
Annual Dinner.
- Mar. 2. Paper on Egypt. By H. Eaton.  
" 16. Display: Egypt and Transv. al.  
Sale.  
" 30. Display: Italy.  
Public Evening. Lecture by the President on The Twelve Rarest Stamps.  
Display for Special Prize.
- Apr. 13. Annual Meeting.  
" 27. Paper on The Collecting of Cut Squares. By the Rev. Clark Hudson, M.A.  
Display: Gems of our Collections (twenty stamps).

**Manchester Philatelic Society.**

ESTABLISHED 1891.

**SESSION 1907-8.***President:* W. DORNING BECKTON.*Vice-Presidents:* J. H. ABBOTT. W. GRUNEWALD.*Hon. Treasurer:* C. H. COOTE, Holmfeld, Sale.*Hon. Librarian:* G. L. CAMPBELL.*Hon. Secretary:*

G. FRED H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.

*Asst. Hon. Sec. and Comptroller:* J. STELFOX GER.*Committee:* G. B. DUERST. W. W. MUNN. J. H. TAYLOR.

The meetings are held at the MANCHESTER GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS, PARSONAGE, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30.

**SYLLABUS.**

1907.  
Oct. 4. Display with Notes—Egypt. W. D. Beckton.  
" 11. General Display—Great Britain Mulready Envelopes.  
Notes by J. R. M. Albrecht.  
" 18. Lantern Exhibition, 8 p.m.  
" 25. General Display—Great Britain Envelopes.  
Notes by I. J. Bernstein.
- Nov. 1. Display with Notes—U.S. Officials. W. W. Munn.  
" 8. General Display—Great Britain Registration Envelopes.  
Notes by J. S. Higgins, jun.  
" 15. Display with Notes—Sicily. J. H. Taylor.  
" 22. General Display—Great Britain Post Cards.  
Notes by G. F. H. Gibson.  
" 29. Paper—The Surcharged Railway Stamps of Guatemala, 1886. J. R. M. Albrecht.
- Dec. 6. General Display—Great Britain Wrappers, Letter Cards, etc.  
Notes by J. S. Gee.  
" 13. Paper—Morocco Locals. G. B. Duerst.
1908.  
Jan. 10. Display with Notes—Trinidad. R. B. Yardley.  
" 17. Elementary Discussion.\*  
" 24. Display with Notes—Cape of Good Hope. W. M. Gray  
(*Vice-President Bradford Philatelic Society.*)  
" 31. Elementary Discussion.\*
- Feb. 7. Display with Notes—Minor Varieties of Great Britain.  
J. S. Higgins, jun.  
" 14. Elementary Discussion.\*  
" 21. Paper—Sweden. W. D. Beckton.  
" 28. Elementary Discussion.\*
- Mar. 7. Paper—The Universal Postal Union. I. J. Bernstein.  
" 14. Elementary Discussion.\*  
" 21. Paper—Soudan. J. H. Abbott.  
" 28. Elementary Discussion.\*

\* Subject to be chosen at the Opening Meeting.

Members are particularly requested to bring to each meeting their stamps of the country under discussion.

**THE LIBRARY.**

THE Books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Geographical Society's Rooms, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All Books must be in the Library during the Ordinary Meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

*Hon. Librarian,*G. L. CAMPBELL,  
88 WINDSOR ROAD, SOUTHPORT.**THE EXCHANGE CLUB**

Is in active operation from October to May 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,

J. S. (EF),  
96 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.**Answers to Correspondents.****NOTE.**—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.W. D. W.—We regret to state that we are unable to find any reference to Griqualand forgeries in *Album Weeds*.

A. H.—We cannot find the stamp you mention priced in any catalogue, but it should be worth somewhat more than the ordinary shade, and all the stamps of that issue fetch higher prices used than unused. We do not know of any book on the Imperial Stamps of Brazil.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ANTIGUA.

1907. Type 4. Wmk. Crown CC.	s. d.
2½d., black and ultramarine (Ch.)	0 4

## BRITISH GUIANA.

1906-7. Type 28. Multiple wmk.	
1 s c., purple and violet (chalky)	1 0

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1902. King's Head. Single wmk. Revised prices.	
1d., carmine	0 6
2½d., ultramarine	1 3
6d., brown	3 9
1s., orange	10 0

## CHILI.

1904. Telegraph Stamps overprinted for postal use.	
2 c., pale brown (No. 80)	15 0
10 c., olive-green (,, 85)	15 0
3 c. on 5 c., red (,, 87a)	2 6
12 c. on 5 c., red variety (,, 89)	used 10 0

## 1895. Postage Due Stamps.

2 c., black on yellow (No. 202)	1 6
4 c., ,, (,, 203)	2 6
6 c., ,, (,, 204)	3 0
8 c., ,, (,, 205)	4 0
10 c., ,, (,, 206)	4 0
16 c., ,, (,, 207)	4 6
20 c., ,, (,, 208)	5 0
30 c., ,, (,, 209)	6 0
40 c., ,, (,, 210)	10 0

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Feb., 1899. Type 27.	
20 c., brown, error, imperf.	10 0
1900. Type 29. Imperf.	
½ c., black	reduced to 10 0
1906. Type 32. Centre in black.	
10 c., black and purple	0 10

## ECUADOR.

Cat. No.	s. d.	Cat. No.	s. d.
77. 5 c. on 20 c., orange	5 0	459. 10 c., orange	1 0
402a. 5 c., vermilion	4 0	503. 1 c., vermilion	0 3
404. 1 c., ultramarine	4 0	504. 2 c., blue	0 3
409. 1 c., blue	1 0	617. 10 c., green	1 6
417. 2 c., bistre	1 0	618. 20 c., vermilion	1 6
435. 1 c., slate	0 2	748. 1 c., slate	1 6
486. 2 c., lake	0 2	749. 2 c., lake	1 0
487. 4 c., brown	0 6	903. 1 c., slate-green	1 6
443. 2 c., lake	0 9	904. 2 c., blue	1 6
457. 2 c., lake	1 0		

## 1907. New Portrait types.

1 c., black and red (Roca)	0 1
2 c., blue (Vozona)	0 2
3 c., yellow-brown (Robles)	0 2
5 c., lilac-rose	0 3
10 c., blue	0 6

## FIJI ISLANDS.

1891-1900. Types 21 and 22. Reduced prices.	
5d., ultramarine (No. 106)	8 0
2½d., pale brown (,, 111)	2 0

## FRANCE.

1907. Type 17.	
25 c., deep blue	used 0 2

## FRENCH GUIANA.

1904. Type 2.	
1 c., black on yellow-green	used 0 1
1906-7. Similar to Type 1 of Mauritania.	
1 c., grey	used 0 1

## GIBRALTAR.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
2½d., lilac and black on blue	0 9

## GRENADA.

1902. King's Head. Single wmk.	
2s., green and ultramarine	10 0
5s., ,, carmine	20 0
10s., ,, magenta	35 0

## GWALIOR.

1885-1903. Queen's Head.	
4 a., slate-green (No. 52)	used 0 9

## GWALIOR—continued.

1903-5. King's Head.	s. d.
2 a., red-purple (No. 77a)	used 0 3
3 a., orange-brown (No. 79)	0 5

1895-6. Official. Queen's Head.	
4 a., olive-green	used 1 6

1902-5. Official. King's Head.	
3 pies, grey	used 0 1   2 s., purple
	used 0 3

## HOLKAR.

1904-6. Official.	
½ a., lake	0 4

## HONG KONG.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.	
£1, lilac and sage-green	8 6

## ICELAND.

1907. New type, with two Kings.	
1 krona, brown and ultramarine	1 6
5 ,, slate and brown	7 6

## MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1907. Without value in Spanish currency.	
2s. 6d., lilac	3 3

## NATAL.

1902-3. King's Head. Single wmk.	
2s., dull green and violet	7 6   2s. 6d., purple
	10 0

## NEPAL.

1907. New type. Perf. 13½.	
2 pice, brown	0 1   8 pice, carmine
4 ,, green	0 2   16 ,, purple
	0 6

## NEFOUNDLAND.

1897. "Cabot" Issue.	
6 c., red-brown	used 0 4   10 c., sepia
8 c., orange	0 6   12 c., deep blue
	0 8

## NORTH SOUTH WALES.

1907. From edge of sheet with wmk. Crn. and A. Perf. 12 x 1½.	
2d., ultramarine (variety, wmk. a letter of the sentence "Commonwealth of Australia")	2 6

## NEW ZEALAND.

1907. Types 27 and 43. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 14.	
2½d., deep blue	0 3   6d., pink
	0 8
1905. Postage Due. Type 62. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. 14.	
2d., red and green	0 3

## NICARAGUA.

1907. Waterlow Print. Perf. 14.	
2 c., red	0 1   10 c., yellow-brown
4 c., orange	0 2
	0 4

1906. Overprinted "CABO," Type 28, on Type 36, in violet.	
3 c., mauve	0 3   4 c., orange
	0 3

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1902. King's Head. Single wmk.	
2s. 6d., green and blue	12 6

## NORWAY.

1907. New type. Head of King Haakon VII.	
1 kr., green	1 6   2 kr., carmine
1½ kr., blue	2 3
	3 0

## PARAGUAY.

1904-6. Type 39. Perf. 1½, 12.	
5 c., blue (No. 104)	used 0 1
5 c., pale blue (No. 105)	0 1
5 c., yellow (No. 105a)	0 1

## PATIALA.

1903-6. Official. King's Head.	
8 a., magenta	used 1 6   1 s., green and carmine
	used 3 6

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)

1906. Types 2 to 12.	
2 c., green	used 0 1   20 c., pale brown
4 c., carmine-rose	0 1   30 c., olive-green
10 c., blue	0 1   1 p., orange
	1 6

## TRANSVAAL.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.	
2s., black and yellow	7 6

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.	
1d., carmine-rose	used 0 1   2d., yellow
	used 0 1

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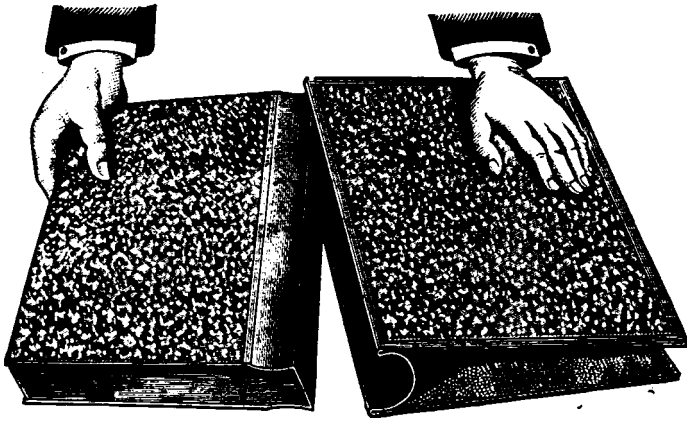
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XVIII

No. 208

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

OCTOBER 31, 1907.

No. 208.

## Editorial.

\* \* \*



THE season appears to be opening well; the Societies are all getting to work, and are issuing attractive programmes, some of which we have already published, while some others will be found in the present number. The Herts Society, with its usual enterprise, has commenced the publication of a *Monthly Report*, to contain Proceedings, Papers, etc., which should be of especial interest to members who are unable to attend the meetings, besides being a public record of work done. We wish the new *Monthly* every success.

We have also to welcome a new Weekly, entitled *The Postage Stamp*, published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., and edited by our friend Mr. E. J. Nankivell. In addition to the Editor, who is indeed a host in himself, we note that the staff includes such well-known philatelists as Cornelius Wrinkle, Sir Charge, and Uncle Perf., who may be trusted to keep the new periodical well up to date in all points. It should be a good sign, that a non-philatelic publisher thinks it worth while to issue a journal for Stamp Collectors, and we are glad to see it. We hope that *The Postage Stamp* will carry philatelic news into many a corner where it has not hitherto penetrated.

\* \*

**Sarawak.** LAST month we had occasion to refer to a grand work on the subject of the stamps of India, we now proceed further east under the guidance of Mr. F. J. Melville, who has compiled another of those handy little books which we are accustomed to associate with the name of the President of the Junior Philatelic Society.\* Sarawak has become a popular

\* *The Postage Stamps of Sarawak*, by Fred. J. Melville. London: Chas. Nissen & Co.

country, from a philatelic point of view, within the last few years. Some fifteen months ago we reviewed a similar work, on the same subject, by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, and although comparisons are notoriously odious, it is only natural that in our ignorance of Sarawak and its stamps we should lay the two books side by side, and endeavour to learn something from each which may enable us the better to appreciate the other. Speaking generally, we may say that Mr. Melville has given us more in the way of historical and official information, in the shape of postal notices and statistics, while Mr. Poole went more deeply into the subject of minor varieties and their positions on the sheets, so that the work of the one forms in many ways a complement of that of the other. There is one point, and we think one only, upon which the two writers are manifestly at variance; it relates to the manufacture of the stamps of the first two issues. Mr. Melville is of opinion that the work was done by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald. Mr. Poole says: "Modern investigations have proved that Mr. Charles Whiting, of London, was their manufacturer." Where two authorities differ we hesitate to express an opinion, but we venture to make a suggestion which may reconcile the conflicting views. There appears to be no doubt that the stamps were ordered from and supplied by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, but it is quite possible that they were manufactured by Whiting; similar cases still occur. The stamps of these two issues, as commonly known, are lithographed; Mr. Melville has, however, met with used copies of the 3 c. both of 1869 and 1871, printed from an engraved die or plate, upon surface-coloured paper. The idea seems to be that these

were proofs submitted to the Government of Sarawak, that lithography was resorted to on account of its cheapness as compared with copper-plate printing, but that the engraved proofs got into circulation. These engravings must surely be *die* proofs; we cannot suppose that in each case a plate was produced which was discarded after a very few impressions had been taken from it. Die proofs would exist in very small numbers, and we would suggest that the specimens known were probably copies sent out to show what the stamps would be like, and that they may have been given away to collectors after being obliterated to prevent their use. No unobliterated copies are known, and it is a curious fact that the few that have been seen (three of the 1869 type and two of that of 1871) are perf. 12, which is not the gauge of the issued stamps.

• •

### Cape "Wood-blocks."

THE old route home from the East was by the Cape of Good Hope, and we are led that way now by a most interesting article upon the Provisionals of 1861, by Mr. M. P. Castle, the two portions of which have appeared in the last two numbers of *The London Philatelist*. The old name "Wood-block" is still that by which these stamps are most familiarly known to collectors, although we are all aware that neither were the dies engraved upon wood, nor the stamps printed from wooden blocks; the latter would plainly have been impossible, as, whatever the original dies were made of, they must have been reproduced by stereotyping or electrotyping for the purpose of printing the stamps in sheets. As a matter of fact the dies were of steel, and the plates

were made up of stereotypes, but the stamps were what used to be termed (in book illustrations) "woodcuts," as distinguished from "steel engravings," and probably got the name "woodblocks" from that fact. Curiously enough, the little official information obtainable about this issue is shown by Mr. Castle to be, almost certainly, quite inaccurate. The numbers printed are stated to have been 24,660 of the Penny and 12,840 of the Fourpence; in neither case does the total divide evenly by sixty-four, the number of stamps on each sheet. This discrepancy might be accounted for by supposing that the *errors* were removed from some of the sheets before they were supplied to the Post Office, but it is less easy to account for the fact that, according to these figures, the Fourpence should be nearly twice as rare as the Penny, while the priced catalogues, with wonderful unanimity, declare the contrary to be the case. The numbers now in existence no doubt represent very fairly the quantities issued of the two values, for it must have been while these provisionals were actually in use that the great accumulation of Cape stamps was got together which subsequently found its way, in a sack, into the possession of Mr. E. S. Gibbons. If it had not been for this little event, it is more than probable that the "Woodblocks" would now be among the great rarities, while the *errors* might rank with the "Post Office" Mauritius. The collection referred to must have been on the "million" principle; one value would not have been regarded as more desirable than the other, and if the sack contained, as no doubt it did, far more Fourpence than Penny stamps, it can only have been because the former were more plentiful than the latter.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—*Evans's Weekly* tells us that the stamp booklets of ½d. and 1d. stamps now contain eleven of the former and eighteen of the latter, instead of twenty-three and twelve.

A correspondent suggests that four varieties may be made of these booklets: 1. With all watermarks right way up. 2. With 1d. wmk. inverted and ½d. wmk. normal. 3. With 1d. wmk. normal and ½d. wmk. inverted. 4. With all wmk. inverted. We



must leave this to specialists in stamp book-lets!

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. have kindly shown us a curious variety of one of the Electric Telegraph Co.'s stamps; it is the 6d. dated "18-61" in the lower corners and with the initials "R. G.—H. W.," but perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or 10. The perforation consists of small holes, rather wide apart, and the copy bears the control No. "102268."

**Antigua.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5s. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper with the Crown and "CC" watermark; 3000 copies are stated to have been printed.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—*The Aust. Ph.* announces the issue of the 1d. Postage Due stamp on the Crown and "A" paper, Victorian type.

1d., green; *Victoria paper*; perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12 \times 11$ .

**British Honduras.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the six fresh values of the King's Head types, which we chronicled in January, have at last been issued, and that all are on chalk-surfaced paper. Our contemporary states that the continental journals which described this set from "specimen" copies some months ago, stated that those copies were on *ordinary* paper; the journal from which we copied the list seems to have said nothing about the paper, and it is possible that other journals (whose editors, like ourselves, had not seen the stamps) took this to mean that the paper was not chalk-surfaced. *Ewen's Weekly* has obtained official information to the effect that none of these stamps have been printed at present on other than chalk-surfaced paper, and it is added that the first supply was returned to London to be destroyed, the reason being that "the surface was found to adhere insufficiently." It is thus probable that the only copies of the first printing that have escaped destruction are those marked "specimen."

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *imperf. horizontally*. Or was it a vertical pair imperf. between the two stamps?

**British South Africa Company.**—In reference to the two varieties of type noted in the issue of 1896-97, a correspondent of *The L. P.* states that he has found the "10s., Die IV (as well as Die III)." We suppose that he means with Plate Nos. 3 and 4, both of which are only known with Die II, "without the dot."

**Canada.**—A story, started in a continental journal, has been going the round of the magazines to the effect that the use of the Postage Due stamps issued last year had already been abandoned and that the remaining stock had been burnt. Correspondents of *Mekeel's Weekly* state that they have obtained official assurance that nothing of the kind has taken place or been thought of, the stamps being found quite satisfactory.

**Cayman Islands.**—The inevitable "provisional," without which the philatelic output of no colonial post office can be considered complete, is announced by *Ewen's Weekly*. It is only a little one, so far; the

current 1d. stamp overprinted "One—Halfpenny," in two lines, in *black*.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 1d., *carmine*.

**Ceylon.**—*Maldives.*—We referred in August to a scandalous story about the Postmaster of these islands, which had appeared in *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, and we regret to state that the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* caps it with a tale that is even more unsatisfactory. He states that in August, 1906, he sent out an Indian bank-note in a registered letter, which reached its destination, as he obtained an "Acknowledgment of Receipt" through the post office. As no further acknowledgment reached him, in spite of various applications, he sent a registered post card, in February last, addressed to the Postmaster-General of the Maldives Islands, Mali, and this came back to him, with the postmark "Mali" and the remark "Unknown." Complaint was then made to the Crown Agents in London, and, on their advice, to the authorities at Colombo, but without result—at present. It seems as if the suggestion we made in jest, as to the connexion between the name "Maldives" and *ill-gotten gains*, was not altogether without foundation.

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—A correspondent of the *Stamp Weekly* reports the 10 rupees with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

10 r., black and ultramarine; *new wmk. and paper*.

**Hong Kong.**—With the exception of the 10 dollars value, all the stamps with multiple watermark have been noted by ourselves and others (in some instances two or three times over) on chalk-surfaced paper. The *Stamp Weekly* announces the receipt of the 30 c. on this paper, the existence of which was affirmed in *Ewen's Weekly* nearly two years ago, and afterwards denied in the same journal. There appears also to be some doubt as to the existence of the 1 dollar on this paper. The paper is not always easy to recognize; indeed, we have heard it suggested that the safest plan is to use a silver pencil-case—with a lead in it.

**Indian Native States.**—*Charkari.*—We noted in February, 1906, that the numerals denoting the values in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and the 1 anna stamps had been altered; we now learn from *Le T.-P.* that a similar change has been made in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and 4 a.; the figure "4" in each case is smaller than before, like the "2" in the later variety of " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". No doubt the 2 a. will be altered in like manner. Perhaps some of our readers in India will look for it, and find us specimens of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and 4 a. also.

**Labuan.**—Messrs. Bridger & Kay have shown the Editor of the *Stamp Weekly* some curious varieties of the 4 c. on the 50c. of 1904, No. 134 in the Catalogue. It appears that a sheet of fifty stamps was surcharged in such a way that thirty-five of them had a double overprint and five a triple; the remaining ten, we gather, had only a single surcharge each, poor things, but it was possible to get five pairs, of which one stamp had a double and the other a single surcharge, and, we suppose, a few more pairs with double and triple overprint. In most offices such a

sheet as this would have been regarded as printer's waste, but we do not doubt that in the present instance it was duly issued, for philatelic if not for postal use.

**Leeward Islands.**—We have received the new 1d. stamp noted in July, and find that the paper is unsurfaced.

**Mauritius.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 15 c., Type 36, has appeared on chalk-surfaced paper with "presumably multiple" watermark. The watermark is sometimes difficult to distinguish.

15 c., black and ultramarine on blue; new paper (and wmk.?).

**Montserrat.**—We have received the 1d. stamp with multiple watermark and chalky surface, and the 5s. with chalky surface and probably the same watermark, but we cannot make it out in the copy before us, the paper being very thick.

1d., sepia and scarlet; new wmk. and paper.

5s., black " " " "

**New South Wales.**—In July last we listed the 10d. with watermark Type 58, perf. 11. This was incorrect; the watermark should have been described as Type 57, the perforation alone being new. We have now received the ½d., 8d., and 10d. with the Victorian Crown and "A" watermark (Type 58), and *The Aust. Ph.* states that the 2s. 6d. has also appeared on this paper. The 8d. and 2s. 6d. were issued on the 20th August and the ½d. on the 28th, according to our contemporary. We have also the 20s., Type 44, watermark Type 59, with a new perforation.

½d., green; *Victoria paper*; perf. 12 × 11½.

8d., lake " " "

10d., violet " " 11.

2s. 6d., green " " 12 × 11½.

20s., bright blue; wmk. Type 59; perf. 11.

*The Aust. Ph.* publishes a warning on the subject of some very dangerous forgeries of the 1d. Sydney View, Plate I, which are found in horizontal pairs, showing two varieties of type, neither of which is identical with any one of the genuine. These are evidently the forgeries that were described in the *Monthly Journal* in May, 1891, and again in December, 1893; warnings get forgotten and frauds get the benefit of it.

**New Zealand.**—Mr. A. T. Bate informs *The L. P.* that he has discovered the 6d., chestnut, of the 1856 issue of this colony, with the serrated perforation, which has hitherto only been known on the deep brown variety of that value.

*The Aust. Ph.* has been informed of the existence of specimens of the current 5s. stamps perf. 14 at top and sides and 11 at bottom; also of the 6d., Type 31, perf. 14 × 11.

*The Ph. J. of G. B.* tells us that the 2½d. surcharged "OFFICIAL," which we listed in April on the authority of a contemporary, has not yet been issued.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—*The Nord. F. T.* chronicles the 1d. in one colour only; watermark and paper not described. Possibly "specimen" copies only have been seen at present.

1d., red.

**South Australia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 6d. with Crown and "A" watermark, which we chronicled on the same authority in March last, has only now made its appearance.

It seems to be a question whether the 2s. 6d. has yet appeared with the new watermark; it is said to be unobtainable in the colony.

**Southern Nigeria.**—We have received the new 3d. stamp, and find it to be on chalk-surfaced paper. We have also the 1s. on this paper, which was announced some time ago, but has only now been issued.

**Tasmania.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles "the 8d. Queen's head," with the Crown and "A" watermark, and two varieties of perforation; also the 1s. with the same watermark perf. 12½ at top, bottom, and right, and 11 at left.

8d., purple-brown (Type 11); new wmk.; perf. 12½.

8d. " " " 11.

1s., rose and green; new wmk.; perf. 12½ and 11.

**Trinidad.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 5s. stamp with multiple watermark, but does not tell us whether the paper is chalk-surfaced or plain.

5s., purple and mauve; new wmk.

**Victoria.**—*The Aust. Ph.* notes the £1 stamp with current watermark perf. 12½, and we have received the 3d., perf. 11.

3d., orange-brown; wmk. Crown and "A"; perf. 11.

£1, carmine " " " 12½.

## PART II.

**Abyssinia.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the new Amharic surcharge, which we illustrated last month, reads *dagmauih*, meaning "second." The complete title of the present Emperor is stated to be "*Moa anbasā g'innagada juda, dagmauih Menilek, sjuma egziabiher, negus nagast s'Etijopija*," the English of which is "The Victorious Lion descended from Judah, Menelik the second, God's Anointed King of the Kings of Ethiopia." The postal tariff is in *guerches* and *talari*, sixteen of the former being equal to one of the latter, about frs. 2.40 at the present rate of exchange, corresponding closely with the *annas* and *rupers* of India.

**Afghanistan.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the new 1 and 2 abasi stamps.



We have been shown a copy of the lower value, in deep blue-green, with a rough zigzag roulette, gauging about 10, something like that of the Queensland 1d. stamps of 1899, but not so regular. The specimen was on a letter postmarked "CHAMAN 31 MY" and addressed to Quetta, where it arrived on June 3rd. Stamps on letters received in September were imperforate.

**Argentine Republic.**—According to a foreign journal several more of the current stamps have been found imperforate or partially so; presumably the guardian of the waste-paper basket joined the strike in the printing office.

**Austria.**—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We have received a new value, of the same type as the current issue.

30 para, black and violet; *perf.* 12½, 13.

*Offices in Crete.*—A corresponding value has been issued here; it has the figures in the corners in *black* as before.

15 c., black and violet; *perf.* 12½, 13.

**Bosnia.**—A correspondent of *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* draws attention to the fact that the current pictorial stamps vary somewhat in size, to the extent of as much as a half-millimetre in length or breadth in some instances. No doubt this is due to the same cause as that which produces similar variations in other stamps printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, irregular expansion and contraction of the paper owing to its having to be wetted before printing. The results would be very visible in these large stamps.

**Belgium.**—The design of the 1 c. and 5 c. stamps has been slightly modified, as shown in the accompanying illustration, by the removal of the lines of little ornaments above and below the Sunday label. The next thing, we suppose, will be the final removal of the label itself, and the reduction of the stamps to ordinary size.



1 c., grey; *altered design.*  
5 c., green " "

Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us a stamp booklet, containing 20 of the new 5 c. and 10 of the current 10 c. stamps, price 2 fr. 5 c. It appears to us to be of somewhat inconvenient shape, the stamps being in single rows of five and thus making a long and narrow book.

**Chili.**—We have received from an official source a detailed account of the "Ministry of Marine" stamps which we listed in June, together with copies of a few varieties, principally due to defective printing. It appears that these stamps were issued as an experiment, the "Ministry of Marine" being selected as the department having the smallest amount of official correspondence, and we regret to learn that the experiment is considered so satisfactory that a permanent series of Official stamps is to be issued next year.

The following is the explanation given of the words and letters impressed upon the oblong labels, of which we gave an illustration in May last: "Carta" indicates an ordinary letter; "Oficio," one of larger dimensions, up to 200 grammes in weight; "Paquete," a larger packet still, up to 1000 grammes; "E P"= *Encomienda Postal*, for parcels of books or bulky printed matter; "C" denotes Registered.

The first three stamps that we listed were in use from Jan. 1 to Jan. 28 of this year, during which time 150 of the first, 185 of the second, and 171 of the

third were used, leaving 50, 15, and 29 out of the 200 copies printed of each. They were replaced by the next three, which, together with those overprinted "C" and "E P," are to be considered current up to the end of the year; the stamps overprinted "C" are, however, exhausted, and we are now told that there were only 100 of these and 300 of those with "E P," instead of the quantities we gave in June.

The ordinary stamps overprinted with the word "OFICIAL" and an Anchor were used for foreign correspondence from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1907, and the 1 c. is said also to have been employed by the Minister of Marine for private correspondence within Santiago. The following are the quantities printed and used:—

	Issued.	Used.	Remaining.
1 c. . .	1200	192	1008
3 c. . .	200	21	179
5 c. . .	600	280	320
10 c. . .	500	195	305
15 c. . .	200	26	174
20 c. . .	200	118	82
50 c. . .	100	60	40
1 p. . .	50	9	41

The department does not appear to have been extravagant.

The plates of the oblong stamp and of the overprint on the ordinary stamps (said to have been arranged to cover 25 stamps) have been destroyed.

The few varieties referred to are: No. 1 on our list, with "ARTA" for "CARTA," and with "RTA" and "CARTA"; defective impressions, corrected in the second case. No. 3 on paper ruled apparently for the reception of the stamps with horizontal lines, in *red*; also a copy without the overprint "PAQUETE." No. 4, with "CARTA" horizontal instead of diagonal. No. 5 with right lower corner and "NA" of "MARINA" deficient (failed to print); and No. 6 with the upper part of the impression double.

We should suppose that the whole impression of the first three labels and the eighth in our list was handstruck, in three separate processes, and that Nos. 4 to 7 were produced in a similar manner, but with the *black* frame and numerals printed from type.

**Colombia.**—*Panama* (Canal Zone).—We are shown a copy of the 5 c. (Type 4 of Panama), with the third Panama surcharge reading "PANAAM" for "PANAMA" at right (No. 174*b* in the Catalogue), further overprinted "CANAL—ZONE." It looks all right, and we gather that this variety ought to exist, but we cannot find that it has been chronicled.

**Denmark.**—We have received a whole series of stamps of the accompanying design, which we understand "are intended to prepay postage of newspapers sent through the post to non-subscribers." This is the explanation given to the *Stamp Weekly*, which further informs us that in Denmark (as in some other countries) newspapers can be ordered through and paid for at the post office, and are then delivered by the postman, unstamped. The new stamps, therefore, are probably for use upon papers that are sent to newsagents in bulk, or to persons who do not subscribe through the post office. The higher values are printed in two



colours, the octagonal patch in the centre and the letters "kr." at each side being in the first colour given in the list. All are on the paper with the usual Crown watermark, and are perf. 13.

1 öre, olive-grey.	38 öre, orange.
5 ,, blue.	68 ,, light brown.
7 ,, carmine-rose.	1 kr., carm. and grey-blue.
10 ,, lilac.	5 ,, yellow-green & pink.
20 ,, green.	10 ,, blue and buff.

**Iceland.**—It is stated that the 6 aur Official stamp, to which we referred last month, does not exist.

**Dominican Republic.**—Messrs Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received a letter from an enterprising philatelist (?) of San Domingo, stating that he possesses an original cliché of the "Un Real" stamp of 1862, as he terms it, and asking, "if you would have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on papers of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink." Our correspondents tell us that they have sent a fitting reply; but it will be well for collectors to be on their guard, as the gentleman in question will probably succeed in getting something done, though we fancy that he may make some little mistakes, sufficient to prevent his reprints from doing much harm.

**Ecuador.**—The 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c., Official stamps of 1904, are reported to exist with the overprint, Type O 7, in *violet*, instead of *red*.

**Egypt.**—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles the current 5 piastres stamp with the "O. H. H. S." overprint.

*Official Stamp.* 5 pias., slate.

**France.**—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the famous scandal at Hanoi has resulted in the acquittal of all the persons accused of fraud, but that the French Colonial Office has been much annoyed about it, and has once more issued orders forbidding all local overprinting. Anything of the kind that is really necessary is to be done in Paris, and it is understood that the new Indo-Chinese pictures are already being Hanoied, Packhoied, etc. etc., so as to save the trouble of doing them out there and sending them back to Europe. The philatelist is a long-suffering person; doubtless he will gladly pay all expenses.

**French Colonies.**—*French Congo.*—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the discovery, in the Breitfuss Collection, of an unchronicled variety of the first issue of this colony: the 5 c. on 15 c., *blue*, No. 2 in the Catalogue, with distinct double surcharge. The copy is still unsevered from a stamp with single surcharge.

**Guadeloupe.**—In the same collection, as we learn from the same source, was a copy of the 25 c. on 30 c., No. 15 in the Catalogue, also with double overprint.

**Indo-China.**—M. Maury, in *Le C. de T.-P.* complains, and not without reason, of the extraordinarily rough and inartistic work which has been turned out by the producers of the new stamps, in comparison with the fine designs that were given them as copies. But the fact is that the original

designs were far too fine for their purpose, and totally unsuitable for reproduction as postage stamps; the copyist has made them even more elaborate and complicated than they were originally, and disimproved them in every respect.

**German Colonies.**—*Kiautschou.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

40 c., black and carmine on *rose*; with *wmk.*

**Holland.**—The *Stamp Weekly* has seen a copy of the 5 c., *ultramarine*, of the 1867-71 issue, Die 1, perf. 13, 13½ all round.

**Surinam.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the current 25 c. was issued on January 1st, 1907, and the 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 50 c., 1 g., and 2½ g. on August 1st. They were chronicled some months earlier, perhaps from "specimen" copies. The same journal is informed of the approaching emission of divers other novelties, but "sufficient for the day—"

**Honduras.**—We have at last received the 20 c. of the new issue; it is in a beautiful *bright blue* tint, possibly *cobalt*, and in the type with value in two lines.

20 c., cobalt.

**Italy.**—*Eritrea.*—We learn from the *M.C.* that the Express Letter stamp has been overprinted for use in this colony.

*Express Letter Stamp.* 25 c., rose.

**Japan.**—A correspondent in Tokio kindly sends us a copy of a new 6 sen stamp, in the design of the current 8 sen. The perforation of the specimen before us gauges 12 exactly. It was issued on August 22nd.

6 sen, brown-carmine.

**Luxemburg.**—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles a new set of low values, in a design not unlike that of 1895, but with the Arms of the Grand Duchy replacing the head of the Grand Duke. Perf. 12½.



- 1 c., grey.
- 2 c., brown.
- 4 c., bistre.
- 5 c., green.
- 6 c., violet.

We are told of various additions to the lists of *Official Stamps* :—

1. No. 323, but with the overprint reading down, as on No. 311. 323a. 1 fr. on 37½ c., bistre (No. 56).
2. The 10 c. and 20 c. Type 4, printed in Holland, perf. 13½, overprinted with Type 51.
  - 323b. 10 c., lilac.
  - 323c. 20 c., grey-brown.
3. The 10 c., Type 4, rouletted in colour, with overprint inverted, as Type 52.
  - 330a. 10 c., bright lilac.
4. The same overprinted with Type 53.
  - 343a. 10 c., lilac.
5. With Type 53 inverted.
  - (c) Printed in Holland (to come after 368). 25 c., blue (perf. 11½ × 12).
6. The 10 c., Type 8, perf. 12½, overprinted with Type 57.
  - 439a. 10 c., carmine.

The last item we have been shown by a correspondent; Nos. 323 *a* and *b*, 343*a*, and the variety to come after 368, are, we understand, in the British Museum.

**Nicaragua.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two more provisionals, formed we suppose from the Waterlow stamps; *Mekeel's Weekly* adds a 1 peso on the 5 pesos American edition, with an overprint similar to that upon the Official stamps recently listed.

20 c. on 2 c., red.  
50 c. on 2 c. "  
1 p. on 5 p., violet.

We find that we omitted last month to duly chronicle a provisional which we had actually seen; however, it loses nothing by waiting, indeed it has increased in number and variety: The 20 c. on 5 c. (Nos. 309 and 310 in the Catalogue), overprinted "CABO" in its largest and most hideous form (Type z 8), in *black*, both right way up and upside down.

20 c. on 5 c., blue (No. 309); with Type z 8.  
20 c. on 5 c. " (No. 310); "  
20 c. on 5 c. " (No. 309); " *inverted*.  
20 c. on 5 c. " (No. 310); "

*Ewen's Weekly* adds three more values of the Waterlow series with the "COSTA ATLANTICA B." overprint, presumably in *black*.

10 c., brown.  
20 c., claret.  
50 c., orange.

**Paraguay.**—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles the 20 c. of the 1904 type in another new colour, also 2 and 5 pesos stamps in the design of the 1 peso of last year.

20 c., pale green.  
2 p., black and blue.  
5 p. " red.

**Peru.**—According to a Spanish journal a 2 soles stamp has been added to the new series; design not described.

2 soles, violet and green.

**Portugal.**—A correspondent in this country tells us that, under the new Postal Union regulations, the rate in Portugal is now 50 reis for the first 20 grammes and 30 reis for each 20 grammes in excess; the reissue of an 80 reis stamp has consequently been authorized, and it is probable that a 30 reis will also become necessary. Our correspondent agrees with us in the opinion that the curiosities recently listed are of somewhat doubtful interest.

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Cape Verd Islands.*—In reference to the note after No. 50 in the Catalogue, the same correspondent shows us an envelope bearing an ordinary 10 reis stamp of the issue of 1881-85, together with a 40 reis, *yellow-buff*, which appears to be *imperforate*. The envelope is addressed to Lisbon, and was posted at St. Vincente, May 4, 1885, and duly reached its destination on the 10th of that month. The postage, we are told, was 50 reis, and the *imperforate* 40 reis stamp would seem to have paid its share. It seems to us possible that the envelope may have been an open one, containing printed matter only; on the other hand, it is even more likely that an *imperforate* stamp, wherever it may have come

from, would have passed for postage. If we are not mistaken, the address upon the envelope is that of a person interested in Philately.

**Russia.**—A correspondent tells us of some more curiosities to be added to our lists:—

14 k., No. 109, with centre inverted.  
3 r. 50 k., No. 115 " " "  
25 k., No. 118 " " "

Also—

10 (13) k., Type 15; *perf.* 13, 13½.

**Wenden.**—

2 k., No. 19; *imperf.*

**Finland.**—

5 pen., No. 156; *imperf.*  
1 m., No. 159 "

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**

4 pa. on 1 k., No. 2; *surcharge inverted*.  
1 pi. on 10 k., No. 4 " "  
20 pa. on 4 k., No. 6 " "

**Salvador.**—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that President Escalon went out of office in March last, hence the obliteration of his portrait on the stamps with Type 81. Thus history repeats itself; a similar thing occurred in 1895. It seems to be unlucky for the President of Salvador to put his portrait upon the stamps.

Messrs. Lewis May & Co. show us an envelope addressed to them bearing what appear to be *imperforate* copies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. stamps of last year, in addition to ordinary copies of the 10 c. on 6 c., listed last month, and a 5 c. of a new type, which we describe below. It is therefore possible that the *imperforate* stamps (which we understand have been met with in sheets, obliterated to order) may not have paid any portion of the postage, but a further peculiarity about them is that each of them is perforated in the middle with a number corresponding with the value.

We have also received a new series, of rather pleasing design, bearing a picture of the "Palacio Nacional" in the centre, in *black*, with value on an engine-turned device (also in *black*) below, surrounded by a fancy frame, in colour. The stamps are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, on paper with a mottled surface in very *pale buff*, and apparently *chalky*. They are *perf.* 11½.

Each is overprinted at the top with Type 81, in *black*.



1 c., black and green.  
2 c. " rose-red.  
3 c. " pale yellow.  
5 c. " deep blue.  
6 c. " vermilion.  
10 c. " mauve.  
12 c. " "  
13 c. " dark brown.  
24 c. " rose.  
26 c. " light brown.  
50 c. " orange-yellow.  
100 c. " light blue.

The 10 c. and 12 c. are in almost exactly the same colour.

**Spain.**—A series of Exhibition labels has been issued in Madrid; they were to appear on the 1st October and to be on sale during the month, only. The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is a rather handsome one, but the artist has made the young King and Queen assume unnecessarily aggressive attitudes. We gather that the set is as follows (perf. 11½):—

- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., violet.
- 25 c., blue.
- 50 c., green.
- 1 p., claret.
- 4 p., brown.

We understand that these labels are for strictly local use, only paying postage (if indeed they pay postage at all) within the Exhibition itself, letters having also to be provided with ordinary stamps. Under these circumstances, postage stamp-collectors may fairly regard them as fiscals, intended solely to collect contributions for the Exhibition.

**Spanish Colonies.**—*Le T.-P.* states that the whole 1907 series of *Elobey*, *Annobon*, and *Corisco* is to be found with the circular handstamp of which we gave an illustration in August. We presume that Assobla is in Spanish Guinea, and should therefore be content with the stamps provided for that territory, but, as we have stated before, there is reason to believe that the stamps of all these African possessions of Spain will pass in any one of them, and therefore overprints are quite unnecessary. We would suggest that the disfigurement in question may be regarded as an obliteration, which is what it looks like.

**Marianne Islands.**—We quote below an account given in *Mekel's Weekly* of an issue of overprinted Philippine stamps, which is supposed to have taken place after the Philippine Islands had been taken by the United States, and before the Marianne Islands had been handed over to Germany. We mentioned, in March, 1900, a report that some overprinting of this kind had taken place, but we have heard nothing about it since, and we should think that the authenticity of the varieties in question is extremely doubtful. The following is the history supplied to our contemporary by Mr. J. M. Bartels:—

"A very interesting issue of these islands has, by some strange oversight, entirely escaped the chroniclers of the philatelic press. Several denominations of the 1898 Philippines issue during 1899 were surcharged with rubber stamp 'MARIANAS ESPAÑOLES' in violet ink, the surcharge being placed vertically in an octagonal single-lined frame. The letters are small capitals, block type, and the surcharge is in two lines. The necessity of this surcharge is plainly evident. When the Philippines were acquired by the United States, all Spanish issues became obso-

lete. At that time the only stamps in use in the Marianna Islands were the regular Philippine stamps. For almost a year the island remained in the possession of Spain before they became a German colony. As the stamps of the Philippines were obsolete and demonetized the Marianna Islands were left in a peculiar position.

"Communication with the home country was very infrequent, and it naturally took many months to secure new supplies. We therefore find that this surcharged issue was in use possibly about a year until the surcharged German stamps were employed. I have seen copies of the 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c. stamps of the Philippines 1898 issue which were thus surcharged used on mail to Manila. I have also seen the cover with the full cancellation. This is a large oval with the coat of arms in the centre, at bottom 'ISLAS MARIANAS,' and at top 'GOBIERNO P. M.' The date on back of the letter was the ordinary cancellation of the Manila military station, and dated December 11, '99. There is a prospect of getting the official decree concerning this issue. I understand that one is to be had in Manila."

There was a Decree "to be had" in connexion with some curiosities supposed to have been issued at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, in 1898, but it did not add much to their value.

**Switzerland.**—*L'Echo de la T.* announces the discovery of a portion of a sheet of the 25 c., green, of the 1882 issue, *imperfurate*, evidently, as our contemporary remarks, escaped from the printing office by mistake.

**Turkey.**—With reference to the note in our August number as to the current stamps being found perf. 13½, Messrs. Taylor Bros. show us a specimen of the 1 piastre, perf. 13½ at top and bottom and 12 at sides, and they tell us that they have seen the 20 paras perf. 13½ all round. The so-called 13½ perforation of the stamps before us is not easy to gauge, it seems irregular and is not very clearly cut; possibly this and the 13 of recent issues were produced by the same machine.

**United States.**—*Philippines.*—We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Luff for the following lists of the quantities sold to the public of the overprinted stamps of 1899 and 1902-3; the figures were obtained by Mr. G. L. Toppan from official sources.

1899 Issue.			1902 Issue.		
1 c.	.	5,500,000.	1 c.	.	9,631,172.
2 c.	.	6,970,000.	2 c. (I)	.	850,000.
3 c.	.	673,814.	2 c. (II)	.	862,245.
4 c.	.	404,907.	3 c.	.	14,500.
5 c.	.	1,700,000.	4 c.	.	12,500.
6 c.	.	223,465.	5 c.	.	1,211,844.
8 c.	.	248,000.	6 c.	.	11,500.
10 c.	.	750,000.	8 c.	.	49,033.
15 c.	.	200,000.	10 c.	.	300,179.
50 c.	.	50,000.	13 c.	.	91,341.
\$1.00	.	3,000.	15 c.	.	183,965.
\$2.00	.	1,800.	50 c.	.	57,641.
\$5.00	.	782.	\$1.00	.	5,617.
10 c., S.D.	.	150,000.	\$2.00	.	695.
			\$5.00	.	746.

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 42.)

\* \* \* \*

## Manufacture.



RT. 38 of the Proclamation of December 6, 1850, speaks of a special paper, which, as far as I can ascertain, appears to be nothing more than ordinary paper. The Post Office Department obtained it, as required, from F. Matraire, and paid the lithographer 5 francs per thousand stamps, paper included. After the first experiment, a fresh contract was entered into on January 10, 1851, under which the manufacturer was made liable to a penalty of 50 francs for any delay beyond the time required for the manufacture and delivery of stamps ordered, and a further sum of 100 francs for every stamp that should go astray, either through fraud or through the carelessness of the said Matraire.

There are no *reprints*.

*Essays* [or *Proofs*]. I note from memory impressions of the three values, printed in the official colours, on thick white paper, with large margins.\*

The very restricted usage of the stamps led the Department at one time to contemplate the reduction by 20% of the rate for letters sent by those who did use postage stamps; at least, this seems to be the notion intended by an official letter, dated January 30, 1852. But, if the general public made but little use of the stamps, on the other hand those who did employ them frequently made use of copies that had already passed through the post, these offences against the law leading to numerous prosecutions. This offence became so common that there was a question at one time of publishing in the newspapers the full names of the offenders, a measure which was not adopted, as it was opposed by the Secretary of State for Judicial Affairs.

These abuses were the more surprising from the fact that there were certain articles in a Royal Decree of February 15, 1852, which expressly dealt with them, thus:—

"Art. 32. All persons who counterfeit the postage stamps, or who manufacture dies or implements fit for the making of such counterfeits, or who knowingly make use of forged stamps, are liable to imprisonment. Any one who knowingly keeps at his house or elsewhere, forged postage stamps or implements intended for their manufacture is subjected to the punishment of imprisonment.

\* It is possible that M. Hanciau is mistaken as to the colours of these proofs, but it is of course equally possible that they exist in the official colours as well as in others. In the list of *The Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder*, copies of them are described as follows: "Specimens of the 5c., red, 20 c., green, and 40 c., blue, of the Sardinian issue, 1851, very finely executed, on thick paper, with wide margins." We have put the colours in *italics*.—ED. M. J.

"Art. 33. Any one who knowingly makes use of postage stamps which have already been employed for payment of postage upon other letters, is liable to a fine of 51 lire, and for any subsequent offence to a fine of 100 to 500 lire."

\* \* \*

The Post Office Department had no fault to find with its stamp-provider, F. Matraire; nevertheless, as the postage stamps did not correspond with the description given in the Royal Decree of December 6, 1850, and as their nature did not afford any special guarantee against forgery, the Department decided upon dispatching one of the Directors of Posts to France and Belgium, with a view to studying the manufacture of stamps in those two countries. This Director was put in communication with Messrs. Barre and Hulot at Paris, and on the 27th October, 1852, he informed the Post Office Department at Turin that these gentlemen asked the sum of eleven thousand francs for a steel die, to produce three different values; and that in regard to the supplying of stamps, M. Hulot declared himself ready to make an agreement upon the same terms as with the French Post Office Department, namely, at 1 fr. 50 c. per thousand stamps, paper included.

In the meantime M. Matraire had not remained idle, and on the 4th December, 1852, he submitted specimens of stamps produced by a special process of his own invention(?). In his letter to the Director-General of Posts, Count Pollone, he declared *that these stamps could not possibly be used again after having received the cancelling mark, and that it would be impossible to counterfeit them.* . . .

For the supply of the new postage stamps, he submitted two schemes:—

1. For three francs per thousand he undertook to supply all the postage stamps that the Royal Post Office Department might order from him, to furnish the paper and the gum, to execute the gumming, and to defray all other expenses. It being understood that the postage stamps to be supplied under these conditions were to be in accordance with the specimens submitted and attached to his letter.

2. M. Matraire agreed to hand over to the Post Office Department the appliances required for the manufacture of the postage stamps, including dies, original matrices in tempered steel, three plates of one hundred clichés in metal for each pattern of stamp, a press for the printing of the stamps, the whole for the sum of three thousand francs, and, if this offer was accepted, he undertook for a salary of one thousand francs per annum to supervise the work of printing all the postage stamps required by the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia. It

being understood in this case that the supply of all materials necessary for the printing of the stamps was to be at the cost of the Post Office Department.

It must be admitted that the demands of M. Matraire were not extravagant.

In spite of the high repute of Messrs. Barre and Hulot, the Post Office Department preferred the complex offer of M. Matraire, which appeared to be more to the advantage of the Department, for the following reasons :—

First, because it was possible to arrange everything on the spot with perfect freedom.

Secondly, because possession could be obtained of everything necessary for the manufacture of the stamps without great initial expense.

Finally, as the Director of Posts had no fault to find with M. Matraire, he felt some scruples about giving the preference to a foreigner, more especially as the new Essays left nothing to be desired (?), and moreover corresponded in part at least with the details prescribed in the Decree. Also, there was urgent need of a fresh supply of stamps, on account of the fact that those on hand were nearly exhausted, and of the danger of forgery of the lithographed stamps; besides, it was getting near the end of the year.

For all these reasons and many others, the Post Office authorities were led to the conclusion that the best plan would be to submit the new postage stamps proposed by M. Matraire to the Director of the Mint for examination, together with the terms for the purchase of the plates, etc., to which the engraver made no objection.

On the 26th December, 1852, M. Cattaneo, the Director-General of the Mint, delivered his opinion, as the result of which M. Matraire had to submit his design, the original matrix and die, and the three special matrices and dies for the three natures of stamps, 5, 20, and 40 centesimi, all to be in steel; there were in addition a forme or plate of four settings of twenty-five clichés each, one of which had the clichés soldered together, and a quantity of bits of copper and the collars required for their preparation.

A committee composed of engravers from the Mint, Messrs. Ferraris, Veglia, and Caviglioli, and an officer of the Post Office, examined the utensils and proposals, and unanimously approved of the offer of M. Matraire. M. Ferraris, who had assisted in the preparation of Matraire's Essays, declared that the new design answered its purpose to perfection, and that the stamps produced by this method could not possibly be counterfeited or tampered with! M. Veglia was of the same opinion, although he had had nothing to do with the Essays. M. Caviglioli, while recognizing the excellence of the Essays, doubted whether they could be sufficiently well reproduced by electrotyping, and asked for something further in the direction of increasing the difficulty of imitation, by adding, for example, fine lines or patterns in the corners, etc.; and he also required that there should be some sure and easy means of at once recognizing fraudulent use of the stamps, by giving to the paper a tint which would be changed by contact with the ink used for the obliterating marks, this change of colour to be produced by some process known only to

the Department, a process which could be altered from time to time!

As for M. Cattaneo, he declared that he had nothing to add to these conclusions, with which he fully agreed. It was thus the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the work of M. Matraire should be accepted, and it was decided to purchase the whole plant from him; that he should have accommodation in the Post Office building, so that he might the more easily exercise the required control over the manufacture of the stamps; that the Department should furnish the paper and all materials required for the printing of the stamps, so that the engraver had only to give his work; and finally that an official should be joined with him in the supervision, and that the keeping account of the postage stamps and the control of the paper should be carried out in such a way as to exercise a continuous and vigilant superintendence over the whole matter.

Encouraged by the favourable opinion of the Committee, we find that the Post Office Department negotiated with M. Matraire and, as is customary in Italy, tried to beat him down in his price. After an offer of 2500 francs, which was not accepted, M. Matraire came to terms with the Government for 2750 francs, on condition that the manufacture of the postage stamps should be allotted to him for a period of nine years, terminable at the end of each three years, at the rate of three francs per thousand, including the supply of the paper. This proposal was accepted, and the following Royal Decree was promulgated shortly after :—

#### "VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

"King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, &c., &c., &c.

"With reference to Article 11 of the law relating to the Postal Tariff, dated November 18, 1850;

"And Article 1 of the Decree of December 3 of the same year, relating to the Postage Stamps;

"With the advice of our Minister the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

"We have decreed and do decree as follows :—

"Article 1. The pattern of the postage stamp prescribed by Our Decree of December 3, 1850, is changed as described below :—

"1. The impression of the three kinds of stamps will be in relief;

"2. The stamp of the first kind, 5 centesimi, will be green in colour.

"Art. 2. The postage stamps of the former pattern and of the new may be used indiscriminately up to the end of the month of September, 1853, after which period the postage stamps of the old pattern will cease to have legal circulation; nevertheless, up to the 31st December, 1853, they can be exchanged at the Government Post Offices for stamps of the new issue of equal value.

"Our Minister referred to above is charged with the execution of the present Decree, which will be registered at the Office of General Control, published, and inserted in the collection of Government Acts.

"Given at Turin, May 7, 1853.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL.  
"DA BORMIDA."

*Issue of July 1st, 1853.*

The same design as the previous issue, but with the head and inscriptions embossed on coloured paper.



The frame is the same for all the values, rectangular and outlined with pearls; the top inscription and, of course, the word denoting the value at the bottom are altered for the different values.

Sheets of one hundred stamps, arranged in ten rows.

- 5 c., blue-green.
- 20 c., pale blue.
- 40 c., pale rose.

#### *Manufacture.*

The new arrangements made by the Post Office Department have been described above. In spite of the "continuous and vigilant" control that was supposed to be exercised, much abuse went on amongst the employés of the printing office, who were not in reality watched closely enough. According to M. Matraire, the process of dry printing (that is embossing) shows certain signs, by means of which it should be possible to recognize forgeries at sight. However, these signs have eluded all my investigations.

#### *Reprints.*

There are no official reprints, but clichés were abstracted from the Department, and casts from these were sold to various dealers. Reprints were accordingly manufactured of all three values; first, about 1885 in Florence, then in Hamburg, and finally, in 1889, in Berlin, even if none were made elsewhere. Usigli, of Florence, made reprints in horizontal strips of five.

Goldner, of Hamburg, made them one at a time.

D. Cohn, of Berlin, made complete sheets of 100.

The third gentleman informs me that the machine used to emboss the head was not sufficiently large, so he had to emboss three or four rows of ten stamps at a time.

Usigli made certain errors, namely:—

- 5 c., rose, blue.
- 20 c., green, rose.
- 40 c., green, blue.

Mr. Goldner probably did much the same thing:—

- 5 c., pale green, dark green, green, yellow-green.
- 20 c., blue, dark blue.
- 40 c., lilac-rose, rose, dark rose.

#### *Errors.*

- 5 c., blue, rose.
- 20 c., green, rose.
- 40 c., green, blue.

As a rule the frame of pearls in these *proofs* is lacking or indistinct, and the printing is so defective that the inscription is often incomplete.

After M. Matraire's death, a number of impressions were found in colours in which the stamps had never been actually issued. There were copies with and without the head, and on various papers; some of these were cancelled fraudulently later on by speculators. As was the case with those of the earlier printings, the border of pearls is in evidence.

- 5 c., yellow-green, blue, rose.
- 20 c., bright blue, rose, green.
- 40 c., bright rose, green, blue.

#### *Varieties.*

*Without the head, or with the head double or reversed.*

- 5 c., yellow-green.
- 20 c., bright blue.
- 40 c., bright rose.

#### *Essays [or Proofs].*

The first proofs submitted to the Government by Matraire are all of the same value, viz. 20 centesimi, and are in groups of two. They are on thin paper, coloured *green, blue, and rose*, and have the values "Cmi. 5"; "Cmi. 20"; "Cmi. 40" written in, in *black ink*.

Other essays were printed in quarter-sheets (5 × 5), as follows:—

##### *(a) White or coloured wove paper.*

- 5 c., white, blue, deep blue, green, rose, deep rose.
- 20 c., white, blue, pearl-grey, green, olive, pale yellow-green, rose, deep rose.
- 40 c., white, blue, deep blue, green, rose, deep yellow-green.

##### *(b) Coloured vertically laid paper.*

- 20 c., pale green.

##### *(c) Thick, coloured card.*

- 20 c., yellow-green, blue, rose.

\* \* \*

As the *green* colour of the 5 c. and the *blue* of the 20 c. caused mistakes in the evening, the Director-General of Posts, Count di Pollone, communicated with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 25th February, 1854, with a view of finding a remedy. This minister had charge of the postal affairs at that time.

The Director-General of Posts wrote as follows:—

"As experience has shown that, in those post offices where work is done at night time by artificial light, the 5 centesimi and the 20 centesimi are frequently mistaken for each other, this Department, with a view to remedying this inconvenience, has thought it right to have prepared, as a trial, the three essays which it has the honour to submit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"And, as the colour of these stamps will in no wise be different from that authorized by the Royal Decrees of 3rd December, 1850, and 7th May, 1853, except as regards the space containing the head of the King, which will be printed more distinctly, and that the blue colour will be of a deeper shade, the General Direction of Posts requests the Minister of Foreign Affairs to authorize the issue of the above-mentioned stamps, in place of those now in use, provided that he be in agreement with us as regards the advisability of the proposed change.

"The Director-General,

(Signed) "DI POLLONE."

Two days afterwards, on February 27, 1854, the Minister agreed to the request of the Director-General, which enabled the latter to send to the chief divisional offices on the 13th April, and to all the post offices in the kingdom on the 17th April, a notification which reads as follows:—

"Experience having shown that the current postage stamps of 5 centesimi and 20 centesimi are easily mistaken for each other in offices where operations are conducted at night time, I have thought it necessary to submit some alterations of shade, and of the manner of printing, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by which the head of the King will be rendered much more distinct in future. The changes having been approved, I give formal notice of them to this office, and I beg to add that the colour of the stamp remains exactly the same as that fixed by the Royal Decree of 7th May, 1853; but the head of the King now appears entirely in white and the blue is deeper.

"By the same post, I am forwarding one hundred

copies of the three new kinds of stamps to this office, and I give notice that the same are not to be put into circulation until the present stock of stamps is completely used up.

"This Department desires to communicate the above information to the office of inspection, and also to all the sub-offices of the division.

"The Director-General,  
(Signed) "DI POLLONE."

There is no other official document announcing the third issue besides the above circular. No date was fixed for the issue of these stamps, except that they were not to be used until the whole stock was exhausted, but everything points to certain offices having issued the new stamps as early as April 18, 1854.

#### *Issue of April 18th, 1854.*

The stamps of this issue differ from those of the preceding one in the paper, which is *white* instead of *coloured*, and in the head, which stands out from a white oval; the frame alone is lithographed in colour. Embossed on white and (the frame) on surface-coloured paper, from the plates of 1853—

5 c., pale green, light and deep yellow-green, blue-green.  
20 c., dull blue, deep dull blue, deep blue, pale blue.  
40 c., brown-red, pale brown-red.

*Manufacture.*—Similar to that described for the issue of 1853.

*Reprints.*—There are no official reprints, but to fill this want reprints were made in 1885 and 1889 at Florence, Hamburg, and Berlin, for similar reasons to those given under the issue of 1853.

Usigli, of Florence, printed his in sheets of 50, made up of two panes of 25, the panes being reversed one to the other; each pane contained five horizontal rows of five stamps: this setting naturally gave rise to five *tête-bêche* pairs in each sheet.

Goldner, of Hamburg, made his reprints in strips of (?)

D. Cohn, of Berlin, made sheets of 100, as in the case of the previous issue.

In Florence and Hamburg *errors* of colour were not forgotten; 5 c., blue and red; 20 c., green and red; 40 c., green and blue.

5 c., yellow-green, blue, rose.  
20 c., deep blue, green, rose.  
40 c., red, green, blue.

As a matter of fact, these private reprints, both of the 1853 and 1854 issues, exist on white and on coloured papers of various tints, and in all colours.

They are generally found without gum, and the pearled border is usually missing or barely visible.

As in the case of the preceding issue, a number of stamps were found among Maitraire's effects, which were obliterated for speculative purposes; in these stamps the border of pearls is apparent.

5 c., bright and deep yellow-green.  
20 c., bright and deep blue.  
40 c., brick-red, solferino.

#### *Varieties.*

*Without the head, or with the head double or reversed.*

5 c., bright and deep yellow-green.  
20 c., bright and deep blue.  
40 c., brick-red, solferino.

*Essays.*—The essays submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs were all 20 centesimi, printed on white

paper, and similar to the stamps that were adopted, namely:— 20 c., green, blue, rose.

There are also the following:—

#### *(a) White paper.*

5 c., black, olive, blue, bright blue, pale and deep rose, solferino.  
20 c., black, olive, yellow, deep green, red, deep rose, solferino.  
40 c., black, olive, yellow-green, deep green, blue.

#### *Varieties.*

*Without embossed inscription.*

(No value): green, pale red, deep red.

*Without head or inscription.*

(No value): green, blue, solferino.

*As above, but with the black frame of the 1 c., 1861.*

[Newspaper stamp.]

(No value): black and solferino.

*Printer's trial impressions, showing portions of an impression of a commercial paper.*

5 c., black on white.

20 c. " "

40 c. " "

This last has on the face an impression of the 10 c., Postage Due, first type, 1863; nothing on the back.

#### *(b) Blue paper.*

5 c., black.

20 c. " "

40 c. " "

Signor G. B. Cresto, in his book *La nostra Legislazione sui Francobolli*, gives the numbers of stamps sold during the first four years; unfortunately these figures do not help us to determine what quantity of each value belongs to each of the three issues.

	5 cent.	20 cent.	40 cent.
There were sold in 1851 ...	43,148	208,180	12,892
" " " " 1852 ...	82,403	328,726	28,079
" " " " 1853 ...	146,517	468,014	66,216
" " " " 1854 ...	183,692	497,280	59,575

The first issue lasted from January, 1851, till July, 1853; and the second till the 18th April, 1854; so these figures do not indicate the number of stamps used. Nevertheless they are interesting, as we are enabled to see how many were sold.

\* \* \*

This third issue was followed by another, for which neither decree, notice, nor circular exists; the change was the outcome of a verbal arrangement between the postal authorities and the engraver, who also printed the stamps. As the embossed inscription was rightly deemed not sufficiently legible, a different frame was decided upon, notwithstanding the decree of May 7, 1853. This frame was typographed, the inscription being in white on a coloured ground. There is nothing extraordinary in this change, as, although the design was greatly improved, it remained very nearly the same as it was before.

The first stamps of this issue appeared in 1855.

#### *Issue of July (?) 1855.*

Embossed head of 1854 in an oval, surrounded by a frame showing the inscription in white letters, which differ in height in the different values, whereas the frame is similar in all. The figures of value are preceded by a hyphen, as before, and followed by a stop which is not always very distinct.



Engraved and printed, typographically by M. Matraire, on white paper of variable thickness; imperf.

- July (?), 1855. 5 c., olive-green, blue-green, green, pale and deep green, bright green, black-green.  
 April (?), 1856. 20 c., blue, pale, bright, deep, and dull blue, indigo.  
 January, 1856(?). 40 c., vermilion, deep vermilion, orange-red, carmine.

I am told that the 5 c. exists cancelled 12 July 1855, and I have seen the 20 c. used in April, 1856, and the 40 c. in January, 1856.

#### Varieties.

##### (a) Accidental errors; head inverted.

- 5 c., green.  
 20 c., blue.  
 40 c., vermilion.

(b) In the third horizontal row of each sheet there is a stamp showing an outer line of colour on all four sides of the frame; copies also exist with a horizontal line, or with a line at the right-hand side only.

- 20 c., blue (?).  
 40 c., vermilion, deep vermilion, orange-red, carmine.

##### (c) Cut obliquely and used for half the value.

- Half of 20 c., blue.  
 „ of 40 c., carmine.

The 20 c. cut obliquely was seen by G. B. Cresto; the 40 c. was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1887, on the authority of C. Diena, who added that his stamp was cancelled October, 1861, Rieti (Ombra), where bisected stamps were regularly allowed to pass from 1859 to 1861.

*Manufacture.*—M. Matraire did the printing in two operations, first the frame, and then the head; hence the errors with the head inverted.

The dies of the issue of 1853-4 were also used for

the stamps of 1855; impressions of the frames were produced in which the portions formerly in relief remained *white*, and the ground was printed in colour. Therefore, as regards *design*, the three values of 1855 are identical with those of 1853-4; the frame is typographed. The pearled outer border is generally entirely coloured, by which one can see that little care was exercised; sometimes this border of pearls has the appearance of a sort of cable.

*Reprints.*—No official reprints were made, but as D. Cohn, of Berlin, had in his possession the blocks used in 1853-4, he had a lithographic transfer made in 1889. The border of pearls, however, showed but imperfectly on his blocks, so that the lithographer had to repair it; and it does not exactly resemble the original. The reprints are therefore easy to distinguish, though, as in the originals, the pearls are either invisible, or show very little.

These reprints were made in sheets of fifty, composed of ten horizontal rows, and are gummed.

There is a slight defect in the 5 centesimi, in which both the letters “L” of “BOLLO” have the horizontal stroke slightly oblique, leaning towards the bottom; this defect is also to be seen in the originals.

The lithographic transfer was wiped off the stone after the printing.

#### Imperf.

- 5 c., yellow-green.  
 20 c., indigo.  
 40 c., red.

#### Perf. 11½ x 11½.

- 5 c., yellow-green.  
 20 c., indigo.  
 40 c., red.

#### Varieties, with the head inverted.

- 5 c., (?).  
 20 c., indigo.  
 40 c., (?).

*Essays.*—See issue of 1861.

(To be continued)

## The Types and Varieties of the Stamps of Wenden.

### OFFICIAL REPRINTS, OTHER REPRINTS, AND FORGERIES.

By W. SVENSON.

TRANSLATED BY FRANK PHILLIPS.

\* \* \* \*

MUCH has been written on the stamps of Wenden. The more important stamp papers have given so much detailed information about these interesting stamps that the subject might almost appear to have been so fully dealt with that there was nothing further to be said.

But even if the researches undertaken by A. von Hirschheydt and myself have thrown some light upon the sequence of the various issues, a complete and classified catalogue of all the known varieties and types of the stamps of Wenden is still lacking, and the advanced collector certainly stands in need of such a catalogue. I have now endeavoured to supply this want by arranging a list of all the varieties and types that have been shown to me, and that I either possess

in my own collection, or have seen in the collections of Dr. Johansson and Mr. A. von Hirschheydt.

Very carefully prepared illustrations are also given, showing the differences of type, and also some of the principal varieties.

The *blue* “Flower” stamp, as it is called (Illustration 1) with the inscription: “WENDENSche KREIS-BRIEF-POST,” i.e. “Letter post of the district of Wenden,” was never issued, and may be regarded as an essay. It is known both with and without blue dividing lines, and specimens showing double dividing lines are by no means rare. The paper is either *white* or a *yellowish-brown*. The sheet is supposed to consist of ten horizontal rows of eight stamps each—eighty stamps in all; the first stamp of the fifth row, counting from the bottom, is inverted. Although most

of these stamps were not gummed, a few unimpeachable specimens are known with original gum.

#### *First Issue, 1863.*

(2 kopecs), black and rose (Letter stamp).

Of this stamp, No. 1 in Senf's Catalogue, two types are known. I have explained in a former article how these occurred, namely, that the inscription "*Briefmarke des WENDENSchen Kreises*" in four lines, was printed on the engine-turned ground, first one way up and then the other.\*

The enlarged illustrations, 2 and 3, show the difference between the two types quite distinctly. In the normal type (Illustration 2) the background of wavy lines ends at the top in an edge of projecting semicircles, with horizontal lines between them; whereas the bottom edge is formed of simple scallops. In the second type the reverse is the case. The *red* stamp in the second type is a rarity of the first water, as there are probably not more than ten copies in existence.

#### *Second Issue, 1863.*

(4 kopecs), black and green (Parcel stamp).

Of stamp No. 2 in Senf (Illustrations 4 and 5) two printings are known, which can be distinguished from one another by their colour. The first printing, that of 1863, is in a *bluish-green* shade, while the second printing, in 1871, is inclined to be *yellow-green*. In both the printings two types exist, as in the case of the *red* stamp; but the *blue-green* is the rarer in the second type, and the *yellow-green* in the first.

Another point of difference between the two printings lies in the impression, which is sharper in the first printing; in the second it is rather blurred.

The *green* Parcel stamp was also used, bisected, as a 2 kop. Letter stamp. Illustration 6 shows such a stamp cut obliquely and used on a letter.

Of both the above-mentioned stamps there are, at least, five forgeries. I give illustrations (7 to 12) of three of each.

These forgeries are not hard to distinguish, as the engine-turned background of the originals was made with such mathematical accuracy, that it was very difficult to imitate. There is also another point which forms an excellent test of genuineness. The shadow of the two hyphens at the end of the word "WENDEN" is formed by two dark, well-defined lines at right angles to one another. These lines are always most carefully printed in the originals, whereas in the forgeries only a portion of them is visible.

Amongst the forgeries of the *red* stamp is one in which the word "Briefmarke" is placed quite close to the upper edge (Illustration 7). In another the word "*des*" is much too small (Illustration 8).

A forgery of the *green* stamp also exists, in which the word "Packenmarke" is too close to the upper edge (Illustrations 10 and 12), and in another the bottom line of printing is too close to the lower edge (Illustration 11).

\* In reply to a question upon this subject, Mr. Svenson tells us that it is uncertain by whom the oblong stamps of 1863 were printed; but it is probable that they were printed by Mr. Plates, who produced all the other stamps of 1863-71, as the (4 kop.) oblong, *yellow-green*, did not appear until the later date, and it is unlikely that stamps were being obtained from two different firms.—ED. M. J.

Official reprints of these two stamps were made by the order of the then Director-General of the Posts of the District, Baron Heinrich von Campenhausen; and they were much more difficult to distinguish from the originals than are the forgeries. Five of the issues of Wenden were reprinted, in all, 10,000 copies of each. Although they were made to satisfy the demands of collectors, very few of them were actually used for that purpose; it therefore follows that the reprints of Campenhausen are extremely rare, and a specialist in the stamps of Wenden may congratulate himself if he happens to get a copy for five shillings.

In April, 1906, a great stock of the stamps of Wenden was discovered among the papers of one of the Orders of Knighthood in Riga; they had formed part of the stamps that were left over when the post of Wenden was discontinued. Amongst these remainders were found nearly the whole of Campenhausen's reprints, that is to say, about 9000 of each of the five sorts.

In No. 17 of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* for 1906, Herr von Hirschheydt mentions the burning of 85,000 Wenden stamps, amongst which were included the reprints of Campenhausen; this was done because the above-mentioned Order of Knighthood ceased to reside in Livonia. Before the stamps were destroyed, however, a portion of the newly discovered stock was handed over to the Philatelic Society of Riga.

The points of difference between the reprints and the originals were fully described at the time by Dr. Bochmann and Herr von Hirschheydt.

The reprints of both the *red*, Letter stamp, and the *green*, Parcel stamp, may be distinguished by the *single* hyphen after the word "WENDEN" (see Illustrations 13 and 14).

Amongst the remainders whole sheets of these reprints were found; there were three shades of the first issue, varying from *dark* to *bright rose*, and three of the second, going from *blue-green* to *yellow-green*.

#### *Third Issue, 1863.*

(2 kopecs), green and carmine.

This stamp, which is rectangular in shape (see Illustration 15), has an oval centre in *green*, surrounded by a narrow *green* border, with the remainder of the design in *carmine*.

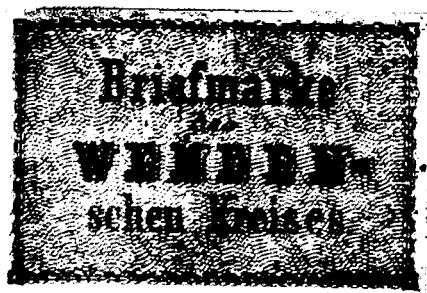
There are no varieties, but two rather dangerous forgeries are known (Illustrations 16 and 17), the first of which is extremely well done.

In both the forgeries the pearls, or discs, which form part of the border round the oval, are all the same size; in the originals the four lower pearls are larger than the others, and those in their immediate neighbourhood are distinctly smaller, as can be seen in the two illustrations referred to above. Also, the second colour of the forgeries is inclined to be *rose* instead of *carmine*. In addition to these two points of distinction there are others, which I will describe under the following issue.

#### *Fourth Issue, 1864.*

(2 kopecs), green and carmine (with Griffin in white).

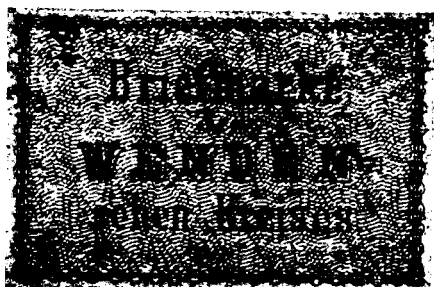
The characteristic of this issue is the presence of a Griffin, in *white*, in the *green* oval (Illustration 18); otherwise it does not differ from the preceding one.



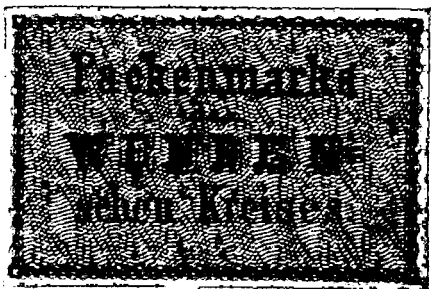
2.



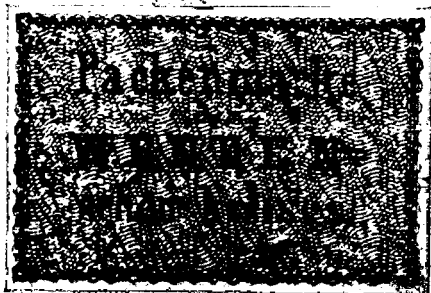
1.



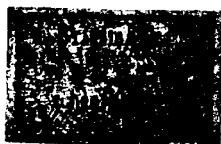
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4.



5.



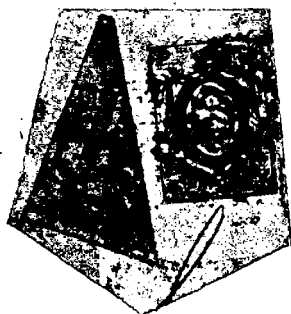
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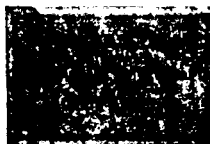
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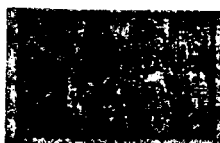
9.



6.



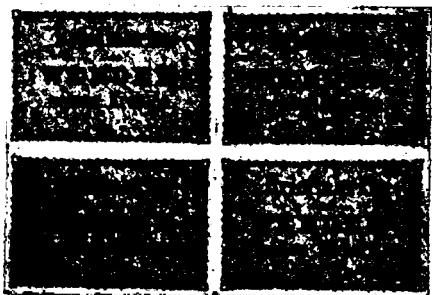
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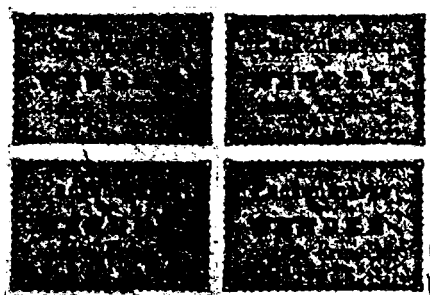
11.



12.



13.

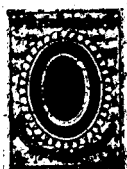


14.





15



16



17



18



19



20



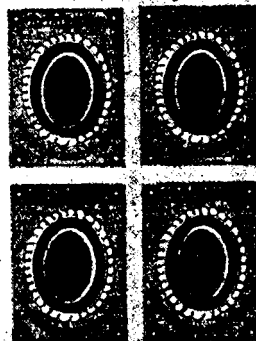
21



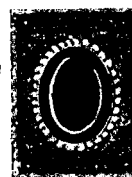
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26



24



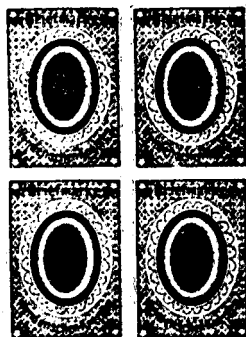
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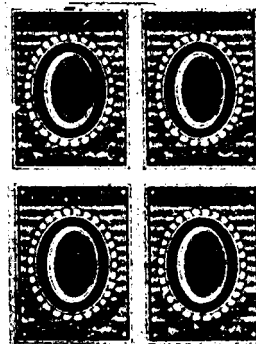
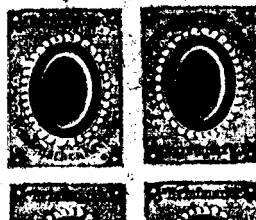
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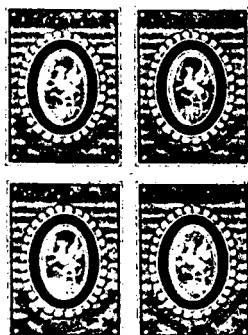
28



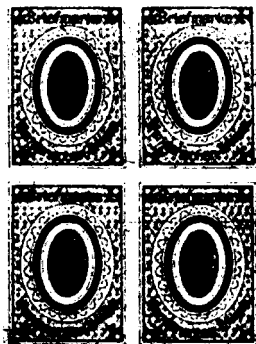
27



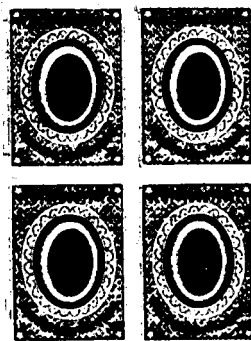
29



30



31



32

This well-known stamp has always been of great interest to collectors, and makes a fine display in all collections of Wenden. It is about on a par with the preceding issue, and with the *red* stamp of the first issue as regards rarity, but in beauty of execution it certainly surpasses them both.

It is not surprising that of a stamp for which there was such a demand there should be no less than five forgeries known to have been made abroad, and another in Riga. Some of the imitations are splendid specimens of the forger's art, and one of them even deceived an experienced collector like Dr. Bochmann, who for a considerable time believed the Riga forgery to be a second type of the Griffin.

Illustration No. 19 shows the Riga forgery, and No. 20 another dangerous forgery, which was first mentioned on page 17 of the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* of 1891. The best test of genuineness is the position of the oval frame of white discs around the Griffin; in originals this is not placed correctly, but slopes from left to right. A second test is the continuance of the network background over the lower line of the outer frame at the top of the stamp; in all the forgeries the space between the two lines is quite white and devoid of shading.

There is also a third test; the fine line round the central oval, upon which the 33 small pearls, or discs, impinge, is noticeably thicker on the right-hand side in the genuine, while on the left it is so thin that in places it almost seems to be absent. In the forgeries it is of equal thickness all round. The last two tests also apply to the preceding issue.

Finally, I have to draw attention to the engine-turned background of the originals. In the various forgeries, and also in the official reprints, it fails to show with any distinctness, as can be seen from the Illustrations 21 and 22. If these illustrations are compared with that of the original, it will be noticed that the Griffin is very badly drawn, and also that the pearls are all of equal size.

I have not yet been able to find any pairs or blocks of the stamps of these two issues, nor yet of the first issue.

#### *Fifth Issue, 1866-70.*

(2 kopecs), green and red.

The fifth issue (Illustration 23) only differs from the third (Illustration 15) by the absence of the thin *green* line surrounding the oval, and also in the colour of the outer portion of the design, which appears in two shades, *raspberry-red* and *brick-red*. As the lithographic stone was the worse for wear, the impression is rather blurred, especially when compared with that of the third issue; but very few copies have been seen printed as sharply and clearly as the earlier stamps. For the last printing a yellowish paper appears to have been used, as most of the unused copies I have seen have been on this paper.

Mr. — offered for 750 marks an original sheet of sixteen stamps, eight rows of two stamps each, which came into his possession about ten years ago, in a most wonderful state of preservation. This sheet is absolutely unique. Illustration No. 24 shows the six top stamps.

This illustration is taken from the plates of rarities exhibited by Mr. —; it shows one unchronicled

variety, the sixth stamp on the sheet being inverted, and so forming a *tête-bêche* pair with its neighbour.

Forgeries of this issue were made at the same time as those of the Griffin issue, and one of them was first mentioned in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*. A very fine unused pair of this forgery was offered to me years ago from Stuttgart; it consisted of a Griffin type with the Griffin painted out. I did not keep it, as the price was too high. One of the two *green* ovals was badly placed, and on the left-hand side cut right into the border line; it had the appearance of a Griffin either painted out or printed over.

Illustrations 25 and 26 show two more forgeries, the first of which is really very dangerous, as it has the four lower pearls on the border of a larger size than the rest. The only test for this forgery is the white space between the two border lines of the frame at the top of the stamp.

#### *Sixth Issue, 1871.*

(2 kopecs), green and rose.

The design of this issue (Illustration 27) is similar to that of the preceding one, except that small semi-circles cutting one another take the place of the pearls surrounding the central oval. This issue, like most of those that follow it, has been almost entirely neglected by the forgers, very possibly because no great amount of profit was to be made, as these stamps are not priced very high. However, I know of one forgery (Illustration 28), which is quite unmistakable on account of the background.

#### *Reprints of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Issues.*

As I have already mentioned, in speaking of the first and second issues, five of the Wenden stamps were reprinted by Baron von Campenhausen.\* I am taking the reprints of three of these issues together, as the stamps show such a great similarity of design.

The reprints of the third issue of 1863 are quite easy to distinguish: in the originals (Illustration 15) the *green* oval is surrounded by a *green* border line, whereas in the reprints (Illustration 29) the border line is *red*. This reprint is known in two shades of the outer portion of the design, *deep red* and *bright red*.

The same test as for the preceding also applies to the reprints of the fourth issue, Griffin type, shown in Illustration No. 30, which may be compared with No. 18. This reprint also exists in the two shades, *deep* and *bright red*.

Of the fifth issue no reprints exist.

There is, however, a reprint of the sixth issue (Illustration 31), which can be easily distinguished from the original (Illustration 27), as in the reprint the *green* oval is only 5 mm. wide, against 6 mm. in the original. Two shades of the outer portion of this reprint are also known, viz. *deep* and *bright red*.

Now the *reprints* of Campenhausen, which were discovered in whole sheets, were not really *reprints* but *official imitations*, as they were entirely redrawn. There are, however, real *reprints* of the sixth issue, 1871, printed from the original lithographic stones, which, by the way, showed signs of considerable wear. Naturally the design of these last reprints corresponds much more exactly with that of the

\* All these reprints were made in 1880.



originals than is the case with the reprints of Campenhausen, but, all the same, they are easily distinguished from the originals by their blurred impression.

Herr von Hirschheydt is responsible for these reprints, as he obtained, in 1893, the permission of the Director-General of the Posts of the District to make certain reprints in aid of a charitable institution of Riga; he also had reprints made of three other issues perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  like the originals; they were the issues of 1872, 1875 with frame in *dark and light green*, and 1878.

The most successful reprint was that of the issue of 1871 (Illustration 32); it takes a practised eye to distinguish it from the original. A really good test is the "f" of the word "Briefmarke," which is much too tall in the reprint; besides this, the top part of the "f" is too much curved in the reprint, in the original (Illustration 27) it is almost straight at the top.

Sheets of these reprints consisted of fifty-six stamps, eight horizontal rows of seven, and it can be seen from the illustration of the original, which, by the way, is fairly rare in blocks of four, that the space between the stamps is not nearly so great as it is in the reprints.

#### *Seventh Issue, 1872.*

(2 kopecs), green and red : *perf.*  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The stamps of this issue were printed by the firm of Burchard-Stahl, and not by Messrs. Plates, as were the preceding issues. The Arms of the District of Wenden are shown for the first time; they consist of a mailed Arm, on a *red* background, holding a Sword in the hand. These are also the first perforated stamps of Wenden; it is a pity that the perforating was done so badly, and that such a thick, brittle paper should have been used. This is the reason why hardly any pairs or blocks of this stamp are to be found.

Illustration 33 shows the only block of three I have seen; it was once a block of four, but in spite of the great care of the owner, the fourth stamp became detached.

In this issue the *green* oval is known in three shades: *blue-green*, *deep green*, and *yellow-green*, the first-mentioned being the rarest. Chemical forgeries of the *blue-green* stamp are known to exist, but they can generally be distinguished by slight differences of shade.

A so-called essay of this stamp is known to exist (Illustration 34), which is in *black*, instead of *green* and *red*; it is imperf. This and the "Flower" stamp, mentioned at the beginning, form the only doubtful items in the catalogue of the stamps of Wenden; it is not likely that anything further will ever be known about them, as Baron Campenhausen, the former Director-General of the Posts of the District, died a short time ago.

#### *Eighth Issue, 1875.*

2 (kopecs), red and green; *perf.*  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

In this issue (Illustration 35) the Arms of the District, the mailed arm, etc., are enclosed in a *green* frame, and figures of value appear in the four corners. The earlier printings of this stamp had the frame in *blue-green*, and the later in *yellow-green*.

A variety is known in the *blue-green* shade, in which the figure "2," in the right upper corner, is replaced

by an inverted "3."\* This variety is extremely rare; Illustration 36 is taken from a magnificent unused copy which I obtained only recently, after having looked for it for twenty years.

Of the stamp with frame in *yellow-green* two printings can be distinguished: the first has clear, *white* gum and the colour is a deep shade; the second printing, of which sheets of twenty-eight stamps were found among the remainders at Riga, is paler and the gum is thick and *yellowish* in tint.

The reprint of Hirschheydt (Illustration 37) can be easily distinguished from the originals (Illustration 35), as the horizontal lines of the background of the *green* frame are missing.

Illustration 38 shows the same reprint, imperf., in which condition it is extremely rare. Copies showing a double perforation are also known, and I have seen pairs of the *yellow-green*, imperf. between.

#### *Ninth Issue, 1878.*

2 kopecs, red and green; *perf.*  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

There is not very much to be said about the originals of this issue, the design of which (Illustration 39) bears some resemblance to that of the Russian stamps, as I do not know of any varieties, but I may add that ten years ago a certain dealer had a genuine imperforate copy in his possession.

Amongst the Riga remainders whole sheets of these stamps were found; they consisted of 132 stamps, eleven horizontal rows of twelve.

The reprints of this issue are very interesting. Two years ago I discovered a variety which differs sensibly from the common reprint with frame in *grey-green*. This variety, of which very few copies are known, has the frame in *sap-green*, instead of *grey-green*; it more closely resembles the original, but is somewhat lighter in shade. This variety (Illustration 40) also differs both from the original and from the other reprint in the perforation, which gauges  $11\frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Investigation has established the fact that this was the first print made for Herr von Hirschheydt, but as he thought it too light, he rejected it. It is, therefore, an *Essay of a Reprint*, and as such should be of particular interest to specialists.

Among the reprints with *grey-green* frame some curious varieties of perforation are found; double vertical perforations are known, and the Illustration No. 41 shows triple vertical perforations; pairs exist perforated all round and imperf. between, but are extremely rare.

The reprints of this issue were made in sheets of fifty stamps, composed of ten horizontal rows of five.

To make this article complete in itself, I would mention some interesting printer's proofs of the reprints, in an incomplete condition, imperforate and without gum:—

#### *Issue of 1871.*

- (a) Black frame, with white oval (Illustration 42).
- (b) Red frame, with white oval.
- (c) Red frame, with green oval.

#### *Issue of 1875.*

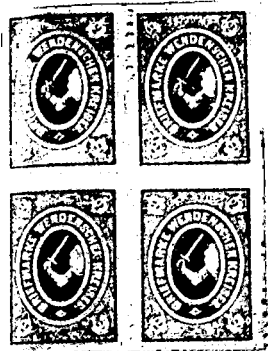
- (a) Frame and Arm in black, oval white (Illustration 43).
- (b) " " " " deep green, oval white.
- (c) " " " " " " red.

#### *Issue of 1878.*

- (a) Frame and Arm in black, oval white (Illustration 44).
- (b) " " " " green " "
- (c) " " " " " " red.

\* This error does not occur in the reprints, in fact it was corrected before the stamps with *yellow-green* frame were printed.

(To be continued.)



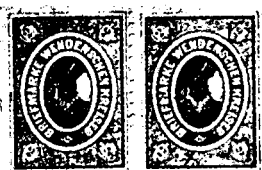
35.



34.



33.



37.



48.



36.



41.



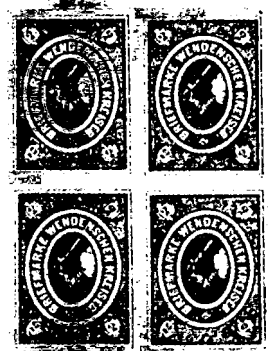
43.



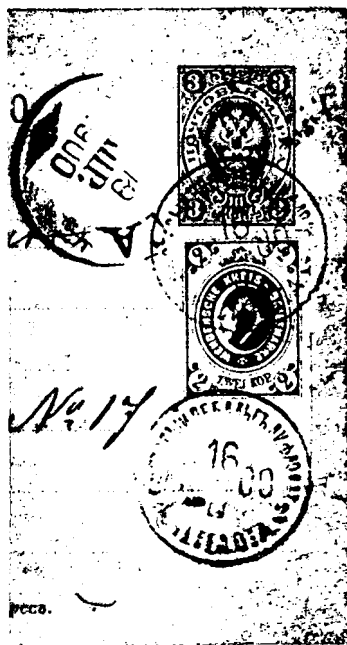
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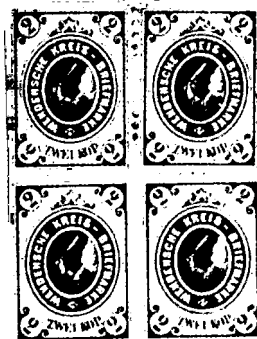
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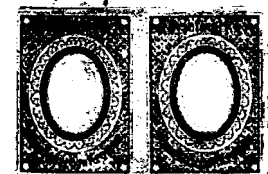
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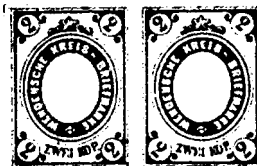
49.



39.



42.



47.



44.



40.



50.

# William Dockwra and the London "Penny Post" of 1680.

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE.

(Continued from page 69.)

\* \* \* \*



IN the accession of William and Mary, Dockwra printed a statement of his grievances, and the House of Commons, on May 16th, 1690, recommended his case to the consideration of their Majesties. He was then granted a pension of £500 per annum for seven years, paid quarterly out of the profits of the Penny Post. This was extended for three years longer on April 20th, 1697. He had been appointed Comptroller of the Penny Post on Lady-day of the same year, in the place of Nathaniel Castleton, at a salary of £200 (less a tax of £40 under the Capitation Act). The dismissal of some of his subordinates seems to have excited against him the enmity of the others, and in 1698 and 1699 charges of mismanagement and malversation were made by a Mr. Bauden and by the officers and messengers of the office. They alleged that Dockwra had done his utmost "to lessen the revenue of the Penny Post Office, that he may farm it, or get it into his own hands," for which reason he had removed the chief office from Cornhill to a less convenient place, and had forbidden "the taking in any band-boxes (except very small) and all parcells above a pound, which, when they were taken, did bring in considerable advantage to the office." Yet, although he claimed to have increased the revenue over £200, he could scarcely be blamed under the circumstances if there were some truth in this charge. The latter portion of the quotation would seem to show that the Crown up to that time had not insisted on the 1 lb. limit of weight, or that an additional charge had been made for parcels over that limit; otherwise the words are inexplicable. Dockwra was further accused of having detained and opened letters and parcels—it was even hinted that he had sometimes misappropriated the contents. He met these and the other allegations with a flat denial, but did not greatly trouble about defending himself. It was characteristic of the times, says Joyce, that he "appears to have been at less pains to refute the charges than to prove that he had taken the oath of supremacy, or the oath which had been recently substituted for it, and that he had received the Holy Sacrament."

The Postmasters-General, Sir Robert Cotton, Kt., and Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., made an exhaustive inquiry, and reported to the Treasury on January 8th, 1700, whereupon My Lords decided that "Mr Dockwra is not fitt to be entrusted in the office any longer." Early in June Castleton was again installed as Comptroller, and Dockwra, together with his eldest son, who had served under him since his appointment, was ignominiously dismissed. His pension expired at the same time, and in answer to a petition for its renewal the Treasury assured him that he would receive employment when a suitable vacancy should occur. In the autumn of 1701, and again in 1702, we find him complaining that this promise had not been

fulfilled, and asking that the annuity be continued until a post had been found for him, arrears to be paid as from Midsummer, 1700. He also prays for an appointment for his three sons, "now qualified for the public service." Both memorials came before Queen Anne on March 17th, 1703, but nothing more was ever done for the unfortunate inventor. In accordance with official tradition the matter was quietly shelved, and the Treasury promises were never carried out.

Some biographical notes on William Dockwra will be of interest, as the account of him in *The Dictionary of National Biography*, though accurate enough so far as it goes, is very incomplete. Materials, indeed, are remarkably scanty, but contemporary works and documents have afforded some additional clues. He was born in London in or about 1622—the year can only be calculated approximately from his age as given in obituary notices. Nothing is known of his life prior to January 22nd, 1664, when by Letters Patent of the Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, he was appointed under-searcher or sub-searcher in the London Custom House, in the place of one John Norwood, resigned. Through some little influence at Court he was allowed later on to dispose of this position, and then set up as a merchant.\* He must have been fairly successful in trade, for he was able to spend over £15,000 in financing the Penny Post.

After the seizure of his undertaking by Government, Dockwra's ingenuity seems to have been diverted into other channels, and in one instance at least was exercised over matters less peaceable than the dispatch of letters. He is mentioned with Richard Povey, Thomas Puckle, and Augustin Harris in a warrant issued on March 17th, 1693, for a grant of Letters Patent to them for their invention "of a peculiar art of making moulds of iron and other metals" for casting large guns. Later in the same year we find "Richard Povey and Thomas Philips, esquires, and William Dockwra and Thomas Puckle, merchants," applying for incorporation by name of "The Governor and Company for Casting and Making Guns and Ordnance in Moulds of Metal." The petition was referred (August 11th, 1693) to the Attorney- or Solicitor-General, whose decision is not recorded. In October, 1695, the Chamberlainship of the City of London, "a place, since the taxes and loanes have been so great, worth near to 5000*l.* per ann.," became vacant by the death of Sir Leonard Robinson, and Dockwra was amongst the candidates for the post, but failed to secure election.† He was also unsuccessful in a

\* A little list of London merchants, etc., was published in 1677, and probably Dockwra was included, but I have not access to a copy. There was a reprint by the late John Camden Hotten about 1865; another, I think, appeared in the eighties.

† Narcissus Luttrell: *A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, vol. iv. pp. 125 et seq.

second attempt in January, 1703. Advancing age now curtailed his activities; all we know of his declining years is that he lived in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, united to Aldermary, then administered by the Rev. White Kennet, D.D. (see the latter's notes to Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, 3rd ed., vol. iii. p. 726). He died on September 25th, 1716, at the age of ninety-four, and to the last was able to read the smallest print without the aid of spectacles.\*

I have not been able to trace the date or particulars of his marriage, but his wife and nine children were alive in 1701, as appears from his petition of that year, and probably survived him.

A hundred and fifty years after the inauguration of the Penny Post a more famous figure in postal history started at the point where Dockwra left off, but under very different circumstances. When Rowland Hill entered the lists as the champion of progress and reform, Parliament, press, and people were ranged

\* *The Annals of King George [I],* year the third. 8vo. London, 1718, p. 302. This work states that Dockwra was known as "Penny Post Dockwra." See also for obituary notices, *The Political State of Great Britain*, vol. xii., London, 1716, p. 291, and *The Historical Register*, 1716, p. 544, both of which give his age as "near 100."

upon his side. Officialism had no choice but to submit, which it did with the worst possible grace, impatient as ever of suggestion or interference. The chief principles thus reluctantly conceded in 1837 were uniformity and prepayment of postal charges—the other details of the scheme were but means to that end. Yet these very principles had been anticipated by Hill's seventeenth-century predecessor, and had been in actual and successful operation in the Penny Post of 1680. Dockwra had provided his native city with a safe and punctual system for the transmission of its correspondence, a system commensurate with the importance of the greatest commercial capital in the world, and had done so not only without the help of the proper authorities, but in spite of their opposition. He could not then call to his aid the irresistible force of national opinion which a few years later swept James for ever from the throne of England. The founder of the Penny Post had to combat public misconception as well as individual malice, the indifference of the citizens as well as the machinations of a greedy monopoly, and philatelists at least ought to accord him the merit which is his due as the real pioneer of cheap postage.

## The Local Post of Paris under Louis xiv.

JEAN-JACQUES RENOUD DE VILLAYER, INVENTOR OF THE

"BILLET DE PORT PAYÉ" IN 1653.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 62.)

\* \* \* \*



WE have now to say a few words about "billet de port payé," of which no specimen has yet been found, and which we only know from the description given by Pellisson (quoted in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, 1890, page 9); we even made an attempt at reproducing it, but the *special mark* of M. de Villayer was wanting. Now, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the mark of a Master of the Court of Requests could only be his own coat of arms; the practice of heraldry was then in high favour, and the style of the arms of the period comprised a French Shield, with its helmet and flowing plumes, surrounded by two branches (palm or laurel, or both), sometimes having the stalks crossed below and tied together with a ribbon. The arms of the Renouds were very simple: *Argent, a cinquefoil gules*, and thus easy to be recognized by the numerous couriers who conveyed and distributed the letters about Paris.

Must we suppose that, on account of his association with the Count de Nogent, he joined to his own arms those of his partner? The family of Bautru of Nogent bore: *Azure, a chevron argent, with two roses in chief and a wolf's head in base, all of the second*.

These details may enable us to discover the famous "billet de port payé," which all philatelists want to see.

To make our article complete, we will quote, after having brought them up to date, the notes that we have previously published in our journal relating to the invention of M. de Villayer.

Up to that date (1653), although the posts ran with some regularity from one city to another, they were non-existent so far as the interior of the same city was concerned; that is to say, only letters from outside were distributed by the postal service. Letters from one part of Paris to another, for instance, were carried by private servants, or by messengers, commonly termed *Savoyards*, who stood at the corners of the streets.

M. de Villayer, after obtaining his monopoly, proceeded exactly as Rowland did in England, two hundred years later.\* He placed in various parts of Paris numerous letter-boxes, which were to be cleared three times a day. He announced that, in

\* This is not quite correct; the London District Post was in existence long before the days of Rowland Hill, in fact Dockwra's Penny Post of 1680 was of very much the same nature as that of M. de Villayer, and may indeed have been copied from it; Dockwra did not adopt so advanced a means of indicating prepayment, but the post that he founded may be said to have continued in existence until it was finally amalgamated with the General Post Office Department in 1854-5.—ED. M. J.

order not to delay the service, his messengers were not to receive payment in cash, but that the letters must be accompanied by a *billet de port payé*. This was, as we have said, the first attempt at the prepayment of postage on letters by means of a stamp, envelope, or wrapper with the price marked upon it.

This "billet de port payé" cost a *sou*, the chief office for their sale was at the Palace; the notice concerning them added that any one who wished to obtain a reply to his letter had only to send in it a second "billet de port payé" [a stamp for a reply].

The service was to commence on August 8th, 1653. We reproduce the first page (see Illustration 1 on the accompanying plate) of the prospectus intended to advertise to the people of Paris the establishment of the Local Post. In reading this prospectus, one is struck by the fact that, primitive as the arrangements may appear at the present day, M. de Villayer had prepared for everything, had arranged every detail; it is the post at reduced rates, with the postage stamp for checking the receipts; we find even the reply-paid envelope, which is only now coming into use.\*

Loret, in his paper *La Muse Historique*, thus announces to the Parisians the creation of the Local Post:—

On va bientôt mettre en pratique,  
Pour la commodité publique,  
Un certain établissement,  
Mais c'est pour Paris seulement,  
Des boîtes nombreuses et drues  
Aux petites et grandes rues,  
Où par soi-même ou son laquais,  
On pourra porter des paquets,  
En dedans, à toute heure, mettre,  
Avis, billet, missive, ou lettre.

\* The following is a translation of the page illustrated:—

"*DIRECTIONS FOR THOSE Who desire to write from one quarter of Paris to another, and to get a reply promptly two and three times a day without sending a messenger, by means of the service which His Majesty has permitted to be established by his Letters Patent, confirmed by the Parliament, for the convenience of the public and the facilitating of business.*

"Notice is given to all those who desire to write from one quarter of Paris to another, that their letters, notes, and accounts will be safely conveyed and speedily delivered at their address, and that they will receive a prompt reply, provided that when they write they place with their letters a note which bears the words *carriage paid* ('port payé'), because payment will not be accepted in cash, which note must be attached to the said letter, either wrapped round the letter, or slipped into the letter, or in such other manner as they may find convenient, but in such a way that the Clerk may see it and easily remove it.

"All persons are warned that no letter or reply will be carried unless it has with it a carriage paid note" [or "ticket"] (*billet de port payé*), "on which the date of the day and the month on which it is sent must be filled in, which must not be omitted if they wish the letter to be conveyed.

"The Chief Clerk, who will be at the Palace, will sell these *billets de port payé* to those who desire to have them, at the price of one *sou* currency and no more, under penalty for speculation, and all are advised to purchase for their requirements as many as they please, so that when they wish to write, their business may not be hindered by the want of so small a thing. And in this connexion clients are advised to give a certain number of these *billets* to their lawyers and clerks, in order that the latter may give them information at any time as to the progress of their business, and fathers to their children who are at College and"—

Que des gens commis pour cela  
Feront chercher et prendre là ;  
Pour, d'une diligence habile,  
Les porter par toute la ville  
A des neveux, à des cousins,  
Qui ne seront pas trop voisins,  
A des gendres, à des beaux-pères,  
A des nonnains, à des commères.  
A Jean, Martin, Guilmain, Lucas,  
A des clerks, à des avocats,  
A des marchands, à des marchandes,  
A des galants, à des galantes,  
A des amis, à des agents,  
Bref à toutes sortes de gens.  
Ceux qui n'ont suivants ni suivantes,  
Ni de valets, ni de servantes,  
Seront ainsi fort soulagez  
Ayant des amis loin logez.  
Outre plus, je dis et j'annonce  
Qu'en cas qu'il faille avoir réponse,  
On l'aura par mesme moyen.  
Et si l'on veut savoir combien  
Coutera le port d'une lettre,  
Chose qu'il ne faut pas obmettre,  
Afin que nul n'y soit trompé,  
Ce ne sera qu'un sou tapé.\*

A "sou tapé" was a *sou* struck with the effigy of the sovereign.

The Local Post of M. de Villayer was a success as a curiosity only; like so many excellent ideas, it was in advance of its time and, in addition to the indifference of the public, it soon had to meet the spiteful attacks of the foolish: the boxes were filled with dirt, and malicious jokers put into them rats and mice, and worse things still.

M. de Villayer had shortly to abandon his enterprise.

\* We have endeavoured to convert the French poetry into English doggerel, as follows:—

An inventor has promised the City of Paris  
A convenience greater than any that there is  
At present for carrying packets and letters.  
Billets-doux to the ladies, or bills to the debtors.  
There will be letter-boxes in every street  
And at every corner where many ways meet,  
Into which we can drop, both by day and by night,  
All the diverse epistles we have to indite.  
We can take them ourselves, or can send them by John,  
So long as they're put in the box it's all one.  
Then a swift-running messenger takes them all out,  
And he sorts and delivers them all round about,  
To fathers and sons, and to mothers and daughters,  
And nephews and nieces, all in their own quarters,  
To godmothers, grandmothers, mothers-in-law,  
And relations whom no one had heard of before;  
To Louisa or Jane, or to William or Thomas,  
On matters of love or on matters of commerce,  
To clerks and to lawyers, to merchants and tailors,  
To doctors and chemists, and soldiers and sailors;  
It's a scheme for our letters of every sort, to be  
Sent and delivered wherever they ought to be!  
To those who possess neither servant nor messenger,  
This new method will prove a great blessing.  
For thus they may send to their friends at a distance,  
To give them their news or to ask for assistance,  
And more than all this, in the very same way,  
You can get a reply in the course of the day.  
And what do we pay for this care and dispatch?  
Its cheapness and promptitude very well match,  
For be it a bill, or a neat billet-doux,  
The cost of its carriage is only one sou.

Ever since 1864, we have been endeavouring, without success, to discover one of these famous "billets de port payé"; we had been assured that M. Feuillet de Conches, at that time "Introducer of Ambassadors," possessed a copy still attached to a letter from Pellisson; he was kind enough to lend us this precious document, but unfortunately the franking wrapper which we had hoped to discover was not there.

We reproduce, from memory, this letter, which was in point of fact nothing more than a printed form, which was indeed closely connected with the "billet de port payé," as Pellisson himself tells us:—

*"At the same time as M. de Vélayer established the boxes for the conveyance of letters from one district to another, he also had printed certain forms for letters of a dozen different kinds, such as for demands for payment from a debtor, for forwarding business papers to an agent, for transmitting an order to a workman, &c., so that those who had matters of this kind to write about could make use of these ready-made letters, by merely filling in the blank spaces that were left, as we do for example in receipt forms and in many other cases. These letter-forms were sold at the Palace, with the other billets de port payé; Acante,\* having purchased a dozen of them for five sous, conceived the idea, so as not to waste his money, of sending to Sapho, by means of the letter-boxes, the accompanying letter."* (See Illustrations 2 and 3.)†

Pellisson states elsewhere that this letter was written in jest, and was sent to Mlle. de Scudéry under cover of a letter to Madame Boquet, the address "*Au Pays des Nouveaux Sansonates*" being, like the letter, of an entirely fancy nature. It was therefore the envelope addressed to Madame Boquet which bore the "billet de port payé."

Mlle. de Scudéry also replied to the epistle by the local post, as is proved by these lines:—

*"I would have written much more, she says, but the box for letters opens at eight o'clock and it is by this means that I propose to send you this letter."*

\* It was the fashion in those days to adopt romantic names. Acante and Pisandre are those of Pellisson; Sapho was that of Mlle. de Scudéry.

† We may translate the letter as follows, the words in roman type indicating those of the printed form, and the words in italics being those inserted in manuscript:—

"Inform me whether you know of any good remedy for love or for absence and if you do not know of one, do me the favour of making inquiry, and, in case you should find one, send it to

"Your most humble and most obedient servant  
"Pisandre."

"In addition to the 'billet de port payé' which is placed upon this letter, the person who writes should take care, if he wishes to receive an answer, to send another 'billet de port payé' enclosed in his letter."

Pellisson, who regained possession of his letter and kept it as a curiosity, wrote in the margin:—

*"It is very likely that, in the course of a few years, no one will know what the letter-boxes of M. de Vélayer were. . . ."*

Most fortunately he gives later on a description of the celebrated "billets":—

*"He had established at the Palace an office, where there were sold at a sou certain printed forms, marked with a mark which was his own private property. These forms contained no more than:—*

*'Port payé le . . .*

*jour de . . .*

*L'an mil six cens cinquante, &c.'*

*"In making use of them, it was necessary to fill in the blanks with the date of the day and month in which you were writing, and after that you had only to wrap this form round the letter that you wrote to your friend, and throw both together into the box, etc."*

What was the form of the *billet de port payé*? From the directions of M. de Villayer, and the description given of it by Pellisson, it is possible to make a fancy sketch of this famous franking sheet (see Illustration 4). It was a wrapper, bearing a special mark,\* together with a form in which the user could himself enter the date, which thus constituted the obliteration and rendered it impossible to make use of the *frank* a second time.

This wrapper, as the notice tells us, had to be attached to the letter in such a way that the postman could see it and easily remove it; he therefore removed it, probably in order that it might be checked by M. de Villayer, who then had nothing to do but to destroy it, which would account for its rarity.

It is possible, however, that copies may have been preserved, and we appeal principally to collectors of autographs, and to the searchers in public libraries and records to assist us in finding one of the *billets de port payé* of 1653; it would be a most precious document in connexion with the history of Postage Stamps.

[We have to thank Monsieur Maury not only for his kind permission to translate this most interesting historical article, but also for lending us the blocks with which it was illustrated, thus enabling us to present our readers with the plate which accompanies our translation. Illustration 4 is, of course, a fancy sketch of what the "billet de port payé" may have been like. Let us hope that an original specimen may yet be found.—ED. M. J.]

\* As we have already said, this mark was most probably formed of the coat of arms of M. de Villayer, as shown in our illustration.

Mademoiselle  
yphig  
au Pays  
enfonmutes  
Paris  
payé

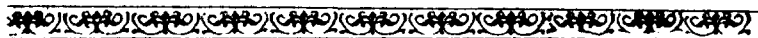
Mademoiselle ,

Mandez-moy si vous ne scavez  
point quelque bon remède  
contre l'amour ou contre l'absence  
& si vous n'en connaissez point,  
faites-moy le plaisir de vous en  
enquérir , & , au cas que vous en  
trouvez , de l'envoyer à

Votre très humble et très  
obéissant serviteur

Sifandre

Outre le billet de port payé que l'on  
mettra sur cette lettre pour la faire  
partir, celui qui écrira aura soing,  
s'il veut avoir réponse, d'envoyer un  
autre billet de port payé enfermé dans  
la lettre.



Port payé le . . . . .

r de . . . . .

six cens cinquante . . . . .





# INSTRUCTION POUR CEUX

Qui voudront écrire d'un quartier de Paris en un autre, & avoir réponse promptement deux ou trois fois le jour sans y envoyer personne, par le moyen de l'établissement que sa Majesté a permis être fait par ses Lettres, vérifiées au Parlement, pour la commodité du public & expédition des affaires.



N Faict asçavoir à tous ceux qui voudront écrire d'un quartier de Paris en un autre, que leurs lettres, billets, ou mémoires seront fidèlement portés & diligemment rendus à leur adresse, & qu'ils en auront promptement réponse, pourveu qu'ils lorsqu'ils écriront ils mettent avec leurs lettres un billet qui portera *port payé*, par lequel on ne prendra point d'argent, lequel billet sera attaché à ladite lettre ou mis au tour de la lettre, ou passé dans la lettre, ou en telle autre manière qu'ils trouveront à propos, de telle sorte neantmoins que le Commis le puisse voir & l'ôter aysément.

Chacun étant averti que nulle lettre n'y réponse ne sera portée qu'il n'aye avec icelle un billet de port payé, dont la date sera remplie du jour & du mois qu'il sera envoyé, à quoy il ne faudra manquer si l'on veut que la lettre soit portée.

Le Commis Général qui sera au Palais vendra de ces billets de port payé à ceux qui en voudront avoir, pour le prix d'un sol marqué & non plus, à peine de concussion, & chacun est averti d'en acheter pour la nécessité le nombre qu'il lui plaira, afin que lorsque l'on voudra écrire l'on ne manque pas pour si peu de chose à faire ses affaires, Et en cet endroit les Solliciteurs sont avertis de donner quelque nombre de ces billets à leurs Procureurs & Clercs afin qu'ils les puissent informer à tous momens de l'état de leurs affaires, & les peres à leurs enfans qui sont au Collège &

A

Pour Mademoiselle  
*Suppho*  
demeurant en la rue au Pays  
*des nouveaux Parfumeurs*  
à Paris

Par billet de port payé

Mademoiselle,

Mandez-moy si vous ne sçavez point quelque bon remède contre l'amour ou contre l'absence & si vous n'en connaissez point, faites-moy le plaisir de vous en enquérir, & au cas que vous en trouvez, de l'envoyer à

Votre très humble & très obéissant serviteur

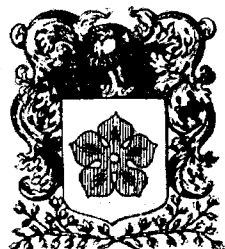
*Sifandre*

Outre le billet de port payé que l'on mettra sur cette lettre pour la faire partir, celui qui écrira aura soing, s'il veut avoir réponse, d'envoyer un autre billet de port payé enfermé dans la lettre.

1

2

3



Le prix est de un sol

Port payé le . . . . .

jour de . . . . .

l'an mil six cens cinquante . . . . .



# Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 66.)

\* \* \*



## Varieties.

- Inverted "v" for "A" in "SALVADOR".  
1 centavo, pale green.  
Inverted "v" for "A" in "REPUBLICA".  
1 centavo, pale green.  
Inverted "v" for "A" in "UNIVERSAL".  
1 centavo, pale green.

\* \* \*

In November, 1889, Mr. Dawson again writes to the *Philatelic Journal of America*: "The 1 centavo, green, and 2 centavos, red, ordered some time ago, arrived lately, but will not be put in use until an error with which they came in the legends is corrected.

"In the instructions given to the engraving company they specify that these two stamps must be exactly like the 3 centavos, brown, in size and everything, with the exception of colour and numbers; and further on they say that the company is to take notice of the following legends, etc., 'UNION POSTAL DEL SALVADOR.' The 3 centavos, brown, has on top 'SERVICIO POSTAL DEL SALVADOR,' and the office here (Salvador) made a mistake in printing the word 'UNION,' but the engraving company is, in my opinion, to blame also, because, seeing a disparity between the legends of the 3 c. stamp and those in the letter, it ought to have asked for information.

"The fixing of these stamps here will take some time, and as there is not one stamp of the 1 c., green, 1879, at the office, the 3 c., brown, is to be surcharged 1 centavo to meet the necessity of the office.

"Only \$500.00 worth of the 3 c. are to be surcharged, and I understand that they will not be sold in quantity unless paid for at the rate of 3 c. each."

November, 1889. Surcharged in black **1 centavo**

1 centavo on 3 centavos, brown.

## Varieties.

- Double surcharge.  
1 centavo on 3 centavos, brown.  
Triple surcharge.  
1 centavo on 3 centavos, brown.

Surcharged **1 centav**  
1 centav on 3 centavos, brown.

Surcharged **centavo**  
centavo on 3 centavos, brown.

\* \* \*

The 1 centavo, green, and 2 centavos, red, with inscription "UNION POSTAL DEL SALVADOR," were never placed in use and can only be regarded as rejected essays. Both stamps had the objectionable inscription obliterated by a black bar, and the 1 centavo stamp in this condition was in use for a short time. The 2 centavos stamp, either with or without the bar, was never put in use.



**A**PRIL 1st, 1887. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, on white wove paper, one hundred stamps to the sheet, ten rows of ten. Size 21 by 28 mm. Perforated 12.

3 centavos, brown.  
10 " orange.

## Variety.

Imperfector.  
3 centavos, brown.

\* \* \*

September, 1888. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, on white wove paper, one hundred stamps to the sheet, ten rows of ten. Size 21 by 28 mm. Rouletted 8½.

5 centavos, indigo, dark blue.

\* \* \*

In July, 1889, Mr. S. G. Dawson, writing to the *Philatelic Journal of America*, states that the stock of 1 centavo stamps being exhausted and the new stamps ordered from the American Bank Note Company not having arrived at that time, he had ordered a printing of the 1 centavo stamps of 1879 for immediate use. These stamps were printed from an old tone of the original design, on a very thin, porous, ce paper, in a pale washy green.\* They have a blurred appearance, and are without gum.

1 centavo, pale green.

\* We believe there is little doubt that Mr. Leavy is mistaken in supposing that the first printing of the stamps of 1879 showed the fifteen varieties of the 1 c. and 2 c., and the twenty-five varieties of the 5 c. Sheets were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October and November, 1879, and they then contained only ten varieties of the 1 c. and five of the 2 c. and 5 c. Further varieties of type were not noted until a few years later, and it is quite possible that the very earliest printing showed only five varieties of each value, further rows being added to the original plates (or stones) as time went on. This would be a far more natural plan than gradually reducing the numbers. We also think it very unlikely that engraved plates of any kind were made and never used for the production of stamps direct; a few dozen transfers from an engraved plate would produce no appreciable signs of wear. It is more probable that the original plates were composed of drawings upon stone, from which transfers were taken to form the stones for printing from. We believe that this would account for all the varieties mentioned, and also for the fact that the latest printing of all showed the fifteen varieties of the 1 c.—Ed. M. J.

November, 1889. With bar at top.

1 centavo, green.

Variety.

Double bar at top.

1 centavo, green.

\* \* \*

On November 19th, 1889, the National Palace of Salvador was set on fire and burned to ashes. The palace contained all the offices of the Republic, including the Post Office. Mr. S. G. Dawson writes to the *Philatelic Journal of America*, under date of November 24th, 1889, five days after the fire: "With the exception of a few of the 1 c., 3 c., 5 c., and the new 2 c. stamp (not in use yet), all the others were burnt, also the stamped envelopes and postal cards. Nothing was saved. You will notice that the envelope of this letter has not the postmark of the office, as they have none, and to cancel the stamps they are using a cork seal. My letter will not go registered, as they have not the means to register it.

"I hear that after the fire some smoked stamps were taken out of the ruins, and fearing that some good ones could have been found by the people and taken away, they are surcharging those at the office with a small handstamp '1889.'"

The surcharged and unsurcharged stamps of 1887-9 on so-called tinted paper are merely stamps which passed through the above-mentioned fire, the action of smoke and heat upon the gum having caused the paper to assume a permanent yellowish tint.

In view of the fact that the 2 centavos, red, with bar across the top, was not in use at the time of the burning of the Post Office, its only possible existence as a postage stamp is with the "1889" overprint, and I very much doubt its existence even in that condition, as all those I have seen bore counterfeit "1889" overprints.

The 2 centavos, red, surcharged "1 centavo," the same as the 3 centavos, brown, is a fraud pure and simple, either complacently surcharged in Salvador for some influential person, or else counterfeited in exact imitation of the surcharge on the 3 centavos. The stamp was never officially ordered, and it is asking too much to expect one to believe that a sheet could have been surcharged in error for the 3 centavos, brown.

I have found the "1889" overprint most puzzling to decipher. As I understand that the overprint was used only in the San Salvador Post Office, and only from November 21st, 1889, to January 1st, 1890, there was no reason for having a number of different hand-stamps, yet I find five distinct varieties. Consequently I conclude this overprint must have been counterfeited. I have been informed by a gentleman who was in a position of authority at the time, that the stamps were overprinted in small lots, practically as needed for postal duty, and that no large quantity of the overprinted stamps was in the lot of remainders sent to a speculator under the terms of a contract which I shall give in full later on. In listing this overprint I have been guided entirely as to genuine types, by copies that I know positively to have been postally used, and have classed as frauds the types that I could not find used and satisfactorily vouched for.

1889.

Type I.

1889

Type II.

The above two types of overprint are positively the only types that I will admit as being genuine; they come in *black* and in *violet*, the latter varying greatly in shade from a pale washy *violet-black* to a bright *purple-violet*. The overprint being handstamped, specimens exist in which only portions of the date have struck, and the omission of the period is consequently quite common.

Type I. Overprinted in *black* on:

- 1 c., dull blue-green, 1879, original state.
- 1 c., pale yellow-green, 1879, original state, rice paper.
- 1 c., green, 1889, with black bar at top.
- 1 c., on 3 c., brown.
- 2 c., rose of 1879, original state.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.
- 10 c., orange, 1887.
- 20 c., purple, 1879.

Varieties.

Overprint vertical, reading downward.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Overprint vertical, reading upward.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Overprint inverted.

- 1 c., dull blue-green, 1879, original state.
- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Double overprint.

- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Double overprint, one horizontal and one vertical.

- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Type II. Overprinted in *black* on:

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Type I. Overprinted in *violet* on:

- 1 c., green, 1879, original state.
- 1 c., " " inverted "v" in "UNIVERSAL".
- 1 c., " " 1889, black bar at top.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.
- 10 c., orange, 1887.
- 20 c., purple, 1879.

Varieties.

Overprint vertical, reading downward.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 10 c., orange, 1887.

Overprint vertical, reading upward.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 10 c., orange, 1887.

Overprint inverted.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 10 c., orange, 1887.
- 20 c., purple, 1879.

Overprint double.

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

Type II. Overprinted in *violet* on:

- 1 c., green, 1889, black bar at top.
- 3 c., brown, 1887.
- 5 c., blue, 1888.

In 1895 a large wholesaler of stamps bought, under contract, the stock of a speculator in the stamps of Salvador. Unfortunately the majority of the "1889" overprints in this stock were counterfeit, but of these counterfeits a goodly portion were in *magenta*, a hitherto unlisted colour. The wholesaler sold these stamps in good faith, believing everything he had bought to be genuine. These counterfeits were of the following types :—

**1889.**

Type III.

Handstamped in *black, violet or magenta*, on the 1 c., green, with bar at top, 3 c., brown, and 5 c., blue. The various stamps with double overprint, one *black* and one *violet*, are of this lot.

All the 2 c., scarlet, with bar at top and overprinted "1889" that I have seen have been fraudulent, bearing the following counterfeit type :—

**1889**

Type V.

\* \* \*

For a period of ten years, beginning with 1890, the stamps of Salvador were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, free of cost to the Republic, under the following contract, as published in the *Official Journal* of Salvador for 1889 and translated from the Spanish and reproduced in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for June, 1889 :—

## EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Contract signed on the 27th day of March, 1889, between the Postmaster-General of the Republic of Salvador, authorized to that effect by the Supreme Government of said Republic, on the one part, and Mr. Nicholas F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company, of New York, on the second part, in the following terms :—

1. N. F. Seebeck, in representation of the above-named company, binds himself to supply, free of any cost, to the mail service of Salvador, such quantities of the necessary postal issues as will be hereinafter determined, for the period of ten successive years, commencing from the date of the present agreement, according to the designs, which the General Management will supply on the first day of April each year, it being understood that same will be modified annually in a manner that the issues of each period of twelve months be perfectly distinct from those preceding and following them, while the type adopted for each year's series of postal issues must be uniform.

2. The stamps will be engraved on steel plates in the most artistic manner, and in a way that will render them impossible to counterfeit, in the following quantities, which may be increased in case the requirements of the mail service render it necessary to do so, viz :—

1,500,000 stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.00.

10,000 postal cards of 2, 2 + 2, 3, 3 + 3 cents.

25,000 stamped envelopes of 5, 10, 11, 20 and 22 cents.

10,000 newspaper bands of 3, 6, 12½ and 25 cents.

3. The postal issues must be delivered, faultless, by the company to the Representative of Salvador in New York, on the 15th day of November of each

year, preceding the one for which they are destined, with the express condition that before said delivery be effected, and immediately on concluding the printing of the issues for which they have served, the matrices of the postal issues, sealed by the Representative of Salvador and of the company, will be deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of New York, from whose possession they cannot be withdrawn except by means of the fulfilment of the conditions hereinafter expressed.

4. It is understood that the company cannot make, of the issues which it prepares for the end of each year, larger quantities than those expressed in the instructions which it receives to that effect, from the General Management, with authority from the Supreme Government, and that it will conform itself literally to the tenor of said instructions with regard to the colours of each value, and to the design.

5. The Government, on its part, agrees to have prepared by the General Director of Mails, the necessary models and instructions in order that the company can fill its engagement, binding itself to have both placed in the company's hands, in the month and day indicated in Article 1 of each year preceding the one in which the new issues must be put into circulation.

6. In compensation of the disbursements made by the company, in engraving and furnishing the postal issues in question, the Supreme Government of Salvador agrees to cede to the company the stock which, on the conclusion of each year, may be in its possession upon the previous declaration of their nullity on the first day of January of each year, whatever be the quantity thereof; binding itself, moreover, not to sell stamps or any of the other issues mentioned for less than their nominal value, while they are in use.

7. This stock will be delivered, without any cost whatever, by the Government of Salvador, to the representative of Mr. Seebeck in this Capitol on the first day of February of each year, for the term of the present agreement.

8. Upon the Representative of Salvador being notified by the Supreme Government that the issues of each successive year being declared void and not receivable for postage and advice having been given to that effect to the engraving company, the latter can withdraw from the safe deposit already mentioned, the matrices of the postal issues, and break, in the presence of the representative, the seals referred to in Article 2, for the purpose of using the plates to make such reprints as the engraving company may want to sell to stamp dealers and collectors.

9. It is understood that the issues of each year will be delivered in Salvador, thirty days before the appointed time for their being put into use.

10. As an exception, the remainders that will result on the 31st of December of the current year, of the 1 cent. and 2 cent. stamps recently ordered from the American Bank Note Company of New York, will only\* pass into the hands of the Hamilton Company, whatever be the date of their delivery, until the 31st of December of 1890, so that the issue, which the company will have ready in November, according to the terms of the contract, will only comprise for the current year a series of stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents., and \$1.00; the other postal issues being engraved in the quality which is determined in the Article 2 of the present agreement.

11. In order to avoid as far as possible all differences that might arise between the contracting parties on account of the wording of some of the preceding clauses, the engraving company binds itself to interpret the same in favour of the interests of Salvador.

\* The word "only" should probably be "not."—Ed. M. J.

12. This agreement can be renewed by mutual consent of the Supreme Government of Salvador and the Hamilton Engraving Company, but in case one or the other, or both the contracting parties deem it convenient, it can be annulled by giving one year's notice to that effect through the Representative of Salvador in New York and that of the company in this city, according to the instructions which the former may receive from the Supreme Government of the Republic, and the latter from the engraving company.

In witness whereof, we sign two copies of the same tenor, in San Salvador, on the 27th day of the month of March, of 1889.

SALVADOR J. CARAZO,  
Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Co.,  
By N. F. Seebeck, Secretary.

The following are the instructions given to Mr. Seebeck with regard to the 1890 issue:—

"Exact size of the 1887 3 centavos stamps.

#### LEGENDS.

On top, 'SERVICIO POSTAL DEL' (in capitals).

In upper half of oval, 'SALVADOR' (in capitals).

In lower half of oval, 'AMERICA CENTRAL' (in capitals).

In diagonal bands (as per model), Tres, Cinco Centavos, and according to value (in capitals).

At the foot of the figure, 1890.

The Arabic numbers at the waist of the stamps are to be engraved according to the values of each.

None but the best paper and gum are to be used.

No faded colours admitted.

In all postage stamp sheets perforating is to be used in preference to any other proceeding. Above all no rouletting is to be resorted to.

As to the figure, the accompanying water-colour sketch is to be accurately followed."

The colours selected for each stamp and the quantities ordered were as follows:—

3 centavos, lemon . . . .	450,000
5 " cerulean blue . . . .	450,000
10 " lilac . . . . .	250,000
20 " gold yellow . . . .	150,000
25 " crimson . . . . .	100,000
50 " marone . . . . .	85,000
1 peso, scarlet . . . . .	150,000

At the time this order was issued the 1 and 2 centavos stamps were being prepared by the American Bank Note Company; when it was found, upon their delivery, that they were unfit for use, 500,000 of each value were ordered from the Hamilton Bank Note Company to conform with the above set.

The quantities of each value of the remainders printed prior to 1890 sent to Mr. Seebeck under the terms of the contract were as follows:—

1 centavo . . . . .	445,291
2 " . . . . .	504,348
3 " . . . . .	85,929
5 " . . . . .	36,851
10 " . . . . .	7,433
20 " . . . . .	840

I have previously stated that the 2 centavos, scarlet, prepared by the American Bank Note Company, was never put in use in any condition, either with or without surcharge; the above figures help to prove this statement, as 500,000 each was the quantity of the 1 and 2 centavos stamps furnished by that company.

January 1st, 1890. Line-engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, and printed on medium thick white wove paper. One hundred stamps to the sheet, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 21 by 28½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, green.
2 " pale brown.
3 " lemon-yellow.
5 " milky blue.
10 " purple.
20 " orange.
25 " vermillion.
50 " marone.
1 peso, carmine.

#### Varieties.

##### Imperforate.

2 centavos, pale brown.
20 " orange.

##### Imperforate vertically.

25 centavos, vermillion.
--------------------------

##### Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

10 centavos, purple.
25 " vermillion.

##### Vertical pairs, imperforate between.

1 centavo, green.
50 " marone.

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1891. Line-engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, and printed on heavy white wove paper varying slightly in thickness. Two hundred stamps to the sheet, in two panes of one hundred stamps, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 20½ by 25½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, vermillion.
2 " olive-green, pale olive-green, yellow-green, green.
3 " lilac.
5 " dull claret, deep carmine.
10 " pale blue, bright blue, dark blue.
11 " purple, aniline purple.
20 " green, deep yellow-green.
25 " yellow-brown.
50 " indigo.
1 peso, brown, deep yellow-brown.

#### Varieties.

##### Vertical pairs, imperforate between.

1 centavo, vermillion.
2 " olive-green.

In making requisition for these stamps, the method inaugurated in 1890 of ordering the year's supply in one printing, was not followed. In the initial order the quantity of 1 centavo stamps was but 50,000; this supply lasted only about three months, and as the second order had not been delivered on April 1st, the following decree was issued:—

"NATIONAL PALACE,  
"SAN SALVADOR, April 1st, 1891.

"The following decree was issued to-day. The Postmaster-General having reported that the 1 centavo stamp of the current issue is exhausted, the Executive authorizes the said Postmaster to mark from the 2 centavos issue \$200, and the aforesaid 2 centavos stamps to be used as the current 1 centavo stamps.

"Which I transmit you according to the law.

"Signed, L. PLAZA G."



In accordance with this decree the following stamps were issued :—

Printed surcharge in *black*.

UN CENTAVO

1 centavo on 2 centavos, olive-green.

This supply of 10,000 stamps was also exhausted before the arrival of the second order, owing, in a large measure, to the purchases of stamp dealers, but as the Hamilton Bank Note Company had already shipped the second order, and the steamer was due to arrive almost any day, no further printing of the surcharges was made at that time, such 1 centavo stamps as were needed for immediate use being made by handstamping the new value on the 2 centavos.

Handstamped in *black*.

1 centavo or 1 centavo

1 centavo on 2 centavos, olive-green.

Handstamped in *purple-black*.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, olive-green.

*Variety.*

*Black surcharge inverted.*

0487000 1

1 centavo on 2 centavos, olive-green.

In August the 5 centavos stamps ran out and, pending the arrival of a fresh supply, the following decree was issued :—

“NATIONAL PALACE,  
“SAN SALVADOR, *August 17th*, 1891.

“The following decree has been issued to-day. The Postmaster-General having reported that the 5 centavos stamps are exhausted, the Executive authorizes the said Postmaster to mark from the 3 centavos issue the sufficient number to complete 8600, in stamps, each one having the value of 5 centavos. Which I transmit to you for your information and execution.

“Signed, FRANCO G. DE MACHON.”

Printed surcharge in *black*.

5 CENTAVOS

5 centavos on 3 centavos, lilac.

The last supplies of the 2 and 5 centavos stamps were printed upon a thin paper, the same as was used in all subsequent issues, and pin-perforated 12.

2 centavos, olive-green.

5 „ dull claret.

*Varieties.*

Imperforate vertically.

2 centavos, olive-green.

Vertical pair, imperforate between.

5 centavos, dull claret.

I believe that at the end of the year the first surcharge, the printed one, was again impressed upon the 2 centavos to meet the demand for 1 centavo stamps for New Year's cards.

Printed surcharge in *black*.

UN CENTAVO

1 centavo on 2 centavos, green.

All values of the 1891 issue are plentiful cancelled with the counterfeit cancellation illustrated herewith, the date being changed to suit the fancy of the counterfeiter.



Complete sets of the 1891 issue were sold by Mr. N. F. Seebeck to the dealers under agreement that they were not to be retailed for less than 50 cents the set. Some dealer or dealers failed to keep this compact and, in order to detect the culprit, Mr. Seebeck impressed a control number upon the back of the 1 peso stamps, assigning a different number to each sale. The idea was that if any of the numbered stamps were found in the possession of the scalpers, the dealer who had purchased that lot would be considered responsible for the violation of the agreement and the filling of future orders denied him. I have in my collection 1 peso stamps bearing the following numbers impressed on the back in a very pale greenish blue—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 22, 35, 128, 130, 138, 139, 142, 259.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the “Monthly Journal.”

DEAR SIR,

There is a statement in the September number of *The Philatelic Journal of India* to the effect that a London dealer has made me a standing offer of £25,000 for my collection. As this is entirely without foundation, I should be extremely obliged if you would allow me to contradict it in your journal.

There are also several incorrect statements about the 1906 Exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

ROTHSAY, ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE,  
3 October, 1907.

# Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

## Royal Philatelic Society, London.

### PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1907-8.

1907.  
Oct. 17. Notes on the "Rainbow Series" (1839-40) of Great Britain, or early experiments of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch, with Display. The Earl of Crawford, K.T., Vice-President.  
Nov. 7. Paper on the Stamps of British India, with Display. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.  
" 21. Display of portion of Collection. Rev. H. A. James, D.D.  
Dec. 5. Paper on the Stamps of France, 1900-7, with Display. Mr. F. Reichenheim.  
Dec. 19. Paper on the Engraved Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Display. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Hon. Vice-President.
1908.  
Jan. 2. Paper on the First Issues ("Half-Length" series) of Victoria, with Display and Lantern Enlargements. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.  
" 16. Paper on the Stamps of Holland and Colonies, with Display. Mr. A. J. Warren.  
Feb. 6. Paper on the Stamps of Spain, with Display. Mr. E. W. Wetherell.  
" 20. Display of the Stamps of Great Britain, with Notes. Mr. W. M. Gray.  
Mar. 5. Display of the Stamps of Barbados and Grenada, with Notes. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., President.  
" 19. Display of the Stamps of the Orange River Colony, with Notes. Mr. C. J. Daun.  
April 2. Display of the Stamps of Oldenburg and Wurtemberg, with Notes. Mr. H. J. Duveen.  
" 23. Display of portions of the Society's Collection. (Members are invited to bring donations.) Mr. H. R. Oldfield, Hon. Secretary "Collection" Committee.  
May 7. Paper on the 1839-3 issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display. Mr. T. W. Hall.  
" 21. Paper entitled "Suggestion for a new classification of the Stamps of South Australia," with Display. Mr. R. B. Yardley.  
June 4. Annual General Meeting.

## The Junior Philatelic Society.

### OFFICERS, 1907-8.

President: FRED. J. MELVILLE.

Vice-Presidents: W. DARWEN. DOUGLAS ELLIS.

#### Committee:

P. BEAUMONT. H. H. HARLAND. S. C. F. HARRIS.  
E. A. LEIGH. J. D. RAGG. R. SHEPHERD.  
S. R. TURNER. G. T. TURNER.

#### Exchange Superintendent:

D. S. DARKIN, St. John's College, 303 Green Lanes, N.

#### Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange:

W. DARWEN, 38 Featherstone Street, City Road, E.C.

Librarian: E. A. SMART, 66 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, S.E.

#### Expert Committee:

H. LEE (Secretary), 3 Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E.

#### Curator of Permanent Collection of Stamps:

R. HALLIDAY, Kent Villa, Diamond Road, Slough.

#### Hon. Auctioneer:

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, F.A.I., Binduli, Spencer Road, Grove Park, W.

#### Auditor:

C. B. PURDOM, Letchworth, Herts.

#### Hon. Solicitors:

A. R. JACKSON & SON, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.

#### Treasurer:

H. F. JOHNSON, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

#### Assistant Secretaries:

H. LEE and A. J. SEFI.

#### General Secretary:

ARTHUR SELINGER, 5 Paper Street, Redcross Street, E.C.

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

#### SEASON 1907-8.

(Subject to revision.)

#### Meeting Place:

3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. (may be reached by bus and rail from all parts of London).

#### Time of Meetings:

The business of the meetings is taken at 8 p.m., but the hall is open at 6 p.m. to enable members to meet and exchange stamps, and for auction sales of members' duplicates.

1907.  
Oct. 5. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Presidential Address.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Gambia." Douglas Ellis, Vice-President.

1907.  
Oct. 19. 6.0. Bourse.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Cashmere." Alexander J. Sefi.  
9.0. Paper: "Something or Other." C. Raymond Megson.  
Nov. 2. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Imperf. Europeans." S. R. Turner.  
9.0. Paper: "Rails and Mails." R. Halliday.  
" 16. 6.0. Bourse.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Minor Varieties of Engraving on Postage Stamps." William E. Lincoln.  
9.0. Paper: "World-wide Philately." H. Clark.  
Dec. 7. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Paper: "The Mulready and other Early Envelopes." Major E. B. Evans, R.A.  
9.0. Paper and Display: "Russian Locals." W. Schwabacher.  
Dec. 21. Christmas Social Gathering, including humorous recital at the piano by Mr. Astley Weaver, the famous entertainer from Hicks, Duke of York's, and other theatres.
1908.  
Jan. 4. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Display: New South Wales and Victoria, with Notes by A. H. L. Giles.  
9.0. Paper: W. E. Imeson.  
" 18. 6.0. Bourse.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Philatelic Errors." S. R. Turner.  
9.0. Paper: "The Perfect Philatelist." C. B. Purdom.  
Feb. 2. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Display: Paraguay. H. Lee.  
9.0. Paper: "Men who have Claimed to have Invented the Postage Stamp." R. Halliday.  
" 15. 6.0. Bourse. Ladies' Night. Members are specially requested to bring lady friends.  
8.0. Display. Mrs. D. Field.  
9.0. Paper: "Valentines and the Post." Fred. J. Melville.  
Mar. 7. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Seychelles." Douglas Ellis.  
9.0. Paper: "Imperial Philately." Alexander J. Sefi.  
Thursday, March 12. Exhibition of stamps of the British Colonies.  
Friday " 13. Caxton Hall, Westminster.  
Saturday " 14. (See below.)
- Mar. 21. 6.0. Bourse.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Heligoland." F. H. Oliver.  
9.0. Debate: "Philately as a Hobby v. Philately as a Science." For—E. M. Gilbert-Lodge. Against—C. B. Purdom.  
April 4. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Display: Switzerland. Victor Beaujeux.  
9.0. Ten-minute papers.  
" 18. Easter Saturday. No meeting.  
May 2. 6.0. Auction.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "China." C. L. Hart-Lovell.  
9.0. Paper: "San Marino." Fred. J. Melville.  
" 16. 6.0. Bourse.  
8.0. Paper and Display: "Chili." C. M. C. Symes.  
9.0. Paper and Display: "Old Issues v. New." Alexander J. Sefi.
- June 6. Annual Excursion. Particulars to be announced later.  
" 20. Mrs. Field's Invitation Tea Party at Hampstead.  
Sept. 5. Annual General Meeting.

Extra meetings may be arranged from time to time as occasion arises, and due notice will be given through the Philatelic Press. Suggestions for, and offers of, interesting items should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.

### MANCHESTER BRANCH.

#### SESSION 1907-8.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Vice-President: W. W. MUNN.

#### Hon. Treasurer:

J. S. HIGGINS, jun., 7 Green Street, Tib Street, Manchester.

#### Hon. Librarian:

J. TAYLOR.

Hon. Packet Superintendent: JOS. BROOKS.

#### Committee:

P. S. BARTON, D. A. BERRY, G. RAMSBOTTOM.

#### Hon. Secretary:

J. R. M. ALBRECHT, 2 Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

AT DEANSGATE HOTEL, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

1907.  
Oct. 3. 6.0. Bourse.  
7.15. Presidential Address.  
7.30. Display with Notes: Holland. W. W. Munn.  
" 17. 6.0. Bourse.  
7.15. Paper: "Native States on Indian." J. S. Higgins, jun.  
8.0. Paper: "Confederate States." N. Heywood.  
" 18. Lantern Lectures on "Phases of Philately." By W. D. Beckett, J. H. Abbott, G. F. H. Gibson, J. S. Gee, and I. J. Bernstein, at the Royal Geographical Society's Rooms.

The Manchester Philatelic Society cordially invite all members of the "Junior."

- Nov. 7. 6.0. Auction.  
" 21. 6.0. Bourse.  
7.15. Paper: "Sicily." J. H. Taylor.

1907.	6.0.	Bourse.	
Dec. 5.	7.15.	Paper: "Ceylon."	John Darlow.
" 19.		Social.	
1908.			
Jan. 16.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "Collecting."	W. D. Beckton.
Feb. 6.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "China."	John G. Horner.
	8.0.	Paper: J. Taylor.	
" 20.	6.0.	Auction.	
Mar. 5.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "The Universal Postal Union."	I. J. Bernstein.
Thursday, March 12.		Exhibition of Stamps of the British Colonies,	
Friday " 13.		Caxton Hall, London.	
Saturday " 14.			
Mar. 19.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "Hayti."	Dr. Floyd.
	8.0.	Simplified collecting to illustrate Philatelic Journals.	J. Maling.
April 2.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "Somaliland."	L. Aston.
	8.0.	Paper: P. S. Barton.	
" 16.	6.0.	Bourse.	
	7.15.	Paper: "Philately from an Historical Point of View."	J. R. M. Albrecht.
	8.0.	Discussion: "Should Damaged Stamps be Collected?"	Opened by W. H. Horrocks.
May 7.	6.0.	Annual Meeting. Competitive display.	

## LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.

Thursday, March 12	} At Caxton Hall, Westminster.
Friday " 13	
Saturday " 14	

AN Exhibition of the stamps of the British Empire (similar to the highly successful Exhibition at Exeter Hall, on February 3 and 4, 1905) will be held in London during March, 1908. The Special Exhibition Committee, which has this work in hand, wishes to make a preliminary announcement of progress made.

Caxton Hall, Westminster, has been chosen as the most central place which could possibly be secured for such an Exhibition, being accessible from all parts of the city and suburbs of London. The large Hall, with its spacious central floor and commodious balcony, has been engaged for the following dates: Thursday, March 12; Friday, March 13; and Saturday, March 14, 1908.

It is proposed to formally open the Exhibition at or about 3.30 on Thursday, the 12th, and to keep the display open till 10 each evening. On Friday and Saturday the Hall will be open from morning till night. The exact times will be definitely announced in the official programme, which will be issued in due course.

The floor of the Hall and the balcony will be occupied with the display of the stamps of British Colonies, and with other exhibits associated with the work and history of the Imperial post, and in the promenade all round the Hall there will be a limited number of stalls for the exhibits of dealers, which formed so attractive a feature at the last Exhibition.

Admission to the Exhibition will be free by ticket. Write to the Advertising Sub-Committee for tickets and special notices for distribution among stamp-collecting friends.

The Exhibition is to be extensively advertised, but every one who is interested should write at once to the Secretary to have their names placed upon the posting list, to receive all further notices issued, and as many tickets as they may require.

The Exhibition is planned mainly with a view to stimulating the interest of young collectors and beginners, but it will have a very real interest to every stamp collector, young, old, experienced, or inexperienced. Any collector, whether a member of the Junior Philatelic Society or not, who will assist the Committee by a donation to the Expenses Fund will be duly welcomed, and the amount of the donation duly acknowledged.

All letters, donations, inquiries, and offers of services should be addressed to—

The Office of the Stamp Exhibition,  
44 Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.

Remittances and cheques should be made payable to H. F. JOHNSON, *Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee.*

## Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

*Hon. Secretary and Librarian:* T. F. NEWTON, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE third annual general meeting was held at Headquarters, 8 Promenade Central, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 8.15 p.m. Major P. F. Brine in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and passed.

The following officers were elected:—

President: R. MacLachlan, Esq., J.P. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. H. J. Bignold, G. Dukes, G. Oyston. Hon. Counterfeit Detectors: H. J. Bignold, British and Colonial; C. Kräuter, Foreign. Hon. Treasurer and Comptroller Exchange Section: G. Dukes. Hon. Secretary and Librarian: T. F. Newton. Committee: Major P. F. Brine, Messrs. C. S. Greenhead, R.A.M., T. S. Harvey, T. Ridout.

## The International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

*Hon. President:* His Honour JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents:*

VERNON ROBERTS, H. L. HAYMAN, W. DORNING BECKTON.

*President:* H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents:*

W. SCHWABACHER, L. W. FULCHER, W. SCHWARTZ.

*Committee:*

P. P. BROWN, W. J. BOVILL, P. J. DUDGON, W. HADLOW, J. E. JOSELIN, A. B. KAY, W. S. KING, Major LAPPAN, K.E., Dr. MARX, M.A., P. L. PEMBERTON, F. REICHENHEIM, J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, E. W. WETHERELL.

*Hon. Assistant Secretary and Exchange Superintendent:*

Dr. MARX, M.A., Belmont, 11 Woodgrange Avenue, Ealing Common, 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, BAKTRAM & OLDFIELD, 13 Walbrook, E.C.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

T. H. HINTON, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

Is the oldest Exchange Club. Circulates Monthly Exchange Packets. Holds Meetings in London from October to May for Displays, Discussion, and Exchange. The Official Organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent Post Free to all Members. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d; Annual Subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for Life Membership at a fee of £2. 2s. Rules and Application Forms Post Free from the Hon. Sec., T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

## PROGRAMME.

Season 1907-8.

1907.	
Oct. 21.	7.30 p.m. Social Reunion and Smoking Concert, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street.
Nov. 14.	8 p.m. Paper and Display: "Greece." P. L. Pemberton.
Dec. 12.	8 p.m. Display: Mexican Fiscals. W. Schwabacher.

1908.	
Jan. 9.	8 p.m. Display with Notes: Victoria 1885, Spain 1870. E. W. Wetherell.
Feb. 13.	8 p.m. Display with Notes: The Envelope Stamps of Great Britain. O. Marsh.
Mar. 12.	8 p.m. Displays by Messrs. J. E. Joselin and W. J. Bovill.
Apr. 9.	8 p.m. Displays by Messrs. J. E. Sidebotham and F. J. Peplow.
May 19.	7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Displays by Members of the Stamps of Great Britain used abroad—Chili, Victoria, and Holland.

*N.B.—On this occasion all Members are requested to bring their Collections of above stamps for comparison and study.*

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.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## AFGHANISTAN.

1893-9. Type 45. Dated 1310.		s. d.
1 a., green (No. 218).	used	2 0
1 a., yellow (,, 221).	..	2 0
1 a., salmon (,, 223).	..	4 0
1 a., lilac-rose (,, 224).	..	4 0
1 a., scarlet (,, 231).	..	2 6

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

1898-1900. Queen's Head. Single C.A. New prices.		s. d.
50 c., green and red (No. 62).	..	3 6
81 ,, ultramarine (,, 63).	..	15 0
82 ,, black (,, 64).	..	35 0
85 ,, red-brown and green (,, 65).	..	2 0
10 c., lilac and green (,, 79).	..	1 0

NOTE.—The above stamps are probably obsolete, as these values have now been received in London with King's Head.

## BRAZIL.

1907. Official Stamps. Portrait of President Affonso Penna.		s. d.
10 r., green and orange	..	0 1
20 r., ,,	..	0 1
50 r., ,,	..	0 2
100 r., ,,	..	0 4
200 r., ,,	..	0 3
300 r., ,,	..	1 0
400 r., ,,	..	1 3
500 r., ,,	..	1 6
700 r., ,,	..	2 0
1000 r., ,,	..	3 0
2000 r., ,,	..	6 0
5000 r., ,,	..	15 0

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1905-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.		s. d.
½ d., green	..	0 1
1 d., carmine	..	0 2
2½ d., ultramarine	..	0 4
4 d., brown and blue	..	0 6
6 d., olive and rose	..	0 3
15., violet and green	..	1 4
55., vermilion and green	..	6 6

## CRETE.

1907. Commemorative issue. Centre in first colour.		s. d.
25 l., black and blue	..	0 4
1 dr., green	..	1 2

## CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.		s. d.
½ p., green and carmine	used	0 1
2 p., blue and maroon	..	0 4
4 p., olive-green and mauve	..	0 6
9 p., brown and carmine	..	1 6
15 p., black and brown	..	2 6

## DAHOMY.

1905-7. Similar to Senegal, Types 18-30.		s. d.
1 c., grey-black	..	0 1
2 c., brown	..	0 1
4 c., brown and blue	..	0 1
5 c., green	..	0 1
10 c., carmine	..	0 2
20 c., black and pale blue	..	0 3
1906-7. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Similar to Senegal, Type 51.		s. d.
5 c., yellow-green	..	0 1
10 c., maroon	..	0 2
15 c., ultramarine	..	0 3
20 c., black on yellow	..	0 3

## DENMARK.

1896-1902. Type 10.		s. d.
25 öre, brown (No. 124).	used	0 3
1904-6. Type 14.		s. d.
100 öre, orange-buff	used	1 3
1907. Newspaper Stamps.		s. d.
1 öre, olive	..	0 1
5 öre, blue	..	0 1
7 öre, carmine	..	0 2
10 öre, lilac	..	0 2
20 öre, green	..	0 4
35 öre, orange	..	0 8

## EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1906-7. Type 2. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A.		s. d.
3 r., gr y-green and black (ch.)	..	5 3

## EGYPT.

1907. Official Stamp Surcharged O.H.H.S.		s. d.
5 piast., slate	used	1 0

## FRENCH GUINEA.

1906-7. Types of Senegal inscribed "GUINÉE."		s. d.
1 c., grey-black	..	0 1
2 c., brown	..	0 1
4 c., brown and blue	..	0 1
5 c., green	..	0 1
10 c., carmine	..	0 2
20 c., black and pale blue	..	0 3
20 c., black on yellow (unpaid)	..	0 3

## GOLD COAST.

1906-7. Type 6. Printed in one colour. Multiple wmk. s. d.		s. d.
½ d., green on white	..	0 1

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Stamps. New prices.		s. d.
½ d., slate, I.R. Official (No. O 5)	used	0 4
1 d., scarlet, Board of Education (No. O 84)	..	0 6

## GWALIOR.

1903-5. Service. King's Head.		s. d.
½ a., green	..	0 2
1 a., carmine	..	0 3
2 a., purple	..	0 6
4 a., olive-green	..	1 3
8 a., magenta	..	2 0

## HOLKAR.

1905. Service.		s. d.
½ a., lake (No. 101)	..	0 4

## JAMAICA.

Type 14. Arms. Multiple wmk.		s. d.
5 d., black and yellow (ch.)	..	0 7

## JHIND.

1906. King's Head.		s. d.
2 a., mauve (No. 135a)	..	0 3

## LUXEMBURG.

1906-7. Type 10. New values.		s. d.
15 c., orange-brown	..	0 3
37½ c., green	..	0 6
50 c., sepia	..	0 8

## MALDIVÉ ISLANDS.

1906. Stamps of Ceylon overprinted "MALDIVES."		s. d.
2 c., orange-brown	..	2 6
3 c., green	..	2 6
4 c., orange and ultramarine	..	3 0
5 c., lilac	..	2 0
15 c., blue	..	20 0
25 c., pale brown	..	20 0

## NABHA.

1903-6. King's Head.		s. d.
3 p., grey (No. 37)	used	0 1
5 p., blue-grey (,, 37a)	..	0 1
2 a., purple (,, 40)	..	0 3
2 a., mauve (,, 40a)	..	0 3

1887-90. Service. Queen's Head.		s. d.
1 a., brown-purple (No. 107)	used	0 6
4 a., olive-green (,, 118)	..	1 0
2 a., dull mauve (,, 117)	..	2 0

1903-6. Service. King's Head.		s. d.
3 p., grey	..	1 0
8 a., magenta (No. 132)	used	2 0

## NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Overprinted for Zelaya. Waterlow print.		s. d.
5 c. on 4 c., orange-brown (overprint: Z 4)	..	0 6
20 c., claret (overprint Z 4)	..	1 3
American print.		s. d.
Vale 20 c. on 5 c., blue (overprinted Z 3)	..	1 0

## PAPUA.

1907. Large surcharge.		s. d.
½ d., green and black	..	0 6
1 d., lake	..	0 9
2 d., violet	..	1 3
2½ d., ultramarine	..	1 6
6 d., myrtle-green	..	3 0
15., orange	..	7 6
25. 6d., brown	..	15 0

## PATIALA.

1903-6. King's Head.		s. d.
4 a., olive-green	used	0 1

## ST. VINCENT.

1907. Type 17. New value.		s. d.
3 d., violet	..	0 5

## SIERRA LEONE.

1907. King's Head. Printed in one colour. Wmk. Mult. C.A.		s. d.
1 d., carmine	..	0 2
2½ d., ultramarine	..	0 4

## TASMANIA.

1905-6. Pictorial issue. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.		s. d.
3 d., deep brown	used	0 3

## UNITED STATES.

1907. Jamestown Exhibition.		s. d.
1 c., green	used	0 1
2 c., carmine	..	0 1

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1885-1906. Various types. New prices.		s. d.
15., pale green (No. 105)	used	0 3
15., olive-green (,, 106)	..	0 3
25., red on yellow (,, 121)	..	1 0
25. 6d., deep blue on rose (,, 122)	..	1 3
55., green (,, 123)	..	3 0
105., lilac (,, 124)	..	7 0
£1, yellow-brown (,, 125)	..	10 0
3 d., brown (,, 141)	..	0 2



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- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
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NOVEMBER, 1907.

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XVIII.

No. 209

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

No. 209.

## Editorial.



### Death of Judge Fraenkel.

It is with very great regret that we record the death of Judge Heinrich Fraenkel, which took place on September 20th, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four.

Judge Fraenkel was not only one of the most eminent of German philatelists, but also one of the most amiable and genial of men, beloved by all with whom he was brought into close contact, and his loss is mourned by a vast circle of friends. He was an omnivorous collector, having maintained, we believe, a general collection of adhesives, as well as great collections of stamped stationery and of Philatelic Literature. His Philatelic Library is said to be one of the best in existence, and we trust that it may be secured for some public institution in Germany, and so become permanently available for philatelic students in his own country. His collection of "entires" had not long

back been largely augmented by the purchase of the great post-card collection of the late Mr. S. C. Skipton, which was a remarkably strong one; we should hope that this also may not be dispersed—the present unpopularity of "entires" may lead to the retention of Herr Fraenkel's accumulations, if only because of the great difficulty of disposing of them at anything like adequate prices.

According to an obituary notice in *The Philatelic Record*, Herr Fraenkel was a "most energetic opponent of philatelic exhibitions," but we are sure that no one who was associated with him on the Jury of the Exhibition in 1897 would have guessed that such was the case; we believe that on that occasion, at all events, he enjoyed both the exhibition and his visit to this country, and certainly no better judge or pleasanter fellow-juryman could have been found. We tender our deepest sympathy to all his relations and friends in their great loss.

### How to Collect Postage Stamps.

WANT of time and space alone has prevented us from giving an earlier notice of a very interesting book\* that has been lying on our table for some time past. It has, however, given us an opportunity of seeing what others had to say about the book, and the only adverse criti-

cism we have seen is to the effect that it does not fulfil its title, and in fact does not tell us "How to Collect" stamps. We believe that this is one of a series of books, all of which are entitled "How to Collect" this, that, or the other, and it seems questionable whether it is possible to teach people how to collect things. Collectors, like poets, are born, not made; doubtless much can be done to direct their proclivities into suitable grooves, by

\* *How to Collect Postage Stamps*, by Bertram T. K. Smith.  
London: George Bell & Sons.



**Bahamas.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of the 3s. stamp with centre in *grey-black* and frame in *pale green*; the watermark is still Crown and "CC," and the paper unsurfaced.

**Bechuanaland.**—*Protectorate.*—Mr. D. Field has shown us a copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of August, 1888, with double overprint of the word "Protectorate," Type 2, both impressions being inverted. The specimen has been passed as genuine by a very good authority, but it is well to remember that these overprints are by no means difficult to imitate.

**British New Guinea.**—We regret to find that our friend the editor of *The Australian Philatelist* is still somewhat troubled about our doubts as to the strict necessity for and appropriateness of the overprint "Papua" as applied to the stamps of this territory. He says: "The word 'Papua,' so far as we are concerned, is only applied to that part of New Guinea taken over by the Commonwealth. There is no reason in the argument advanced by our friend that because the whole territory is shared by three parties all must agree to a common name." But our argument was that, according to European geographers, "Papua" is already the common name of the whole island, quite as much as "New Guinea," and that therefore neither Great Britain nor the Australian Commonwealth can claim the right to apply either of those names to a portion of the island, without some qualification. He adds: "The Dutch and Germans are at perfect liberty to call their territory by any name they choose." Certainly, and they have an equal right to use the name "Papua," but it would cause some confusion if they did so.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the following list of the numbers of the various values with the two varieties of overprint; the figures were obtained from official sources, and may be relied upon as correct:—

Stamp.	Large print.	Small print.	Total.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. . . .	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d. . . . .	12,960	35,100	48,060
2d. . . . .	29,610	40,560	70,170
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. . . .	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d. . . . .	2,970	5,135	8,105
6d. . . . .	6,300	5,255	11,555
1/- . . . .	5,970	7,625	13,595
$2/6$ . . . .	2,730	10,696	13,426

Our informants add that they have received news by cable to the effect that a new issue is now on sale, so that the surcharged stamps are probably all sold out. The object of the surcharge has thus been attained.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—*Mafeking.*—Mr. D. Field shows us a specimen of the 6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, with inverted surcharge. This variety was mentioned, we are told, in Mr. Poole's book on the War Provisionals, but it does not seem to have got into the catalogues.

**Dominica.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. stamps with multiple watermark and chalky surface.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey-green; *new wmk. and paper.*  
3d., lilac and black " " "

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the new stamps, with values expressed in *cents* of a rupee, instead of *annas*, have at last been issued, with the exception of the 1 c. and 75 c., which may be expected in a few months' time. They are stated to be in sheets of 120 with plate number "1."

The 3 c., 6 c., and 15 c. are stated to be on unsurfaced paper, and the 10 c., 12 c., 25 c., and 50 c. on chalk-surfaced. We will give the colours when we have seen the stamps.

**Gibraltar.**—*Mekkeel's Weekly* claims to have seen the 1d., *carmine*, on *chalky* paper. This was chronicled twelve months ago, but the stamps received a few months later were on unsurfaced paper.

**Mauritius.**—We have received the 1 c., 2 c., 6 c., 15 c., and 1 rupee on chalk-surfaced paper with the multiple watermark. All except the lowest value have already been noted; the 1 rupee is now on paper which is practically *white*.

1 c., grey and black; *new wmk. and paper.*

**North Borneo.**—Mr. D. Field shows us the 4 c. on 10 dollars, of 1904, with the surcharge inverted. One sheet of twenty stamps is stated to have been thus treated.

**Queensland.**—We have received the lithographed 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps of Type 9, and find that although the 5s. and £1 still have the Crown and "Q" watermark, Type 6, sideways, the other two values have the Crown and single-line "A" like that of New South Wales, also sideways, parts of two watermarks in each stamp. Of the copies before us, the 2s. 6d. is perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round; the 10s. is perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at top, bottom, and right, and 13 at left; the 5s. and £1 are perf. 12.

2s. 6d., vermilion; *wmk. Crown "A."*  
10s., deep brown " "

Do these values also exist with Crown and "Q" watermark?

**South Australia.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 10d. and 10s. in the type with "POSTAGE" in thick letters; both are stated to have the Crown and "SA" watermark, and we presume they are perf. 12.

10d., buff; Type 27.  
10s., green " "

*Ewen's Weekly* notes the existence of the current 9d. in a vertical pair, and 1s. in a horizontal pair, imperforate between the two stamps; watermark Crown and "A," and perf. 12.

The mystery about the 2s. 6d. on Crown and "A" paper has been cleared up by a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, in which it is stated that a small supply of this value, and also of the 1s., on the new paper was received some little time back, but that "subsequent consignments of both values have been on the old paper." A few sheets must have been printed upon the new paper, and, being placed on the top of the stock in hand, have been issued at once. It is evident that the editor of the *Stamp Weekly* was quite right when he stated in May last: "We have received the 2s. 6d. . . . watermarked Crown A."

**Straits Settlements.**—*Ewen's Weekly* has discovered an error in one of the Labuan stamps surcharged a few months ago. It is only a little one, and it is believed that there are only a few of it—still, an error is an error, however modest. It is the 4 c. on 18 c., with no stop after the word "CENTS," and from the fact that Nos. 8 and 58 on the same sheet both show the same defect, it is presumed to be "constant," though infrequent.

**Tasmania.**—Some more varieties of perforation are noted by *The Aust. Ph.* as found applied to the current 1d. stamp, watermark Crown and "A."

1d., carmine; *perf.* 12½ compound with 11.  
1d. " " 12½ " 12.

**Transvaal.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* draws attention to the fact that the design of the current ½d. and 1d. stamps in single colours differs in certain details from that of the bicoloured stamps. The most prominent points are that in the early type the outer frame line at top almost touches the Crown, whereas in the later type it is cut away so as to leave a white space at each side of the top of the Crown; and also that in the former there are four lines of shading below the point of the bust, and in the latter only three.

The same journal has been informed that the £1 stamp with multiple watermark, which we chronicled in June on the authority of an American contemporary, had not been issued to the post office on the 9th September last.

**Trinidad.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5s. with multiple watermark also has the chalky surface.

**Western Australia.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 5s. with the Crown and "A" watermark.

5s., green; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12½.

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—The *Stamp Weekly* has been informed that the 3 c., blue-green, which we chronicled in June on the authority of the *Ph. Echo*, is not known in Buenos Ayres. Possibly a "specimen" copy was seen, or there may be an error somewhere.

**Austria.**—*Hungary.*—Some of the Postage Due stamps are reported with a new gauge of perforation.

6 f., 10 f., 20 f., green; *perf.* 15.

**Belgium.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the receipt of the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of the old design, Type 31, in slightly altered shades.

1 c., slate-grey.  
2 c., dull claret.

**Chili.**—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that a series of Official stamps has been produced by overprinting the 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 centavos, and the 1 peso, of the 1903 issue, and the 3 c. on 1 p., of 1904, with the word "OFICIAL," in black. We need not describe them more fully.

**China.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles a new value, in the design of the current 20 c. to 50 c., and with the usual perforation of that issue. The paper appears to be unwatermarked.

16 c., olive-green; *perf.* 14 to 16.

We understand that the 50 c. of the 1897 issue does not exist in two distinct shades, and that No. 116 may be struck out of the Catalogue; on the other hand, a 2 c., scarlet, may be added to the list of current stamps without watermark.

**Costa Rica.**—The *Stamp Weekly* lists a new series for this republic, produced, we fancy, by Messrs. Waterlow, in designs of which we give illustrations. The



centre is in each case in the first of the two colours given in the list, and the perforation gauges, we are told, 13½ to 15.

- 1 c., indigo and chestnut-brown.
- 2 c., black and yellow-green.
- 4 c., indigo and carmine-red on toned.
- 5 c., " orange-buff.
- 10 c., black and blue.
- 20 c., slate and olive.
- 25 c., myrtle and lavender.
- 50 c., indigo-blue and reddish lilac.
- 1 col., black and sienna.
- 2 " myrtle and claret.

**Dominican Republic.**—The provisional Postage Due stamp, 2 c. on 5 (c.), of last year is reported to exist with the surcharge *inverted*.

**Ecuador.**—The 5 c. and 20 c. fiscal stamps, dated "1901-1902," seem to have been found surcharged with Type F11 in black, like the 1 sucre of the same type.

3 c. on 5 c., grey-lilac.  
3 c. on 20 c., grey.



**France.—Offices in China.**—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that some of the stamps inscribed "CHINE," Types 5, 6, and 7, have been surcharged, in *black*, with their values in "CENTS" and "PIASTRES" in European and in Chinese characters, as in the annexed illustration.

2 CENTS  
二仙

- 2 cents on 5 c., green.
- 4 " on 10 (c.), carmine.
- 6 " on 15 (c.), pale red.
- 8 " on 20 (c.), brown-purple.
- 10 " on 25 (c.), blue.
- 20 " on 50 (c.), brown and lavender.
- 40 " on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
- 2 piastres on 2 fr., deep blue and buff.

An error has been found in the 8 c. on 20 c., with the figure "8" inverted. *L'Echo de la T.* assures us that the difference between the inverted figure and that in the correct position is quite perceptible.

It seems that this is the first instalment of the overprinted stamps that are to be sent out from Paris to obviate the necessity for local surcharging and the accompanying abuses, which culminated in a "Scandal at Hanoi." Some strong language on the subject was used in M. Montader's journal, *Le Postillon*, which has drawn the following candid reply from a French colonial official:—

"After all, what have I come to Nouméa for, unless to make a fortune? And this gentleman supposes that I have travelled fifteen thousand leagues to content myself with a salary of 3200 francs (£128). Let him come himself and do the job at the same rate! I have every intention, in spite of all possible circulars, of taking advantage of the mania of a heap of idiots who cannot see a square of paper with hieroglyphics on it without opening their purses. Do I oblige them, revolver in hand, to purchase my productions?" etc. etc. etc.

We would earnestly recommend the perusal of this letter to those of our contemporaries who still believe that new issues are made solely for postal purposes.

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la T.* draws attention to the fact that there are two varieties of the surcharge "20 PIASTRES" on 5 francs (of, we presume, the first Levant issue); in the earlier of the two, which is stated to be slightly the rarer, there is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. more space between the figures "20" and the word "PIASTRES" than in the second.

**French Colonies.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that almost all the various colonies have now been provided with a 45 c. stamp. *Anjouan, Gaboon, Grand Comoro, Indian Settlements, Martinique, Mayotte, Moheli, and Oceanic Settlements* still use the uniform colonial type.

45 c., black on green; name in carmine.

**French Congo.**—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that this territory has been divided into four portions: *Gaboon*, which has stamps already; *Moyen Congo*, the new issue for which we describe below; and *Tchad* and *Oubangui*, which doubtless will be furnished with separate issues of stamps and with a few of those enterprising officials whose eminent services (in their own estimation) are so ill-requited by an ungrateful country.

The newly named *Moyen Congo* inherits the gorgeous series with which the older colony was endowed in 1900, the designs having been, according to our contemporary, "re-engraved with great success"; but so far as we can judge from the illustrations given, the principal improvement seems to be the insertion of a letter "c" below the large numeral in the design of the lower values, so as to show that they are *centimes* and not *francs*—even this amelioration has been denied to the intermediate values. The name is altered in each case from "CONGO FRANÇAIS" to "MOYEN CONGO," a title the first word of which is not quite easy to translate satisfactorily; perhaps the word "Mean" would not be altogether inappropriate from a philatelic point of view. The 15 c. value is omitted, and the 20 c. is now in the first type. The background is in the second colour given in the list.

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 c., olive and red-brown.      | } Oblong type.         |
| 2 c., violet "                  |                        |
| 4 c., blue "                    |                        |
| 5 c., green and blue.           |                        |
| 10 c., carmine "                |                        |
| 20 c., brown "                  | } First upright type.  |
| 25 (c.), blue and green.        |                        |
| 30 (c.), red "                  |                        |
| 35 (c.), deep brown and green.  |                        |
| 40 (c.), green and brown.       |                        |
| 45 (c.), violet and red.        | } Second upright type. |
| 50 (c.), green "                |                        |
| 75 (c.), brown and blue.        |                        |
| 1 fr., green and mauve.         |                        |
| 2 fr., violet and yellow-green. |                        |
| 5 fr., blue and rose.           |                        |

**French Guiana.**—Type 10.

45 c., grey-brown.

**Guadeloupe.**—Type 31.

45 c., grey-brown on lilac.

**Indo-China.**—A whole new set of low values has been issued here, in the usual ineffective and inappropriate designs. *Thirteen* stamps, ranging in value



from 1 centime to half a franc, the 15 c. and under being in the first design shown above, and the rest in the second. The head and the figures denoting the value are in *black*, in each case.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 c., black and sepia. | 20 c., black and violet.  |
| 2 c., " brown.         | 25 c., " blue.            |
| 4 c., " blue.          | 30 c., " chocolate.       |
| 5 c., " pale green.    | 35 c., " olive-green.     |
| 10 c., " scarlet.      | 40 c., " brown.           |
| 15 c., " violet.       | 45 c., " orange.          |
|                        | 50 c., black and carmine. |

**New Caledonia.**—Type 16.

45 c., grey-brown on lilac.

**Hawaii.**—A note in *Le Timbre-Poste* draws attention to what the writer terms "a little-known stamp of Hawaii," namely, the "5 cents, black-blue, of 1891." This stamp is perfectly well known; it is the 5 c., deep indigo, No 56 in our publishers' Catalogue, and the 5 c., black-blue, No 52b of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Why, we wonder, is it thought necessary

at the present moment to make special reference to it?

**Hayti.**—We are shown the two provisional stamps of last year, with altered values, surcharged in *red*, instead of in *black*.

1 c., in *red*, on 20 c., orange.  
2 c.     "     50 c., brown-lake.

**Holland.**—We mentioned in September a rumour to the effect that the De Ruyter labels were to be furnished up in some way, with a view to getting a sale for them. We have now received a whole series of thirteen (!) values, most ingeniously produced from the original trio. They are surcharged, or overprinted (perhaps overcharged would be even more appropriate), with the word "PORTZEGEL" and a new value, in numerals with the word "CENT," in three lines in *black*. What "portzegel" means we do not know; we gather from recent issues for the Dutch Colonies that "postzegel" means a *postage stamp*, so possibly "portzegel," even without the words "te betalen," may imply *Postage Due*; it matters but little to the patient philatelist, who has got to pay for these things anyhow (if he collects Dutch stamps), either in advance or on receipt. But evidently this is intended to convey a lesson to him; a short time back the face value of the set was 4 cents, it has now been raised to 2 gulden 37 cents! We should think that this new and enlarged edition will have as little success as the original one.

PORTZEGEL

7 1/2

CENT

1/2 c. on 1 c., lake.	7 1/2 c. on 1/2 c., blue.
1 c. on 1 c.     "	10 c. on 1/2 c.     "
1 1/2 c. on 1 c.     "	12 1/2 c. on 1/2 c.     "
2 1/2 c. on 1 c.     "	15 c. on 2 1/2 c., vermilion.
5 c. on 2 1/2 c., vermilion.	25 c. on 1/2 c., blue.
6 1/2 c. on 2 1/2 c.     "	50 c. on 1/2 c.     "
1 gulden on 1/2 c., blue.	

It is confidently expected that the expenses of the Peace Conference will be more than covered.

**Luxemburg.**—We have seen the new stamps chronicled last month, and we should call the colour of the 1 c. very *pale lavender*, and that of the 4 c., *olive yellow*.

**Nicaragua.**—Some more provisionals are described in the *Stamp Weekly*; they are the 10 c. on 2 c. (Waterlow print) which we chronicled in September, and the 1 dollar on 5 pesos (American print) which we chronicled last month, but there are certain varieties of each which we have to note now. The overprints are "Vale 10 c." (with inverted sign for *cents*) and "Vale \$1"; in the lower value there are the two varieties of figure "0," and the narrow figure, which occurs seven times in each block of twenty-five, is accompanied by a broken figure "1" on No. 8 in the block. In the higher value there are two varieties of the dollar sign "\$," one with only one bar through the "S" and the other with two bars; a broken letter "1" in "Vale" is found on one of the stamps with the single-bar type, of which there are fourteen in the block of twenty-five. These overprints seem only to have been found reading downwards, at present.

*Mekeel's Weekly* describes some varieties of type of the "Vale 20 cts" surcharge on the 1 c., *green*, Official stamps:—

With accent on "a" in "Vale" and a letter "l" of a wrong type.

With a letter "a" of a wrong fount.

With a wrong letter "t" in "cts."

The *Stamp Weekly* adds another variety, in which the above may also exist:—

Double surcharge, both reading downwards.

We understand that the lowest two values of the 1905 issue have been found with the small "B Dpto. Zelaya" overprint, Type 24 in the 1906-7 Catalogue (Type 23 in the Catalogue now in the press).

1 c., green.     |     2 c., rose.

**Paraguay.**—We have received some of the stamps recently chronicled, and it may be well to note the colours and perforations while we have them before us. Among them is a 2 c., *olive-green*, surcharged 5 c. in the same form as that applied to the 2 c., *vermilion*. We have not yet seen either of these 2 c. without the surcharge.

1 c., vermilion; perf. 11 1/2.
5 c., yellow     "     11 1/2 x 12.
10 c., emerald     "     11 1/2.
20 c., yellow-brown; perf. 11 1/2.
30 c., bluish grey     "     11 1/2.
60 c., reddish brown     "     11 1/2.
1 p., black and orange; perf. 11 1/2.
5 c. on 2 c., vermilion     "     11 1/2.
5 c. on 2 c., olive-green     "     11 1/2 x 12.

The *I. B. Z.* chronicles two more high values in the design of the 1 peso. They can hardly be necessary for postal purposes.

10 p., black and orange-brown.
20 p.     "     olive-green.

The *Ph. Echo* notes the 20 c. on 24 c. of 1902, with double surcharge.

**Persia.**—A correspondent shows us some curious varieties, which we describe below rather with a view to obtaining further information as to their character, which we are at present inclined to consider doubtful. They are stated to have been received from Persia, but we suspect that most of their special peculiarities are either entirely unofficial or have been produced to order:—

No. 305. 1 ch., Type 29, *overprinted with* Type 27. Pin-perf. about 7; we should suppose the perforation to be quite unofficial.

No. 329. 3 ch., Type 34, *with overprint in* rose. Inscribed "Persans" instead of "Persanes." It is possible that this is a genuine variety, the stamps having been set up from type, but we should like to know a little more about it.

No. 357. 2 ch., *grey*, of 1903-4, overprinted "CONTROLE," in *black*, and apparently postmarked; but there is no proof that it really paid postage.

No. 358. 3 ch., *green*, of 1903-4, overprinted "P. L. TEHERAN," Type 42, in *magenta*. We should suppose that this may have been done to oblige. Our correspondent also has the 2 ch. with this overprint in *red*, *black*, and *violet*.

No. 399. 9 ch. on 1 kr., with an additional surcharge 1 ch., Type 47, in *magenta*. This is a combination of Nos. 399 and 407, the second overprint probably added with intent.

Nos. 406 and 407, with overprints *inverted*, may be all right, but they seem to be in doubtful company.

As No. 410, but surcharge in *black* and struck diagonally. Also would please us better if in better company.

**Peru.**—With reference to the supposed provisional stamps, which we described in August last and (the 50 c.) in March, 1906, we find on looking through some of our old volumes that we chronicled them in July, 1895, gave some account of their origin in the following November, and what purported to be a full history of their *issue* in November and December, 1896. It is curious how old rubbish like this is resuscitated from time to time, only to be reinterred. A note has been inserted, under *Piura*, in the forthcoming edition of our publishers' Catalogue, which should prevent these things from coming up again.

**Roumania.**—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, another new issue is about to make its appearance, if it has not already done so. We gather that it is neither for commemorative nor for charitable purposes; still collectors could well do without it, and so we should think could the people of Roumania, who must be somewhat confused by the multitude of novelties provided for their use during the last year or two. The design shows a new portrait of King Charles.

1 b., brown.	25 b., blue.
3 b., chestnut.	40 b., green.
5 b., green.	50 b., orange.
10 b., rose.	1 l., black and brown.
15 b., violet.	2 l., „ green.

**Salvador.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 6 c. of last year (overprinted with Type 81), with value reduced to 1 c. The same journal also notes a variety of the 2 c. of the new issue which has escaped the hairy-shield surcharge.

- 1 c. on 6 c., black and carmine.
- 2 c., black and vermilion; *without* Type 81.

*McKee's Weekly* adds that the 5 c. of last year in both shades has been surcharged 1 c.

**Switzerland.**—A Swiss correspondent of *L'Echo de la T.* describes the new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps just issued in that country as among the poorest that have ever been produced. The 5 c. shows a picture of Tell's son, with the famous apple pierced by an arrow, and holding a crossbow as big as himself; the 10 c. shows Helvetia seated on a rock, with a sabre in one hand and an olive branch in the other, an irregular line in the background being supposed to indicate the Alps. The execution is said to be very inferior—indeed, the only attraction about the new stamps appears to be the *gum*, which is described as being "more sugary and having a special flavour of its own, somewhat resembling the taste of the gum that flows from certain cherry trees." Dissolved in methylated spirits it would doubtless prove an excellent substitute for cherry brandy.

The colours are stated to be similar to those of the current stamps of the same values; they are printed on *granite* paper, without watermark.

5 c., green; *new type*.  
10 c., red „

**United States.**—The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that the Earl of Crawford has obtained a copy of the 24 c., *slate*, of 1862-66, printed on both sides.

**Uruguay.**—A correspondent sends us notes of the following:—

The 1 c. of the 1881-82 issue exists in *yellow-green*, as well as in *blue-green*.

In No. 148 the date "1883" is over the word "Provisorio," when the surcharge is normal; the illustration is incorrect. If this surcharge exists in *red* (No. 150) it is only a proof; a forged surcharge of this type is known in *red*.

The 10 c., *purple*, of 1887, exists imperf. horizontally.

The surcharge "Provisorio" (Type 34) is known in *red*, but only as a proof, or colour trial.

The 1 c., *green*, of 1890 (No. 182), exists imperforate altogether and imperf. horizontally; and the 5 c. of the same issue (No. 184) exists imperf. horizontally and imperf. vertically.

The 5 c., *violet*, overprinted with Type 44 exists with overprint inverted, and the 1 c., *bright green*, overprinted with Type 45 exists with double overprint, both impressions the right way up.

The 1 c. on 20 c., *orange* (No. 203), exists imperf. horizontally (or, we believe, in vertical pairs imperf. between the two stamps).

The 1 c., *green*, and 2 c., *rose*, of 1892, exist imperf. vertically, and the 5 c., *blue*, of the same issue imperf. horizontally.

The 1 c., *blue*, of 1894, may be found imperf. horizontally and imperf. vertically, and the 5 c., *rose*, and 10 c., *orange*, imperf. vertically.

The 1 c., 7 c., and 10 c. of 1895 exist imperf. horizontally, and the 1 c. and 5 c. imperf. vertically.

The three stamps of the Commemorative issue of 1897, Nos. 232-234, exist imperforate, but these were probably from proof sheets, though they are in exactly the same colours as the issued stamps and arrived with them. There are also proofs of these stamps in various colours.

The 5 c. overprinted "PROVISORIO 1897" is known in an unsevered pair with an unsurcharged stamp (Nos. 233 and 236 *se tenant*).

The 1 c. and 25 c. of the regular issue of 1897 are known imperf. vertically, and the 5 c. imperf. horizontally.

The 5 c. surcharged with Type 71 is also found in a pair with an unsurcharged stamp.

The 2 c., *Venetian red*, of 1894 (No. 210), was surcharged with Type 72 "PROVISIONAL ½ CENTESIMO," but all the copies, 10,000 in number, are stated to have been destroyed.

The 5 mills., *grey-blue*, of 1899, exists imperf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

The 5 c. on 10 c. of 1900 is known without the block covering the date "1897," and also with the last two letters of "CENTESIMOS" absent, in each case *se tenant* with a normal copy.

The 1 c. and 5 c. of 1900-1, and the 2 c. of 1904 exist imperf. horizontally; and the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1900-1, and the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of 1904, imperf. vertically. The 1 c. of 1900-1 is found in *blue-green*,

the 2 c. in *orange*, and the 10 c. in three shades, one of which may be termed *orange-yellow*.

Of the 5 c. of 1904 there is a variety occurring once in each sheet, in which the second letter of "REPUBLICA" is "F" instead of "E."

Our correspondent adds that of the stamps surcharged "Paz—1904" there are two varieties, differing in the slope of the overprint, as in the case of the German stamps surcharged "China."

## The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 59, vol. xvii.)

\* \* \* \*



NEW monetary law (Móntlov), dated May 23, 1873, adopted as the unit of currency the Crown (*krone*), divided into 100 öre = 1 fr. 43, to come into force on January 1st, 1875. Official notification of this was given

to the Post Offices, and a Notice dated December 19, 1874, gives us details as to the issue to be made in the following January.

"Official Communication.

"No. 26. October 27, 1874.

"Seeing that, from January 1st of next year new stamps will be introduced the values of which will be expressed in crowns, the Post Offices are requested to arrange, as far as possible, their requisitions during the remainder of the present year, in such a way that the stocks of the stamps, envelopes, post cards, and stamped wrappers now in use may be exhausted by the end of the year."

The following Notice describes the issue of January, 1875:—

### "NOTICE.

"Relating to the alteration of the charges for postal packets from Rigs currency to Crown currency.

"§ 2. In place of the postal charges established by the Post Office Ordinance of March 28, 1871, section III, paragraph 5, and Section V, paragraph 4 (ii), the following rates must be paid from January 1, 1875, upon the packets shown below:—

"A. For single-rate, ordinary letters:—

"1. Letters which are not despatched from one part of the country to another—

if they are prepaid . . . . 4 öre.

if they are not prepaid . . . 8 öre.

"This relates to local distributions and to those within the districts, Ordinance of March 28, 1871, Section I., par. 1 (i), but not to cases in which the letters are dealt with by more than one post office, *even though this only consists of the posting of the letter in one office and its delivery from another*" [the original here is not quite clear, but this appears to be the meaning of it—ED. M.J.] "Neither do these rates apply to letters deposited in travelling post offices, on board ship, or in letter boxes attached to carriages.

"2. For letters between the kingdom or the Faroë Islands on the one part and the Danish possessions in the West Indies on the other, provided that the mails do not pass through any foreign post office—

(a) Letters in general, prepaid, and post cards . . . . . 16 öre.  
(to be paid in the West Indies) 4 cents.

Letters in general, not prepaid . . . . . 33 öre.  
(to be paid in the West Indies) 8 cents.

(b) Printed matter, in wrappers either crossed or single, or consisting of an open card, samples and proofs, if they are prepaid and conform to the other conditions required . . 8 öre.  
(to be paid in the West Indies) 2 cents.

"3. If the packets enumerated in Nos. 1 and 2 are registered, they are charged 16 öre each (in the West Indies 4 cents).

"4. If the packets mentioned above or in paragraph 12 of the law are despatched by mounted messenger, there is charged, in addition to the postage, a rate, for the conveyance of the whole of the packets sent at the same time and by the same person, of 33 öre for each extra-post station at which the mounted messenger calls (including the station from which he starts, intermediate and final stations).

"B. For insured letters:—

"1. If they are not addressed to another part of the country (local and district letters, A1), 8 öre for each insured letter and in addition an insurance premium of 4 öre for every 200 crowns, or less, of value declared upon the letter.

"2. Between the Kingdom or the Faroë Islands and the Danish possessions in the West Indies, if the mails do not pass through any foreign post office:— 33 öre (in the West Indies 8 cents) for each insured letter, and in addition an insurance premium of 16 öre (4 cents in the West Indies), for each 200 crowns or under of value declared upon the letter.

"3. The charge for the contents of an insured letter is reckoned in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 1, which are to be applied in such a way that the charge is reckoned according to the amount for which the letter is insured, and so that the charge in the West Indies is reckoned at 1 cent for each 2 öre [4 öre?].

"C. For Parcel Post Packets:—

"1. If they are not addressed to another postal district (local or district despatches, A1):—8 öre for each packet, with the addition of 4 öre for each pound weight of the packet.

"If the value is declared there is further charged a premium of insurance of 4 öre for each 200 crowns or under of the value declared.

"2. Between the Kingdom, or the Faroë Islands, and the Danish possessions in the West Indies, if the mails do not pass through any foreign post office: 25 öre (2 cents [6 cents?]) to be charged in the West Indies) for each pound in weight of the packet. If the value is declared, there is charged in addition a premium of insurance of 16 öre (4 cents in the West Indies) for each 200 crowns or under of value declared.

"3. Any fraction of a pound is charged as a complete pound.

"D. [Relating to newspapers, etc.]

"III. Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, and Wrappers.

"§ 4. In place of the stamps enumerated in the Ordinance of March 28, 1871, Section III, paragraph 8 (ii), and in the Ordinance of the 21st of this month, paragraph 3, these new stamps, envelopes, post cards, and wrappers will be issued:—

"(a) Postage Stamps.

"1. Stamps for general use.

Colour grey with blue frame, value 3 öre each.

" blue "	grey "	" 4 "
" red "	" "	" 8 "
" violet "	" "	" 12 "
" brown "	" "	" 16 "
" green "	" "	" 25 "
" violet "	brown "	" 50 "

"If any one buys 100 stamps at a time, they are sold at 2 crowns 88 öre, 3 crowns 84 öre, 7 crowns 68 öre, 11 crowns 52 öre, 15 crowns 36 öre, 24 crowns, and 48 crowns, respectively.

"2. Official Stamps.

Colour violet, value 3 öre each.

" blue "	" 4 "
" red "	" 8 "
" green "	" 32 "

"If 100 Official stamps are taken at one time, they are sold at 2 crowns 88 öre, 3 crowns 84 öre, 7 crowns 68 öre, and 30 crowns 72 öre, respectively.

"(b) Post Cards.

"1. Post cards for general use, with an impressed stamp:—

Colour blue, value 4 öre each.

" red "	" 8 "
---------	-------

"2. Official Cards:—

"With impressed stamps of the same values and colours as those of the cards for general use.

"If 100 cards are bought at the same time, they are sold at 3 crowns 88 öre and 7 crowns 68 öre, respectively.

"(c) Envelopes, with impressed stamps:—

Colour blue, value 4 öre each.

" red "	" 8 "
---------	-------

"If twenty-five envelopes are taken at the same time, they are sold at 1 crown 12 öre and 2 crowns 8 öre, respectively. Single envelopes are sold at 5 öre and 9 öre each, respectively.

"(d) Wrappers:—

"Sheets of six wrappers with impressed stamp, colour blue, value 4 öre.

"A sheet is sold at 26 öre. The Post Offices are not obliged to sell less than a sheet; if single wrappers are sold, they are to be charged at 5 öre each.

"All the means of prepayment enumerated will be put on sale at the Post Offices from January 1, 1875, and persons will also be able to obtain from the same date at the offices for the collection of letters, or from the rural postmen, 4 and 8 öre stamps, singly or in small quantities.

"The stamps, cards, envelopes, and wrappers with values expressed in Rigs currency, that may be in the hands of private persons or of officials, may also be used after January 1, 1875, in such fashion that the amount expressed upon the stamps of

2 sk. pays a postage of 4 öre.

3	"	"	6	"
4	"	"	8	"
8	"	"	16	"
12	"	"	25	"
16	"	"	33	"
48	"	"	100	"

"19th December, 1874.

(Signed) "TÖBIESEN."

Issue of January 1st, 1875.

Of similar design to that of the stamps of 1870, but with the value expressed in "öre," and there are three six-pointed stars in the crown.

Each value separately engraved.

Engraved by Ph. Batz, and surface-printed in colour on yellowish-white, semi-transparent paper, varying in thickness, watermarked with the large crown of 1864. Perf. 14 x 13½.



The frame is in the second colour given in the list.

3 öre, grey and grey-blue.

3	"	"	pale blue.
4	"	"	blue and grey.
4	"	"	dull blue and grey.
4	"	"	bright blue and grey.
4	"	"	sky-blue
4	"	"	ultramarine
4	"	"	slate
4	"	"	pale slate
8	"	"	bright carmine and grey.
8	"	"	rose and grey.
12	"	"	lilac
12	"	"	bright lilac and grey.
12	"	"	mauve
12	"	"	reddish mauve
16	"	"	yellow-brown
16	"	"	pale brown
16	"	"	deep
25	"	"	yellow-green
50	"	"	deep violet and brown.
50	"	"	bright
50	"	"	slate and brown.

Varieties.

(a) The 3 öre exists with the small figure "3" closed, thus forming a figure "8."

(b) The 4, 8, 12, 25, and 50 öre sometimes have the word "POSTFRIM" unpunctuated.

(c) Imperforate.

4 öre, blue and grey; un gummed.  
8 " carmine and grey; gummed.

(d) The 4 and 16 öre sometimes show the central circle and the left-hand side of the oval band shaded with crossed lines, instead of having the ground solid.

The 12 and 25 öre always show the white dot in the centre.\*

\* M. Hanciau has reminded us of the fact that in June, 1893, we chronicled a variety of the 12 öre with centre in carmine-rose; we at the same time stated that we had been shown specimens in various tints between this and the usual purple or mauve; we have no doubt that all of these are due to fading or chemical action.—ED. M. J.

\* \* \*

An official notification from the General Post Office Department, dated August 30, 1875, announces the issue of a 20 öre stamp; another of October 2, 1877, promises a 100 öre, which appeared shortly after; and finally a notice of March 17, 1879, makes mention of a 5 öre stamp, which was soon issued.

Here are these official documents:—

*"Official Communication from the Head of the Post Office Department.*

"No. 25. August 30, 1875.

"I. In accordance with Official Communication No. 20 of 1875, the attention of the Post Offices is drawn to the following:—In addition to the 10 öre cards, there will be sent out a certain number of new stamps of the value of 20 öre, colour grey with red frame, to be sold at 20 öre each and 19 crowns 20 öre per 100."

*"Official Communications.*

"No. 9. October 2, 1877.

"By the first despatch there will be sent to the post offices a certain number of new postage stamps of the value of 100 öre, colour yellow with grey frame, to be sold at one crown each, or 96 crowns per 100.

"These stamps should always be employed by the post offices on the packets on which they affix the stamps, whenever the postage admits."

*"Official Communications.*

"No. 9. March 17, 1879.

"On the first opportunity, by the first despatch, there will be sent to the post offices a certain number of new postage stamps, of the value of 5 öre, colour blue with red frame, to be sold at 5 öre each and 4 crowns 80 öre per 100 copies."

*Issues of September 1st, 1875, to March, 1879.*

Similar to the stamps of 1875, in design, paper, and perforation.

Sept. 1, 1875.	20 öre, grey and rose.
	20 " " carmine.
	20 " dark grey and carmine.
Oct., 1877.	100 " orange-yellow and grey.
	100 " pale yellow "
March, 1879.	5 " blue and rose.
	5 " " carmine.
	5 " dull blue and carmine.

*Varieties.*

With the tail of the figure "5" broken (the 16th stamp on the sheet).

5 öre, blue and carmine

No stop after "POSTFRIM."

5 öre, blue and carmine.

*Imperforate.*

100 öre, orange-yellow and grey.

The majority of 5 öre stamps show the white dot in the centre.

*Manufacture.*

Contrary to the system adopted for the stamps of 1870, which were all reproduced from one die, the stamps of 1875 with value in öre, and all the bicoloured stamps that followed, had a separate die engraved for each value,\* which is very curious.

\* See *Monthly Journal*, April, 1905.

*Essays.*

I have seen the following *proofs*, all printed on thick, white, wove paper:—

- 3 öre, black; *without frame.*
- 4 " grey, *frame carmine.*
- 4 " yellow-green, *frame grey.*
- 4 " grey, *frame blue.*
- 20 " black; *without frame.*
- 20 " grey, *frame rose.*
- 100 " yellow, *frame grey.*

The accompanying illustration shows an Essay without numerals, the details of which are not identical with those of any of the values as issued. Perhaps the first idea had been to produce only one die. This is to be found, I am told, printed "in all colours."



\* \*

Owing to changes in the colours of the 5 and 20 öre stamps, those values were favoured with a new design, announced in the following notice:—

*"Official Communication.*

"No. 17. June 20, 1882.

"In conformity with a proposal issued by the International Office of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, with a view to the adoption by all the countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union of uniform colours for the stamps and cards most commonly used (both for the inscriptions and the design), there will shortly be issued and put in circulation new stamps of the values of 5 and 20 öre, respectively, colours green and blue, and new post cards with a 10 öre stamp printed upon them, colour red.

"So long as there remain on hand stocks of the current 5 and 20 öre stamps and 10 öre cards, they may continue to be used."

*Issue of July, 1882.*

Arms of Denmark (*Or*, semé of hearts *gules*, three lions passant, guardant, in pale *azure*, crowned *or*\*)

\* *Les Souverains du Monde*, edition of 1721, says that the King of Denmark "has borne, for the last five hundred years, the name and the arms of Vandalia, which differ in no way from the present ones, namely, three Lions, passant, guardant, on a ground strewn with Hearts."

Vandalia, the name of two ancient German Duchies, Pomerania and Mecklenburg, was indeed conquered by Waldemar II, about 1202. But for what reason the Arms of that country should have become those of Denmark, and what may be the symbolism of these three Lions on a ground of Hearts, is quite unknown to me.

A Danish work, *Salmonsens Konversations Leksikon*, gives the following interesting information about the Arms of Denmark:—

Up to the commencement of the fourteenth century, the Royal Arms and those of the kingdom of Denmark consisted only of three Lions, passant, guardant, sometimes crowned and sometimes not, placed one above the other, in a shield which was often strewn with Dandelion leaves, or with hearts as they might be called, one below the other, on a red ground. The union with the northern kingdoms and the passing of the throne to Princes of a foreign line caused, in the periods that followed, the introduction of a larger number of charges into the shield, and there was great diversity in their use and in their arrangement.

As a general rule the same arrangement was adhered to as had been adopted for the titles of the king. Thus King Christian III had a shield divided into four quarters, with a *champagne* [or point, i.e. a division made by cutting off a portion at the bottom of the shield] containing:—1. The three Lions; 2. The Lion of the North, with the halberd; 3. The three Crowns (Arms of the Union); 4. The Gothic Lion over nine hearts; and in the *champagne* the Dragon of

in a shield surmounted by a Royal Crown, placed upon a ground of vertical lines, and surrounded by an oval band, inscribed in white letters at top "DANMARK," and below "POSTFRIM," followed by numerals and the word "ÖRE"; at each side is a large



coloured figure in a circle; and in the corners small figures, set diagonally, in circles; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame with the spaces in the corners filled with ornaments.

Size:—17 × 21 mm.

Designed by N. Fristrup, reduced by means of the pantograph [and engraved?] by L. Lauter at Thiele's establishment, and surface-printed in colour on yellowish-white, semi-transparent paper, watermarked with the large Crown of 1864. Perf. 14 × 13½.

5 öre, green (pale and deep).

20 „ milky blue, blue, pale blue.

#### Varieties.

With a stop after "ÖRE."

5 öre, green.

With the lower part of the figure "2" in the left upper corner very thin, and also the left lower part of the figure "o" very thin.

20 öre, pale blue.

The stamps of this first type of the design, which was afterwards re-engraved, may be recognized by the following points:—

(a) The lines of the background of the oval are very close together.

the Wends. There was also an "over-all" [or escutcheon of pretence] likewise divided into quarters and bearing:—The two Lions of Schleswig; the Holly leaf of Holstein; the Swan of Stormarn; and the two Fases of Oldenburg.

After the conquest of Dithmarse, King Frederick II altered the Arms thus:—The principal shield was not changed, but a central shield was placed upon it bearing, quarterly, the Arms of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, and Dithmarse (a Horseman), whilst those of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst (a Cross wavy) were introduced on an "over-all."

A further change, less satisfactory from an heraldic point of view, was made by King Frederick IV, after the annexation of Southern Jutland. He removed the two Lions of Schleswig from the central shield, which was left divided into three portions only, and transferred them to the principal shield, which was then divided into four equal portions, the two lower of which were subdivided each into two smaller parts, bearing the Arms of the Union, Schleswig, the Goths, and the Wends, the two latter of which (though Royal Arms) were thus placed after the Ducal Arms of Schleswig.

Finally, a fresh rearrangement took place when King Frederick VI, on the conclusion of the Peace of 1814, thought himself obliged to give up the Lion of the North, and in the year 1819 gave to the Arms of his country the form which they still retain:—Upon a principal shield is placed a central shield, and upon this again is placed an "over-all." The principal shield is divided by the white Cross with a red border of the Danebrog into four main divisions, which bear:—1. The three crowned Lions, in blue, surrounded by nine red Hearts on a gold ground; 2. Two blue Lions on a gold ground (for Southern Jutland);

(b) The double-line circle at each side has the thin line very close to the thick one, and the figures are thick and wide.

(c) On the other hand the figures in the corners are small.

(d) The bodies of the Lions are straighter than in the second type.

(e) The point by which this type may be recognized at a glance is the letter "M" of "DANMARK," the lines of colour between the legs of the letter being short.

#### Manufacture.

It was at the request of the Director-General of Posts that the artist, N. Fristrup, drew the design for the new stamps; his drawing, which was on a large scale, about 41 × 50 mm., being *pantographed* by L. Lauter, an engraver at the works of Messrs. Thiele. The work consisted in reproducing by mechanical means, on the reduced scale required, Mr. Fristrup's design, with the exception of the ornaments in the corners, which were altered, those suggested not having been accepted (see illustrations given below).

#### Essays.

I have seen the following colour proofs on various papers:—

5 öre, carmine, blue, ultramarine, green on white wove.

10 „ carmine on white wove.

25 „ black on white laid.

10 „ „ „

20 „ „ „

Some of the proofs are without the numerals in the oval band.

The following are the three varieties of the design which were not adopted, and to which I referred above. They came from the Thiele establishment, where they were *pantographed* by L. Lauter. The illustrations are copied from Mr. O. Koefoed's book.

3. Divided in half horizontally, in the upper part the three golden Crowns, two over one, on a blue ground; in the lower part, divided vertically, at left a Stock fish in silver on a red ground (for Iceland); at right, again divided horizontally, a white Ram above (for the Faroe islands), a white Bear below (for Greenland), both on a blue ground; 4. Also divided in half horizontally, in the upper half a blue Lion over nine red Hearts, four, three, and two, on a gold ground (for the Goths), and in the lower half a crowned Dragon in gold on a red ground (for the Wends). The whole ground of the central shield is red, and it is divided into four quarters:—1. The silver Holly leaf of Holstein, in the centre of which is a small triangular shield divided horizontally, the upper half silver, the lower red, with a silver nail pointing to each corner of the shield; 2. A silver Swan, with a gold crown round its neck (for Stormarn); 3. A Knight in gold armour, mounted on a white Horse, carrying a blue shield on which is a wavy Cross in gold, and brandishing his sword (for Dithmarse); and 4. A Horse's head in gold (for Lauenburg). Finally, the "over-all" is divided in half vertically, and bears:—1. Two red beams on a gold ground (for Oldenburg); 2. A gold, wavy Cross on a blue ground (for Delmenhorst). [The Arms thus described are shown in their proper colours in the book by O. Koefoed on the stamps of Denmark.—Ed. M. J.] The "over-all" is supported by two Savages with clubs, and around it hang the chains of the order of the Danebrog and the order of the Elephant, with the insignia of those orders.

The whole Coat-of-arms is placed upon a Royal Mantle, of purple lined with ermine, with golden streamers, the upper part forming a tent over the Arms and bearing a Royal Crown on the top.



I.



II.



III.

They differ from one another in the Lions, in the spacing of the vertical lines of the background, in the details of the Crown, and in the ornaments in the corners. Impressions exist on white wove paper:—

5 öre, black, grey-green.  
10 „ „ red.  
20 „ „ blue.

I have seen the 5 öre, Type 2 above, in *mignonette*, on white wove.

The next illustration shows another essay, of about the same date, engraved on brass by Ph. Batz. The central portion is struck in relief, and the design resembles that of 1870, which has the same inscriptions. I have seen impressions in colour on thick white paper:—

5 öre, bright carmine, bright ultramarine, bronze-green, violet, yellow-green.



IV.

This type also exists in a group of three, of which the other two are the 48 sk. essays Types I and III, shown on pages 58 and 59:—

5 öre, Type IV } brown, violet, mignonette,  
48 sk. „ I } emerald-green, blue-  
48 sk. „ III } green.  
5 öre „ IV, carmine, with colourless im-  
pressions of the 48 sk. Types I and III.

(To be continued.)

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

**Closed for Stock-taking.** I WISH to give early notice that our shop and offices will be closed for stock-taking from 26th December to 31st December inclusive.

Stock-taking in a large stamp business is very onerous work, and although much is done in advance, yet the last week is a great rush, and will fully tax the capacity of the whole of our staff.

\* \* \*

**Wanted to Purchase for Cash.** AS each stock book is remade, I find that there are many stamps of which we are running short, and I am now giving a list of those we want to purchase, both used and unused, in each number of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. It will pay every collector or dealer who has stamps for sale to carefully consult *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* each week.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Great Britain, <i>used</i> (4 vols.)	£748
Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria	458
Nicaragua (3 <i>fine</i> vols.)	360
Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands	578
Mauritius	1080
Trinidad	882
British Somaliland	77
Grenada and St. Christopher	525
Finland, Levant, etc.	337
British East Africa and Zanzibar	457
Fiji and Cook Islands	614
Chili	220
British Guiana	1136
British Bechuanaland and Zululand	216
Victoria (3 vols.), <i>very fine</i>	2526
Gibraltar, Morocco, Heligoland, and Malta	298
British Central and South Africa	494
Cyprus and Uganda	557
Canada	376
Ceylon (2 vols.)	894
Barbados	319
New Zealand (3 vols.)	998
Salvador (3 vols.)	459
Cape of Good Hope	711
Egypt and Sudan	126

\* \* \*

1908  
Catalogue.

PART II, Foreign Countries, will be ready the first week in December. Prepaid orders are now being booked, and those who order early will receive copies first.

In issuing our new Catalogues for the year 1908 we have first to note that for business reasons we have thought it best to bring out Volume II first, but



Volume I is well on the road, and will, we trust, be ready about 15 January.

During the year 1907 we purchased the celebrated general collection of postage stamps formed by Mr. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, and the result is that we are enabled to price *many* hundreds of our stamps for the first time, and in our 1908 Catalogues we shall certainly have far more stamps priced than has ever previously been the case, and this while still adhering to our rule of only pricing such stamps as we have in stock as we go to press.

The following countries have been partly or entirely rewritten :—

*Bosnia*.—Later part revised and all varieties of perforation separated and priced.

*Montenegro*.—Entirely new list based on Mr. C. J. Phillips's article in *Monthly Journal*, together with later information.

*Nicaragua*.—Later issues entirely rearranged and brought up to date.

*Finland*.—New list based upon M. Hanciau's article in the *Monthly Journal*.

*Wenden*.—New list following the articles written by Mr. W. Svenson.

*Salvador*.—Entirely new list compiled from the excellent articles by Mr. J. B. Leavy, now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*. The numerous *reprints* in the "Seebecks" have been weeded out, and the prices quoted are for guaranteed genuine original stamps.

*Switzerland*.—The "silk thread" and later issues have been rearranged and priced correctly.

*Siam*.—Entirely new list following the articles of Mr. Poole.

*Venezuela*.—Provisionals of 1903 rearranged and properly divided into the different printings and errors.

\* \* \*

Throughout this Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates, and have stated where possible the method and place of printing of the stamps.

Owing to our very large purchases during the past year, we are now enabled to price many hundreds of rare and scarce stamps that are now in our stock.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised, and our Catalogue prices are for stamps in fine condition. Inferior copies can be supplied at much lower rates.

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.

Catalogue Part II has nearly sixty pages more than last year, but the price has not been varied. It is 2s. 6d., or post free, 2s. 10d.

Catalogue Part I, British Colonials, can be booked on receipt of 2s. 9d., post free.

## Queensland.

### THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 33.)

\* \* \* \*

IN February, 1880, the rate of postage for Newspapers sent to the United Kingdom was suddenly changed to One Penny Halfpenny, and as there was no stamp of that value in existence and no time to prepare a die and plate, order was given to convert 20,000 Penny stamps by means of a surcharge of the words "Half-penny." This was set up in ordinary small type, with an initial capital, and printed in *black* ink, 170 sheets, equal to 20,400 stamps, being thus treated. All these sheets were on the "New Q and Crown Paper" to be described later.

These provisionals were issued on February 21st, 1880, but were withdrawn on the 28th, only seven days later, the rate having been again changed. Copies with genuine postmarks are therefore very rare; 240 copies were cancelled as "specimens."

\* \* \*

When Mr. Knight was in Sydney and Melbourne, where the electrotype process for the production of postage stamps was in use, his attention was drawn to a paper of superior quality, well adapted for surface-

printing, which had been introduced by Messrs. De La Rue. As it took a considerable time to send an order for this paper and obtain a supply, and it was desired that the newly-designed stamps should be introduced at once, Mr. Knight made use of the paper then in stock, with the Crown and "Q" watermark. The watermarks in this paper being arranged to fit plates of 240 stamps, in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, while the new stamps were in sheets of 120, twelve horizontal rows of ten, there was necessarily some waste in cutting the paper, and the watermarks were very liable to be out of place in the stamps. The old paper was more porous and of much looser texture than that which was now ordered, and this is probably the reason why the One Penny, Two Pence, and Four Pence stamps on the old paper can be easily recognized by the fullness of their colours, the ink penetrating more completely into the porous paper.

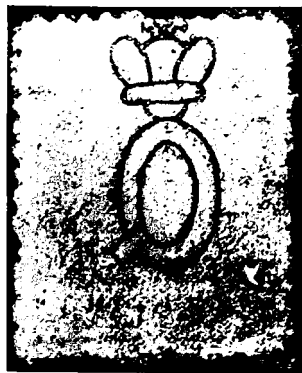
The new paper, which seems to have arrived in October, 1879, is much firmer and smoother than the old, but the first consignment was still slightly porous, which was not the case with later supplies.

The watermark in the new paper differs somewhat from that in the old, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. In the old Crown the central upper division is triangular, with point downwards; in the new, the central division is as wide at bottom as the other two; the tail of the "Q" in the old watermark has its lower outline, only, extended across the oval band, whilst in the new both outlines extend across the band; the inner oval also is wider in the old than in the new.

The new Penny and Two Pence were issued on April 10th, 1879, the Four Pence followed on June 6th, the Six Pence about December of the same year, and the One Shilling about May, 1881.\* The two higher values were not only being issued in the old type up to the approximate dates mentioned above, but were also being printed during that period from the old plates, which accounts for the fact that, after the supply of the old paper was exhausted, the Six Pence was printed upon plain *unwatermarked* paper, and the Shilling both upon plain paper and upon paper with a *buréle* band at the back. The Shilling without either watermark or *buréle* band does not appear to be listed in any catalogue.†



Old.



New.

The old Crown and "Q" paper was exhausted before the new paper arrived, and consequently a quantity of plain white hand-made paper, manufactured by T. H. Saunders, was obtained, and twelve bands of interlaced wavy lines were lithographed upon it, in pale *lilac*, fugitive ink, to serve as a substitute for a watermark. On this paper, known as *buréle*, a supply of the One Penny and Twopence stamps of the 1879 type was printed. Of the lower value there were probably only 506 sheets, and of the higher 487, each consisting of 120 stamps. There was one specimen of the error with "QUEENSLAND" on each sheet of the Penny and one with "PENGE" on each sheet of the Twopence, so that there would have existed 506 of the former and 487 of the latter on the *buréle* paper.

\* \* \*

**Colours.**—The One Penny is found in a great

\* See note at end of this paper.

† It was catalogued by Moens, in addition to the 1s. with *buréle* band, and is also mentioned in the London Society's *Oceania*.—Ed. M. J.

variety of shades, *dull salmon*, *dull and bright vermilion*, *orange*, *scarlet*, and *bright brown-red*, or *brick-red*. The proof-sheet is in a *dull brick-red* shade, and the stamps on the old Crown and "Q" paper are only to be found in *brick-red*, mostly *bright*. The issue on *buréle* paper is in a similar tint, and so are the stamps surcharged "Halfpenny." But some two-thirds of all the *brick-red* stamps are on the new Crown and "Q" paper, and the majority of the One Penny stamps of this type are in *salmon*, *vermilion*, *orange*, or *scarlet* shades.

The Twopence also varies in shade, from *dull grey-blue* to the deepest *indigo*. The proof-sheet is in *deep blue*; almost all the stamps on the old paper are in a very *deep blue* tint, the rare exceptions being in a *bright greyish blue*. The *very deep blue* is never found on the new paper, though specimens in bright, full colours exist on the slightly porous paper which formed the first supply with the new watermark, as mentioned above.

The variations of the Fourpence are not sufficiently marked to need description; the proofs, and the stamps on the old paper are, however, of fuller and brighter shades than those on the new.

The Sixpence varies from *dull yellow-green* to *deep bluish green*. The proof-sheet is in a *bright yellow-green*.

The One Shilling is found in *dull reddish lilac*, *dull and bright lilac*, *violet*, and *deep violet*.

**Errors.**—So-called errors, such as are due to accidental defects in certain electrotypes in the plate, or to some defect in the printing, should in my opinion, as I have stated before, be taken but little notice of. A collector of engravings would never dream of putting a defective impression into his collection, by the side of an artist's proof. These defects in the stamps are only of service to us in the reconstruction of entire sheets. The proof-sheets of the Penny and Two Pence in the possession of Mr. Hausburg show some five-and-twenty or thirty defects on each, which I have been able to identify in used specimens; I have no space to describe them all, and indeed they could not be described without the assistance of illustrations. The variety hunter, who wishes to go beyond the actual varieties of type, may be content with the well-known "QO" in the Penny, and "PENGE" and another in which the "L" of "QUEENSLAND" is some-

thing like a distorted "D", or broken capital "B," in the Two Pence, which I can assure him are the most prominent errors.

The specialist in perforations also will find no variety in this issue, all the stamps being perf. 12. All are, however, also known *imperfurate*.

I will now conclude with a Synopsis of this issue. All the values of this issue, with the exception perhaps of the Four Pence, were more frequently used as fiscals than as postals. In Queensland at that time stamps used fiscally were not infrequently left uncanceled, and the cleaner of fiscals has also found much scope here for the exercise of his talents.

### SYNOPSIS.

All the values are in four varieties of type :—

#### Old Paper.

- 1d. Dies I and II, brown-red, brick-red.
- 1d. "QO" " " "
- 2d. Die I, deep blue, bright grey-blue.
- 2d. "PENGE" " " "
- 2d. "BAND" " " "
- 4d. Die II, bright yellow.

#### Buried Paper.

- 1d. Dies I and II, brown-red, brick-red.
- 1d. "QO" " " "
- 2d. Die I, deep blue, bright grey-blue.
- 2d. "PENGE" " " "
- 2d. "BAND" " " "

#### New Paper.

- 1d. Dies I and II, brown-red, brick-red, dull orange, scarlet.
- ½d. on 1d. Dies I and II, brown-red, brick-red.
- 2d. Dies I and II, dull grey-blue to bright medium blue.
- 2d. "PENGE" dull grey-blue to bright medium blue.
- 2d. "BAND" dull grey-blue to bright medium blue.
- 4d. Die II, yellow (shades).
- 6d. " " yellow-green to dark green.
- 1s. " " lilac to violet.

The supposed 1d., yellow, I have never seen; Mr. Basset Hull states that various specimens had been submitted to him, all of which he considered to be changelings from the *vermilion*. The 1d. of April and May, 1901, however, exists in yellow,\* and having had some experience in the examination and sorting of varieties of shade, I should much like to see any specimens of the 1d. of 1879 in that colour, with a view to determining whether they are changelings or genuine.

NOTE.—There can be no doubt whatever that the date May, 1881, for the Shilling of this type, is incorrect; in *The Philatelic Record* for August, 1880, the stamp is chronicled in the following terms :—

"We have seen the new 1s. value of the new type. The colour is rich, but the execution is as monstrous as the rest of the native productions.

"1s., deep mauve."

Mr. E. D. Bacon points out to us that *Alfred Smith*

\* We have our doubts on this point.—ED. M. J.

& Co.'s *Monthly Circular* for the same month also announces this 1s. stamp :—

"Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co. send us a stamp of the value of four pence, which is another of the wretchedly executed lithographed" (it was supposed at that time that these stamps were lithographed) "stamps for this colony, of the same type as the recently issued one penny and sixpence, and similarly perforated and watermarked.

"Mr. Earl, while forwarding to us specimens of the one shilling, violet on mauve" (this was the old type of 1s. on paper tinged with the colour of the impression), "of the old type, chronicled by us in May last, now sends us the one shilling, mauve on white, of the same type as the fourpence above mentioned, and with the same perforation and watermark."

We quote these announcements in full, to show that they were quite independent, and we see that the editor of the *Monthly Circular* had both types of the 1s. before him, and there can therefore be no question as to the stamp he referred to.

The London (now Royal) Society's *Oceania*, published in 1887, gives "November, 1880," as the date of issue of this value, but quotes no authority for it.

The date "May, 1881," is founded upon some most interesting and valuable papers, by Mr. Basset Hull, published in *Vindicta's Philatelic Monthly*, in 1892-4. Mr. Hull quotes official information and statistics, which are no doubt reliable so far as they go, but we think that a little examination will show that, as regards the 1s. value, they are not quite complete.

Let us see first where he gets his date "May, 1881." He says :—

"In November, 1880, the new supplies of ink were received, and proofs of the stamps were submitted as follows :—

"One penny, bright vermilion; approved, 21, 11, '80; issued 7 March, 1881.

"Twopence, deep blue; issued, 2 March, 1881.

"Fourpence, deep yellow; issued 12th August, 1881.

"Sixpence, deep green; issued March, 1881.

"One shilling, deep violet; approved, April, 1881; issued, 4 May, 1881.

"This is the first reference to the one shilling value I can find. The specimen or proof-sheet in the post office is endorsed, 'Approved color, 1881, P. & D. (Postage & Duty) April, '81, only 1s. stamp.'"

It should be noted that this was an approval of colours, only, proofs being printed in the new inks; it has nothing to do with any approval of dies or plates. Mr. Hull says, "This is the first reference to the one shilling value that I can find." But this is no actual proof that it did not exist at an earlier date, because we gather from another part of his paper that he found no record of the first issue of the 6d. of this type. He goes on, however, to say :—

"'Oceania' gives the date of issue of this stamp" (the shilling) "as November, 1880. However, as no printings of the one shilling value took place between February, 1878, and May 4th-23rd, 1881, that date must be somewhat premature."

Mr. Hull does not give us his authority for this statement; we presume that it means that he found no record of the printing of shilling stamps between those dates. The question arises, Were the official

records complete, or were there some records that Mr. Hull did not find? And in answering this question we have a curious fact to help us. The Shilling stamp of the old type exists upon *burled* paper, the same *burled* paper which was used for the Penny and Twopence of the new type. What does Mr. Hull say about this stamp?

"I had found no reference to any special paper being used for this stamp beyond the crown and Q, but, in the light of the specimens now under discussion, I feel sure that in this printing of 96,000, in February, 1878, *burled* paper, and also some without watermark or band, was used."

But, in the first place, there was no need, so far as we are aware, for the use of any abnormal papers in February, 1878; and, in the second place, according to Mr. Hull's own account, this particular *burled* paper (which he states was not the same as that previously used for fiscal stamps) could not have existed at that date. He tells us distinctly, that it

was made, as Mr. Bornefeld says, on the exhaustion of the Crown and "Q" paper, after the issue of the new 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps (all of which were first printed on the old paper), that is to say, in the course of 1879; it was first used for the 1d. stamps on the 8th October, 1879. Mr. Hull quotes official figures showing that in the course of October and November, 1879, three lots of 6d. stamps (old type) amounting to 34,800 in all, were printed on what is described as "Large plain paper," which simply means *unwatermarked*, as what we know must have been *burled* paper is also described as "plain paper." Judging from their relative rarity, we must suppose that at least some 10,000 or 12,000 of the 1s. were printed on *burled* paper, and it seems to us possible that one of the lots entered as "6d." should have been described as "1s."

At any rate we know that the new Shilling was seen in England in August, 1880, and therefore the official records of the printings of that value cannot be complete.—ED. M. J.


(To be continued)

## Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 97.)

\* \* \*

ANUARY 1st, 1892. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, one hundred stamps to the sheet, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 21 by 27 mm. Perforated 12.



(Landing of Columbus).

- 1 centavo, deep green.
- 2 " chestnut.
- 3 " pale ultramarine.
- 5 " slate, dark slate, grey, dark grey, blue-grey.
- 10 " vermilion, deep vermilion.
- 11 " chocolate.
- 20 " orange.
- 25 " marone.
- 50 " yellow.
- 1 peso, deep carmine.

### Varieties.

Vertical pairs, imperforate between.

- 2 centavos, chestnut.
- 3 " pale ultramarine.
- 5 " slate.
- 1 peso, deep carmine.

Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

- 2 centavos, chestnut.
- 1 peso, deep carmine.

Although 150,000 of the 1 centavo stamps were delivered by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, the quantity was not sufficient for the year's supply and, in October, a decree was issued ordering 50,000 of the 5 centavos stamps to be surcharged with the value 1 centavo. This order was filled in two printings; in the first the surcharge was printed in *black*, while

in the second it was printed in *carmine*. What the quantity was of each printing I have been unable to ascertain. In printing the *black* surcharge the stamps were fed to the press so that the surcharge read from top to bottom, while in printing the *carmine* surcharge the stamps were fed in the opposite way, so that the surcharge was from bottom to top. In both cases, however, one or two sheets of stamps were fed to the press the reverse way, so that both surcharges exist reading upward and reading downward.

Printed surcharge in *black*.

UN CENTAVO

- 1 centavo on 5 centavos, slate.
- 1 " " 5 " blue-grey.

Printed surcharge in *carmine*.

- 1 centavo on 5 centavos, dark slate.

Printed surcharge in *carmine*.

UN CENTAVO

1 centavo on 5 centavos, grey, dark grey.

Printed surcharge in *black*.

1 centavo on 5 centavos, grey.

At the end of the year the fear that there might not be a sufficient supply of 1 centavo stamps to meet the New Year's card demand prompted the officials to manufacture a few more surcharged stamps, and in December the following appeared:—

Printed surcharge in *black*.

**UN**

**CENTAVO**

1 centavo on 20 centavos, orange.

*Varieties.*

"v" of "CENTAVO" inverted.

1 centavo on 20 centavos, orange.

Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 20 centavos, orange.

Surcharge inverted, also "v" of "CENTAVO".

1 centavo on 20 centavos, orange.

**UN**

**centavo**

Printed surcharge in *blue*.

1 centavo on 25 centavos, marone.

Printed surcharge in *yellow*.

1 centavo on 25 centavos, marone.

*Variety.*—Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 25 centavos, marone.

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1893. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, two hundred stamps to the sheet, two panes of one hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 20½ by 23 mm. Perforated 12.



(General Ezeta.)

1 centavo, blue, bright blue.

2 " red-brown.

3 " purple.

5 " black-brown.

10 " yellow-brown.

11 " vermilion.

20 " millori-green.

25 " olive-black.

50 " orange.

1 peso, black.

*Variety.*—Vertical pair, imperforate between.

2 centavos, red-brown.



(Founding the city of Isabella)



(Statue of Columbus at Genoa.)



(Departure from Palos.)

July, 1893. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thick white wove paper, twenty-five stamps to the sheet, five rows of five stamps each. Sizes 27 by 32 mm., 26 by 33 mm., and 25½ by 33 mm., in order of value. Perforated 12.

2 pesos, green.

5 " purple.

10 " orange.

I do not believe that these stamps were ever used in the Republic; in fact, I question whether they were ever sent there officially, and believe the few used copies that exist were cancelled by complaisance.

Of the 1 c. stamps of January, 200,000 were ordered in the initial order, yet this increased quantity was insufficient and, in December, we have again the 1 centavo surcharge.

Printed surcharge in *black*.

**UN CENTAVO**

1 centavo on 2 centavos, red-brown.

*Variety.*—"CENTAVO" spelled "CENTAVO".

1 centavo on 2 centavos, red-brown.

This error is the eighty-eighth stamp in each sheet of a hundred.

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1894. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, two hundred stamps to the sheet, in two panes of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 23 mm. Perforated 12.



1 centavo, brown.

2 " deep blue, pale blue.

3 " claret.

5 " chestnut.

10 " deep lilac, violet.

11 " vermilion.

20 " dark blue.

25 " orange, orange-yellow.

50 " olive-black.

1 peso, indigo.

*Varieties.*

Vertical pairs, imperforate between.

1 centavo, brown.

2 " deep blue.

Horizontal pair, imperforate between.

10 centavos, violet.



(Columbus before the Council.)



(Columbus protecting his hostages.)



(Colon received by the King and Queen.)

Same engravers and paper. Printed in sheets of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each. Sizes  $32\frac{1}{2}$  by 25 mm. for the 2 and 5 pesos,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  by 25 mm. for the 10 pesos. Perforated 12.

- 2 pesos, blue, dark blue.  
5 " carmine.  
10 " brown.

In December, 1894, we are again treated to the annual good thing in the way of a 1 centavo surcharge. Type-set in sheets of one hundred.

Printed surcharge in black.

1

### Centavo

1 centavo on 11 centavos, vermillion.

#### Varieties.

"centavo"; fifth stamp in the sheet.

Broad "a" in "centavo"; eighteenth stamp in the sheet.

"ce\_tavo"; twenty-seventh stamp in the sheet.

"centavo"; sixty-third stamp in the sheet.

Wrong fount "v" in "centavo"; ninety-second stamp in the sheet.

The ninetieth stamp in the sheet has a broken "e" in "centavo," giving the stamp the appearance of the error "ccntavo."

\* \* \*

The stamps prepared for 1895 bore the portrait of President Ezeta, but after the plates had all been made and the stamps printed ready for delivery in November, 1894, as per contract, Ezeta was overthrown, and the new Government ordered a new set of stamps prepared. Fearing, however, that the new set could not be engraved, printed, and delivered by January 1st, 1895, the Hamilton Bank Note Company obliterated the portrait of Ezeta by overprinting it with a neat design of the arms of Salvador, and the stamps in this condition were delivered and sold for a short time in January, 1895.



Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of two hundred, two panes of one hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Perforated 12.

The overprint is in the second colour given in the list.

- 1 centavo, olive and green.
- 2 " green and blue-black.
- 3 " brown and brown.
- 5 " blue and brown.
- 10 " orange and brown.
- 12 " claret and brown.
- 15 " scarlet and scarlet.
- 20 " yellow and brown.
- 24 " purple and black.
- 30 " dark blue and blue.
- 50 " carmine and brown.
- 1 peso, brown-black and brown.

#### Varieties.

- Error in colour of overprint.
- 2 centavos, green and green.

Overprint inverted.

- 20 centavos, yellow and brown.

The 2 centavos of this issue has been reprinted on a thick soft paper; it is easily distinguished from the original by both the paper and colour.

- 2 centavos, dark yellow-green and black.





3, 5 and 15 centavos. There are no reprints of the surcharged stamps, so that the paper, which is the distinguishing feature of the originals, may be easily recognized by comparison with any surcharged copy.

Reprints on thick paper.

- 1 centavo, olive.
- 2 " dark green.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " blue, bright blue.
- 10 " orange.
- 12 " rose-red.
- 15 " vermillion.
- 20 " dark yellow-green, dark slate-green.
- 24 " violet.
- 30 " dark blue.
- 50 " lake.
- 1 peso, grey-black, dark grey.

Variety.—Vertical pair, imperforate between.

1 centavo, olive.

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1896. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of two hundred, two panes of one hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 23 mm. Perforated 12.



- 1 centavo, deep ultramarine.
- 2 " dark brown.
- 3 " deep green.
- 5 " dark olive-brown, olive-brown.
- 10 " yellow.
- 12 " Prussian blue.
- 15 " violet, deep lilac.
- 20 " magenta.
- 24 " vermillion, Venetian red.
- 30 " orange, orange-vermillion.
- 50 " brown-black, olive-black.
- 1 peso, rose-lake, dark rose-lake.

Variety.—Horizontal pair, imperforate between.  
24 centavos, vermillion.

Reprints on thick white wove paper.

- 1 centavo, deep blue.
- 2 " deep brown.
- 12 " indigo.
- 20 " magenta.
- 30 " orange-yellow.
- 1 peso, carmine-lake.

Reprint on thick white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

2 centavos, brown.

\* \* \*

About January 15th, 1895. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of two hundred, two panes of one hundred stamps, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19½ by 24 mm. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, olive, brown-olive.
- 2 " bottle-green.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " deep blue.
- 10 " orange.
- 12 " pale rose-red.
- 15 " vermillion.
- 20 " green.
- 24 " violet.
- 30 " dark blue.
- 50 " rose-lake.
- 1 peso, black.

Variety.—Horizontal pair, imperforate between.  
3 centavos, brown.

In December, 1895, we once more meet our dear friend the surcharge.

Printed surcharge in black.

**UN DOS**

**centavo centavos**

1 centavo on 12 centavos, pale rose-red.

Printed surcharge in red.

- 1 centavo on 24 centavos, violet.
- 1 " " 30 " dark blue.
- 2 " " 20 " green.
- 3 " " 30 " dark blue.

This issue of 1895 has been reprinted on a thick white wove paper, in colours differing but slightly from those of the originals. Nearly all of the unused stamps of this issue in the dealers' stocks are reprints, the originals being exceedingly rare except the

(To be continued.)

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ABYSSINIA.

1895. Type 1. Error, overprint as omitted. s. d.	
4 guerdie, claret . . . . .	3 0
8 " lilac . . . . .	3 6
16 " black . . . . .	3 6

1901-6. Type 1. Overprinted.	
1/2 g., red (No. 16) . . . . .	used 0 6
05 on 1/2 g., green (No. 83) . . . . .	" 0 3

## AFGHANISTAN.

1393-9. Type 45. Dated 1310.	
1 a., black on yellow-green (No. 217) . . . . .	3 6
1 a., " green (No. 218) . . . . .	3 6

1900-3. Type 48. Dated 1316.	
2 a., black on orange (No. 238) . . . . .	4 0
2 a., " yellow (No. 242) . . . . .	4 0
2 a., " blue-green (No. 243) . . . . .	4 0
2 a., " purple (No. 244) . . . . .	4 0

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.	
76. 4 on 5 c., vermilion . . . . .	used 1 0
112. 40 c., olive-grey . . . . .	" 0 2
161. 12 c., sky-blue . . . . .	" 0 2
164. 24 c., violet . . . . .	" 0 2
168. 5 p., brown-orange . . . . .	3 0

1888-90. Type 38. Reduced price.	
15 c., orange . . . . .	used 0 4

## AUSTRIA.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.	
69. 10 kr., blue . . . . .	used 0 2
290. 4 kron., pale green . . . . .	" 0 4
351. 25 "., bright green . . . . .	" 0 1
354. 60 h., yellow-brown . . . . .	" 0 3
635. 100 h., brown . . . . .	" 0 3

1899-1908. New prices.	
60 h., pale brown (No. 287) . . . . .	used 0 1
50 h., pale blue (No. 383) . . . . .	" 0 1

## AUSTRIAN CRETE.

1907. Austrian issue of 1906 overprinted.	
15 c., mauve . . . . .	0 3

## AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907. Type 15 of Austria overprinted	
30 paras, mauve . . . . .	0 4

## BARBADOS.

1904-5. Type 6. Mult. wmk.	
1d., rose . . . . .	used 0 1

## BAVARIA.

1900-4. Type 10.	
80 pf., lilac . . . . .	used 0 1

## BELGIUM.

1907. Type 31. New type of Sunday Label.	
1 c., slate-grey . . . . .	0 1
5 c., yellow-green . . . . .	0 1

1907. Type 31. New shades.	
1 c., slate-grey . . . . .	0 1
2 c., dull claret . . . . .	0 1

1900. Postage Due. Revised price.	
1 fr., ochre . . . . .	used 0 3

## BRAZIL.

Cat. No. 1883-1906. Various types.	
99. 100 r., lilac . . . . .	used 2 0
163. 500 r., olive-buff . . . . .	" 0 6
335. 100 r., rose-carmine . . . . .	" 0 2
386. 200 r., blue . . . . .	" 0 2
338. 400 r., olive-green . . . . .	" 0 6
339. 500 r., purple . . . . .	" 0 8
341. 1000 r., vermilion . . . . .	" 0 6
342. 2000 r., yellow-green . . . . .	" 2 0

1907. Official. President Penna.	
10,000 r., green and orange . . . . .	30 0

## BULGARIA.

1907. Commemorative series. Large stamps.	
5 st., green . . . . .	0 1
10 st., carmine . . . . .	0 2
25 st., blue . . . . .	0 4

## CHAMBA.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.	
2 a., violet . . . . .	0 4

## COREA.

1900-3. Various types. Revised prices.	
10 ch., violet (No. 87) . . . . .	used 0 4
2 rin, grey (No. 54) . . . . .	" 0 1

## CONGO STATE.

1900. Types 8 and 9. New prices. s. d.	
50 c., olive-green . . . . .	used 0 5
1 fr., rose . . . . .	" 0 5

1898. Parcel Post. Type 34.	
10 fr., green . . . . .	used 3 6

## CRETE.

1902. Type 9. Overprint in black.	
25 l., blue (No. 90) . . . . .	used 0 3

1905. Pictorial issue.	
20 l., blue-green . . . . .	used 0 2
25 l., ultramarine . . . . .	" 0 3

1900. Postage Due. Type 31.	
5 l., red . . . . .	used 0 2

## CURACAO.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.	
18. 50 c., purple . . . . .	1 0
20a. 10 c., ultramarine . . . . .	0 9
22. 15 c., drab . . . . .	2 0
23. 25 c., orange-brown . . . . .	2 0
31. 1 g. 50 c., indigo and pale blue . . . . .	6 0
32. 2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre . . . . .	used 6 6
56. 25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose . . . . .	0 3

## DENMARK.

1905. Type 14. Reduced price.	
25 ore, brown . . . . .	used 0 2

1904-7. Various types. New prices.	
Cat. No. 134. 50 ore, deep violet . . . . .	used 0 8
136. 1 "., orange-yellow . . . . .	0 1
138. 3 "., grey . . . . .	" 0 1
140. 15 "., mauve . . . . .	" 0 1
143. 5 "., green . . . . .	" 0 1
144. 10 "., scarlet . . . . .	" 0 1
145. 20 "., blue . . . . .	" 0 1

## FRANCE.

1906. Postage Due. New value.	
20 c., olive-green . . . . .	used 0 1

## FRENCH LEVANT.

1885-1908. Various types. New prices.	
2 pi. on 50 c., carmine (No. T3) . . . . .	used 0 3
4 pi. on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green (No. T25) . . . . .	0 6

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1900. Ship type.	
5 p., carmine . . . . .	used 0 3
10 p., ultramarine (No. 18) . . . . .	" 0 4

## GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. Large stamp. Reduced price.	
1 m., carmine (No. 124) . . . . .	used 0 1

## GREECE.

1906. Olympian Games. Large stamps.	
20 l., mauve . . . . .	used 0 1
25 l., blue . . . . .	" 0 2
2 dr., rose . . . . .	" 2 3

## GUATEMALA.

1903. Type 15. Surcharged.	
25 c. on 10 c., pale brown . . . . .	used 0 9

## HAYTI.

Various issues. Revised prices.	
50 c., brown-lake (No. 60) . . . . .	used 1 6
5 c. de p., deep blue (No. 179) . . . . .	" 0 2

## HONDURAS.

1907. New Portrait type.	
1 c., green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown-red . . . . .	0 2
5 c., deep blue . . . . .	0 3
6 c., violet . . . . .	0 3
10 c., sepia . . . . .	0 5
20 c., blue . . . . .	0 10
50 c., claret . . . . .	1 9
1 p., orange . . . . .	3 6

## ICELAND.

1882-98. Type 4. New prices.	
40 aur, mauve (No. 31) . . . . .	used 0 6
40 "., pale violet (No. 82) . . . . .	" 0 6
40 "., lilac-rose (No. 33) . . . . .	" 0 6

1898-1902. Official Stamp.	
4 aur, grey (No. 216) . . . . .	used 0 6

## LABUAN.

1901. Postage Due. Revised prices. s. d.	
2 c., black and green cancelled to order . . . . .	0 2
3 c., " ochre . . . . .	" 0 2
4 c., " carmine . . . . .	" 0 2
5 c., " pale blue . . . . .	" 0 2
6 c., " brown-lake . . . . .	" 0 2
8 c., " rose-red . . . . .	" 0 2

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1907. Type 6. Printed in one colour.	
1d., carmine . . . . .	0 3

## LUXEMBURG.

1907. New type. Arms.	
1 c., pearl-grey . . . . .	0 1
2 c., grey-brown . . . . .	" 0 1
4 c., olive-bistre . . . . .	" 0 1
5 c., green . . . . .	" 0 1
6 c., mauve . . . . .	" 0 1

## NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Waterlily print.	
1 c., green . . . . .	0 1
15 c., brownish olive . . . . .	0 6

1907. Officials. Type 62 overprinted. Overprint reading up.	
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) . . . . .	0 6
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) . . . . .	0 8
Vale 20 c. on 1 c., green . . . . .	1 3
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) . . . . .	1 6
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) . . . . .	2 6
Vale 50 c. on 2 c., rose (Thick V) . . . . .	6 0
Vale 50 c. on 2 c., rose (Thin V) . . . . .	9 0

Overprint reading down.	
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) . . . . .	1 0
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) . . . . .	0 4
Vale 20 c. on 1 c., green . . . . .	1 3
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) . . . . .	2 6
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) . . . . .	1 6
Vale 50 c. on 2 c., rose . . . . .	3 0
Vale 50 c. on 2 c., rose (Thick V) . . . . .	6 0
Vale 50 c. on 2 c., rose (Thin V) . . . . .	9 0

## NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

1869. Type 1. Reduced price.	
5 gr., bi-tre (No. 29) . . . . .	used 0 3

## QUEENSLAND.

1907. Type 21 redrawn. Perf. 13.	
2d., ultramarine . . . . .	0 3

## SALVADOR.

1907. New design. View of National Palace. With Shield.	
1 c., black and green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., " vermilion . . . . .	0 1
3 c., " yellow . . . . .	0 2
5 c., " indigo . . . . .	0 3
6 c., " orange-red . . . . .	0 4
10 c., " uauve . . . . .	0 6
12 c., " " . . . . .	0 8
13 c., " sepia . . . . .	0 8
24 c., " carmine . . . . .	1 3
26 c., " bistre . . . . .	1 4
50 c., " orange-yellow . . . . .	2 6
100 c., " blue . . . . .	5 0

## SUDAN.

1907. Type 2. Change of colour.	
4 m., red and brown . . . . .	0 2

## SURINAM.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.	
61. 12 1/2 c., rosy lilac . . . . .	used 0 5
60. 10 c. on 12 1/2 c., slate-blue . . . . .	" 0 6
68. 10 c. on 20 c., green . . . . .	" 0 6
71. 10 c. on 30 c., cinnamon . . . . .	" 0 6

## TOGO.

1900. Ship type.	
10 pf., carmine . . . . .	used 0 3
20 pf., ultramarine . . . . .	" 0 5

## WURTEMBERG.

1875-9. Type 4. New price.	
50 pf., grey-green (No. 100) . . . . .	used 0 1



#### INSTRUCTION TO BINDER.

THE Printers desire to draw attention to the folding plate facing page 92 of the October (1907) issue of the *Monthly Journal*. If the existing fold should be preserved, in trimming the fore-edge in the volume binding, care should be exercised not to cut the plate; but it may be found better to refold the plate and remove a portion of the left-hand margin.

# STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
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DECEMBER, 1907.

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# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

DECEMBER 31, 1907.

No. 210.

## Editorial.

\* \* \* \*



OW again we have the pleasure of wishing our readers a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," with all prosperity, philatelically and otherwise. Time

flies so fast that it seems but a few months since we were greeting Christmas, 1906, and now the end of 1907 is upon us. We hope that the collections of all our friends have made a good year's progress in the last twelve months, that their owners have snapped up a fair share of the bargains that have been going—for bargains are to be had every year by the lucky ones—and that they are keener philatelists than ever.

Philately has been flourishing all the time; the year has perhaps been a comparatively uneventful one, but we believe that there has never been greater activity and enthusiasm among Philatelists and Philatelic Societies than at the present time. Month after month we have had the satisfaction of reviewing new books relating to our pursuit—books varying greatly in size and nature, but all of them good of their kind and all calculated to be of good service to the various classes of collectors to whom they are specially addressed. The publication of these works is pre-eminently a healthy sign; their very variety of scope and purpose is a favourable symptom. It shows that all classes of stamp collectors are being catered for from a literary point of view, and we may rest assured, therefore, that great numbers of them are studying Philately. Magnificent philatelic books are a source of pride to us all, but their price is apt to render them inaccessible to the great body of collectors, and their

contents appeal more to the advanced specialist than to those who really require information and assistance; the smaller and less expensive volumes are more widely useful, and it seems evident that works of that nature—small handbooks, books treating of the smaller stamp-issuing countries and colonies, or dealing with Philately generally—are ever increasing in popularity. We need hardly add that the Priced Catalogues have been making their appearance as regularly as usual, showing that stamp collecting and the stamp trade flourish side by side, as should always be the case; for if the dealer depends upon the collector for his living, the collector equally depends upon the dealer for additions to his collection.

The activity of the Philatelic Societies we have referred to upon a previous occasion; the full programmes that we have published show the good work that they are doing. May they live long and prosper!

An event of the year, which some may deplore, is the breaking up of another of those vast collections which take far more years in their making than months in their dispersal. It is indeed with regret that one sees a really great collection like that of Mr. Breitfuss scattered to all quarters of the globe. At the same time, it is a consolation to feel that the rapid absorption of one great collection implies that there are many others in process of manufacture. The collection comes to an end, but the stamps remain, and (to look at the matter from a mere sordid point of view) the great prices that these old collections bring bear ample testimony to the stability of stamp collecting.

\* \* \*



M. A. MAURY.

### Death of Monsieur A. Maury.

ALL philatelists will unite with us in regret at the death of Monsieur Arthur Maury, which took place at Paris on the 1st instant, in his sixty-fourth year. M. Maury was one of the earliest dealers in stamps, and apparently the first publisher of a philatelic magazine in Paris. The first number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* appeared in June, 1864, and we find a notice of it in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* a few months later, commencing with the following words:—

"Strange to say, although Paris was the headquarters of postage-stamp collectors some time before the mania was so generally spread in Great Britain, this is the first magazine devoted to postage stamps that has appeared in that city . . . The last article is on false stamps, and there is much sense in one of the remarks therein, to the effect that by pointing out to notice the minute differences existing between forgeries and realities, guiding hints are afforded the concoctors for modifying their old or making new dies still more difficult to be detected from the genuine article."

We see that not only were forgeries giving trouble at that early date, but that M. Maury, then not quite twenty years of age, had already realized the dangers of too minute descriptions of them.

The following biographical notes have been very kindly sent us by Monsieur

Verrier, the brother-in-law of Monsieur Maury:—

"Arthur Maury was born in Paris on July 31st, 1844, and commenced collecting stamps at a very early age. When but sixteen years old he exhibited stamps in the window of his father's glove-shop, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, for sale or exchange with passing collectors. Business gradually increased, and in order to supply his clients he had to obtain stamps from various sources, principally from Paris, where he made the acquaintance of the collectors and dealers of that date; and thus was established the Maury stamp business. Soon afterwards he moved to the capital, 5 Rue de Richelieu, opposite the Théâtre Français, and it was there that, in 1864, the first number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* made its appearance. Arthur Maury was then twenty, and encouraged by the success of his journal, he next brought out his first Catalogue.

"In 1865, having to leave his first address, the business was transferred to 23 Rue Le Peletier, and afterwards, more accommodation being required, to 92 Rue St. Lazare, a fine suite of several rooms, suitable for conversion into offices. It was there that M. Maury lived through the siege of Paris and the troubles of the Commune, and spent the spare time, which the enforced interruption of his business left on his hands, in serving his country as a volunteer in the ambulance corps.\* He received on this occasion the bronze cross of the French Society for Aid to the Wounded. During this time, and during the period of the Commune, he founded, and carried on with the assistance of his brother-in-law, M. Lorin, who was authorized to pass in and out of Paris, a private office for the exchange of correspondence with the provinces.

"Later on, the growth of his business necessitated larger premises, and, whilst retaining his shop in the Rue St. Lazare, he took a whole house in the Cité Malesherbes.

"In September, 1891, offices and shop were again transferred, this time into the middle of Paris, 6 Boulevard Montmartre, where they still exist.

"M. Maury by means of his numerous works (175 editions in all) contributed largely to the development of Philately on

\* M. Maury was, we believe, physically unfitted for more active military duty.—ED. M.J.

scientific lines. It was in his journal for November 15th, 1864, that he advocated the use of the word 'Philately,' which has since been universally adopted.

"In 1893 he was appointed, by the Minister of Commerce, a member of the Commission for studying the question of proposed changes in the French stamps.

"Without in any way deserting the study of Philately, he devoted much attention to the science of Heraldry. He was the author of an *Armorial Universel*, which is highly esteemed for its accuracy, and of a most interesting book upon *The Emblems and Flags of France*. In this work, which was honoured by a subscription from the Government, he endeavoured to demonstrate the popular origin of the Gallic Cock, and to bring about its restoration to the Arms of France, in which he was partially successful.

"He was also the author of a highly appreciated catalogue of the French Postmarks, in two volumes, and he brought out quite recently his *History of the French Postage Stamps*, a most important work of 400 pages. It was only just before his death that he wrote the last words of the supplement to this book. He had in addition completed the manuscript of another volume, *The History of the Post Office in France before the Issue of Postage*

*Stamps*, and was engaged upon the final portion of a work, partially in print, on *The Arms of States, and the Emblems to be found upon Stamps*.

"He was President of the 'Chambre Syndicale des Négociants en Timbres-Poste,' Vice-President of the Society 'L'Art et l'Enfant,' Expert at the Tribunal of the Seine; he was appointed 'Officier d'Académie' in 1888, and 'Officier de l'Instruction Publique' in 1900. He had also received various foreign decorations, and his name had quite recently been proposed for the Cross of the Legion of Honour. It would have been a fitting crown to a career well finished, and the Government would thus have recognized his merits and the many services that he had rendered."

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that only a few months ago we translated an extremely interesting article by M. Maury upon the Local Post of Paris, and that with his usual courtesy he lent us the blocks for the illustrations, as he had done in a similar case some few years back. His death is a great loss to Philately, and especially to Philately in France, where, of late years, the literature of our pursuit has had but few exponents.

### Forgery at Brighton.

WE have to record the result, a satisfactory one on the whole, of a very important case which has been before the Courts at Brighton for some time past. For several years it has been known that large numbers of forgeries, most of them dangerous, and some of a very high class indeed, were being disseminated from Brighton. In some cases these things were obtainable as imitations, in others they were sold as genuine stamps; they came from various addresses, which were found on investigation to be shops at which letters were received for strangers, and there was little doubt that there was one moving (not to say roaming) spirit behind all these very questionable transactions. This person was at last tracked by the Stamp Trade Protection Association in a somewhat curious manner. A suspected person in Brighton was found to be ordering from a dealer in London certain stamps, the value of which could be greatly increased by means of comparatively simple

overprints, such as "CYPRUS," etc. etc. Some of the stamps supplied were accordingly provided with secret marks, applied to them by a Committee of the Association, and several of these marked stamps were subsequently found, duly adorned with desirable overprints, in a collection offered for sale by another philatelist in Brighton, who turned out to be identical with the person who had purchased the stamps in their unadorned condition. The case then became comparatively simple; the "Mr. West," who purchased the stamps, and the "Mr. Arnold," who offered them for sale, were found to be a young man named Harold Treherne, who was arrested for endeavouring to obtain money under false pretences, was tried at the Quarter Sessions on October 22nd, and, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, finally pleaded guilty, and is still awaiting sentence at the next Quarter Sessions.

At his house were found a small printing-press, large numbers of dies for producing



stamps, type, coloured papers, coloured inks—in fact, all the materials for forging and “faking” on a very considerable scale. In view of the fact that a number of these dies, etc., were capable of printing imitations of stamps that are still available for postage in various British Colonies and Foreign Countries, the Treasury was prevailed upon to take the matter up, and Treherne was brought before the magistrates at Brighton, on the 11th instant, and charged on thirteen separate counts under the Post Office Protection Act. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges of possessing the dies, which he could not possibly have denied, but asserted that all the stamps that could be printed from them were no longer available for postage. In this he was entirely mistaken, as was proved conclusively by the evidence of Mr. R. W. Hatswell, of the Post Office, who was able to show that large numbers of old colonial stamps are by no means *obsolete*, in the sense of being demonetized by the Governments of the colonies in which they were issued.

Mr. C. Simpson, of the Solicitor's Department of the Inland Revenue, placed the case before the Court in the most able manner, pointing out the extreme importance of

putting a stop to all possible fraud of the nature in question, and showing that an obligation was laid upon every individual member of the Postal Union to protect the interests of all the other countries in that Union, in respect of the offence with which the prisoner was charged. He showed also that, so long ago as early in 1902, Treherne had commenced obtaining dies, and had been warned of the illegality of his proceedings by one of the firms who had executed some of his orders, but who refused to do so any longer. He had therefore been engaged for between five and six years in a traffic which he well knew to be fraudulent. In consideration, probably, of the offender's youth (he is stated to be only twenty, but this we can hardly credit), and perhaps also of the fact that this is the first case of the kind that has, we believe, ever been brought into Court, the magistrates contented themselves with fining the prisoner £15 and costs, an amount which seems hardly adequate to the serious nature of the offence and its extent.

Let us hope that if any forgery of British stamps takes place abroad, the authorities on the spot will deal with the matter rather more severely.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the current 3d. stamp has been issued with value converted to Spanish currency.

30 c. on 3d., purple on yellow; chalk-surfaced (?).

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. have shown us entire sheets (one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten) of the 6d. and 1s. *Universal Private Telegraph Company*, which we find, from the imprint at the bottom of each sheet, to have been produced (lithographed, with the control numbers printed in) by “Waterlow & Sons, London.” Examination of the sheets shows that they were made up of transfers from a horizontal strip of five, repeated twenty times to make up the sheet. We cannot say that there are five types, but the five impressions forming the strip can be recognized in each case by little defects. Curiously enough, al-

though the design is the same, the transfers for the two values seem to have been made up in distinctly different ways. In the case of the *Sixpence* the variations most easily seen are those in the inscription in the oval band, which one would have supposed was engraved upon the original die, but in this value seems to have been printed separately upon each of the five impressions from that die; it is sufficient to describe the word “Telegraph” :—

No. 1. Has “n” for “h,” at the end of the word.

No. 2. Has the top of the “T” very close to the line above it.

No. 3. Has more space above the “T,” and the top of the “h” is too short (the type shown in the illustration in the Catalogue).

No. 4. Has the greatest space above the “T”; and there is a tiny coloured dot under the loop of the second “e.”

No. 5. Has none of the characteristics described above.

In the *Shilling* the inscriptions are uniform, and we have to seek for variations elsewhere:—

No. 1. The left foot of the "N" of "ONE" is spread out.

No. 2. There is a coloured dot at the right side of the central label, and a break in the lower part of the line passing between the letters "LL" of "SHILLING."

No. 3. A curved coloured line runs into the right-hand end of the central label (this is very conspicuous).

No. 4. There is a little thorn sticking up from the rustic framework under the right side of the "a" of "Telegraph."

No. 5. There is a break at the bottom of the vertical line through the left leg of the "N" of "ONE," and in the outer line of the label where this vertical line should touch it.

We should add that the sheets shown us are some of those with control numbers in colours that are not known to have been issued; the 6d. have the numbers in *green*, 7701 to 7803, and the 1s. the numbers in *red*, 5201 to 5300.

**British Guiana.**—We have received copies of the 48 c. and 72 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, and we should term the colours *grey and purple-brown*, and *lilac and brown-orange*, respectively. The higher value we originally listed, from hearsay, as in *purple and red-brown*, but it got into the Catalogue Supplement as *purple and yellow*.

**British New Guinea.**—*Erwen's Weekly* tells us that on each sheet, probably of all the values of the stamps with the small surcharge, there are three copies, Nos. 10, 16, and 21, which have an inverted letter "d" in the place of the second "p" of "Papua."

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—The stamps of these Islands being now admitted to Postal Union circulation, it is not unlikely that the colours of the ½d. and 2½d. (and possibly of the 5d. also) may shortly be changed.

**Cayman Islands.**—The *Stamp Weekly* states that the 6d. and 1s. stamps have come over on chalk-surfaced paper, and we gather that the 6d. alone of the four values issued this year is in Type 2, the others being Type 3.

**Fiji Islands.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. stamp, in one colour, on *chalk-surfaced* paper. The 1d., *carmine*, was first reported in June, 1906, probably from "specimen" copies; stamps received some six months later were unsurfaced, but there may have been a first printing on chalky.

**Gibraltar.**—The 1d., *carmine*, of this colony is also chronicled on chalky paper by *Mekeel's Weekly*, and we find that this was the description given in a European journal twelve months ago, but the stamps received shortly after were unsurfaced.

**India.**—Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us a complete list of the King's Head stamps that have up to the present been overprinted for use in the various

States, and we have to add the following to those already chronicled:—

**Chamba.**—The new "Postage and Revenue" stamps exist both with the ordinary and with the official overprints.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	½ a., pea-green.
	1 a., carmine.
<i>Official.</i>	½ a., pea-green.
	1 a., carmine.

**Gwalior.**—The three high values have been overprinted for use here, as well as the two new stamps, the latter for official as well as ordinary use. The 2½ a. has not yet appeared.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	2 r., carmine and yellow-brown.
	3 r., brown and green.
	5 r., ultramarine and violet.
	1 a., carmine; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
<i>Official.</i>	½ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us a used copy of the ½ a., King's Head, "POSTAGE" type, with the official overprint misplaced, as in the case of the 1 a. which we described in August, the shorter word being at the top and the longer word about 9 mm. below it.

**Jhind.**—

<i>Ordinary.</i>	½ a., pea-green; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "
<i>Official.</i>	½ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**Nabha.**—The 12 a., King's Head, has not yet been issued for official use.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	½ a., pea-green; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "
<i>Official.</i>	½ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**Puttialla.**—The new stamps have not yet been issued for ordinary, but only for official use.

<i>Official.</i>	½ a., pea-green; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**New South Wales.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1s. on Victorian paper, perf. 11; the 6d. on New South Wales paper in a new shade; and the 2d., Type 22, watermark Type 29, perf. 11 x 12 (comb No. 1), overprinted "O.S."

6d., orange-red; *wmk.* Type 57; *perf.* 12 x 12½.  
1s., purple-brown     "     "     58     "     11.

*Official.* 2d., blue (No. 221a.).

The same journal states that one of the plates of the current 1d. appears to have been damaged at the right upper corner, the scroll ornament at the right side of the stamp in that position being defective.

**New Zealand.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps with the principal portion of the design in a *yellowish* shade of *green* than before. Watermark Type 41, and perf. 14.

1d., red and yellow-green.  
2d.,     "     "

*The Aust. Ph.* notes the 4d., Pictorial issue, perf. 14 horizontally and imperf. vertically.

**Aitutaki.**—The *Stamp Weekly* describes a strip of four of the 3d. stamp doubly perforated along the bottom; it was part of the lowest row of a sheet, and apparently one of the lines of perforation was a little further into the margin than the authorities thought fitting. Both are the same gauge, 11.

stamps, type, coloured papers, coloured inks—in fact, all the materials for forging and “faking” on a very considerable scale. In view of the fact that a number of these dies, etc., were capable of printing imitations of stamps that are still available for postage in various British Colonies and Foreign Countries, the Treasury was prevailed upon to take the matter up, and Treherne was brought before the magistrates at Brighton, on the 11th instant, and charged on thirteen separate counts under the Post Office Protection Act. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges of possessing the dies, which he could not possibly have denied, but asserted that all the stamps that could be printed from them were no longer available for postage. In this he was entirely mistaken, as was proved conclusively by the evidence of Mr. R. W. Hatswell, of the Post Office, who was able to show that large numbers of old colonial stamps are by no means *obsolete*, in the sense of being demonetized by the Governments of the colonies in which they were issued.

Mr. C. Simpson, of the Solicitor's Department of the Inland Revenue, placed the case before the Court in the most able manner, pointing out the extreme importance of

putting a stop to all possible fraud of the nature in question, and showing that an obligation was laid upon every individual member of the Postal Union to protect the interests of all the other countries in that Union, in respect of the offence with which the prisoner was charged. He showed also that, so long ago as early in 1902, Treherne had commenced obtaining dies, and had been warned of the illegality of his proceedings by one of the firms who had executed some of his orders, but who refused to do so any longer. He had therefore been engaged for between five and six years in a traffic which he well knew to be fraudulent. In consideration, probably, of the offender's youth (he is stated to be only twenty, but this we can hardly credit), and perhaps also of the fact that this is the first case of the kind that has, we believe, ever been brought into Court, the magistrates contented themselves with fining the prisoner £15 and costs, an amount which seems hardly adequate to the serious nature of the offence and its extent.

Let us hope that if any forgery of British stamps takes place abroad, the authorities on the spot will deal with the matter rather more severely.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.—Morocco Agencies.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the current 3d. stamp has been issued with value converted to Spanish currency.

30 c. on 3d., purple on yellow; chalk-surfaced (?).

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. have shown us entire sheets (one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten) of the 6d. and 1s. *Universal Private Telegraph Company*, which we find, from the imprint at the bottom of each sheet, to have been produced (lithographed, with the control numbers printed in) by “Waterlow & Sons, London.” Examination of the sheets shows that they were made up of transfers from a horizontal strip of five, repeated twenty times to make up the sheet. We cannot say that there are five types, but the five impressions forming the strip can be recognized in each case by little defects. Curiously enough, al-

though the design is the same, the transfers for the two values seem to have been made up in distinctly different ways. In the case of the *Sixpence* the variations most easily seen are those in the inscription in the oval band, which one would have supposed was engraved upon the original die, but in this value seems to have been printed separately upon each of the five impressions from that die; it is sufficient to describe the word “Telegraph” :—

No. 1. Has “n” for “h,” at the end of the word.

No. 2. Has the top of the “T” very close to the line above it.

No. 3. Has more space above the “T,” and the top of the “h” is too short (the type shown in the illustration in the Catalogue).

No. 4. Has the greatest space above the “T”; and there is a tiny coloured dot under the loop of the second “e.”

No. 5. Has none of the characteristics described above.

In the *Shilling* the inscriptions are uniform, and we have to seek for variations elsewhere :—

No. 1. The left foot of the "N" of "ONE" is spread out.

No. 2. There is a coloured dot at the right side of the central label, and a break in the lower part of the line passing between the letters "LL" of "SHILLING."

No. 3. A curved coloured line runs into the right-hand end of the central label (this is very conspicuous).

No. 4. There is a little thorn sticking up from the rustic framework under the right side of the "a" of "Telegraph."

No. 5. There is a break at the bottom of the vertical line through the left leg of the "N" of "ONE," and in the outer line of the label where this vertical line should touch it.

We should add that the sheets shown us are some of those with control numbers in colours that are not known to have been issued ; the 6d. have the numbers in *green*, 7701 to 7800, and the 1s. the numbers in *red*, 5201 to 5300.

**British Guiana.**—We have received copies of the 48 c. and 72 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, and we should term the colours *grey* and *purple-brown*, and *lilac* and *brown-orange*, respectively. The higher value we originally listed, from hearsay, as in *purple* and *red-brown*, but it got into the Catalogue Supplement as *purple* and *yellow*.

**British New Guinea.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that on each sheet, probably of all the values of the stamps with the small surcharge, there are three copies, Nos. 10, 16, and 21, which have an inverted letter "d" in the place of the second "p" of "Papua."

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—The stamps of these Islands being now admitted to Postal Union circulation, it is not unlikely that the colours of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (and possibly of the 5d. also) may shortly be changed.

**Cayman Islands.**—The *Stamp Weekly* states that the 6d. and 1s. stamps have come over on chalk-surfaced paper, and we gather that the 6d. alone of the four values issued this year is in Type 2, the others being Type 3.

**Fiji Islands.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. stamp, in one colour, on *chalk-surfaced* paper. The 1d., *carmine*, was first reported in June, 1906, probably from "specimen" copies ; stamps received some six months later were unsurfaced, but there may have been a first printing on chalky.

**Gibraltar.**—The 1d., *carmine*, of this colony is also chronicled on chalky paper by *Mekeel's Weekly*, and we find that this was the description given in a European journal twelve months ago, but the stamps received shortly after were unsurfaced.

**India.**—Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us a complete list of the King's Head stamps that have up to the present been overprinted for use in the various

States, and we have to add the following to those already chronicled :—

**Chamba.**—The new "Postage and Revenue" stamps exist both with the ordinary and with the official overprints.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
	1 a., carmine.
<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
	1 a., carmine.

**Gwalior.**—The three high values have been overprinted for use here, as well as the two new stamps, the latter for official as well as ordinary use. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. has not yet appeared.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	2 r., carmine and yellow-brown.
	3 r., brown and green.
	5 r., ultramarine and violet.
	1 a., carmine ; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us a used copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., King's Head, "POSTAGE" type, with the official overprint misplaced, as in the case of the 1 a. which we described in August, the shorter word being at the top and the longer word about 9 mm. below it.

**Jhind.**—

<i>Ordinary.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green ; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "
<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**Nabha.**—The 12 a., King's Head, has not yet been issued for official use.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green ; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "
<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green     "     "
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**Puttialla.**—The new stamps have not yet been issued for ordinary, but only for official use.

<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green ; <i>Postage and Revenue</i> .
	1 a., carmine     "     "

**New South Wales.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1s. on Victorian paper, perf. 11 ; the 6d. on New South Wales paper in a new shade ; and the 2d., Type 22, watermark Type 29, perf. 11 x 12 (comb No. 1), overprinted "O.S."

6d., orange-red ; *wmk.* Type 57 ; *perf.* 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
1s., purple-brown     "     "     58     "     11.

*Official.* 2d., blue (No. 221a.).

The same journal states that one of the plates of the current 1d. appears to have been damaged at the right upper corner, the scroll ornament at the right side of the stamp in that position being defective.

**New Zealand.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps with the principal portion of the design in a *yellowish* shade of *green* than before. Watermark Type 41, and perf. 14.

1d., red and yellow-green.  
2d., "     "     "

*The Aust. Ph.* notes the 4d., Pictorial issue, perf. 14 horizontally and imperf. vertically.

**Aitutaki.**—The *Stamp Weekly* describes a strip of four of the 3d. stamp doubly perforated along the bottom ; it was part of the lowest row of a sheet, and apparently one of the lines of perforation was a little further into the margin than the authorities thought fitting. Both are the same gauge, 11.

**Orange River Colony.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4d., King's Head, with multiple watermark; paper unsurfaced.

4d., scarlet and sage-green; *new wmk.*

**St. Lucia.**—*Le T.-P.* has received the 1d. and 2½d. stamps in single colours, with multiple watermark and, we gather, the paper unsurfaced.

1d., carmine.

2½d., blue.

**South Australia.**—*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that the 10s., with "POSTAGE" in thick type, was listed last month in error. Our contemporary mixed up the 10d. and 10s., and ended by chronicling both.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that the 4 c., *carmine*, which we chronicled in July, is on chalk-surfaced paper. A copy that we have just received appears to us to be unsurfaced.

**Federated Malay States.**—The same journal also notes the 1 c., *green*, for this territory on chalky paper. This is the paper on which it was originally chronicled, eighteen months ago, but it was afterwards found unsurfaced. If our contemporaries are not mistaken as to the surface, which seems to vary somewhat in its perceptibility, the two natures of paper must have been mixed up at one time (see also under Fiji and Gibraltar).

The *S. C. F.* notes the 5 c., green and carmine on *yellow*, unsurfaced.

**Victoria.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 5s. stamp was issued with the Crown and "A" watermark in the first week of October; and *The Aust. Ph.* adds the 1s., with same watermark, perf. 11.

1s., orange; *wmk.* Type 77; *perf.* 11.

5s., carmine and blue; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 11.

**Western Australia.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 4d., watermark Crown and "A," perf. 12½; we have only heard of it perf. 11 hitherto.

4d., red-brown; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12½.

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—The *Ph. Echo* publishes an illustration of a curious horizontal strip of four of the 4 c. on 5 c. of 1884 (Type 9 surcharged with Type 30). The sheet of stamps was evidently put crooked into the press, so that a portion of it escaped the overprint altogether, and in the strip in question the two stamps at the left show the usual surcharge, but slanting, and in one case showing "1884" at the top and "CUATRO Centavos" at the bottom, while the other two stamps have no printed surcharge, but bear a figure "4" in manuscript. The strip, which seems to have duly passed through the post, was in the possession of Herr Paul Kohl.

**Austria.**—*The Postage Stamp* adds the 72 heller to the list of stamps without the shiny bars, thus, we believe, completing the series under 1 krone.

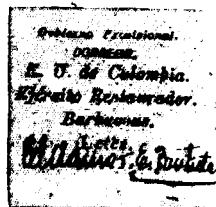
72 h., rose; *perf.* 12½, 13.

**Bulgaria.**—The *Stamp Weekly* quotes from a foreign journal the news that a sheet of 246 (?) of the 25 c. of the recent Commemorative issue has been

found with the top five rows perforated horizontally only, and the rest of the sheet imperforate altogether. The figures given are 70 stamps imperf. vertically and 176 imperf. entirely; the sheets appear to be in rows of fourteen, and in that case "176" must be incorrect. Such large sheets of these large stamps would seem especially suited for wall-paper, and all the more so when not perforated.

**China.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the recently issued 16 c. is for the purpose of prepaying foreign letters weighing between 20 and 40 grammes; the postage under the last Convention being 10 c. for the first 20 grammes, and 6 c. for each further 20 grammes or under. A new set is promised for the New Year.

**Colombia.**—*Cauca* (Barbacoas).—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles some type-set provisionals, which are stated to have been in use so long ago as 1901, by the "Army of Restoration," which seems to have kept the secret for half a dozen years. The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is of the simplest description, printed in *black* upon white or coloured paper, with a signature in *red ink*.



1 c., black on *blue*.

2 c., " *yellow*.

5 c., " *pink*.

10 c., " *dull green*.

20 c., " *white*.

The same journal notes some more of the provisionals which we described in June last. We gather that the types are the same as before, but that (with the exception perhaps of the \$1.00, which had the value printed) fresh values have been inserted, in MS., in some of the types, and new varieties of paper have been employed—*orange*, *pink*, *buff* (a fresh shade), and *yellowish white*. Inasmuch as all these things are supposed to have been issued in 1903, we cannot give them a very hearty welcome at Christmas, 1907.

**Santander.**—The *Stamp Weekly* also chronicles three fresh varieties of the stamps of 1905, without surcharge:—

20 c., black.

1 p., " on *yellow*.

5 p., blue "

**Crete.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 1 lepton stamp in a new shade and on slightly toned paper.

1 l., yellow-brown on *toned*.

**Denmark.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 1 and 15 öre of 1902 exist imperforate, a single sheet of each in that condition having been found amongst supplies sent to a small town, where the postmaster conscientiously cut them up with the office scissors and issued them for use. When a collector discovered the fact, there was not a single copy left of either.

A correspondent shows us a specimen of the 20 öre of 1896, in which the tail of the figure "2" in the left lower corner is broken off short.

**Dominican Republic.**—*Le T.-P.* adds the 10 c. to the list of current stamps on the watermarked paper that have actually been issued.

10 c., black and lilac; with *wmk.*

**France.**—*L'Echo de la T.* states that the 35 c. of the current type has already been re-engraved to some extent, the numerals being made thicker and the inscriptions more visible; the Sower is also made to stand out more clearly from the background. Truly, as our contemporary remarks, perfection is being reached by slow degrees.

*Ewer's Weekly* notes the 10 c. in a new shade, another attempt at perfection no doubt.

10 c., bright crimson.

35 c., violet; variety of type.

**Offices in China.**—Our readers will probably have seen that there was an error of a figure in the list of surcharged stamps which we gave last month; the 2 piastres is on the 5 francs, not on the 2 francs.

**Germany.**—*Wurtemberg.*—The surcharged Municipal Service and Official stamps exist *imperfectorate*; full sets are known.

**German Empire.**—*Offices in China.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 3 pf. of the 1889 type exists in a *yellow-brown* tint, overprinted with the word "China," diagonally as in 1897. It seems curious that a new shade of the stamp, not apparently found without the surcharge, should turn up at this late date. Is it possible that the climate of China has had any effect upon it?

**Hayti.**—We have received two more provisionals, surcharged with Types 17 and 18 in *red*, like those chronicled last month. The stamps overprinted are again those of 1904, Type 16.

1 c., in *red*, on 5 c., deep blue.

2 c. " 10 c., orange-brown.

**Nicaragua.**—This country is one of the most constant and liberal contributors to our New Issue lists. The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles a whole series of

3 p., in *blue*, on 5 c., brown.

4 p., in *green*, on 5 c. "

5 p. " 5 c. "

5 p. " 5 c., black-brown.

The same journal notes the 2 c. of the Official set of 1906 converted to 20 c. by means of the well-known surcharge with inverted character for "cents," like the 10 c. and 50 c. on 1 c., and with the usual two varieties of figure "o."

20 c. on 2 c., rose; types (a) and (b)

Finally, we learn from the same source that the 1, 2, and 5 pesos stamps, Type 37, American print, have been found with the "B Dto. Zelaya" overprint inverted.

**Paraguay.**—A correspondent of the *I. B. J.* states that he has seen at Asuncion the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of the "1904" type, each in the same four colours, *orange, green, olive-black, and carmine*. The last is probably the *vermilion* in which we have seen both these values; the 1 c. and 2 c. were chronicled in *orange*, in 1905, but we have not seen either of them; the 2 c. in *olive-green* we listed last month, overprinted 5 c. This is probably the 2 c., *green*, referred to above; we should certainly not call it *olive-black*.

The same correspondent had also seen the 5 c. Official stamp of the same design in *pale green*, as well as in *dark blue*. We should like to be certain that the new varieties are issued before listing them.

The *I. B. J.* chronicles the recently issued 10 pesos stamp with frame in *chocolate-brown*, instead of *orange-brown*. Paraguay is evidently the land of the chameleon.

**Peru.**—According to a note from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. in the *Stamp Weekly*, the new 2 soles stamp has not yet made its appearance out there, and it is possible that it does not exist, as we note that the colours assigned to it are the same as those of the 1 sol, but in reversed order; probably "2" was a misprint for "1" in the original chronicle.

**Salvador.**—The *Stamp Weekly* has been informed that the imperforate copies of the issue of 1906 are from trial sheets or printer's waste, and were never issued for postal use. No. 570a in the new Catalogue may be struck out.

**Switzerland.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps chronicled last month. The dear



10 cts.  
CORREOS  
1907  
OFICIAL  
10 CTS

Official labels, formed from fiscal stamps, of the design shown in our first illustration, by means of the overprint shown in our second.

10 c., in *black*, on 2 c., orange.

35 c., in *red*, on 1 c., indigo.

70 c., in *blue*, on 1 c. "

70 c., in *orange*, on 1 c. "

1 p., in *green*, on 2 c., orange.

2 p., in *olive-brown*, on 2 c., orange.



little boy, clinging like a budding "strap-hanger" to the string of his father's cross-bow, seems appropriate to the various "tubes" that are penetrating his native mountains; and the portrait of his mother, Helvetia, is certainly more attractive than that of "Germania," from which it seems to have been adapted. The surroundings also are simpler and more artistic than those of the German model.

**Turkey.**—A correspondent, who has a good deal of business correspondence with Turkey, tells us that until recently the overprinted stamps sold at reduced prices appear to have been used at Constantinople only, but he now shows us an envelope posted at Salonica on "28.11.07" bearing two of the 20 paras stamps thus treated. Presumably these stamps will be issued in all places where there is a chance of underselling the foreign post offices.

**United States.**—*Philippine Islands.*—An account, obtained from an official source, is given in the *Stamp Weekly* of the various stamps overprinted "O. B.", to which we made some reference in June, 1906. As we then stated, the overprint was originally applied

locally, in the various public offices, producing innumerable varieties; it is now, we understand, printed in uniform type before the stamps are issued to the offices, but on the request and at the expense of the Departments to which the stamps are supplied. This more or less official type of the overprint appears to be found in a variety of colours upon the current Philippine stamps, and also upon a few of the United States stamps overprinted "PHILIPPINES." Some of the local types were handstamped, and blurred and imperfect impressions may be found; varieties reading "U. B.", for "O. B.", are likely to be in special request, but we have not yet heard of any. It is not proposed to include any of these stamps in the Catalogue.

## The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANČIAU.

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(Continued from page 85.)

\* \* \* \*



HE General Post Office of Turin issued a notice, dated December 28, 1856, enumerating the places where postage stamps would be obtainable after February 2, 1857.

This notice was preceded by one from the Minister of Public Works, dated December 12, 1856, providing for an indeterminate number of these agencies in each town and setting forth that persons unconnected with the Post Office, who desired to sell postage stamps, must send in their applications on paper stamped with a 50 centesimi stamp. Preference was given to those who occupied shops on the ground floor, and whose premises were easy of access to the public. Agents authorized to sell stamps were to exhibit a notice bearing the words "Postage Stamps sold here."

These rules were the logical outcome of the obligatory prepayment of letters by means of postage stamps, which had been decided upon by the authorities. A notice dated December 21, 1856, warned the public "that after January 1, 1857, all letters must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, whether such letters be handed in at a post office or not." An exception was made when the number of stamps required was too great to allow of their being placed on the letter.

For newspapers and printed matter there was no change in regard to prepayment.

As the public began to make a greater use of postage stamps, the three values in use were found to be insufficient, so the postal authorities resolved to add to the existing set.

The following decree was accordingly published:—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II., ETC. ETC.

"In pursuance of Article 11 of the law of 18th November, 1850, on the Postal Tariff; and of Article 1

of the Royal Decrees of 3rd December, 1850, and of 7th May, 1853; at the suggestion of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Public Works, We have decreed and do decree that:—

"Art. 1. From January 1, 1858, the postage stamps will be of five colours, each of which will represent a different value; namely:—

Colour green,	Value 5 centesimi.
" bistre	" 10 "
" blue	" 20 "
" red	" 40 "
" orange	" 80 "

"Art. 2. No change is made in the shape, size and impression of the postage stamps, which remain as established by the above-mentioned Royal Decrees of 3rd December, 1850, and 7th May, 1853.

"Art. 3. The postage stamps will be on sale not only at the post offices, but also at the usual places for the receipt of letters. Further, in towns, where a divisional office is established, the sale of postage stamps will be authorized, for the convenience of the public, by persons who are not connected with the post office.

"Art. 4. Such agents will be allowed 5 per cent discount on stamps sold.

"Our Minister of Public Works will lay down the rules for and the precautions to be taken in the sale of stamps in this manner.

"We order that this decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom, and we command all whom it may concern to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Turin, the 29th November, 1857.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"PALEOCAPA.

"Countersigned by the Custodian of the Seals:

"DEFORESTA."

*Issue of January 1st, 1858.*

This issue consists of two values of the same type

as the preceding issue, of which they complete the set.

The inscription in the frame varies in height in the two values, as in the issue of 1855.

The numerals are again preceded by a hyphen, but are not followed by a stop.

White paper, varying in thickness; imperf.

10 c., black-brown, brown, grey, olive-bistre, pale and deep olive-bistre, pale and deep bistre, yellow-bistre, reddish bistre.

80 c., ochre, olive, orange, yellow, bright yellow.

The 10 centesimi exists in a great variety of shades, of which I only enumerate the most important.

#### Varieties.

*Bisected and used for half the face value.*

Half of 10 c., brown.

„ 80 c., orange.

#### Head inverted.

10 c., pale bistre.

80 c., ochre, orange.

The bisected 10 c. was brought to my notice by Signor Cresto, and the 80 c. was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1887. The copy in question was on an original cover from Sinigallia, and was dated August 31, 1861. It was used under similar conditions to those mentioned in the issue of 1855 with regard to bisected stamps.

*Manufacture.*—Similar to that of the issue of 1855.

*Reprints.*—No reprints exist.

*Essays.*—To avoid repetition see next issue.

The commission of 5 per cent allowed to agents for the sale of postage stamps was reduced to 3 per cent by virtue of a Decree of 15th July, 1859.

\* \* \*

I now give an epitome of a report addressed in 1865 by the Minister Jacini to the Prince of Carignan:—

“The law of November 18, 1850, makes provision for the franking of letters, only, by means of postage stamps.

“An experience of ten years has caused the public to appreciate the advantage of being able to prepay their letters without having to go to a post office.

“It now seems fitting to extend the same system to printed matter.

“It is consequently necessary to create two new values, in accordance to the rates for newspapers and other printed matter.

“Nevertheless it is thought best not to make the franking of printed matter by means of postage stamps obligatory, but to leave it optional.

“At the same time it has been considered desirable to introduce a postage stamp of 3 lire for the higher rates, and especially for correspondence addressed to foreign parts.”

To this report was appended the following Decree:—

“VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

“*King of Sardinia, etc. etc.*

“In pursuance of Article 4 of the law of the 18th November, 1850;

“and in pursuance of Our Decree of the 29th November, 1857;

“at the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works:—

“We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

“Art. 1. Three new kinds of Postage Stamps are created, namely:—

Value one centesimo.

„ two centesimi.

„ three lire.

“Art. 2. The Postage Stamps of one and two centesimi will be black, and those of 3 lire will be of a bronze colour, prepared by the electrotpe process.

“Art. 3. The size of the stamps of one and two centesimi will be: height 20 mm. and width 18 mm.; they will resemble the following illustrations:—



“The size and design of the 3 lire stamp will be the same as that fixed by the Decree of November 29, 1857.

“We order that this Decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of Laws of the Government; we command all whom it may concern to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed.

“Given at Turin, September 26, 1860.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“F. S. VEGEZZI.

“S. JACINI.”

A postal circular dated November 29, 1860, notifies a modification of what has already been said in reference to obligatory prepayment by means of postage stamps. It is there stated that by means of the existing stamps and those issued by virtue of the Decree of 26th September given above, the public can represent all the rates by postage stamps, so that, from the commencement of the year 1861, the exception notified in Article 26 of the regulations of December 4, 1857, will cease to be necessary. At the same time it was added that:—

“For the franking of newspapers the use is permitted exceptionally of the *Periodici franchi*,\* printed in advance on the blank sheets of paper, in the cases where this is necessary, owing to the large number of copies despatched.

“Should sheets that have been stamped in this manner be spoilt in the printing, they are to be presented to the inspector or assistant-inspector, who are authorized to arrange for the repayment of the duty paid; and such sheets, or in any case the stamps, will be cancelled.”

The circular contained further instructions, of which the following are the most important:—

“The postage stamps must be affixed by the senders on the upper margin of the address side of the letters and printed matter. If the postage stamps are insufficient to frank the article, a supplementary tax will be imposed in the case of letters for the interior; on the other hand, if the letters are addressed to foreign parts no account will be taken of the stamps and the full rate will be charged.”

With regard to the “*Periodici franchi*,” referred to above, this was a species of handstamp, which did not at first bear any indication of its value. It was

\* *Newspaper Stamps*, similar to those impressed upon newspapers in this country.—ED. M.J.



applied to periodicals that were published at regular intervals, not exceeding three months, and represented the postage of 1 centesimo paid in advance. There are no traces of this method of franking newspapers before the year 1827. An issue of the *Piedmont Gazette*, dated May 19th, 1827, is stamped as follows:—

"TORINO  
PERIODICI  
FRANCHI"

(Turin franked periodicals). This inscription has been seen in *black*, *blue*, and *red*. Alongside of it there was a circular fiscal stamp, of a type which I have seen on stamped papers dated 1818. The design consists of an old man sitting at the foot of the Arms of Savoy (Negroes' heads, etc.), the value, "C 5," is at the upper left. It was used to indicate payment of a tax, with which all papers were doubtless burdened at this time.

I find this fiscal stamp on the *third* page (whether designedly or not I do not know) of this same *Piedmont Gazette*, number for April 24th, 1830.

A similar tax was levied on foreign newspapers, under a decree dated March 30th, 1836, the stamp being similar to the above in design, except for the addition of the words "FOGLI ESTERI" (foreign newspapers).

In 1849 a new form of postage stamp was adopted for newspapers published in the interior, of the same design for all post offices.

The postal circular of January 22nd, 1849, gives us the following information touching this point:—

"The department, having adopted a new form of handstamp, bearing a uniform inscription, consisting of the name of the office and of the words *Periodici franchi*, including also the day, month, and year; prior to their despatch to the respective officials, which will take place as the stamps are completed, it has been thought advisable to give to post offices in general, and especially to the responsible officials, some details as to the mechanism of these stamps and their use, for their own guidance and in order that they may not be surprised at seeing letters and printed matter bearing a stamp with which their office has not as yet been provided."

In spite of these instructions, impressions of this stamp are met with having the words "*Periodici franchi*" above and also below, printed in *red* or in *black*.

On November 18th, 1850, a new law was promulgated, containing a modification of the existing tariff.

"Art. 22. Newspapers, gazettes, and other periodicals, despatched in wrappers to any address in the interior, will be subject to a prepaid rate of two centesimi for each sheet of the size fixed by Article 24.

"Newspapers and gazettes which do not exceed the half of this size will be charged at the rate of one centesimo. Supplements of newspapers and gazettes, which do not exceed the size of a sheet of the paper proper, will be exempted from further payment, provided that there be not more than a single supplementary sheet to each newspaper or gazette.

"The same exemption will apply to a greater number of supplementary sheets, when they are used exclusively for the publication of Government Notices, or for the reports of Parliamentary Debates.

"Art. 23. Printed matter in general, lithographs, engravings of all kinds, sheets of music printed or in manuscript, and other objects of similar nature, posted in wrappers, will be admitted at the prepaid rate of two centesimi for each sheet of the size mentioned above, whatever may be their destination in the interior.

"Art. 26. Supplements of newspapers and gazettes, and portions of sheets, used as mentioned in Articles 22 and 23, when they are presented at a post office separately, will be subjected to the charges fixed by Article 22."

The design of the stamp is round and the value is shown in the centre, the inscription "*Periodici franchi*" being either at the top or at the bottom.

1 cent., red, black.  
2 " " "

In pursuance, and with a view to the execution of Article 1 of the regulations sanctioned by a Royal Decree of July 4th, 1852, the following arrangements were notified to all the administrative officials and heads of post offices, as well as to the employés engaged in sorting mail matter of the first class.

"1. Upon the upper portion of each number, or sheet, of a newspaper or gazette, or of a part of a periodical publication that does not exceed in size two printed sheets, originating in and being destined for the interior, and on which it is desired to prepay the charges for transmission either by post or by private means, the divisional authorities are to apply a new kind of (hand) stamp, with which they have been, or will shortly be, provided, and which has the inscription *Stampati franchi* (franked printed matter) and in the centre C<sup>mi</sup> 1 or C<sup>mi</sup> 2.

"With regard to newspapers, gazettes, printed matter and periodicals, originating in the country and destined for abroad, as well as circulars and printed matter not appearing periodically, destined either for the interior or for abroad, the above-mentioned divisional authorities will apply to the wrapper, the (hand) stamp referred to in Article 2, following.

"2. Those administrations and offices at which a comptroller is established (as well as the divisional administrations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 1) will be provided with a stamp, bearing the name of the office and the inscription *Stampati franchi*, but with no indication of the charge for postage in the centre.

"This stamp will be struck upon each number or sheet of a newspaper or gazette, and each part of a periodical publication not exceeding in size two printed sheets, addressed to the interior, and upon the wrapper only of periodicals and printed matter for abroad, or of circulars and non-periodical printed matter for the interior, which it is desired to frank.

"Besides this, there must be impressed upon the wrappers of newspapers or printed matter destined for abroad, and franked to their destination of necessity or by choice, the stamp 'P.D.' (paid to destination).

"Provisionally, and until the stamp *Stampati franchi* is ready, the administrations and offices mentioned above will continue to use the stamp *Periodici franchi* for the newspapers, printed matter, and circulars referred to in this article."

The stamps referred to have the words "STAMPATI FRANCHI" in the upper portion of a large circle, and in the lower portion "R. POSTE" and the name of the town; in the centre is the value:—

No value, black, red, brown (?), blue (?)  
1 centesimo " " " "  
2 centesimi " " " "

There exist also 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 centesimi, to which the document given above does not refer. I am afraid that they are *bogus* for the most part, especially as all these values are known in several colours.

There was also, in 1853, a stamp of small size, with the inscription "STAMP. FRANCHI" at the top, and the name of the town at the bottom.

No value, red.

On July 15th, 1859, another type of stamp was introduced, of transverse oval shape, indented at the top and at each side, containing the inscription "R. POSTE. STAMPATI FRANCHI" and the name of the town, Irrea, Napoli, Genova, etc., with the value in the centre :—

1 centesimo, black, red, blue.  
2 centesimi     "     "     "

A circular, No. 5a of the Administration of Posts, dated February 29th, 1860, ordered that the stamp "Periodici franchi" was to be struck in *red* and not otherwise.

It is almost time to leave the "Periodici" and "Stampati franchi" and to return to the postage stamps, but first let me describe some essays which appeared about 1865, and which are the work of Monsieur H.



The design consists of a profile to right of a virago, who is supposed to represent Italy; upon her head is a mural crown; the whole is enclosed in a circle, having a letter "C" at left; and a figure "1" at right; "PERIODICI" at the top; and "FRANCHI" at bottom; outer frame rectangular. Lithographed on white paper.

1 c., black, blue, bistre, green, yellow, carmine, red-brown, yellow-green.



There is another essay of similar quality, the work of Mr. Re, of Milan, having embossed Arms in an upright oval; the inscription is "POSTE ITALIANE PERIODICI FRANCHI," with "C" at left and "1" at right; above the Arms is the star of Italy.

1 c., blue, green (pale and deep), carmine, yellow, rose, violet.

\* \*

The Post Office Department, occupied with the printing of the stamps of L'Ombri (Romagna) and of Tuscany, found it impossible to provide all the post offices in the kingdom with sufficient quantities of 1 and 2 centesimi stamps.

A circular, dated December 31st, 1860, was accordingly sent out to all the post offices, instructing them to apply, provisionally, the letters "P.P." (Post Paid) to printed matter generally that could not be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

Nevertheless the 1 and 2 centesimi and 3 lire stamps appeared on the date announced by the Decree of September 26th, 1860, which is given above.

*Issue of January 1st, 1861.*



This issue consists of three values, in two designs :—

1. Similar to the stamps of 1855 and 1858, with coloured frame and white lettering; the figure of value is preceded by a hyphen, which appears (?) generally as a dot; there is no stop after the figure.

2. A fancy numeral in relief in an oval composed of alternate dots and dashes; rectangular frame inscribed as follows: on the left, "GIORNALE" (newspapers); on the right, "STAMPE" (printed matter); at the top, "FRANCO BOLLO" (postage stamp); at the bottom, "CENTO UNO" (or "DUE.") In each corner of a rectangular frame is the Savoy Cross which is placed on a field of solid colour, instead of vertical lines, either by error or to facilitate printing. The groundwork between the oval and the frame is composed of fine wavy lines, closer together on the right-hand side of the stamp than on the left.

M. Matraire, who was the author of the latter design, as also in fact of the former, declared that the figure "2" showed also a head of Victor Emmanuel, but even with the aid of the strongest magnifying glasses, I have been unable to discover it. The printing was done by typography, in colour, on white wove paper, the head or numeral being embossed. The stamps are in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

1st design, 3 lire, bronze.

2nd     "     1 cent., black, grey-black.

2     "     "     "

The inscription of the 1 centesimo reads in error "CENT" instead of "CENTO."

#### Varieties.

Head inverted.

1st design, 3 lire, bronze.

With numeral differing from the value in words.

2nd design, CENTO UNO, black (figure "2").  
CENTO DUE     "     (     "     "1").

This last variety has not been seen used, and may possibly have come from the stock of Matraire.

(To be continued.)

# Queensland.


## THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 116.)

\* \* \* \*

### THE ISSUE OF 1882.

HE primitive design of Mr. Bell had not been found satisfactory, and as early as January, 1881, an order was sent home to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. for a new die, which, through some misunderstanding, did not arrive in the desired form till April, 1882.

The execution of the die must have given entire satisfaction, as the design has formed a foundation for almost all of those that have been in use down to the present day. The process of making the moulds for the various values was the same as that described in the previous issue.

The original die having the value "TWO PENCE" engraved upon it, a first group of four was made therefrom, and this was then used for the production of a quantity of electrotypes, thirty of which probably formed the first plate of the Two Pence value, making up the 120 stamps in the sheet.

One of these blocks of four, with the words "TWO" filled in and the words "SIX" engraved in their places, formed the original block of the Six Pence value, from which were produced all the electrotype blocks of the plate from which the 6d. stamps were printed. Similar blocks with both the words "TWO" and "PENCE" filled in had "ONE PENNY", "FOUR PENCE", and "ONE SHILLING" engraved upon them, and were used in like manner for the production of what I term Mould A of the 1d. and the only moulds of the 4d. and 1s. We thus have certain "moulds" or groups of four, of the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., which have running through them certain characteristics (some of which I consider to be intentional secret marks) which prove them to have all been produced from one original block of four impressions of the original engraved die.

Of the two lower values further moulds were constructed; those mentioned above I term Mould A of the 1d. and 2d., and we find in addition Mould B of the 1d., and Moulds B and C of the 2d.

Whether any of the plates of either of those values consisted in the first instance of electrotypes from one of those moulds alone, I have been unable to ascertain, but I do know that there was a plate of the 1d. in which both A and B were represented, and one of the 2d. which included A, B, and C.

It would almost seem as if the authorities (or the electrotyper and engraver) thought that the multiplication of varieties was a safeguard against forgery, as they might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble if they had made the alterations in the value, etc., on one electrotype only in each case, instead of

upon a whole group of four. In addition to altering the value in the 1d., 4d., and 1s., alterations were made in the upper and lower portions of the ornaments at the sides of the oval band, and this again was done, as if for some special reason, separately upon each of the four types of each of these three values. It is true that the value in the 4d. and 1s. occupies more space than in the 2d., and this may have rendered it necessary to shorten the lower curls of the ornaments in those two values; but there is not the same reason for the alterations in the 1d., and in any case they might well have been made upon one reproduction only of the original die. I am therefore of opinion that there was an intention, in some cases at any rate, to produce secret marks (perhaps to distinguish certain plates, as in some of the stamps of Great Britain). Prominent among these is a little loop, or "hook" as I propose to term it, at the right-hand side of the upper branch of the foliate ornament in the right lower spandrel, which is always to be found in Type III of each group of four of Moulds A of the 1d. and 2d., and of the Moulds of the 4d., 6d., and 1s. This is marked "2" in the enlarged illustrations of the various types, and in the drawing to be given later. It may be an accidental flaw in Type III of the original block of four struck from the original die, but it could easily have been removed in the course of the construction of the electrotypes, when so many other alterations were made, and it does not appear in Mould B of the 1d. or in B or C of the 2d.

If we examine the last printing of the 2d. and 6d. of the 1879 type, we find that the plates must have been in very bad condition, much more so than those of the other values; this would account for the fact that the construction of new plates for those values was hastened, and that no alterations were made in the side ornaments. These devices, in their original state, as seen in the 2d. and 6d., are symmetrical and artistic; as altered in each of the four types of the other three values they are unsightly deformities. If we regard these and the little "hook" in Type III of each group as secret marks, we may also look upon the little variations to be found in Mould B of the 1d. and in Moulds B and C of the 2d. as something of the same nature.

The "hook" in Type III was sufficiently strongly marked to make its appearance in all the numerous reproductions necessary to produce a plate of each value, perhaps more than one of some of them. The Shilling of this type was in use from 1882 to 1897, and, as this value is very largely used for fiscal purposes, enormous quantities must have been printed

*Mould A*

*Type I.*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*



*Mould B*

*Type I.*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*





*Mould C.*

*Mould d.*

*Type I.*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*



*Type I.*



*Type II.*



*Type III.*



*Type IV.*



during that time, probably rendering necessary more than one plate, and yet I have never met with a copy of Type III of either 4d., 6d., or 1s. in which this mark was not more or less plainly visible.

#### THE TWO PENCE.

The first plate constructed and used was that of the 2d., and I therefore commence with that value. There is no need to describe the design, as the enlarged illustrations which accompany this article show it sufficiently clearly in all its details, but I would point out that the illustration, Type 12, in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue (and in most others) does not represent the 1882, but the 1887 issue. The principal point of difference between them is that, in 1882, the design shows no actual outline to the front of the throat and bust, the demarcation being indicated merely by the points of junction of the shading lines of the neck with those of the background of the oval; in the 1887 type there is a heavy outline all down the throat and bust, and the shading lines of the neck are cut away in front so as to leave a white space inside the outline.

As I have already stated, the value "TWO PENCE" was engraved upon the original die, there are therefore no variations in these words in any of the types (four in each of three moulds) of this value. This no doubt gave rise to the supposition that there were no varieties to be found in this value, although all the others could be shown to be in groups of four. If we admit that it was considered desirable to have secret marks in the stamps, we may then suppose that the various distinguishing points that can be recognized in each of the three moulds were to some extent intentional. I have not been able to ascertain the order in which these moulds were made, neither do I know whether there was ever a plate made up of electrotypes from one mould alone; but it is certain that one of the plates contained copies of all three, though what were the numbers of each or how they were arranged will probably never now be discovered. I have been informed by the Queensland authorities that all the proof-sheets (then in their possession?) were destroyed some years ago. The largest block of stamps that I ever obtained was one of twelve, showing impressions of two of the moulds, but other strips and blocks have been found showing parts of all three unsevered.

Unused copies of this 2d. are unfortunately very rare; although not priced so highly in the catalogues, I consider them rarer, in this condition, than the 2d. of 1887. I have never possessed or seen larger blocks than four. I have therefore been obliged to rely for the most part upon used specimens, of which I have examined some 6000 copies, including four hundred pairs and a few blocks and strips. Bad printing and numerous defects (some thirty-five varieties of these) increased my difficulties, so much so that I was often on the point of abandoning as hopeless the task of producing order out of chaos with the material I had on hand. As I have not been able to find a single corner stamp of Mould A, the order in which I place the four types is not absolutely certain, but the type with the "hook" is No. III in all the other values, and the positions of the types in the other two moulds I ascertained from blocks and strips in which they

occurred together with Mould A, in the plate formed from all three.

As the errors or defects which are found on single electrotypes in a plate have been of great service to me, in the task of identifying types joined to others in pairs or blocks, I give later a large drawing showing all these peculiarities, with a list of the types in which they occur.

The mould containing Type III with the "hook" I term "A." The one most closely resembling this I call "B," and the third "C." There is a possibility that even more may have been made, resembling one or other of these so nearly that they cannot be identified; but I fancy that the absence of some of the little distinguishing points described below is accidental, and occurs only on some of the electrotypes that were produced from the same mould. I came to this conclusion from the quantities that I found in sorting out 6000 stamps, and from various other circumstances which do not merit description.

Apart from what I term the secret marks, numbered 1 to 9 on the plates, there is very little to assist a casual observer in identifying the types, but I have also marked certain of the dots in the outer frame, *a* to *i*, which show variations that may only occur in single electrotypes. The variations are hardly capable of description, and are moreover sometimes rendered invisible by bad printing; still, a trained eye can in most cases recognize the type. In the case of pairs there should be no possibility of a mistake.

Mould A. Type II shows a double dot, at 1. In Type III there is the "hook," at 2. About one-third only of the copies of Type IV show a dot over the letter "P," 3.

Mould B. Type I has a white projection, like a wart, on the side ornament, at 4. In Type II a dot runs into the oval band at 5, and another runs out of the frame at 6; through differences in the printing only one of these points may be visible. Type III has a tiny coloured line across the right-hand limb of the letter "w," at 7.

Mould C. Type I shows one of the ends of the ornament at right omitted, at 8, and a line in the background between the back of the chignon and the oval frame at the same point is also absent. Type III has the little line through the limb of "w," as in Mould B, and a large dot running out of the frame at 9.

As I suggested above, there are other combinations of marks besides those found in these three moulds, by means of which it might be possible to trace two other moulds, but as I can find no fresh secret (?) marks, I think that any specialist may be satisfied with these three principal moulds.

#### THE SIX PENCE.

As I have already stated, an electrotype of the 2d., Mould A, appears to have been taken, the word "TWO" filled in and the word "SIX" engraved in its place in each of the four types, and from this was made the one mould that was used for this value. The side ornaments were left unaltered, but the secret mark, the loop or "hook" in Type III, reappears in every one of the electrotypes used for constructing the plate (or plates) from which the stamps were

printed. It is probable that more than one plate was made between 1882 and 1897, but all were made from the same mould.

In addition to the "hook," Type III may also be recognized by the letter "P" of "PENCE," the foot of which always extends into the frame of the oval at 10. Although the word "SIX" shows distinct variations, as described below, there are also certain dots in the frame, which (as there was only the one mould) form sure indications of the types, and these I will endeavour to describe:—

Type I. The last dot at right in the top of the frame is large and elongated, so that it usually breaks out of the frame (*d*); the three dots under the "P" of "PENCE" are set in a curve, and usually touch the outer line of the oval, or are very close to it (*c*); the two dots immediately under the first "E" of "PENCE" also touch the oval line (*e*).

Type II. The third and fourth dots from the left in the top of the frame usually run together and break out of the frame (*a*); the three dots over the "N" of "QUEEN" are clear and very close to the oval line (*b*); there are a dot and a half under the letter "P," not touching the oval line (*c*), and there is only one dot immediately under the "E" (*e*).

Type III. Dots 2, 3, and 4 from the left at top are set rather high, they are square above and inclined to break out of the frame (*a*); the frame is rather sunk in over the letter "N," but this is not caused by dots breaking out (*b*); there are three dots under the "P," but only two touch the oval line (*c*); and there are two and a half dots under the "E," the middle one of which usually touches the oval line (*e*).

Type IV. Dots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 from the left at top are rather large, much larger than dots 11, 12, and 13; the dots under "PE" are much less distinct than in any of the other types (*c* and *e*).

*The lettering.*—Type I has the letter "s" of "SIX" further away from the side ornament than in any of the others; it is rather nearer in Type II; nearer still in Type III; and nearest in Type IV.

The shape of the "s" is correct in Type I; the lower limb is rather longer in Type II; it is longer still and flatter in Type III, and the upper limb is rather short; in Type IV the two halves of the letter are of equal size, which gives it an unnatural appearance.

The letter "x," if looked at as a cross, shows distinct variations in the arms, but they are not easily describable. The two upper arms are rather too short in Type I; they are still shorter in Type II; in Type III the arms are of more equal length; and in Type IV lines drawn from point to point of the letter would form a more perfect square than in any of the other three.

The word "PENCE" I consider to have been unaltered; any small variations in it are undoubtedly caused in the process of reproduction.

#### THE ONE PENNY.

In this case again an electrotype of Mould A of the 2d. must have been used, but both the words of the value were filled in, and "ONE PENNY" engraved in their place on each of the four impressions. In the meantime it would seem to have been thought necessary to provide further safeguards against forgery, and this was done by mutilating the original side ornaments, and giving them fresh upper and lower curls of far less symmetrical shape. Sixteen new curls or branches are added to this value alone; they are certainly no improvement, and there appears to be no necessity at all for any alteration in this case, so we must suppose that there was some special reason for it.

The differences between these curls in the different types are so easily seen in the illustrations, at the points *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, that it is hardly necessary to describe them. The end nearest the "O" of "ONE" is sufficient in each case to identify the type. In Type I there are three prongs at this end; in Type II there are only two short prongs, almost in a straight line; in Type III the prolongation of the lowest prong would pass over the letter "O"; and in Type IV the lowest prong is much longer than in any of the others, and if prolonged it would cut into the upper part of the "O."

The words "ONE PENNY" vary also, especially in the position of the letter "P," which is upright in Types I and II, slanting in IV, and still more so in III. These words are followed by a full stop, which also varies both in shape and position.

Close examination shows that a second mould of this value was made, probably in order to hasten the construction of the plate by using two electrotyping baths at once. We know that no means were available for producing larger groups of electrotypes, but it was quite possible to use two or more small baths at the same time. This mould, which I have termed Mould B, was produced from an electrotype of the first mould; impressions are shown in the plate, and the types differ from those of Mould A in the following particulars:—

Type I. The last line of shading in the right lower corner, which was previously invisible or very faint, is now correct.

Type II. This same line, which was broken before in this type, is now complete.

Type III. The "hook," which was present in Type III of Mould A, has disappeared.

Type IV. The lowest horizontal bar of the "E" in "PENNY" is much longer than before.

(To be continued.)



*Mould B.*

*Type I*



*Type II*



*Type III*



*Type IV*



*This being Mould B, the hook  
which is on Mould A is not  
visible.*

*The lower horizontal bar  
of E of Penny is in Mould A  
much shorter*

# The Types and Varieties of the Stamps of Wenden.

## OFFICIAL REPRINTS, OTHER REPRINTS, AND FORGERIES.

By W. SVENSON.

TRANSLATED BY FRANK PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 88.)

\* \* \* \*



HE next two issues are of particular interest to the specialist, as numerous varieties are known, some of which are very rare.

### *Tenth Issue, 1880.*

2 kopecs, red, drab, and green; *perf.* 12½.

The paper is yellowish, and the imperforate variety, shown in Illustration 45, is extremely rare.

### *Eleventh Issue (Illustration 46).*

2 kopecs, red, black, and green; *perf.* 11½.

### *A. 1884. Linen paper.*

From 1884 the perforation of the stamps was wider, as the perforating machine was changed in 1881.

The reasons for the many changes of paper in this issue are dealt with at great length by Herr von Hirschheydt, in his *Beiträge zur Postwertzeichenkunde* (Short Papers on General Philatelic Knowledge). This stamp is also known imperforate, but is particularly rare in that condition.

Of this issue an essay is known (Illustration 47); the frame is in *black* and the oval is *white*; it is imperforate, and very few copies are known. There is also a very rare error, in which the *green* Arm is omitted, so that it only shows a white space shaped like the arm. This error might rightly be designated "White Arm." It is only recently that Dr. Johannsen and I have each succeeded in obtaining an unused copy, gummed, and perforated 11½; the copies previously in our possession are imperforate (Illustration 48).

### *B. 1893. Hemp paper.*

The stamps on transparent hempen paper were only in use for three months in the year 1893, viz. October, November, and December. The sheet is composed of one hundred and twelve stamps, eight horizontal rows of fourteen. The first stamp in the sheet has a short letter "w" in the word "ZWEI." This issue is by no means rare imperforate, and it is only in this condition that a very few copies are known with the Arms inverted. All these errors formed part of a sheet formerly in the possession of Herr von Hirschheydt, but it was burnt by revolutionaries when they sacked his country house. Luckily there are still about thirty copies in existence, which he had parted with to various people. Twenty-four of them are now in Riga, two in Leipzig, one in Vienna, one in Livonia, and two in Libau.

Illustration 49 shows one copy now in the possession of Herr von Hirschheydt; it is on an original post card, sent from Alt Pebalg to Riga, and bears the postmark of Alt Pebalg. Other letters franked

by other copies were unfortunately burnt, and the same fate befell another sheet, in which the mailed Arm was printed twice. Of this extremely rare variety only eleven copies were saved, of which eight are in Riga, one in Livonia, and two in Leipzig.

Finally, I should mention an Essay, which was also printed on hempen paper; it has a *black* frame and *white* oval, and is similar to Illustration 47.

### *C. 1894. Ordinary paper.*

Of this issue I have copies that might easily be mistaken for stamps of the issue of 1880, as the design is not in *black* but *grey*; they can only be distinguished by the perforation. Imperforate varieties are also known on this paper, and have been found, used, on original letters. Some few copies of the perforated stamps were sold at the Post Office with the horizontal perforations double.

The *red* background and *green* Arm exist in various shades, owing to there having been numerous printings. In the earliest the *red* was *dark* and *thick*, and the *green* of a *bluish* tinge; in the later printings the *red* was *brighter*, and the *green* more *yellowish*—in fact, in some cases almost *yellow-green*. I have seen one copy in which the Arm was in *grey* on a *deep red* ground.

Faulty printing was rare, but Illustration 50 shows a specimen with the upper side of the Arm convex in shape instead of concave, owing to the *red* ground overlapping it.

### *Twelfth Issue. 1901.*

The last issue, which was printed at the works of Häcker, in Riga, is in the so-called "Ruin" type; it is of quite a different design from that of the preceding, and has an inscription in Russian characters. Three easily distinguishable varieties of tint are known, in each of which are two varieties of the design (Illustrations 51, 52).

2 kopecs, green, *with brown centre.*

2 " " " *red*

2 " " " *violet-red centre.*

In Type 1 only a small portion of the right centre tower shows in the picture of the ruin, whereas in Type 2 it stands up appreciably higher. Again, in Type 2 there is a dot in the sixth pearl at the lower left-hand side, giving it the appearance of a small letter "A"; in Type 1 this pearl is quite white. The illustrations show the two types side by side.

The arrangement of the two types is not the same in the three printings. Until a short time ago I had only been able to examine complete sheets of the last printing, as only portions of sheets of the first two printings were sold at the Post Office. The complete

sheet was composed of six panes of twenty-five stamps each, two panes being placed side by side in the sheet. Luckily I was able to verify my arrangement of the settings of the *brown* and the *red* varieties by means of complete trial sheets that were discovered in the printing office.

I was then able to ascertain that of the first printing with *brown* centre, a few sheets were printed in which there were two inverted stamps. We may assume that very few of these sheets were sent to Wenden, as hardly any collectors have ever seen a *tête-bêche* pair. A certain dealer has informed me that he negotiated the sale of a used *tête-bêche* pair to a well-known collector, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing it.

Thanks to the above-mentioned find, I was able to determine the position of these inverted stamps; a *tête-bêche* pair is shown in Illustration 53. Four such pairs were also found perforated, and are now in the possession of four collectors in Riga.

The inverted stamps are found in the first and fifth panes of the sheet. In the first pane it is the first stamp of the second row, and in the fifth pane the first stamp of the fourth row.

The arrangement of the two types in the first printing is as follows :—

1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
* 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1 2 1
2 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
2 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
2 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
2 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
2 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
* 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1
1 2 1 2 1	2 2 1 2 1

There are altogether seventy-seven copies of Type 1 and seventy-three of Type 2 in each sheet.

I would now draw attention to one point in regard to the setting. The second, third, fourth, and fifth vertical rows of each pane have the same arrangement in the setting of the two other printings, i.e. the third and fifth rows are Type 1, the second and fourth Type 2; the inverted stamps are always in Type 2.

In the second printing with *brown* centre, which was only current for about two years, a different setting of the two types is found, in the first vertical row of each pane, and there are no inverted stamps :—

*First Row.*

1st pane.	2nd pane.	3rd pane.	4th pane.	5th pane.	6th pane.
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	2	1	2
1	2	2	2	1	2
1	2	2	2	1	2
1	2	2	2	1	2

Altogether seventy-five copies of each type.

It follows that of the stamps with the *brown* centre the two types are of nearly equal rarity, and the same is the case in the last printing, with *violet-red* centre, whereas of the stamps with *red* centre Type 2 is the rarer.

\* Inverted.

This printing, with the centre in *red*, shows the following setting in each pane :—

1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1

the first, third, and fifth vertical rows being Type 1, and the second and fourth rows Type 2. Therefore, out of one hundred and fifty stamps, ninety are Type 1 and sixty Type 2. This setting is copied from a sheet on which the date 17 March, 1903, was marked in blue pencil.

1901. *Third printing. Violet-red centre.*

In the third printing the settings are different for the different panes, but they only differ from each other in the first vertical row. The remaining four rows are the same as in the setting given for the first printing, viz. the second and fourth rows are Type 2 and the third and fifth Type 1.

First row of—

1st pane.	2nd pane.	3rd pane.	4th pane.	5th pane.	6th pane.
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	1	2
2	2	2	2	2	1
2	1	1	1	1	2

It can hardly be accepted as a fact that this arrangement of the types was adopted purposely, but nevertheless it enables one to determine the position on the sheet of any particular pane.

I have met with a sheet with the *brown* centre, and also one with the *red*, showing the centres misplaced (Illustration 55), or with the centre printed twice (Illustration 56).

I have also seen two sheets with double frame (Illustration 57), one sheet with triple frame, and several sheets with *greyish blue*, *greyish green*, or *black* frame, printed on two different kinds of paper, without the central picture (Illustration 58). It is hardly necessary to state that all these sheets are merely proofs, as they are neither perforated nor gummed.

This is, however, not the case with specimens with *brown* and *red* centres, imperforate but gummed; such stamps have been found in very small quantities, and are not only exceedingly rare, but also of great interest to the specialist.

Illustration 59 shows a perforated and gummed specimen with *brown* centre, having a horizontal perforation right through the middle of the stamp; only about thirty copies of this variety are known.

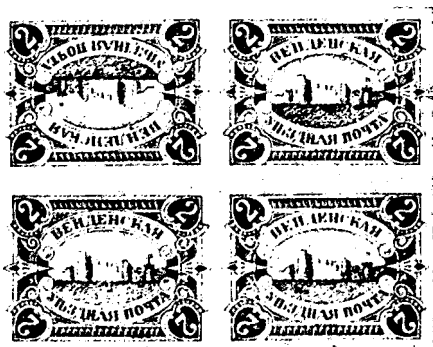
Finally, there is a *black* proof [with *brown* centre?]\* of the first setting printed on card. Two sheets of these were found, each of which, of course, contained two inverted stamps. Another proof is known of the stamp with *violet-red* centre, which, by the way, does not appear to have been actually issued. And a few imperforate and ungummed sheets were found, in which the "Ruin" is in *black* in a *green* frame. By means of the setting it can be proved that these are proofs of the printing with *violet-red* centre.

\* The original says "a black proof of the brown ruin," which we do not quite understand.—ED. M. J.



51.

52.



53.



54.



56.



57.



55.



59.



58.

I think that the following reference list will be of use to specialists:—

## A. UNISSUED STAMPS.

(2 kop.), blue. *Imperf. No gum.*

- (i.) With single dividing line.
- (ii.) With double dividing lines in places.
- (iii.) *Tête-bêche* pair.
- (iv.) *Brownish* paper.
- (v.) With gum.

## B. POSTAGE STAMPS.

1863. (2 kop.), black and rose.

- (i.) Normal, Type 1.
- (ii.) *Inverted background*, Type 2.

1863. (4 kop.), black and bluish green.

- (i.) Normal, Type 1.
- (ii.) *Inverted background*, Type 2.
- (iii.) *Half-stamp used as 2 kopecs.*

From 1871 onwards. (4 kop.), black and deep to light yellow-green.

- (i.) Normal, Type 1.
- (ii.) *Inverted background*, Type 2.
- (iii.) *Half-stamp used as 2 kopecs.*

1863. (2 kop.), green and carmine.

1864. *Griffin type*. (2 kop.), green and carmine.

*Tête-bêche pairs of this stamp will probably be found sooner or later.*

1866. (2 kop.), green and rose.

- (i.) First printing; clear, sharp impression.
- (ii.) Green and raspberry-red, on white paper.
- (iii.) Green and brick-red, on white paper.
- (iv.) Green and brick-red, on *yellowish* paper.
- (v.) As (iv.), but *tête-bêche* pair.

1871. (2 kop.), green and rose.

1872. (2 kop.), green and red; *perf.* 12½.

- (i.) Blue-green and red.
- (ii.) Deep green and red.
- (iii.) Yellow-green and red.
- (iv.) Black and red (essay?); *imperf.*

1875. 2 kop., red and green; *perf.* 12½.

- (i.) 2 kop., red and blue-green.
- (ii.) Error, *inverted "3" instead of "2."*
- (iii.) 2 kop., red and yellow-green; *with white gum.*
- (iv.) 2 kop., red and yellow-green; *with yellowish gum.*

1878. 2 kop., red and green; *perf.* 12½.

*This should exist imperf.*

1880. 2 kop., red, drab, and green; *perf.* 12½.

- (i.) *Perf.*
- (ii.) *Imperf.*

2 kop., red, black, and green; *perf.* 11½.

A. 1884. *Linen paper.*

- (i.) *Perf.*
- (ii.) *Imperf.*
- (iii.) Essay. Black frame, white oval; *imperf.*
- (iv.) Error, "White Arm"; *perf.*
- (v.) Error, "White Arm"; *imperf.*

B. 1893. *Transparent hemp paper.*

- (i.) *Perf.*
- (ii.) *Imperf.*
- (iii.) *Imperf. Short "w" in "zwet."*
- (iv.) Essay. Black frame, white oval; *imperf.*
- (v.) Error, inverted Arm; *imperf.*
- (vi.) Error, double Arm; *imperf.*
- (vii.) Arms greatly misplaced; *imperf.*

C. 1894. *Ordinary paper.*

- (i.) 2 kop., red, black, and green.
- (ii.) 2 " " grey "
- (iii.) Double horizontal perforation.
- (iv.) *Imperf.*

1901. "Ruin" type. 2 kop., brown and green; *perf.* 11½.

## Types 1 and 2.

- (i.) *Perf.*, with gum.
- (ii.) *Imperf.*, with gum.
- (iii.) *Tête-bêche* pair; *perf.*, with gum.
- (iv.) *Tête-bêche* pair; *imperf.*, with gum.
- (v.) Perforated across centre, with gum.

*Printer's trials, imperf., ungummed.*

- (i.) Centre in brown.
- (ii.) Centre in light brown.
- (iii.) Centre badly placed.
- (iv.) Double centre.
- (v.) Greyish-blue frame, no centre.
- (vi.) Black frame, no centre.
- (vii.) *Tête-bêche* pair; black frame, no centre.
- (viii.) Centre only, without frame.

## Proofs.

- (i.) In black, on card.
- (ii.) *Tête-bêche* pair; in black, on card.

2 kop., red and green; Types 1 and 2.

- (i.) 2 kop., red and green; *perf.*, with gum.
- (ii.) 2 " rose and green; *perf.*, with gum.
- (iii.) 2 " red and green; *imperf.*, with gum.
- (iv.) 2 " rose and green; *imperf.*, with gum.

*Proofs. Imperf., without gum.*

- (i.) 2 kop., red and green.
- (ii.) 2 " rose "
- (iii.) Badly placed centre.
- (iv.) Double centre.
- (v.) Double frame.
- (vi.) Triple frame.

2 kop., violet-red and green; Types 1 and 2.

*Perf.*, with gum.

*Imperf.*, without gum. *Proof.*

## Essays.

- (i.) Black centre, deep green frame.
- (ii.) Black centre, light greyish-green frame.

## C. CAMPENHAUSEN'S REPRINTS.

*First Issue*, 1863. (2 kop.), black and rose.

- (i.) Deep rose.
- (ii.) Rose.
- (iii.) Pale rose.
- (iv.) *Inscription printed double.*

*Second Issue*, 1863. (4 kop.), black and green.

- (i.) Deep yellow-green.
- (ii.) Light yellow-green.
- (iii.) Blue-green.

NOTE.—The eighth stamp in the sheet has a stop, resembling a hyphen, between the "a" and the "c" of the word "Packenmarke." In the blue-green stamp this does not occur.

*Third Issue*, 1863. (2 kop.), green and rose.

- (i.) Deep rose.
- (ii.) Rose.

*Fourth Issue*, 1864. *Griffin type*. (2 kop.), green and rose.

- (i.) Deep rose.
- (ii.) Light rose.

*Fifth Issue*, 1871. (2 kop.), green and rose.

- (i.) Rose.
- (ii.) Light rose.

## D. HIRSCHHEYDT'S TRIAL PRINTINGS.

*Imperf.*, and without gum.

## Issue of 1871.

- (i.) (2 kop.), black frame, with white oval.
- (ii.) (2 " ), red frame, with white oval.
- (iii.) (2 " ), red frame, with green oval.

## Issue of 1875.

- (i.) 2 kop., black frame and Arm, white oval.
- (ii.) 2 " deep green frame and Arm, white oval.
- (iii.) 2 " deep green frame and Arm, red oval.

## Issue of 1878.

- (i.) 2 kop., black frame and Arm, white oval.
- (ii.) 2 " green frame and Arm, white oval.
- (iii.) 2 " green frame and Arm, red oval.

## E. HIRSCHHEYDT'S REPRINTS.

*Essay of Reprint of 1878. Perf. 11½ instead of 12½.*

- (i.) 2 kop., red and bluish green.
- (ii.) 2 " " yellowish green.

*Issue of 1871. Perf. 12½.*

- (i.) (2 kop.), green and rose.
- (ii.) (2 " ) " light rose.

*Issue of 1875.*

- (i.) 2 kop., red and blue-green; *perf.*
- (ii.) 2 " " " *double perf.*
- (iii.) 2 " " " *imperf.*
- (iv.) 2 " " yellow-green; *perf.*
- (v.) 2 " " " *double perf.*
- (vi.) 2 " " " *imperf.*
- (vii.) 2 " " " *one side imperf.*

*Issue of 1878.*

- (i.) 2 kop., red, drab, and grey-green; *perf.*
- (ii.) The same with *triple perf.*
- (iii.) " *imperf.*
- (iv.) " *one side imperf.*

In terminating I should like to mention that Herr von Hirschheydt has found other undescribed essays of the stamps of Wenden among the records of the Order of Knighthood in Riga; he has reserved the description of these for himself.

This short article on the more important varieties of the stamps of Wenden will perhaps serve to show that it is by no means easy for a specialist to make his collection of these stamps complete. It is also quite possible that further varieties may turn up, or may exist already in some of the more important collections.

Should any reader have any further information on the subject, I should be much obliged if he would communicate with me at my address—"Riga, Ritterstrasse 16."

# History of the Worcester Postage Stamp.

By EDWARD FRANCIS COFFIN, B.A.

(READ BEFORE THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY, AT WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS,  
NOVEMBER 5, 1907.)

\* \* \*



ALTHOUGH several cities and towns had enjoyed for a number of years the enviable philatelic distinction of possessing stamps issued by their respective Postmasters, antedating the regular Government issues, it was not until the year 1887 that Worcester, Massachusetts, was enabled to present claims which seemingly entitled this city to be reckoned among this select class of communities.

In that year Mr. John K. Tiffany, in his *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America*, announced that while searching old files of newspapers for information about the various Postmasters' stamps, he had recently found an item in the *National Aegis*, published at Worcester, September 2, 1846, giving detailed information regarding an issue of local stamps by the Worcester Post Office. Mr. Tiffany reprinted the *Aegis* item, and its apparently clear statement of facts seemed to admit of no ground for controversy.

Fifteen years later, in 1902, Mr. John N. Luff, in his comprehensive work *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, relying chiefly upon the information furnished by this contemporary news item, gave the Worcester stamp philatelic recognition among the Postmasters' issues, at the same time expressing regret at having been unable to obtain any additional information. The writer is not aware that anything further has been published upon the subject since that date.

The situation had for a long time presented one of the many perplexing but extremely interesting problems of Philately. In spite of the apparently authentic statement regarding the issue of the stamps, not a single specimen had been discovered during a period of sixty-one years. How was it to be con-

sidered possible for an issue of stamps to have come into daily use in a populous New England town, at a period when adhesive stamps possessed an element of actual novelty, and to have departed without leaving behind even as much as a tradition concerning its existence? The attractiveness of the problem presented led the writer during the summer of 1907 to attempt its solution.

A short search among the files of the *National Aegis* in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester soon revealed the paragraph originally found by Mr. Tiffany, and which was as follows:—

"Post Office Stamps. The postmaster has issued postage stamps of the denominations of five cents and ten cents, for the payment of postage in advance. They are very convenient and will save the trouble of making change at the Post Office, and will enable people to send prepaid letters at hours when the Office is closed. To cover the expense of engraving and printing, these stamps are sold at five per cent. advance upon the regular rates of postage."

A critical examination of the contents of the page on which this item appeared disclosed the significant fact that the column which contained this paragraph was made up (with this apparent exception) entirely of clippings from newspapers with which the *Aegis* exchanged. This circumstance at once suggested a possibility that this paragraph might also have been taken from an exchange. It would require only the exercise of a small degree of imagination to attribute its local colouring to a misconception on the part of the editor of the real import of the item, or it could be ascribed simply to failure to credit the paragraph to its original source.

Although this seemed to be a splendid theory to entertain, it appeared an equally difficult one to establish. A former editor of the *Aegis*, Christopher Columbus Baldwin, in 1829, had recorded this significant statement in his now famous diary:—"Read many newspapers. *Aegis* exchanges with more than an hundred, so that one has to open more than one hundred different papers each week." Twenty years had doubtless materially increased this number, and even had complete files of all these newspapers been available, the task of searching through their columns for a basis for the *Aegis* item would present a labour of appalling magnitude.

While casually noting the names of some of the exchanges represented in the *Aegis* columns, attention was directed to an item from the *Providence Journal*. A new line of investigation at once suggested itself.

It was a matter of common knowledge to every collector that Post Office stamps of the denominations of five cents and ten cents were issued in 1846 by the Postmaster of Providence, R.I. Associating this circumstance with the *Aegis* paragraph, it seemed barely possible that some relationship might be proved to exist between them. In any event, the value of this theory could be readily determined by a careful search of the files of the *Providence Journal*, and by inference, the issues just preceding the date on which the item had appeared in the *Aegis*.

At the earliest opportunity afforded the writer, a visit was made to the office of the *Providence Journal*, where a file of that newspaper for the month of August, 1846, was consulted. Beginning with the issue of August 31st, the columns of each preceding issue were in turn critically scanned for some item relating to an issue of Providence stamps. Seemingly almost every topic within the province of human affairs had received notice except the one sought. The futility of further search along this line had about been decided upon. The writer's surprise and satisfaction may well be imagined therefore, upon turning to the editorial page of the issue of Monday morning, August 24th, to discover this paragraph conspicuously displayed at the head of one of the columns:—

"Post Office Stamps. The postmaster has issued postage stamps of the denominations of five cents and ten cents, for the payment of postage in advance. They are very convenient and will save the trouble of making change at the Post Office, and will enable people to send prepaid letters at hours when the Office is closed. To cover the expense of engraving and printing, these stamps are sold at five per cent. advance upon the regular rates of postage. They are for sale at the Post Office."

A comparison of this paragraph with the one already shown to have appeared in the *Aegis* on September 2nd following tells the whole story at a glance. The exact correspondence of these paragraphs in every detail of phraseology, arrangement, and even of punctuation, cannot be explained possibly as a mere coincidence, and compels the certain conclusion that their origin must have been identical. In short, it is obvious that the *Aegis* simply reprinted the *Journal's* announcement concerning a recent issue of stamps by the Providence Postmaster. The failure of the editor to indicate the source of the item led Mr.

Tiffany forty years later into the very natural error of supposing that the item was of local significance, and gave rise to the fallacy in his history of crediting the Worcester Post Office with an issue of local stamps.

Why, it may be asked, did the *Aegis* editor consider this relatively unimportant item, which concerned the Providence public exclusively, as worthy of transcription in the columns of a Worcester newspaper? We venture an answer to this question. In our opinion, the editor totally failed to appreciate the fact that the item which he noted in the Providence newspaper had reference only to the post office in that city. On the other hand, it is extremely probable that he conceived the erroneous idea that the paragraph referred rather to an issue of stamps having Government authority and intended for general distribution. A notice in reference to such an issue would naturally have proved an item of interest to the readers of the *Aegis*.

The possibility of explaining the appearance of the item on the theory that it was published with a full conception of its significance, but that through inadvertence the editor neglected to credit it to the *Journal*, if not satisfactorily dismissed on the ground that the item would have possessed practically no interest for Worcester readers, is effectually disproved, we believe, by the fact that the *Aegis* item omits the statement embodied in the announcement as originally printed in the *Journal*—that the stamps "are for sale at the Post Office." Had the *Aegis* paragraph been a mere transcription of a news item from a Providence newspaper, with the original intention of thus crediting it, there would have been no occasion for omitting this statement. On the other hand, its omission shows very clearly, we believe, the point of view of the *Aegis* editor, who regarded the Providence announcement as having equal application to the local post office, where, upon making inquiry, he had learned that the issue was not yet on sale.

While this blunder of a rural editor has misled philatelists for some years in respect to the existence of a Worcester stamp, the perpetration of this error has fortunately proved the means of clearing up some doubts of many years' standing concerning the Providence stamps. In some strangely unaccountable manner, this announcement in the *Journal* concerning the issue of these stamps has apparently escaped the attention of all investigators of that subject, and its discovery now definitely fixes for the first time the exact date on which these stamps were issued. It also dismisses doubts entertained by a few philatelists that the Providence stamps were ever actually placed on sale at the post office.

In conclusion, very little need be said further on the subject of the Worcester stamp. It must be clear to the most casual investigator that such an issue never had anything beyond a fancied existence. Philatelists will relinquish with feelings of genuine regret the long-cherished hopes of possessing at some time a Worcester stamp as the crown jewel among their philatelic treasures. Nevertheless the writer will always recall the pursuit of this "will-o'-the-wisp" as having been the means of affording much enjoyable recreation, even though it ultimately proved to be a veritable "pot of gold" at the end of a rainbow.

# Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 119.)

\* \* \* \*



ANUARY 1st (?), 1896. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of two hundred, in two panes of one hundred stamps, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 22½ mm. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, emerald-green.
- 2 " lake.
- 3 " chestnut.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " brown.
- 12 " dark grey.
- 15 " bottle-green.
- 20 " aniline pink.
- 24 " purple.
- 50 " orange.
- 100 " dark blue.

*Varieties.*—Imperforate vertically.

- 12 centavos, dark grey.
- 100 " dark blue.

The same in every way as the preceding, except that the paper is watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole, at least one watermark showing on each stamp.

- 1 centavo, emerald-green, green.
- 2 " lake.
- 3 " chestnut.
- 5 " Prussian blue.
- 10 " brown.
- 12 " dark grey.
- 15 " bottle-green.
- 20 " aniline pink.
- 24 " purple, red-violet.
- 30 " deep green, dark slate-green.
- 50 " orange, red orange.
- 100 " blue, dark blue.

*Varieties.*

Imperforate vertically.

- 1 centavo, emerald-green.
- 10 " brown.
- 12 " dark grey.
- 15 " bottle-green.
- 30 " dark slate-green.
- 100 " dark blue.

Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

- 1 centavo, emerald-green.
- 10 " brown.
- 15 " bottle-green.
- 30 " dark slate-green.
- 100 " dark blue.

Near the end of the year the usual surcharge appeared, but this time it was of the value of 15 centavos.

Printed surcharge in black **Quince centavo**

- 15 centavos on 24 centavos, purple, without watermark.
- 15 " " 24 " " watermarked.

*Varieties.*

Double surcharge.

- 15 centavos on 24 centavos, purple, watermarked.

Inverted surcharge.

- 15 centavos on 24 centavos, purple, watermarked.

This series has also been reprinted on thick white wove paper, both with and without watermark.

Reprints on thick paper, without watermark.

- 1 centavo, yellow-green.
- 2 " brown red.
- 3 " light chestnut.
- 5 " bright blue.
- 12 " pearl-grey.
- 20 " aniline rose.
- 24 " purple.
- 100 " dark blue.

Reprints on thick paper, watermarked.

- 15 centavos, bottle-green.
- 50 " orange.
- 100 " blue.

Both issues of 1896 were prepared and delivered in Salvador in November, 1895, and both were apparently used at the same time, the only excuse offered for the second series being a correction in the inscription, it being claimed that "CORREOS DEL SALVADOR" was incorrect, and should be "CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR"; but, as the stamps for the three preceding years had all been engraved "CORREOS DEL SALVADOR", it would seem that the error should have been corrected long before, or at least discovered in the proofs before accepting.

*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for December, 1895, comments upon having received a plaintive epistle from Mr. N. F. Seebeck disclaiming responsibility for the numerous issues and surcharges of Salvador, and placing the blame upon the Assistant Postmaster-General, a Belgian with a nice taste for varieties.

\* \* \*



January 1st, 1897. Series in every way the same as the second issue of 1896 except for changes of colour.

Printed on thin paper, without watermark.

- 1 centavo, scarlet.
- 2 " blue-green, green, dark green.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " orange.
- 10 " blue-green.
- 12 " dark ultramarine.
- 15 " black.
- 20 " grey-black.
- 24 " yellow.
- 30 " aniline pink.
- 50 " red-violet.
- 100 " brown-lake.

Printed on thin paper, watermarked.

- 1 centavo, scarlet.
- 2 " green, yellow-green, grass-green.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " orange.
- 10 " blue-green, dark green.
- 12 " deep ultramarine.
- 15 " black.
- 20 " grey-black.
- 24 " yellow.
- 30 " aniline pink.
- 50 " red-violet.
- 100 " brown-lake.

In September, 1897, the annual surcharge appeared, but this time, strange to say, there was really a need for the animal, a change in postal regulations increasing the foreign rate to 13 centavos.

Printed surcharge in red **TRECE centavos**

- 13 centavos on 24 centavos, yellow, without watermark.
- 13 " " 24 " " watermarked.

Printed surcharge in black.

- 13 centavos on 30 centavos, aniline pink, no watermark.
- 13 " " 30 " " watermarked.
- 13 " " 50 " red-violet, no watermark.
- 13 " " 50 " " watermarked.
- 13 " " 50 " purple, no watermark.
- 13 " " 50 " " watermarked.
- 13 " " 100 " brown-lake, watermarked.

This series has also been reprinted on thick white wove paper with and without watermark.

Reprints on thick paper, without watermark.

- 1 centavo, pale red, red.
- 2 " dark grey-green.
- 3 " brown.
- 10 " dark green.
- 12 " bright blue.
- 15 " black.
- 20 " grey-black.
- 24 " yellow.
- 30 " aniline rose.
- 50 " grey-violet, red-violet.
- 100 " brown-lake.

Reprints on thick paper, watermarked.

- 1 centavo, pale red, scarlet.
- 3 " brown.
- 12 " bright blue.
- 15 " black.
- 50 " red-violet.
- 100 " brown-lake.

Variety.—Imperforate.

100 centavos, brown-lake.

\* \* \*

In March, 1897, two stamps, of the value of 1 and 5 centavos, were issued to commemorate the federation of the Greater Republic of Central America. These stamps were in use for one month only.



Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, on thin white wove paper, without watermark. Size 21½ by 26 mm. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, blue, red, gold, purple and green.
- 5 " red, blue, gold and green.

These stamps were printed from two sets of stones. The first set printed sheets of one hundred stamps, fifty 5 centavos and fifty 1 centavo. The second set printed sheets of four hundred, two hundred 1 centavo and two hundred 5 centavos. The stones were arranged as follows :—

5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

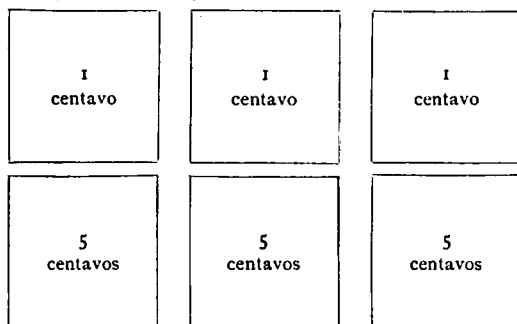
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

These stamps are all of the first types. In the 1 centavo the range of mountains is outlined in blue and in red, and there are short horizontal purple lines in the sea. In the 5 centavos there are short horizontal blue lines in the sea. There is a second type of each value, the 1 centavo having the range of mountains outlined in red only, and the sea all blue and blurred. In the 5 centavos the sea is blurred, showing no horizontal lines whatever. These second types were never used in Salvador, and can therefore be classed only as essays or possibly rejected stamps. There were three sets of stones from which the second types were printed. The first set contained sixty impressions of the 1 centavo, in ten rows of six. The second set has sixty impressions of the 5 centavos, in ten rows of six. The third set printed sheets

of six hundred stamps, in six panes of one hundred stamps each, arranged as follows:—



\* \* \*

January 1st, 1898. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked, in sheets of two hundred, in two panes of one hundred, in ten rows of ten stamps each. Size  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.



- 1 centavo, scarlet, orange-vermilion.
- 2 „ pink.
- 3 „ pale yellow-green.
- 5 „ green, blue-green.
- 10 „ ultramarine.
- 12 „ purple.
- 13 „ brown-lake.
- 20 „ dark blue, blue, bright blue.

- 24 centavos, slate-blue.
- 26 „ dark brown.
- 50 „ orange.
- 1 peso, yellow.

*Variety.*—Horizontal pair, imperforate between.  
10 centavos, ultramarine.

These stamps have been reprinted on thick white wove paper, both with and without watermark.

Reprints on thick paper, watermarked.

- 1 centavo, orange-vermilion.
- 2 „ aniline rose.
- 3 „ dark yellow-green.
- 5 „ dark blue-green.
- 10 „ deep blue.
- 13 „ brown-lake.
- 24 „ deep blue.
- 26 „ dark brown.
- 50 „ orange.
- 1 peso, yellow.

*Varieties.*—Imperforate.

- 26 centavos, dark brown.
- 50 „ orange.

Reprints on thick paper, without watermark.

- 1 centavo, orange-vermilion.
- 2 „ bright pink.
- 3 „ yellow-green.
- 5 „ blue-green.
- 10 „ pale ultramarine.
- 12 „ purple, red-violet.
- 13 „ cinnamon-brown, dark lake.
- 20 „ deep blue.
- 24 „ Prussian blue, dark blue.
- 26 „ dark brown.
- 50 „ orange.
- 1 peso, yellow.

(To be continued.)

## The Brighton Stamp Case.

CONVICTION FOR THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF DIES.

\* \* \* \*



T Brighton Police Court, on the 11th instant, before Mr. Sendall and Mr. Bevis, Harold Treherne, 8 Hollingbury Terrace, Brighton, was charged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, on thirteen counts, with the unlawful possession of certain dies. The summonses were:—

- (1) Having in his possession, on 1 August, a certain die for making a fictitious stamp in imitation and representation of a stamp for denoting the rate of postage in the Transvaal, in contravention of Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884.
- (2) A die for imitating a stamp charged with the duty of 6d. for denoting the rate of postage in Western Australia.
- (3) In respect of a 2d. West Australian stamp.
- (4) In respect of a South Australian stamp.
- (5) In respect of an Indian stamp charged with the duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna.
- (6) In respect of an Indian stamp of 4 annas.
- (7) In respect of a stamp of 1 anna Indian postage.
- (8) For imitating a Victorian stamp charged with the duty of 6d.
- (9) A similar charge in regard to a 3d. Victorian stamp.
- (10) In regard to a penny stamp of Victoria.
- (11) For imitating a stamp of Duttia.
- (12) In respect of imitating a stamp of St. Christopher.
- (13) For the imitation of a stamp of Charkari.

Mr. T. C. Simpson prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Peskett appeared for the defendant.

Defendant pleaded guilty of having the dies in his possession, but not of using them.

The Clerk: You are not charged with using them.

Have you any reason why they should not be taken together?

Defendant: I should like to say they are all obsolete.

Mr. Simpson said that he would like first to reply to the defendant's remark. They had taken great trouble in order to find what stamps were available for postage at the present time, and they had carefully avoided proceeding in regard to any stamp which they were not assured, on the highest authority which could possibly be obtained, was available for postage at the present time. There were a great number of States and Governments in the world who did not demonetize their stamps. This was to say, that although another issue of stamps might be made, yet those which had been already issued would remain available for postage. The consequence was that if any one had a stamp a hundred years old and put it on a letter, it would bear the postage throughout the world, wherever the stamp went. He would be able to call evidence before them, if necessary, to show that undoubtedly all the stamps on which the charges were based were available for postage at the present time. They were very anxious to prove that one or two of the stamps were so available, and in consequence a direction was given that all letters over a short length of time coming through the Post Office from a particular country should be stopped, and those to whom they were addressed were asked to deliver over the envelopes, and they could show from the actual envelopes that stamps similar to those could be printed from some of the dies found in the possession of the defendant. He mentioned that, as he thought it was necessary to do so, in answer to the remark made by the defendant, perhaps unfortunately for himself. He would have first of all to deal very lightly with what had gone

before in the case. The case had nothing whatever to do with the case which had already been before the Court, and which was still *sub judice*, and therefore he did not want in any way to touch upon that case, except in so far that it was the seizure made in the other case which led to these proceedings, and therefore certain details would be necessary in order to put the case properly before the Bench. He would first touch on these details, and then put before them very carefully the degree of liability and the degree of wrong which had been committed by the defendant in this case. It appeared that about five years ago, the defendant was employed as a clerk by Messrs. Barnard & Co., money-lenders, of 74 Ship Street, Brighton. He was there in 1902, and after that date he began having these dies made; there were 447 of them seized, and he may have had others. Having commenced to have these dies prepared, he found, presumably, that he could perhaps do better for himself, and he went in for having overprints made from dies. Some of these overprints could not form the subject of any charge under the Post Office Protection Act, but others of them could. In an incidental way the prosecution had one information put before the Court, dealing with an overprint, in order to show particularly how these overprints sometimes amounted to an offence under the particular statute. The statute was Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884, and for the greater part it referred particularly to the Post Office, and contained provisions with regard to the regulations which were made by the Postmaster-General or under his authority. But Section 7 related to postage stamps, and postage stamps in this country were all the property of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and any money paid for them formed part of the revenue of the country. Section 7 included every stamp that could be made by any country in the world for the purpose of postage, and therefore these proceedings were taken under the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Section 7 said "that a person should not make or knowingly utter or deal in or sell any fictitious stamp or use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp." That part of the section did not apply to the present case, but it went on, "make or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession any die, plate, or instrument, or material for making any fictitious stamp." Then they went on to find that a fictitious stamp included any stamp for denoting the rate of postage of any of His Majesty's Colonies or any foreign country, and included even China, although China was not in the Postal Union. While dealing with the Act he ought to refer to the case of *Dickens v. Gill*. In this case they had the fact of one of the most innocent kinds of possession of a die which could possibly be imagined. There was no doubt about that. Mr. Gill was the proprietor of the *Exchange and Mart* newspaper, and that paper had a philatelic supplement, and in order to illustrate certain stamps, Mr. Gill obtained dies from abroad and reproduced them in the paper. A summons was brought against him under this section, and it was proved that it was the representation of a stamp available for postage at that time. The magistrate held that there were facts which showed the absolute *bona fides* of the defendant, and that there was a certainty that he would not use the die for any improper purpose, and he said further, that he did not think at first there was evidence of a lawful excuse. As the defendant had pleaded guilty he would not go into the judgment at length, but in the appeal both Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Collins held that there could be no lawful excuse, except that defendant had obtained the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to use the dies. He need hardly say there was no possibility of the defendant in this case pleading such lawful excuse as that, because he was there acting for the Commissioners prosecuting him for having these things in his possession.

The Magistrate's Clerk: You might read a short note of that case.

Mr. Simpson: "The defendant had in his possession certain dies and instruments for making fictitious stamps for the purpose of illustrating stamps in black and white upon the pages of the Illustrated Stamp Supplement, a newspaper intended for sale to stamp collectors and others. Held that the same was in contravention of Clause 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, which enacts that a person shall not make, or, unless he shows lawful excuse, have in his possession any die, plate, or material for the making of any

fictitious stamp, and that the defendant had no lawful excuse for having such die in his possession." It was proved by the judgment that it was absolutely impossible for a man to plead lawful excuse for having such a die in his possession unless he had got the permission of the Inland Revenue, and as in the case now before them, the defendant was being prosecuted by the Inland Revenue, it was clear that he had no lawful excuse, and that there was no possible means of making a defence. After the defendant left the firm of Barnard & Co., he began to obtain different dies and made stamps and also forged different letters, and he traded in a great number of different names at different addresses. He traded as H. Treherne, 6 Osborne Road, Preston Park; the American Stamp Co., 38 Bond Road, Brighton; H. Horden, 38 Bond Street, Brighton; F. Morton, 19 Cross Street, Hove; R. Newman, 29 Bristol Road, Brighton; R. Newman, 2 Grand Parade, Brighton; G. Arnold, 3 Russell Square, Brighton; A. West, 130 London Road, Brighton; and C. Melville, 6 Cranborne Street, Brighton. These were places at which letters were addressed to him, and he had lived at one or two of them. Defendant excited the suspicion of the Stamp Traders' Association, and they laid a trap for him, into which he fell, and in consequence of that a warrant was obtained, and Supt. Wood went to his house and said he would like to see what he had got in the house. Defendant handed him the key, and told him he would find all he wanted in a certain room; and there Wood found and seized a large amount of dies and material. It was about the largest stamp factory he had ever heard of in the country. It had been suggested in the case that defendant had some one behind him in this matter, but having read through a good deal of the mass of correspondence found in the defendant's room, he (Mr. Simpson) found that defendant was the man who first of all ordered certain zincographers in London to make these dies. He would read one or two of these letters to show the kind of thing he did. It might have been that the defendant was engaged in this business before 1902, but at any rate he early became proficient in the art. On 24 February, 1902, there was a letter from the Excelsior Traders' Supply Co., of Farringdon Street, London, addressed to the defendant at 6 Osborne Road, Preston Park, as follows: "We have put your zinc in hand, and will take the utmost care of your copy. Referring to the dies, can you send us one stamp as a copy, so that we may quote you more definitely?" On 28 February, 1902, there was a letter from the same people with reference to an invoice for one zinc plate; and on 15 March, 1902, the Company wrote: "We congratulate you on your success in mastering the art of printing. The stamp you send seems to us a perfect reproduction." It was necessary for him to show that the dies found in the defendant's possession were first obtained by him, but he had letters which showed that different London zincographers warned him that he was doing that which was wrong; and he had a letter from one firm which refused to go on making any more. It was necessary to quote this to show that the defendant had warning, and that the whole blame as to what happened subsequently must rest upon himself. On 7 March, 1902, the same people wrote: "We note your remarks re stamps, and will be careful not to show them to customers or strangers." On 25 March, 1902, the same people wrote: "We have been making inquiries re dies, and London firms decline absolutely to have anything to do with them. We are also advised that a liability rests on us for supplying the zincos, and we must decline further orders. We regret to take this step, but we cannot afford to risk our reputation." Defendant wrote to them, but the firm again refused the order; then there were a number of letters from Mr. Scriven, of Farringdon Street, and on 2 November he wrote to the defendant that he had just heard it was illegal to copy stamps so exactly and so returned them. On 5 November, 1903, he wrote: "Will proceed if you are sure there is no liability." He had also a great number of bills from different zincographers, which tended to show clearly that defendant was the person who got these zincos made; and that he had had warning and took no notice, but still went on getting them made. He now came to the point of what kind of offence had been committed. It was an offence which was an international matter. Some years ago, before the Act of 1884 was passed, a Convention was held and the Postal Union was formed, and by that Union all the principal States of the world contracted to protect the stamps of each country.

That contract had to be from time to time renewed, and the last Convention was held in Rome in 1906, and he had a copy of the agreement which was printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office. Article 18 read: "The contracting parties undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures all necessary measures for punishing the fraudulent use of counterfeit postage stamps or stamps already issued. They also undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the necessary measures for prohibiting and repressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale or distribution of embossed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, offered or committed in such a manner as to be mistakable for the embossed or adhesive stamps used by the administration of any one of the contracting countries." It would be seen, therefore, that these proceedings were only reciprocal proceedings, similar to proceedings which were being taken for the protection of the English Government by foreign nations. In Germany, a short time ago, a number of dies were seized and people were prosecuted, and an attempt to prosecute was made at Turin, but the man escaped. They were bound, therefore, not only to prosecute, but to communicate to foreign Governments the result of any prosecution made. A good deal of delay had occurred in this case, owing to the numerous inquiries which had been made, in order to make assurance doubly sure as to the stamps for which some of the dies were made being obsolete, and Mr. Hatswell, for the Post Office, was prepared to give evidence on this matter. He was prepared to deal with a great number of the dies seized in this case, if necessary, and would be able to say that he had in his possession evidence from the authorities themselves, sent through the Postal Union to him, to show that these stamps were available for postal purposes. It was on that evidence that Mr. Hatswell acted himself, because such stamps not only franked letters from the country of issue to the country of delivery, but they also franked the letters from the port at which they were received in Great Britain to the places to which they were addressed, and when a question arose as to whether these stamps were correct, Mr. Hatswell was the person to whom it was referred, and he had in his possession at the Post Office a large collection of stamps of the countries within the Postal Union, whose stamps were of course available for postal purposes. Not only that, but it was laid down in this Convention that it was the duty of each of the contracting bodies to send to the other parties in the Convention all stamps as they were brought out, and also the information as to whether previous issues were demonetized or not. At the same time, there were stamps which, while out of date, yet came through occasionally for postal purposes, although probably they were more valuable for stamp-collecting purposes. Mr. Simpson proceeded to deal with two sheets of prints from dies found in the possession of the defendant, such prints numbering in all seventy-nine. He explained that the first twelve were French stamps ranging from 1 to 30 centimes, but which were not used by the French Government in the ordinary way for postal purposes; they were used by the officials of the Post Office in order to ask for a greater amount of postage than was put on a letter. They did not form the subject of the proceedings in the present case. Nos. 13, 14, and 15 were old frauds of Dacia stamps of the years 1899-1906, 1897, and 1893. Dacia was a native State which had the right to use stamps within its own territory. Some were worded "Dacia" and some "Duttia," and it would be a great difficulty to say which it really should be called. Nos. 16 and 17 he had not inquired into. No. 18 was the stamp of Bundi, another Indian State, and No. 19 of Las Bela, 1904. Nos. 20, 21, and 22 were stamps of Kishenghar of the date 1899-1902, and No. 23 was a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna 1904 Charkari stamp, which was actually in use at the present time. In regard to that he should say they had not given the stamp itself, but they had a considerable number of stamps which had been taken from the die. The Bench would notice that the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " was a removable piece, and other amounts could be put in. Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 were all French stamps, and they had just heard from France that they were all available for postage at the present time. There were, however, no proceedings in respect of these. Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 were Greek stamps, the dates of the first two being 1861-82, of the next three 1886-91, and they were all demonetized. No. 35 was a 1892 One Penny Cook Islands Federation; he was not quite

sure that Mr. Hatswell could tell how that stood. It was rather a curious stamp and they could take it as being demonetized. No. 36 was a Cretan 1898 stamp, which was very peculiar, and he was afraid to speak of it. No. 37 was an 1862 6d. Victoria. No. 38 an 1860 3d. Victoria, and No. 39 an 1861 1d. Victoria. The Victorian Government never demonetized their stamps, and the consequence was that however old the issue it was always available for postal purposes. No. 40 was a South Australia 1902 stamp, and it would be noticed that it was a key stamp, which meant that the different values could be put in. No. 41 was a key stamp—a 10s. 1895-6 South African Republic, and was a similar stamp to No. 75. No. 42 was a 10 centime 1891 Madagascar stamp, and was in issue. The French Government had just informed them that they did not demonetize their stamps. No. 43 was a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1885 Trinidad, and No. 44 an 8d. 1885 Trinidad, and these could only be used by postal officials for obtaining more postage on a letter than it was stamped with. No. 45 was an 1870 St. Christopher, and was another key stamp. It was available for postage at the present time, and there was a special Act passed with regard to the stamp which he had in Court. No. 46 was a Tobago 1880 key stamp, and he could not say anything definite about that. No. 47 was an 1892 1d. Grenada, available for postage. No. 48 an 1896 one anna, Uganda; and Nos. 49, 50, and 51 were Italian stamps which were all demonetized. He might say they would have taken proceedings in regard to the French stamps had the French Post Office informed them earlier. Nos. 60 and 61 were 1862 2 cent and 4 cent British Guiana. No. 62 an 1852 4 cent British Guiana, and No. 63 an 1863 6 cents British Guiana. No. 64 was an 1854 India  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, No. 65 an 1854 India 1 anna, and No. 66 an India 1854 4 annas, and these they were proceeding on. No. 67 was an 1892  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cook Islands Federation. No. 68 was an 1857 2d. West Australian, and No. 69 an 1857 6d. West Australian, and these they were proceeding on. No. 70 was an overprint Orange River Colony, No. 71 an overprint Cyprus, No. 72 an 1892 overprint Benin, and No. 73 an 1892 overprint Obok. They did not come into the proceedings, but they were overprints for making one stamp into another, and were therefore instruments for making stamps.

Mr. Peskett: We are charged with possession. We do not want to go into all the history of the stamp world. It is very interesting, no doubt.

Mr. Simpson said he was explaining what the points were. No. 75 was a Transvaal 1895-6 2d. stamp, in regard to which they were taking proceedings, and that could only now be used with the overprint "V.R.I." They had had a great number of these through the post, and they had found in defendant's possession a number of blocks of "V.R.I."

Mr. Peskett: That is not the subject of the charge.

Mr. Simpson said the section dealt with dies or instruments for printing fictitious stamps. Of course, they could have five or six dies or instruments for printing one stamp, and what he was saying was that this was capable of being used for postage purposes at the present time with the letters "V.R.I." printed upon it.

Mr. Peskett: Are we being charged with the stamps "V.R.I."?

Mr. Simpson: Certainly. We are charging you with having instruments for the purpose of printing these stamps.

The Magistrates' Clerk: It is not available for postage purposes in its present form?

Mr. Simpson said that it was so. In a number of cases the stamps were printed in different colours. They had one die which printed one colour and another die which printed the colour round it, and all these were instruments for printing the stamps. The Transvaal stamp shown on the paper was not complete as it stood, but they were not dealing at the moment with the stamp, but with the die, and these dies were instruments for printing fictitious stamps.

The Clerk: Does it become a fictitious stamp until it is completed?

Mr. Simpson: No.

The Clerk: And is this stamp completed?

Mr. Simpson: No.

Mr. Peskett said the defendant was charged with being in possession of a die for making a fictitious stamp, but his friend said they could not make a fictitious stamp with this particular die.

Mr. Simpson said that any one could see that they might

have to use a thousand dies for making one complete stamp, but if a person had in his possession any one of the dies, then he was guilty of being in possession of a die used for making a fictitious stamp. No. 78 print was a Duttia stamp sold by the Duttia Post Office at the present time, and No. 79 was a print of the seal of the potentate of Duttia which would have to be printed over the No. 78 print to make it available for postal purposes. They found the paper on which such stamps were printed in the defendant's possession. No. 79 was the print of the Duttia postmark. Their object had been to select a certain number of stamps to bring before the Court, showing the business which was done, and therefore they had put in Nos. 78 and 79 on the sheet. They could have brought the charge in the case of No. 78 clearly, because under the section they could charge the person in possession of paper for stamp printing with having in his possession material, and they could charge a person having a printing-press in his possession as having an instrument, and types set up for printing could be dealt with as an instrument, and in the same way they could deal with ink as a material. However, it was not necessary to do that. All they wanted to charge him with was in respect of the dies, and then they could bring before the Court the materials, and so on, in order to show that he had not got these dies merely as a curiosity for a museum, or anything of that kind, but for the purpose of printing the stamps which were shown, and which could be printed with these dies, and which were stamps available for postage at the present time. If these stamps had been English Post Office stamps, the defendant would not have been subject to the mere penalty of £20 on each of the informations, but he would have been charged with felony. As they happened to be foreign stamps, he was charged under the Post Office Protection Act, and was subject to a fine; but in regard to the amount of penalty which might be inflicted, he would point out that the defendant had acted towards foreign Powers and colonies in precisely the same way that he would have acted towards the English Government if the dies were those of English stamps. Therefore it was a very serious thing indeed, and the Government were bound to take such steps as they could to prosecute in this matter, and they were bound to report to the Governments and the colonies concerned exactly what the results of those prosecutions were, and to show that they had been doing their best to bring matters home to the defendant. As he had said, Italy and Germany had done the same thing for Great Britain, and it was the duty laid down in the Convention of Rome that every Power belonging to the Postal Union was bound to take these steps where any person was found in possession of these dies dealing with colonies or foreign countries. There were 447 of these dies; a great number were available for postal purposes, and it was perfectly clear that defendant had not got them for a lawful purpose, but for a very improper purpose indeed. He wished to explain to the Court that the reason they had brought thirteen charges against the defendant, instead of lumping them together into one, was in order to bring the whole case very carefully before them, and to show foreign countries that they had done their duty in this matter. They thought it right to put before the Court thirteen informations, so that they could see exactly what this man had been doing. They had letters in their possession showing what the defendant had been doing in the matter, and that, in regard to these Indian stamps, he had offered them for sale.

Mr. Peskett (interrupting): My friend has gone on long enough. That is not the charge; the charge is that we are in possession of these dies.

Mr. Simpson said that the importance of the case was that he should bring before the Court, not merely that the defendant had the dies, but that he had the dies for a particular purpose, and if the Court did not want to hear what that purpose was he would not go into it any further. The defendant had the dies, and the Court, he took it, must consider for what purpose he had them, just in the same way that a jury would, what the purpose was for such possession and what the gravity of the offence was. One person might have the dies and be dealing with them very differently from another person. One person, as was the case with Mr. Gill, might have the dies for a very innocent purpose, while another person might have the dies for a purpose which was not innocent. Those were questions which the magistrates must take into consideration, and he

felt that he would be perfectly right in going into the fact that the defendant had sold stamps in great quantities. He would not, however, go further into that subject.

Superintendent Wood, of the Brighton police, was called, and produced a number of the dies found in the possession of the defendant on 1 August. He said that defendant told him they were in his room, and gave him the key of the room. Subsequently witness handed the dies to Mr. Dewhurst, of the Inland Revenue.

Mr. Timothy Dewhurst, Inland Revenue officer, proved receiving the dies from the last witness on 21 October. He initialled the dies on the back for identification.

Mr. John Laker, Superintendent of Stamping at Somerset House, deposed to having printed the sheets of reproductions which had been handed to the Court from dies which were found in the defendant's possession.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

On reassembling, Superintendent Wood was recalled, and produced type of the letters "V.R.I." which were seized at the defendant's premises, and also proved having gone through the letters and bills referred to in Mr. Simpson's opening speech.

Mr. Dewhurst, recalled, produced a quantity of printing paper and different coloured inks found on the defendant's premises.

Mr. Peskett said he formally objected to all this evidence, on the ground that they were charged with the one offence of having the dies in their possession.

Mr. Simpson: This is to show the purpose for which they are used.

Mr. Peskett: That is not the point.

Mr. Simpson: If that is not the point, then the possession by a person for an improper purpose would be no worse than the possession by a person for an innocent purpose.

Mr. Peskett: Defendant has pleaded guilty, and therefore that cannot apply.

The Magistrates' Clerk: He has pleaded guilty of having a die in his possession for making a fictitious stamp.

Mr. Peskett: I say you have no right to put in a lot of evidence which has nothing to do with the charge.

Mr. Simpson: It could not fail to be surrounding evidence with regard to this particular case.

Mr. Robert W. Hatswell said he was a clerk in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office, and all communications from foreign Governments with reference to such things as demonetization of any of their stamps came to him in his Department.

Mr. Peskett raised an objection to the witness's evidence.

Mr. Simpson said the question was whether these stamps had been demonetized. When Treherne was asked if he pleaded guilty, he said that these stamps could not be used for postal purposes. He was going to prove that they could be so used.

Mr. Peskett said he had pleaded guilty, and he could not see why the prosecution wanted to go on proving these things in this way.

Mr. Simpson: It is important to show that all these blocks can be used.

The Magistrates' Clerk: Is it not sufficient to prove that by the officer who is here? If Mr. Peskett objects, then he is entitled to ask the officer how he knows that it is so.

Mr. Peskett: I think it a waste of time under the circumstances.

The Clerk (to witness): With regard to Nos. 77, 69, 68, 40, 64, 66, 65, 37, 38, 39, 45, 23, and 75, are they all dies which are capable of being used for printing stamps which are now available for postal purposes?

Witness: They all are.

Mr. Peskett: Look at No. 23. Would you believe that was a genuine stamp?—This is a Charkari stamp and that is a Native State of India, and stamps so issued do not pre-pay postage on letters coming out of that State, so that as a clerk in the Post Office, letters with stamps of that kind would not come before me.

Take No. 38. Would that deceive you as to its being a real stamp?—It would.

Have you ever seen a real one?—This is an old issue.

Have you ever seen a real one?—I have not. On the face of it, if I were a sorting sorting letters, and that came on a letter from Australia, I should not hesitate to pass it. I mean the sorter would take it as a genuine stamp. I know the Government of Victoria do not demonetize their stamps,

so that if a stamp comes to England on a letter and has been passed by the Victorian Government, I would let it go.

Are there any stamps in these thirteen in regard to which the information has been laid which would not deceive you?—No. If these stamps were on letters coming to this country, I would take it for granted that they were good stamps.

Have you heard of collectors' collections of fictitious stamps?—I do not collect stamps.

You know there are people who collect fictitious stamps?—I cannot say.

You have never heard of anybody in the habit of collecting fictitious stamps?—No.

Are they not advertised and sold in Italy?—I cannot say.

Have you ever seen a catalogue of what are called imitations?—I think I do remember, years ago, seeing a catalogue of that kind.

The Clerk: If one of these fictitious stamps were bought in Italy and put on a letter and sent to this country, would it deceive the Post Office?—Undoubtedly.

Re-examined by Mr. Simpson, witness said that the German Government had lately taken proceedings in respect of some of these imitation stamps, and the Italian and every Government were bound by the Convention to take such proceedings. He had in his possession documents received from foreign countries on the subject.

Mr. Simpson said the documents could be produced for the Bench, but must not be shown to any one else.

The Clerk: We cannot look at anything which the defendant cannot look at.

Mr. W. Percy Barnsdall, director of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, said he was editor of the Catalogue issued by that company. He had stamps in his possession similar to all the prints which were on the sheet and which formed the subject of the charge.

Mr. Simpson: May I ask you if they are good imitations or representations of these stamps?—Exceedingly good.

With regard to these two stamps of Duttia and Charkari, are you able to say these are the stamps sold in those two States at the present time?—Yes, we have received some recently. We have bought some from the Post Office.

Further questioned, witness examined the dies found in defendant's possession, and the sheet containing the prints, and said the latter were undoubtedly pulls from the dies, and in his opinion would deceive the Post Office officials. Witness also stated that he had examined the paper found in defendant's possession, and indicated the one on which the Charkari stamps would be printed.

Mr. Simpson: Who is the greatest authority on Indian stamps you know of in the world?—Major Evans. He is one of the finest philatelists in the world.

Major Edward Evans was called, and in answer to Mr. Simpson said he had made a great study of Indian and other stamps, and he corroborated what the last witness had said. The Duttia and Charkari dies were representative of the stamps now in use, or what were in use a few months ago.

Mr. Peskett: I take it that they would not deceive you?—No.

Mr. Simpson: Would they deceive you at first glance?—I should have to look at them.

Do you think they would deceive a Post Office official?—I should think they probably would.

Are they good representations?—They are.

Mr. Peskett, addressing the Bench for the defendant, said there was no doubt blocks were found in his possession, and he had advised him to plead guilty. He did not think the case would have lasted the considerable time it had, and he felt that there was no necessity for labouring the matter as it had been laboured simply for the purpose of prejudicing the case against his client. There were one or two facts he would like to refer to. They would probably remember that some time ago the defendant was arrested for selling an album containing a collection of about 6000 stamps, and he was charged with the fact that there were about fifteen of them which were fictitious. After many hearings the defendant was committed for trial, and it was known by the prosecution from the start, and was known to the Inland Revenue, that they were simply fighting a shadow and not the people they would undoubtedly have liked to have seen in the dock. The defendant was approached and asked if he was prepared to give information, and in consequence the case was adjourned until the next Sessions. Well, they

had given every information that lay in their power which was in their possession. When the case was before the Sessions, one of the strongest facts brought against the defendant was that these dies were found in his possession. It was true that he was not charged with that, but it was a fact which must affect the Recorder when the case came on. His friend had thought fit to practically bring the whole of defendant's career into Court. His friend had read a letter written to the defendant in 1902, but at that date the defendant was fifteen years of age and had just left school, and Mr. Simpson must be satisfied that a boy like that was not his own master, and was acting at the dictation of some one else.

Mr. Simpson: We felt satisfied to the contrary.

Mr. Peskett: At the age of 15 it seemed marvellous that a lad would have such information with regard to stamps as it was alleged the defendant had. At any rate, they had given the information, and therefore he did think the Inland Revenue might have at least waited until after the Sessions to see what course the Recorder might have taken. They knew full well the defendant had only been the tool of some one else, and they were in possession of the information. They had waited five months before taking those prosecutions, and surely they might have waited another month and seen what course the Recorder would take. When Mr. Simpson was opening the case, he began to wonder what really his client was charged with. It had been described as an international offence, but it was an offence for which the utmost penalty which could be inflicted was a fine of £20. His client had undoubtedly suffered seriously. He had been led away by different men, and he would ask the Bench to consider that he had been out of work six months. He had only a mother with a small income, and he did hope therefore the Bench would take an extremely lenient view of the case, because, after all, they must remember that the prosecutor had succeeded in putting an end to this business. That, he took it, was the real object, as they could not have any vindictive feeling against his client. He had thought of applying for an adjournment until after the Sessions, but his client told him that in almost every country there were those stamps which were known as faked stamps and were sold as faked stamps, and he produced a catalogue from Italy showing that they sold those stamps to schools for collections. Schools could not have the real stamps, and so they had fictitious stamps. Had the warrant been executed one day before it was, there would not have been a stamp found in his client's possession, but, unfortunately they were seized. Whether they were seized legally or not was a fact which he had raised before. He did ask the Bench, in all sincerity, to consider that this was a young man of only 20, and if he was dealt with lightly he would have a chance of redeeming his character and a chance of obtaining a situation.

Mr. Simpson said that six months was all the time the authorities had to prosecute within, and a great deal of time had been taken up in communicating with foreign countries. They left the prosecution as late as they possibly could.

Mr. Peskett: You could have brought five or six charges and not thirteen.

Mr. Simpson said the Inland Revenue felt that unless they brought a round dozen it would not be sufficient for the gravity of the offence.

The Clerk: Could they not all have gone into one summons?

Mr. Simpson said they could, but they felt that if they didn't multiply the summonses, it would be simply a matter of a £20 fine, and they wanted to show that this thing was being done almost wholesale.

The Chairman pointed out that the Recorder had remanded the defendant for sentence to the next Sessions, which would be held about 4 January.

Mr. Simpson said they thought it better to deal with this case at once.

After consultation in private the magistrates decided to convict on the first summons, and inflict a penalty of £15 and costs or one month's imprisonment. On the other summonses they ordered defendant to pay the costs or seven days' imprisonment on each, to run concurrently.

Mr. Peskett asked for time, and pointed out that the penalty would fall on the boy's mother.

The Bench granted fourteen days for payment, and fixed the costs and penalty together at £23 os. 6d.

# Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* SIR W. B. AVERY, Bart.

*President:* R. HOLLICK.

*Vice-Presidents:* T. W. PECK. W. PIMM.

*Committee:*

F. T. COLLIER. H. GRINDALL.

P. T. DEAKIN. C. A. STEPHENSON.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* G. JOHNSON, B.A.

*Official Address:* 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

### OCT. 3. ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

THE officers and Committee were all re-elected, and H. Barnwell and A. P. Walker were added to the Committee.

The following programme was approved:—

1907.  
Oct. 17. Display: Victoria. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.  
" 31. Display: India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements.  
B. B. Tilley.  
Nov. 28. Inspection of Auction Lots.  
Dec. 5. Auction at Acorn Hotel.  
" 12. Paper: Paper and Printing. T. B. Widdowson.  
1908.  
Jan. 2. Lantern Display. J. A. Margoschis.  
" 23. Paper: Argentine. F. T. Collier.  
Feb. 6. Display: Tasmania. W. Pimm.  
" 27. Inspection of Auction Lots.  
Mar. 5. Auction at Acorn Hotel.  
" 19. Paper: Turkey. P. T. Deakin.  
Apr. 2. Display: Victoria. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.  
" 30. Annual Dinner.

The balance sheet showing a cash balance in hand of £88. 8s. 3d. was approved, as was the Report showing that 2802 varieties had been added to the Permanent Collection, making a total of 21,568.

Stamps to the value of £30,847 13s. 3d. were circulated and £3013 14s. 7d. sold during the past session.

The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal, and £5 was voted as a first grant to the Permanent Collection.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, F. W. Meredith, W. A. Weymouth, Dr. J. N. Keynes, and Mrs. Lake for donations to the Permanent Collection, to Mr. C. T. Reed for periodicals, and to all publishers and auctioneers who had sent, during the past year, a full list of whom was ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

Messrs. C. Hartree, R. T. Bush, L. Dickinson, and C. L. Bagnall were elected members.

Of the 278 members, 207 are resident in the British Isles and 71 in the Colonies and abroad. Colonial and foreign collectors and dealers who are able to send regular supplies would find a ready market.

## Philatelic Literature Society.

*President:* E. D. BACON. *Vice-President:* B. T. K. SMITH.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

F. J. PELOW, 185 Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E.

*Council:*

E. D. BACON. F. J. PELOW.

H. CLARK. B. T. K. SMITH.

H. F. JOHNSON. H. E. WESTON.

F. J. MELVILLE.

THE objects of the Society are to promote and encourage the collection and study of philatelic literature, and to

circulate amongst its members information thereon; to compile and publish bibliographies and other works relating to Philately; to provide a medium for the sale and exchange of duplicates; and to undertake all such matters as may further these objects.

The annual subscription is one guinea (\$5 11, Fr. 26.60, M. 21.60), which entitles members to receive gratis the Journal of the Society, and to special rates for the Society's publications and for advertising in the Journal. Applications for membership should be made to the Hon. Secretary.

It is proposed to publish the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society* quarterly, and it will only be issued to members of the Society. It will form an excellent medium for the sale and exchange of philatelic literature in all languages, and the Advertisement Supplement which will be devoted to this purpose will be circulated amongst non-members. The first number of the Journal will be published on 15 January, 1908.

The Council particularly draw the attention of philatelists to the need of active support of the Society's work, which it is hoped will cover in time a long-felt want in providing sources of reference to a vast literature. Copies of the Statutes will be forwarded on application to the Hon. Secretary.

## The Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch).

SESSION 1907-8.

The meetings are held on the first Saturday of the month, at 7 p.m., in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh. From 7 to 7.30 a general exchange of duplicates takes place.

*Hon. President:*

E. P. W. REDFORD, Esq., C.B., Secretary in Scotland for the General Post Office.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents:*

Baron A. DE WORMS, F.R.P.S. Lond., Hon. Secretary Brighton Philatelic Society.

Sir W. B. AVERY, Bart., F.R.P.S. Lond., Hon. President Birmingham Philatelic Society, and Hon. Vice-President Herts Philatelic Society.

### OFFICE BEARERS.

*President:* NORMAN M. BENRIE.

*Vice-President:* PERCY MERCER.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

FRANK CHALMERS, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

*Hon. Assistant Secretary:* WM. D. D. SMALL.

*Hon. Librarian and Curator of Stamp and Forgery Collections:*

J. ARNOTT HAMILTON.

*Members of Committee:*

JOHN WALKER, J. ARNOTT HAMILTON, R. M. STEWART, WM. D. D. SMALL.

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

1907.  
Oct. 5. Annual General Meeting.  
Nov. 2. Display (with notes): Iceland. President.  
Dec. 7. Members' Night.  
1908.  
Jan. 4. Paper, Display, and Discussion: "The New Specialism." J. Nullo Weir.  
Display: West Indies, No. 1. E. Heginbottom, B.A.  
Feb. 1. Paper and Display: India. John Walker, President S.P.S.  
Display: Great Britain. J. J. Knowles.  
Mar. 7. Lecture and Lantern Display. F. J. Melville, President Junior P.S., London.  
Display: Ceylon. Baron de Worms.  
Display: Leicester Paine.  
April 4. Display: Sarawak. F. J. Melville.  
Display: West Indies, No. 2. E. Heginbottom, B.A.  
Display: J. L. Sievwright.  
May 2. Members' Night—  
Uruguay. Vice-President.  
Display: G. L. Beattie.  
Display: Assistant Secretary.  
Empire of Brazil. Librarian.  
Modern Egypt. R. M. Stewart.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

<b>BENIN.</b>		<b>FRENCH GUIANA.</b>		<b>HONDURAS.</b>		<b>PARAGUAY—continued.</b>	
1894. Type 4.	s. d.	1900-4. Type 8.	used s. d.	1907. New portrait type.	s. d.	1907. View of Government Building.	s. d.
15 c., blue (No. 38).	used 0 4	10 c., rose-red (No. 53).	0 2	1 c. green.	used 0 2	1 peso, black and orange-brown	1 3
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		2 fr., violet on lilac (,, 57).	0 8	5 c., blue.	0 2	1907. Overprinted "HABILITADO EN 5 CENTAVOS."	3
1907. Official. Portrait of President Penna.		1904. Pictorial issue.		6 c., violet.	0 2	5 c. on 2 c., red.	0 2
107 fr., green and orange used	0 1	15 c., mauve (No. 68).	used 0 2	<b>HONG KONG.</b>		5 c. on 2 c., green.	0 2
20 fr., " " "	0 1	40 c., rose-red (,, 67).	0 6	1907. King's Head. Mult.wmk. used		183. 2 kr., rose.	0 1
50 fr., " " "	0 1	<b>FRENCH GUINEA.</b>		8 c., grey-black and violet	0 2	1906-7. Official. Type 66.	
100 fr., " " "	0 2	1904. Type 2.	used	(No. 118)		1 c., olive.	0 1
200 fr., " " "	0 4	2 c., claret on straw (No. 19).	0 1	<b>HUNGARY.</b>		2 c., pale green.	0 1
300 fr., " " "	0 6	<b>FRENCH SOMALI COAST.</b>		1907. Type 8. Wmk. Type 9. Perf. 15.		<b>PERSIA.</b>	
400 fr., " " "	0 8	1903. Type 1.	used	2 kor., blue.	2 4	Various issues. Revised prices.	
500 fr., " " "	0 9	4 c., red and black (No. 34).	0 2	<b>INDO-CHINA.</b>		Cat. No.	used
700 fr., " " "	1 0	<b>FRENCH SOUDAN.</b>		No. Various types. Reduced prices.		100. 5 fr., black and carmine.	0 9
1000 fr., " " "	1 3	1894. Type 3.	used	22. 1 fr., olive-green.	used 0 3	120. 18 on 10 sh., black, buff,	
2000 fr., " " "	2 6	4 c., purple-brown on grey.	0 2	31. 50 c., brown on azure.	0 3	and orange	0 6
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>		<b>FRENCH ZANZIBAR.</b>		44. 50 c., brown.	0 3	186. 5 kr., green.	0 6
1907. Ship type. Multiple wmk.		1902. Type 6 surcharged.	used	46. 1 fr., pale olive-green.	0 3	<b>PERU.</b>	
72 c., purple and chestnut.	0 0	2 1/2 a. on 25 c., blue (No. Z57).	0 8	<b>ITALY.</b>		1905. Pictorial stamp. Reduced price.	
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>		<b>GERMAN EMPIRE.</b>		1901-5. Various types. Revised prices.		12 c., black and blue.	used 0 1
1907. King's Head. Mult. wmk.		1902. Large stamps.		1 l., brown and green (No. 121).	0 1	1907. The above overprinted with Types 44 and 45.	
10 c., lilac and emerald.	0 7	"DEUTSCHES REICH."	used	15 c., slate.	(,, 124) 0 1	1 c. on 12 c., black and blue.	0 4
25 c., " orange-brown.	1 4	2 m., blue (Gothic letters).	0 8	<b>JHIND.</b>		2 c. on 12 c. " "	0 6
50 c., grey-green and carmine.	2 8	2 m., blue (Roman " ").	0 1	1903. Service. King's Head.		<b>NEW CALEDONIA.</b>	
\$1 " red.	5 3	3 m., violet-black.	0 3	2 a., mauve (No. 532).	used 0 4	1894-1900. Type 10. Revised prices.	
\$2 " blue.	10 6	<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>		<b>MOROCCO AGENCIES.</b>		Cat. No.	used
\$5 " black.	25 0	1887-91. I.R. Official. Queen's Head.		Stamp of Great Britain, surcharged.		81. 10 c., black on lilac.	0 2
<b>CANADA.</b>		2 1/2 d., purple on blue.	used 0 9	40 c. on 4 d., green and brown.	0 6	82. 15 c., blue.	0 2
1903-4. King's Head. Reduced prices.		<b>GREECE.</b>		<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>		97. 15 c., grey.	0 1
7 c., olive-yellow.	used 0 1	1896. Olympic Games. Reduced price.		Various issues. Revised prices.		<b>NICARAGUA.</b>	
10 c., brown-lilac.	0 1	1 dr., blue (No. 271).	used 0 3	Cat. No.	used	1900. Pictorial issue.	used
20 c., olive-green.	0 5	<b>GUADELOUPE.</b>		1894-1900. Type 10. Revised prices.		20 c., brown (No. 141).	0 2
1898. Special Delivery.		Various issues. Revised prices.		87. 15 c., blue.	0 2	50 c., dull red (,, 142).	0 6
10 c., green (No. 201).	used 0 6	Cat. No.		97. 15 c., grey.	0 1	2 p., orange-red (,, 144).	0 6
<b>CHILI.</b>		95. 1 c., black on azure.	0 1	<b>NORTH CALEDONIA.</b>		<b>RUSSIA.</b>	
1901-3. Various types. Revised prices.		96. 2 c., brown on buff.	0 1	1894-1900. Type 10. Revised prices.		1902-4. Vertically laid paper.	
30 c., black and violet (No. 75).	used 0 2	97. 4 c., purple-brown on grey.	0 1	Cat. No.	used	50 k., green and mauve.	used 0 1
10 c. on 30 c., orange-red (,, 77).	0 2	100. 15 c., blue.	0 1	81. 10 c., black on lilac.	0 2	70 k., orange and bistre-brown.	used 0 3
As No. 77, but with double surcharge.		108. 5 c., bright yellow-green.	0 1	82. 15 c., blue.	0 2	<b>SALVADOR.</b>	
10 c. on 30 c., orange-red.	20 0	110. 15 c., grey.	0 1	97. 15 c., grey.	0 1	1907. Type 07 overprinted with shield.	
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		382. 1 c., black on azure.	0 1	<b>NICARAGUA.</b>		1 c., black and green.	0 3
No. Various issues. Reduced prices.		383. 2 c., claret on straw.	0 1	1900. Pictorial issue.	used	2 c. " rose-carmine.	0 6
807. 10 c., marone.	used 0 1	385. 5 c., green.	0 1	20 c., brown (No. 141).	0 2	3 c. " yellow.	0 3
874. 10 c., carmine.	used 0 1	386. 10 c., carmine.	0 1	50 c., dull red (,, 142).	0 6	10 c. on 6 c., black and carmine.	1 0
375. 10 c., scarlet.	0 3	387. 15 c., mauve.	0 2	2 p., orange-red (,, 144).	0 6	<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>	
403. 50 c., green.	0 2	<b>GUATEMALA.</b>		1903-4. Portrait type.		1902. Type 25. Reduced price.	
404. 50 c., pale-brown.	0 2	1902. Pictorial issue. Reduced prices.		1 p., red-brown.	used 3 6	3 d., olive-green (No. 307).	used 6 0
405 a. 50 c., orange.	0 3	1 p., black and brown (No. 200).	used 0 8	<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>		<b>SOUTHERN NIGERIA.</b>	
408. 1 p., brown.	0 4	2 p., " vermilion (,, 201).	1 6	Various issues. Revised prices.		1907. King's Head. Wmk. Multiple CA.	0 2
<b>CUNDINAMARCA.</b>		<b>QWALIOR.</b>		Cat. No.	cancelled to order	1 d., carmine.	0 2
1904. Registration Stamp.		1903-5. Service. King. New shade.		34. 5 s., mauve.	4 0	<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>	
10 c., brown (perf. 12).	used 0 3	2 a., mauve.	0 3	37. 10 s., brown.	5 0	1907. King's Head. Mult. wmk.	
<b>DAHOMY.</b>		<b>HAYTI.</b>		38. 5 s., mauve.	5 0	4 c., carmine.	used 0 2
1900-4. Type 1.		Various issues. Revised prices.		39. 10 s., brown.	6 6	4 c. " "	used 0 1
10 c., rose-red (No. 6).	used 0 2	Cat. No.	used	40. 30 c. on \$1.	0 5	<b>SUDAN.</b>	
15 c., grey (,, 7).	0 2	74. 2 c., orange.	0 1	41. 40 c. on \$1.	0 6	1907. Type 2.	
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>		84. 50 c., brown-lake.	0 6	124. 10 c. " BRITISH	0 4	4 m., red and brown.	used 0 2
1901-6. Type 33.	used	85. 1 c., reddish purple.	0 6	" PROTECTORATE "	0 4	<b>TASMANIA.</b>	
10 c., orange and lilac (No. 238).	0 3	171. 1 c. de g., blue.	0 1	126. 16 c.	0 4	1907. Pictorial issue. Wmk. Crown A.	
1/2 c., green and black (,, 806).	0 2	<b>EGYPT.</b>		129. 25 c.	0 6	Perf. 1 1/2 and 11 compound.	
2 c., brown (,, 808).	0 2	1907. Service. Overprinted "O.H.N.S."		130. 50 c.	1 0	rd., rose-red (No. 220a).	7 6
<b>ECUADOR.</b>		5 piastres, slate.	3 0	<b>NORWAY.</b>		2d., violet (,, 220b).	7 6
1892. Type 17. Reduced price.		5 " " "	used 0 8	Various issues. Revised prices.		<b>TCHONGKING.</b>	
1 sucre, deep blue.	used 0 3	<b>FEDERATED MALAY STATES.</b>		Cat. No.	cancelled to order	1903-4. Stamps of Indo-China overprinted.	used
<b>EGYPT.</b>		1904-6. Type 3. Mult. wmk. used		313. 2 c., black and green.	0 2	4 c., purple-brown on grey.	0 3
1907. Service. Overprinted "O.H.N.S."		4 c., black and carmine (No. 27).	0 1	314. 3 c., olive-green & dull purple.	0 2	5 c., pale green.	0 4
5 piastres, slate.	3 0	8 c., " ultramarine (,, 20).	0 2	315. 4 c., black and carmine.	0 2	<b>TURKEY.</b>	
5 " " "	used 0 8	10 c., " claret (,, 30).	0 2	316. 5 c., " orange-vermilion.	0 2	1906. Type 23.	used
<b>FRENCH CHINA.</b>		20 c., lilac and black (,, 32).	0 3	317. 6 c., " deep brown.	0 2	10 pi., dull orange (No. 178).	1 3
1904-5. Stamps of Indo-China overprinted.		<b>HOLLAND.</b>		318. 8 c., " brown.	0 2	25 pi., sage-green (,, 179).	4 6
1 c., olive-green (No. A70).	used 0 1	1907. Postage Due. De Ruyter series, overprinted "PORTZEGEL" and surcharged.		320. 10 c., " green.	0 4	50 pi., mauve (,, 180).	10 0
5 c., deep green.	0 2	1 c. on 1 c., lake.	0 1	321. 24 c., blue and red.	0 6	<b>VICTORIA.</b>	
<b>FRENCH CRETE.</b>		1 c. on 1 c., lake.	0 1	<b>PARAGUAY.</b>		1905-6. Wmk. Crown A.	
1902. Type 2.		1 c. on 1 c., lake.	0 1	1907. Type 39. New colours.		9 d., brownish-rose.	used 0 6
15 c., pale red (No. C7).	used 0 3	5 c. on 2 1/2 c., vermilion.	0 4	1 c., vermilion.	0 1	12 s., orange.	0 3
		15 c., grey (,, A304).	0 6	5 c., yellow.	0 2	<b>YUNNAN-BEN.</b>	
		25 c., black on rose (,, A306).	0 9	10 c., emerald green.	0 2	1903-4. Stamps of Indo-China overprinted.	used
		<b>INDONESIA.</b>		20 c., bistre-brown.	0 3	2 c., brown on buff.	0 2
		1907. Postage Due. De Ruyter series, overprinted "PORTZEGEL" and surcharged.		30 c., grey.	0 5	4 c., purple-brown on grey.	0 3
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XVIII

No. 211

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

JANUARY 31, 1908.

NO. 211.

## Editorial.

\* \* \* \*



WE have quite a number of these before us, simplified and otherwise, and we are quite sure that their publishers know their own business far better than we can teach it them, still we will endeavour to express an opinion upon them. Let us commence with the *unsimplified*, and so get over the most difficult Catalogues.

part first; there are two by our side, the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, and the *Catalogue de Timbres-Poste* of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier, of Amiens, representatives of advanced Philately on the other side of the Atlantic and on the other side of the Channel. The American catalogue is the sixty-seventh edition, the French one the twelfth—what more can we say in their favour? Both are excellent in their way, and both give the stamps of the whole world in one volume. The Scott Co. seem to list everything issued in the United States, including envelope and wrapper stamps (cut square), telegraph stamps, locals, and revenue stamps; while Messrs. Yvert and Tellier add the telegraph, envelope, and wrapper stamps of all countries. The poor post cards are equally neglected by both. We should like to see a feeling of patriotism arise among the cataloguers of every land, which would induce each of them to give good lists of the Stamped Stationery (not "cut squares") of his own country; but we dare not hope that this excellent suggestion will meet with any practical response.

Now let us turn to the *simplified*. Again we have a pair:—*The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World*, by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich, and *Field's Simplified Catalogue of the Adhesive Postage Stamps of the British Empire*, compiled by B. W. H. Poole, and published by Mr. D. Field, of London. The former is an old friend, now in its eighth edition, the latter is a new candidate for philatelic fame. Both of these, naturally, include adhesive stamps only, and Mr. Field goes further, in excluding all except the ordinary postage stamps supplied to the public, so that the name of the Australian Commonwealth, for instance, finds no place in his book. We are inclined to think that where strict limitation is desired, it is well to strike out certain classes of stamps altogether; we are not sure that a list which excluded all *surcharged* stamps, except the few which were not issued unsurcharged, would not be found a popular one with those who wish to practise the "simple life" in philatelic matters. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly give us some statistics, of which we gladly make use. The total number of varieties, as included in their catalogue, is 21,590, of which 6661 belong to the British Empire, and 14,929 to the rest of the world; reckoning the numbers in another way, Europe has issued 4536, Asia 4091, Africa 4829, America 4838, the West Indies 1748, and Oceania 1548. We should say that Africa has been somewhat unduly prolific, all things considered, but it may be the effect of

the climate, which in some parts is conducive to rank growth. Mr. Field's catalogue has one great advantage in that it gives full-size illustrations, which are of course far clearer than those on a reduced scale, however well done; but then, as it probably contains considerably less than one-third of the number of stamps listed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., it allows of more space being given to the illustrations, without unduly enlarging the book. And we should add that some of the new illustrations in the Ipswich catalogue are extremely good reductions. Both these catalogues strike us as a little dry for the class of collectors for which they are intended.

We have made, on we fear more than one occasion, a few remarks, perhaps not entirely complimentary, on the subject of Panama, a locality where the climate, we believe, resembles that of an overheated orchid-house, and where the surcharger flourisheth like a green bay tree. It is quite impossible to keep pace with him, and we can but admire, without being capable of appreciating it, the enthusiasm of those who attempt to do so. The latest example that has reached us is *Bartels' Check List of the Postage Stamps of Panama*, published by the Bartels Company, of Boston, Mass. It contains, we have no doubt, almost all the latest intelligence relating to the philatelic complications from which this territory has been suffering for the last four or five years. The complaint is supposed at present to be confined to the Canal Zone, upon which a special check list is stated to be in preparation, but whether it will prove an effective check upon the ravages of the disease seems to be more than doubtful, besides which the results of previous outbreaks are still being discovered (see *New Issues* in our present number). Seriously, we acknowledge that these things must be listed, though we hardly think they deserve all the time and trouble bestowed upon them, and the little book before us seems to be very complete and well arranged.

Lastly, we come to a catalogue of things that we know little or nothing about—*British Colonial Adhesive Revenue, Telegraph, and Railway Stamps*, compiled by A. B. Kay, from information collected by the Fiscal Philatelic Society, published by Bridger and Kay, London. The study of Fiscal Stamps

is a very interesting branch of Philately, more difficult probably than the study of Postage Stamps—stamps for the collection of revenue having been in use in some countries long before stamps were employed for the collection of postage, while it is only of recent years that the study of fiscals has been at all extensively undertaken; but they are entirely outside the scope of this magazine. Telegraph Stamps touch us more nearly, telegraph and post offices being so often under one roof nowadays; Railway Stamps stray further away again, and in any case a plentiful lack of knowledge is all that we possess about them. We feel confident that this book is as complete and accurate as present information can make it, and we have little doubt that its compiler would be the first to acknowledge that there is much yet to be learnt about the stamps with which it deals.

\* \* \*

#### Swiss Forgeries.

THE publishers of *The Philatelic Record* bring out from time to time a handbook upon some interesting subject, and it is always welcome, though the beautiful white covers adopted by our Manchester friends render their publications unsuitable for constant handling in the dingy atmosphere of a London winter. No. 5 of the handbooks consists of a reprint of the valuable series of papers on *The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland*, by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, which has been running through the numbers of our contemporary for some time past. We do not know what were the very first stamps to be forged for sale to collectors, but if they were not some of the Swiss Cantonal stamps the latter must have run them very close, and we fancy that there are no other stamps that have been so frequently imitated. Baron de Reuterskiöld describes no less than *eighteen* different imitations of the Zurich stamps alone, and of the first of these (which may be recognized at a glance by their bearing the figures "1, 8, 4, 3," in the corners) there are eight varieties! This book should be of great service, especially to the less experienced collector, who must however remember that fresh forgeries are still being made, and that therefore a copy may be bad although not described here; also that there are forgeries of the present day which cannot be recognized

even by means of such careful descriptions as those given in this book, and which are liable to deceive even the experts.

\* \*

**Stamp Exhibition.** OUR readers will not have forgotten the fact, already announced in our pages, that an Exhibition of stamps of the British Colonies, organized by the Junior Philatelic Society, is to be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th, 13th, and 14th next. Knowing as we do the abundant energy and enthusiasm, as well as the practical capabilities of our more or less youthful brethren, and their leader Mr. F. J. Melville, we have no hesitation in prophesying that the Exhibition will be a philatelic success and a credit to all concerned in its management. From a detailed statement, which we publish elsewhere in this number, it will be seen that there is one thing needful to set the minds of the organizers at rest, and that is a rather more liberal supply of cash towards the unavoidable expenses, which must necessarily be somewhat heavy. Admission to the Exhibition will be entirely free, by tickets, of which the Honorary Secretary will be happy to supply unlimited numbers. We would therefore suggest that all who purpose visiting the Exhibition might well send a small contribution, not in proportion to the pleasure they will derive from it (if they did that the coffers of the committee would indeed overflow with hard cash), but something to show their appreciation of the treat that is in store for them. The address of the Secretary, who will not only gladly supply tickets when ready, but will equally gladly acknowledge contributions, is H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C. An interesting little

publication, called *Exhibition Notes and News*, is also issued from the above address, with the object of keeping the Exhibition before the public generally and collectors in particular. The latest news sent us is that—

“The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Postmaster-General, has consented to open the Exhibition of Postage Stamps to be held by the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th next,”

when we trust that Mr. Buxton will be received by a very large body of philatelists, senior as well as junior.

\* \*

### Brighton

### Stamp Case.

EVEN the most charitable of our readers will not, we think, be sorry to hear that, as the result of the prosecution undertaken by the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Harold Treherne was sentenced on January 3rd to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. The plea of his extreme youth, from which it was argued by his counsel that he was merely the tool of others, was finally withdrawn, and it is acknowledged that he is now twenty-four years of age, instead of twenty-one; it also appears that the information he was supposed to be able to give, as to parties more guilty in the matter than himself, practically amounted to nothing, and it was fully proved that he personally ordered the dies, printing-press, etc., for the manufacture of forged stamps, and used them himself. As the fine imposed at the trial in December has not been paid, he undergoes another month's imprisonment on that account, making five months in all; and we trust that this will be a sufficient warning to him and to others who might be disposed to follow his example.

# 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

## PART I.

**Great Britain.—Morocco Agencies.**—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 30 c. on 3d. was reported through some mistake; this stamp is unknown in Morocco, at present.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—It seems that there really is to be a more or less uniform issue of stamps for Australia, one of these days, but whether the same identical stamps are to be used throughout, or whether each State is to have stamps with its own name upon them (as in the case of the Britannia type of New South Wales and Queensland), is still uncertain. The period during which separate accounts of revenue were to be kept in the various States appears to have been extended indefinitely, and all collectors know that it has been, so far, a period of the greatest philatelic prolificacy. However, a strong Committee, with an eminent philatelist as one of its members, has been appointed to look into the matter, and we gather from *The Aust. Ph.* that its proceedings are causing much interest. We greatly regret to see that the only ideas the Committee appears to possess, on the subject of stamps, are that they should be made attractive to collectors, so that the latter may be induced to buy enough of them to pay the cost of production; that the King's Head is too monotonous a design to produce this desired effect (besides, it is "snobbish" in a Commonwealth to think of King's Heads except with a desire to cut them off); and, finally, that steel-plate printing is likely to produce more attractive stamps than surface-printing. It would seem either that the philatelic member of the Committee has given advice that all true philatelists would emphatically repudiate, or that his advice has been consistently rejected. The idea of looking to stamp collectors to pay for the engraving and printing of the stamps is one that is worthy of some petty little State, on the verge of bankruptcy, rather than a great and flourishing Commonwealth, such as we expect Australia to be. The designs should be suited to their purpose as *postage stamps*; not microscopic pictures of local scenery, or of objects of natural history, but something truly emblematic either of the empire as a whole, or of the portion of it where the stamps are to circulate. Stamps are paper money: what do the Australians put upon their coins? For either coin or stamp there is no more appropriate device than the portrait of the reigning monarch or the coat of arms (or other special emblem) of the country, and as a protection against forgery a fine portrait is acknowledged to be the best.

There is no snobbery so great as that of the people who are afraid of showing loyalty to the empire to which they belong and the Sovereign who reigns over it, but of course if such people think that the Lyre Bird (which seems to be first favourite) is a more suitable representative for them than the portrait of King Edward VII, no one would wish to contradict them.

If the Commonwealth issues a really fine set of stamps, of good, business-like design, well executed, it will be such a welcome change from the sorry makeshifts of recent years that philatelists will hasten to add them to their collections; but if we are to be treated to poorly engraved pictures of flora and fauna, with a suggestion that they will be changed from time to time in order to raise the wind, philatelic enthusiasm is more likely to run in the direction of a "boycott"—our patience has been sorely tried during these "book-keeping" years.

We understand that the following fresh varieties of *Postage Due* stamps (Type 2) have been recently met with:—

5s., emerald-green; *wmk. Crown* & "NSW"; *perf.* 11½, 12.  
1s., emerald-green; *wmk. Crown* & "NSW"; *perf.* 11½, 12, compound with 11.

2s., emerald-green; *wmk. Crown* & "NSW"; *perf.* 11½, 12, compound with 11.

5s., emerald-green; *wmk. Crown* & "NSW"; *perf.* 11.

**Bermuda.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a 2d. of Type 13, on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.  
2d., greenish grey and orange.

**British East Africa.**—An esteemed contemporary notes a novelty under this heading, but after puzzling over it for some time we have come to the conclusion that it belongs to *East Africa and Uganda*, and that we have noted it already.

**British Honduras.**—A foreign journal chronicles 2 c. and 5 c. stamps in single colours, probably from "specimen" copies.

2 c., red.  
5 c., blue.

**British New Guinea.**—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the first of the new series, the design of which has been produced from that of 1901, by simply substituting the word "PAPUA" for the words "BRITISH NEW GUINEA" in the upper part of the frame. They are watermarked Crown and "A," Victoria type, and *perf.* 11.

½d., black and light green; *new name.*  
4d., " brown "

**Cayman Islands.**—The first attempt at overprinting, announced in November, was evidently a success.



and the 5s. stamps, which doubtless are not required for any postal purpose, have now been marked (in plain figures) at prices suitable for a Winter Sale.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d." in black, on 5s., vermilion and green.  
 "1d." " " " " "

It seems that the local authorities took care in the first instance to use up the value most required (the 1d.) by converting it into  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and so gave themselves an opportunity of issuing a provisional 1d. stamp, and so disposing of a large surplus of a uselessly high value. The latest news is that there is to be a complete new set, inscribed "Postage & Revenue"—quite right!

Since writing the above, we have been shown by Mr. H. W. Hawkins specimens, both of the two provisionals and of the 1d. in its new form (design of current British Honduras), used upon a letter posted December 27.

1d., carmine; new type, unsurfaced.

**Cyprus.**—Divers of our contemporaries chronicle a 5 paras stamp; the issue of this value was prophesied some months ago, and it now appears to have actually taken place. Multiple watermark, unsurfaced paper.

5 paras, yellow-bistre and black.

**Dominica.**—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the 1d. of the 1887-8 issue, referred to in July, is not the only stamp of Dominica in which the position of the words denoting the value varies. Probably the value is printed separately in all.

**Fiji Islands.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that it was mistaken in chronicling the 1d., carmine, on chalky paper, the paper is unsurfaced. Possibly our contemporary was also mistaken in the case of the stamps of Gibraltar and Federated Malay States referred to last month.

**Grenada.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d., King's Head, on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Hong Kong.**—We have received a new 6 c. stamp, Type 17, on the paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface; we have also the 1 dollar on the same paper.

6 c., vermilion and purple.  
 \$1, purple and sage-green.

**India.**—*Gwalior.*—We were assured last month that the 2½ a., King's Head, had not yet appeared with the overprint for this State, and it was accordingly struck out of the new Catalogue; now we are told that it has been issued, and has to be squeezed into the *Addenda*. It was chronicled in September, 1905, when we saw what was perhaps an "advance copy."

**Indian Native States.**—*Nepal.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the translation of the inscriptions upon the new stamps, furnished to us by the printers and published in our September number, is not quite correct. The outer inscription was more correctly interpreted in August; at the top is *Shri Pashpati*, the first word meaning *holy* or *god*, while the second is one of the names of the god Mahadeo; at the bottom is *Gurkha Sirkar* = *Gurkha Government*. The inner inscription means *Mother and Mother-country weigh more than Heaven*. These are the translations given by the British Resident in Nepal.

**Jamaica.**—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2½d., Type 14, with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

2½d., black and ultramarine; new wmk. and paper.

**New South Wales.**—*The Stamp Weekly* notes the current 1d. stamp, watermark Type 57 and perf. 12 × 11½, doubly printed; we presume this must be due to a slipping of the sheet in the press, not to an actual second impression.

**New Zealand.**—*The Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 1d., Type 40, watermark Type 41, perf. 11 instead of 14; also the 1d., Life Insurance Department, Type 92, watermark Type 41, perf. 14, and 14 × 11. The 1d., Type 92, which we listed in July, 1906, was perf. 14; it seems to have got into the Catalogue "perf. 11" by mistake; the 2d. we have only seen perf. 11.

1d., carmine; current type, etc.; perf. 11.  
 Insurance. 1d., blue; perf. 14.  
 1d. " " compound 14 and 11.

**Queensland.**—*The Stamp Weekly* announces the arrival of the £1 lithographed stamp with watermark Crown and "A" (twice, sideways), instead of Crown and "Q." The stock of this value on the old paper seems to be exhausted already.

£1, bluish green; wmk. Crown and "A"; perf. 12½, 13.

In the article published in our November number, Mr. Bornefeld referred to the 1s., Type I, on unwatermarked paper, *without the lilac burélé band* at the back, as a stamp that is not catalogued, and we added a note to the effect that it had been catalogued by Moens and was also mentioned in *Oceania*. The leading authorities in this country at the present day unite, we believe, in rejecting this stamp; Lieut. Napier, who has studied the question very closely, tells us that he has never seen a satisfactory specimen, and that he has seen a number of copies from which the burélé band had been almost completely removed by apparent attempts at removal of a fiscal obliteration. This burélé band was intentionally printed in fugitive ink, as a safeguard against cleaning, and it is therefore fair to assume that no entirely plain paper was used for this value. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that both Mr. Bornefeld and Mr. Basset Hull vouch for the existence of 1s. stamps on plain, unwatermarked paper, and the former assures us that he has with his own hand removed from documents specimens, fiscally used, which had neither burélé band nor watermark. There is also the fact that the 6d. is acknowledged to exist upon this plain paper; and that the 1d. and 2d., Type 7 (from which the burélé band could be equally easily removed), have never been listed on plain paper, but of course there was not the same temptation to clean the lower values. The question seems still to need investigation.

**Southern Nigeria.**—The temporary withdrawal from sale of the stamps of this colony, to allow of the exhaustion of the stamps of Lagos, has caused a certain amount of confusion in the chronicles, which it might be well to clear up. The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and £1, with multiple watermark, were listed between August, 1904, and May, 1905; we believe they were all on unsurfaced paper, and had all reached the colony at that time. It

would be of interest to ascertain what further supplies on unsurfaced paper have since been sent out, as the climate is said to have a very deleterious effect upon some of the colours employed, and varieties of shade may be due to that fact. The 1d. on chalk-surfaced paper was announced in November, 1905, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., and 6d., in January, 1906. We saw the 2s. 6d. in the following May, and a foreign contemporary listed at the same date the 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1, on the same paper, and it is probable that "specimen" copies of these had been seen in Europe. Whether supplies of all were in stock in the colony, or not, we cannot tell, but a correspondent at Calabar assured us a few months later (see *M.J.*, September, 1906) that, of the values listed on the Continent, the £1 alone on chalky paper had been on sale out there. We have since seen none but the 1s. to be added to the earlier lists, while the 2s. and 10s. have not turned up upon either variety of paper with multiple watermark—in fact, we doubt the 2s. altogether; it was probably chronicled in mistake for 2s. 6d.

**Straits Settlements.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt shows us the 4 c. on 16 c., Labuan, with double overprint of the words "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS," in red and in black. Two sheets only are stated to have been thus treated, or rather only one sheet and a half, as we are told that half of one of the sheets shows no sign of a double impression.

**Federated Malay States.**—We believe that this is the territory which some of our contemporaries place under "F" and others under "M," and for which *Ewen's Weekly* records the 1 and 2 dollars stamps on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

§1, green; new *wmk.* and paper.

§2, green and carmine; new *wmk.* and paper.

**Tasmania.**—Just twelve months ago we published some notes from a correspondent in Victoria, who expressed a doubt as to certain fiscal stamps, surcharged "REVENUE" (Nos. 335 to 340 in the Catalogue), having ever been really available for postage. He now very kindly sends us a letter received from the Postmaster-General's Department at Hobart, which shows that his doubts were well founded. The letter says—"The following stamps were surcharged Revenue after being used as postage stamps, 3d., £1, 2s. 6d., and 10s. The 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. stamps were not available for postage with surcharge Revenue."

The first paragraph seems only to mean that the four stamps mentioned (Nos. 328 to 334, and No. 341) had been previously used for postage, and we know that they were issued with the overprint "REVENUE" sufficiently early to admit of copies being passed through the post. The other four stamps (Nos. 335 to 340) never were issued without the surcharge and, we now learn, were never authorized for postal use, though copies appear to have been passed through the post, and some no doubt exist with fraudulent postmarks.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 2d., watermark Crown and "A," perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  compound with 12 and with 11, like the 1d. which we listed in November.

2d., purple; perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  compound with 12.  
2d. " " " " 11.

**Transvaal.**—We give an illustration of the design of the Postage Due stamps, which were chronicled some time back. It will be remembered that the value is in black, on all except the 2d., which for some unknown reason is printed all in one colour; this is probably the origin of the report in divers journals of an ordinary 2d. stamp in orange.



It appears that one stamp, No. 60, on the sheets of the 5d., has what is supposed to be an inverted letter "p" after the numeral, instead of a letter "d." According to a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly*, this has actually "attracted official attention, with the result that circulars have been sent out by the Postmaster-General to all post offices to remove them from the sheets and return them to head-quarters, where they are being destroyed as they arrive." We can hardly believe it possible that even a Postmaster-General would take all this trouble over a so-called error, which is of no consequence whatever, and would only be perceptible to a philatelist or a proof-reader; it is more probable that some one of influence in high places is getting all the copies of this variety into his own hands in order to make a little profit out of them.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 10s. on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

10s., black and purple on red; new *wmk.*

**Trinidad.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 1s. stamp has appeared in lilac, instead of black, on yellow paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface. This is, no doubt, the stamp we heard of in brown some time back, when we thought it might be a pale black impression on the yellow paper.

1s., lilac and blue on yellow.

## PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. show us a copy of the new 1 abasi stamp in a pale blue shade. We suspect that all these stamps were originally printed in a very unstable green ink, like that used for some of the earlier Bhopal stamps, which may be found green in one part of the sheet and blue in another. It is not the same colour as our 2 abasi stamps.

**Austria.**—The 6 heller, Type 18, without the shiny bars, is reported to exist perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 compound with 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; the *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 60 heller with the same compound perforation and perf. 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  all round; also the 24 kreuzer, Type 11, perf.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  x  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

A rather handsome series of stamps has been issued here, in celebration of the Emperor's jubilee, the fiftieth year of his reign having commenced on the 2nd of December, 1907. Several of the stamps show portraits of Francis Joseph himself, while upon the rest (with the exception of the 2 and 5 kronen) are depicted some of his most celebrated predecessors.

The illustrations render further description of the designs unnecessary; the names of the personages represented are given in Latin, upon most of the values, as in the subjoined list. The 1 h. to 35 h. are surface-printed, the higher values are printed from plates

engraved in *taille-douce*; all are perforated 12½. At the foot of each stamp are the names "KOI.OM. MOSER" at left, and "F. SCHIRNBÖCK" at right.



1 h., black; Carolus VI.



2 h., violet; Maria Theresia.



3 h., purple; Josephus II.



5 h., green; Franciscus Josephus I.

6 h., yellow-brown; Leopoldus II.  
10 h., carmine; same as 5 h.

12 h., scarlet; Franciscus I.

20 h., deep brown; Ferdinandus I.  
25 h., blue; same as 5 h.30 h., pale olive-green; Franciscus Josephus I, 1848.  
35 h., slate-blue " " 1878.50 h., olive-green; Franciscus Josephus I.  
60 h., deep carmine " "1 kr., dull violet; Franciscus Josephus I.  
2 kr., olive-green and claret; Schönbrunn.5 kr., violet and olive-brown; Hofburg.  
10 kr., brown, blue, and ochre; Franciscus Josephus I.

**Brazil.**—A correspondent shows us the 100 reis, black and rose, Type 41, perf. about  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ; it would come into the Catalogue between Nos. 309 and 310.

**Bulgaria.**—A correspondent of the *Stamp Weekly* points out some more varieties of the stamps of this country. In the Prince Boris issue of 1896 there are two varieties of the 15 stot., differing in the shape of the figure "5" of the value, as shown in the following illustrations:—

15

I.

15

II.

In the *Postage Due* stamps of the same year there are two varieties of the 5 stot., differing principally in the size of the solid disc bearing the figure "5" in the centre, but also in the position of the word above it, as shown below:—



I.



II.

**Chili.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 10 c. on 30 c. of 1903 with double surcharge; the two impressions quite distinct and the corresponding portions 4 mm. apart horizontally.

**Colombia.**—*Champion's Bulletin* chronicles the 2 c. of the 1902-3 issue, Type 76 in the Catalogue, in red, instead of in black on rose. Divers somewhat belated varieties of Colombia seem to be turning up.

2 c., red; perf. 11½, 12.

**Panama.**—According to the note after No. 247 in our publishers' Catalogue, the "3rd Colon" overprint exists in two settings, one of twenty-five and the other of fifty. *Bartels' Check List*, however, says that the two settings were of fifty in each case, one, used for the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps only, in ten horizontal rows of five, and the other, used for these and other values, in five horizontal rows of ten. A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that there were two varieties of this second setting: one (the one, he says, mentioned by Bartels) formed by taking the lower half of the first setting and placing it on the right of the upper half; and the other (which he has found on the 1 c. and 2 c. only at present), formed by placing the lower half of the first setting on the left of the upper half. This will account for certain minor varieties being found in different positions on different sheets. The following diagrams may make the matter clearer:—

First setting.									
1	2	3	4	5					
6	7	8	9	10					
11	12	13	14	15					
16	17	18	19	20					
21	22	23	24	25					
26	27	28	29	30					
31	32	33	34	35					
36	37	38	39	40					
41	42	43	44	45					
46	47	48	49	50					

Second setting (a).									
1	2	3	4	5	26	27	28	29	30
6	7	8	9	10	31	32	33	34	35
11	12	13	14	15	36	37	38	39	40
16	17	18	19	20	41	42	43	44	45
21	22	23	24	25	46	47	48	49	50

Second setting (b).									
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
31	32	33	34	35	6	7	8	9	10
36	37	38	39	40	11	12	13	14	15
41	42	43	44	45	16	17	18	19	20
46	47	48	49	50	21	22	23	24	25

**Santander.**—A recent number of the *Stamp Weekly* gives a long list of varieties of the provisionals of last year, both of this Province and of its dependency (or whatever it is to be termed) Cucuta, and we cannot do better than transfer the list to our own pages. It appears that the stamps come over in small sheets of twenty-eight, four horizontal rows of seven, and the surcharges as seen are arranged in the same manner, and are the same both for the Santander and the Cucuta labels.

The surcharges were printed in various colours, as we all know, and care seems to have been taken to produce at least three varieties of each, as shown in the illustrations given below:—

Medio Cvo. Medio Cvo. Medio Cvo.  
a b c

Santander.

½ c., in green, on 50 c., yellow; types a, b, c.  
½ c., in black, on 50 c., mauve

Cucuta.

½ c., in red, on 50 c., lilac; types a, b, c.

½ c., in blue-black, on 50 c., red on yellow; types a, b, c.

The setting is made up of twenty copies of a; two of b, Nos. 6 and 13; and six of c, Nos. 7, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28.

UN Cvo. UN Cvo. UN Cvo.  
a b c

Santander.

1 c., in blue, on 1 p., black; types a, b, c.

1 c., in black, on 1 p., blue

Cucuta.

1 c., in black, on 1 c., black; types a, b, c.

1 c., in blue, on 1 c., green on yellow; types a, b, c.

1 c., " 1 p., yellow; types a, b, c.

1 c., " 1 p., mauve

Error, "NU" for "UN."

1 c., in black, on 1 c., black; type a.

The setting again consists of twenty copies of a; with four of b, Nos. 6, 13, 20, 27; and four of c, Nos. 7, 14, 21, 28. Thus in each case the two vertical rows at right are formed of types b and c.

## 2 Centavos

In the case of the "2 Centavos" surcharge, the only varieties are the two errors:—(i) "Centavos," No. 9 on the sheet, and (ii) "Centavos," No. 20.

Santander.

2 c., in black, on 5 c., black; types a, b, c.  
2 c., " 5 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in green, on 10 c., pale rose.  
2 c., " 10 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in blue, on 10 c., claret.  
2 c., " 10 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in black, on 20 c., emerald.  
2 c., " 20 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in blue, on 5 p., rose.  
2 c., " 5 p., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in black, on 10 p., scarlet.  
2 c., " 10 p., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in green, on 10 p., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., " 10 p., " errors (i), (ii).

Cucuta.

2 c., in blue, on 2 c., pale green.  
2 c., " 2 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in green, on 2 c., red on yellow.  
2 c., " 2 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in black, on 5 c., scarlet.  
2 c., " 5 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., " 10 c., chocolate.  
2 c., " 10 c., " errors (i), (ii).  
2 c., in blue-black, on 10 c., brown on yellow.  
2 c., " 10 c., " errors (i), (ii).

2 Cvs. 2 Cvs. 2 Cvs. 2 Cvs.  
a b c d

There are four varieties of the "2 Cvs." surcharge, b, c, and d differing in the shape of the figure "2." Type d does not occur on all the stamps, being replaced in some cases by b. There are again twenty copies of a, the first five vertical rows; there are three

(or five) of *b*, Nos. 13, 20, 27 (or 6, 7, 13, 20, 27); three of *c*, Nos. 14, 21, 28; and two of *d*, Nos. 6 and 7 (or none). No. 60 of *Santander* and No. 44 of *Cucuta* in the new Catalogue have not yet been seen in sheets, and the varieties, therefore, are unknown.

#### *Santander.*

- 2 c., in *blue*, on 5 c., blue-green; types?  
 2 c., in *red*, on 5 c., " " *a, b, c, d.*  
 2 c., in *blue*, on 20 c., maroon " *a, b, c.*  
 2 c. " on 5 p., blue " *a, b, c, d.*

#### *Cucuta.*

- 2 c., in *blue*, on 5 c., blue on yellow; types?  
 2 c., in *red*, on 5 c., " " *a, b, c.*  
 2 c., in *blue*, on 10 c., deep blue " *a, b, c, d.*  
 2 c. " on 20 c., green on yellow " *a, b, c, d.*

*Champion's Bulletin* notes two new varieties of the *Cucuta* and one of the *Santander* stamps of 1905, without overprints.

50 c., red on white; *Cucuta.*

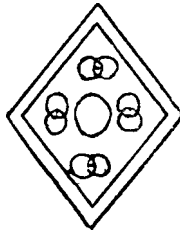
1 p., black " "

5 c. " " *Santander.*

**Costa Rica.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the discovery and capture of an imperforate sheet of each of the following values of the new issue:—

- 2 c., black and yellow-green; imperf.  
 4 c., indigo and carmine-red on toned; imperf.  
 5 c. " orange-buff; imperf.

**Ecuador.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the receipt of copies of the current 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. stamps, impressed with a "control mark" of the accompanying design, in black. The mark is struck in the centre of a block of four, so that a portion of it falls upon each stamp; this leaves some opening for hope that it may be only a cancellation to order, but we fear it may not be so.



Mr. Power sends us a vertical pair of the 5 c. adorned (?) with another overprint, in *rose*, which on one seems to read "FROM," and on the other "TROY"; both no doubt are the same, they are equally indistinct and probably equally unnecessary; we can easily dispense with this little present "from Troy."

**France.**—We have received the 20 c. stamp in the latest Sower type, and in a singularly hideous colour, which may be brown-purple or may be purple-brown—it is not very far removed from the maroon of the *Colour Dictionary*, so we give it that name as shorter than the others. It appears that the 10 c., which we listed last month, shows indications of further tinkering at the design, as well as a change of colour; this modified design also exists in *vermilion*.

20 c., maroon.

*Le C. de T.-P.* says that there are defective *clichés* in the plate of the new 20 c., on one of which the letters "TE" of "POSTES" are almost entirely blotched over with colour, while in the other the letter "C" after "20" is similarly illegible.

*L'Echo de la T.* states that a letter has been received from Blois, bearing a 15 c. of the Sower type overprinted "TAXE RÉDUITE—λ of. 10." in two lines. It seems doubtful whether this is an official or

an unofficial addition, or an obliteration advertising the reduced rate of postage.

**French Colonies.**—*Indo-China.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the people (officials?) of this colony are protesting against their stamps being put on sale in Paris, as they claim that the receipts should swell the Indo-Chinese revenue. This seems fair enough, and we should have supposed that separate accounts would have been kept of the sales of stamps of each colony and the amounts duly credited to them. The colonial authorities, however, are not very easily satisfied; they suggest that the stamps should be altered every time there is a new Governor; but as our contemporary suggests, the Governor is not likely to support this proposal, as it might lead to a demand for a change of Governor every three months, or oftener.

*Middle Congo.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps for this territory, which we listed last month under *French Congo*.



**Senegal.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2 c., West Africa series, has been seen with the *value* (presumably this should be the *name*) in *blue* instead of in *red*. The copy was surcharged "SPECIMEN," in large letters, in *blue*. According to *Le T.-P.* a certain quantity was printed with the name in the wrong colour, and on the mistake being noticed the stamps were withdrawn from sale, but not before a few sheets had been sold to the public (in Paris?).

**Hayti.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the 1 c. on 5 c., which we chronicled last month, with double surcharge; *The Postage Stamp* tells us that the 1 c. on 20 c. has also been doubly disfigured.

Mr. Willy Jacoby shows us a curious cover, the outside sheet of a letter, which is shown by its endorsement to have been sent from Gonaives (a port in Hayti) to Port-au-Prince, the capital, in September, 1845, and which bears in the right upper corner of the address side an impression of what might possibly be a postage stamp of some sort. The impression is oval, with inscription, etc., in white on a solid black ground; in the centre the word "PAYÉ" with a large star below it; surrounding this is an oval band, with white outlines, bearing the word "GONAIVES" above and crossed branches below.



**Salvador.**—The *M.C.* notes the existence of sheets of the new stamps, and also of some of the previously recorded varieties, with the Shield surcharge *inverted*, *double*, and all over the place, no doubt purposely thus disfigured. Our contemporary also mentions copies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c., Escalon type, "perforated with a numeral of value," like those which we described in October, but with wide margins, showing them to have been cut from envelopes. This was possibly the case with the copies we saw, but their margins were not sufficient to prove it.

The same journal tells us that an American contemporary chronicles a new set of Official stamps, in the design of the current issue, with the words "Franqueo Oficial" inserted, in scrolls, below the building in the centre.

**Spanish Colonies.**—*Rio de Oro.*—A Spanish journal states that the supposed error of colour of the 4 pesetas, in *blue-green*, which we noted in July last, is unworthy of admission into the catalogues, it "never saw the colony, never even left Madrid." Well, if collectors in Madrid have got all the copies and intend to keep them, that is all right; but we have heard of other colonials that were only issued in the capital of the mother country—is that a sufficient reason?

**Sweden.**—An *error* of colour of the 5 öre of the issue of 1894, etc., is stated to exist, printed in *brown*, instead of in *green*. A specimen is reported to have been sold for a large sum by a dealer in Stockholm.

**Switzerland.**—Baron A. de Reuterskiöld informs the *Stamp Weekly* that the new stamps are not on unwatermarked paper, but that the watermark (the Cross of 1905) is practically invisible without the aid of benzine. The same authority states that the current 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., and 1 fr. all exist on *granite* paper, with the watermark. The paper with watermark Type 13 seems to have originally been entirely devoid of coloured threads; when used in 1906 for the lower values the threads reappeared, and now we suppose the same paper, with both watermark and threads, is to be used for all values; we have seen the 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., and 50 c. stamps with a few threads.

We have received the 2 c. and 3 c. in the Cross-bow type and the 15 c. in the Helvetia type; the *M.C.* adds a 12 c. of the latter design.

2 c., dull yellow; *perf.* 11½.

3 c., brown "

12 c., blue "

15 c., mauve; *perf.* 11½.

On *granite* paper, with *wmk.*; *perf.* 11½ × 12.

20 c., orange (Type 10).

30 c., brown ( " 10).

40 c., grey ( " 12).

50 c., dark green (Type 10).

The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that the new designs are already being re-engraved; Helvetia, stern and

wild, is to be transformed into "a dainty Swiss girl," and the strap-hanger will doubtless reappear as The Merry Swiss Boy, devouring the apple, unmindful of his father's promise to hit it wherever it may be placed.

**United States.**—*Postmasters' Stamps.*—ALEXANDRIA. It is not often that a fresh variety is discovered of a stamp issued sixty years ago; but *Mekeel's Weekly* reports that a specimen has been found (used, and on the original envelope) of the Alexandria local on *blue* paper, instead of *buff*.

5 (c.), black on *light blue*.

**Cuba.**—In a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly* a description was given of a supposed variety of the 1899 issue, a 2 c. of 1895 surcharged "CUBA — 2 CENTS," in two lines, diagonally, reading from upper right to lower left. From information given subsequently, it appears probable that this is, as might be expected, an entirely fancy article. An enterprising schoolboy a few years ago overprinted a number of ordinary United States stamps and disposed of them amongst his friends, believing that he did no harm so long as he only did it to used copies, and, like the forgers of earlier date, that he was doing his friends a good turn by supplying them with varieties "which looked just as good as the dealers' kind, and cost a heap less." He is stated not to have been at all particular as to the type that he used, and it is not unlikely that the curiosity described above was one of his productions.

The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that the 5 c. has appeared without watermark and with the design touched up, like the 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. stamps of the current issue. The retouches principally affect the upper corners, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, and the new type is also distinguished by the addition of two tiny lines forming a right angle, in each of the upper corners of the label enclosing the word "CUBA."



Old.



New.

**Uruguay.**—According to *Champion's Bulletin*, the new 50 c. stamp has been overprinted with the word "OFICIAL"; probably in Type O 3 of the Catalogue.

*Official Stamp.* 50 c., rose.

**Venezuela.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 50 c., Official stamp, with frame in a new colour, which should help to distinguish it from the 1 bolivar.

*Official Stamp.* 50 c., red-brown.

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 112.)

\* \* \*



HE issue of the 10 öre value, which we find among the Essays, was announced on the 20th March, 1885:—

*"Official Communication from the Head of the Post Office Department.*

"No. 8. March 20, 1885.

"1. It is hereby notified that under date of the 7th March, 1885—

"The following Notice from the Ministry of the Interior has been published:—

"In accordance with a convention entered into by the Postal Administration of Denmark and Sweden, the charges for letters and cards transmitted between those two countries, from the 1st April of this year, are fixed at the following amounts:—

10 öre, for a fully prepaid letter the weight of which does not exceed 15 grammes.

20 „ for a letter of the same weight not prepaid.

20 „ for a fully prepaid letter, of which the weight is more than 15 gr., but does not exceed 125 gr.

40 „ for a letter of the same weight not prepaid.

30 „ for a fully prepaid letter, the weight of which is more than 125 gr., but does not exceed 250 gr.

60 „ for a letter of the same weight not prepaid.

5 „ for a single card.

10 „ „ double „ (a card with reply paid).

"Letters of a weight above 250 grammes will be charged as heretofore, in accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, and the charge for such letters is as follows:—

20 öre per 15 grammes for letters fully prepaid.

40 „ per 15 grammes for letters not prepaid.

"The rates quoted above for prepaid letters are also applicable to letters with declared value, so far as a portion of the payment required for this service forms part of the general charge for letters.

"In consequence of the foregoing arrangements, new postal values will be put in circulation:—

"*Postage Stamps* of the value of 10 öre, colour red, at the price of 10 öre each and 9 crowns 60 öre per sheet of 100;

"*Post Cards*, single, with stamp impressed in green of the value of 5 öre, at the price of 5 öre each and 4 crowns 80 öre per packet of 100;

"*Post Cards*, double, stamps impressed in green of the value of 5 öre, at the price of 10 öre each and 4 crowns 80 öre per packet of 50.

"Which is hereby notified for the information of the public.

"It is added that, at the end of the current month, there will be sent to the post offices, without requisition on their part, a certain number of the postal values mentioned above, which, however, as their sale will not commence before the first of next month, should be brought on charge in the month of April."

*Issue of 1884 and April 1st, 1885.*

1. Type of the stamps of July, 1882; white paper,

watermarked with the large Crown of 1864. Perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

10 öre, rose.\*

2. Similar type to the preceding but re-engraved:—

(a) The lines of the background are more spaced than before.



(b) There is much greater space between the thick and the thin lines of the circles at the sides, and the numerals in them are narrower and (in the 20 öre) wider apart.

(c) On the other hand the figures in the corners are larger.

(d) The bodies of the Lions are more curved than in the first type.

(e) The coloured lines between the legs of the letter "M" of "DANMARK" are much longer.

Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, and surface-printed in colour on white wove paper, varying slightly in tint, watermarked with the large Crown of 1864. Perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Paper and gum white or yellowish.*

May, 1884. 5 öre, grass-green, green (deep to bright).

April, 1885. 10 „ rose, bright rose, rose-red, carmine.

Nov., 1884. 20 „ milky blue, blue (pale to bright).

*Varieties.*

(a) "POSTFRIM" without stop.

5 öre, green.

10 „ rose.

20 „ blue.

(b) The sheet of the 20 öre contained at first a certain number of stamps of the first type.

20 öre, milky blue } in pairs, first

20 „ pale „ } and second

20 „ bright „ } types joined.

(c) With the ground of the Shield white, instead of dotted, probably due to wear.

20 öre, blue.

\* We presume that this stamp duly made its appearance on the appointed date, but it is a curious fact that it was never actually chronicled either in *Le Timbre-Poste* or in *The Philatelic Record*, though its approaching issue was announced in the numbers for April, 1885. The alterations in the design of the 5 and 20 öre were noted at the same time and the new varieties listed.—ED. M. J.



(d) The head of the figure "5" at right is formed of a thin line. 5 öre, green.

(e) The figure "5" in left lower corner has the lower end broken. 5 öre, green.

(f) *Imperforate.*

10 öre, carmine.

The letters "A" in "DANMARK" in the 5 öre are sometimes without crossbars.

*Manufacture.* The original die bore no numerals, it could therefore be used for all three values, by merely inserting the figures required.

*Essays [Proofs].* On thick white paper.

5 öre, carmine.

10 " "

\* \* \*

In the course of 1885 the paper ceased to be so transparent; it became thicker and of a more pronounced *white*; the gum also is now white.

*Issue of . . . 1885.*

Design of the same values in preceding issues; same watermark. Thick white paper; white gum. Perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . Centre in the first colour given, frame in the second.

3 öre, grey and grey-blue

3 " " blue.

4 " " blue and grey.

4 " " pale blue and grey.

4 " " dull " "

8 " " carmine " "

8 " " bright carmine and grey.

8 " " rose-red " "

12 " " reddish mauve " "

12 " " deep " "

12 " " dull " "

16 " " yellow-brown " "

16 " " deep brown " "

25 " " yellow-green " "

50 " " purple and brown.

50 " " brown-purple and brown.

100 " " deep orange-yellow and grey.

*Varieties.*

(a) In 1890 the fifty-ninth stamp on the sheets of the 3 öre had the first "A" of "DANMARK" wanting, the *cliché* being defective.

3 öre, grey and grey-blue.

(b) With the little figure "8" in the oval band wanting, it being covered over with colour.

8 öre, carmine and grey.

(c) With the letters "RE" of "ÖRE" wanting.

8 öre, carmine and grey.

(d) *Imperforate.*

4 öre, dull blue and grey.

8 " " carmine " "

100 " " orange " "

The 12 and the 25 öre still show the dot in the centre.

\* \* \*

I now quote some official documents.

*Official Communication.*

"No. 28. September 15, 1888.

*Postage Stamps in Sheets.* All the kinds at present in use will be continued. . . .

*Stamped Envelopes.* These will be manufactured as hitherto, with stamps of the values of 4 öre and 8 öre, and supplied in packets of 25 copies. If they are sold in quantities less than a packet the price will be fixed at 5 öre and 9 öre per copy, respectively. . . .

*Letter Cards.* Of the letter cards introduced by the new postal law, there will be manufactured cards with stamp in blue of the value of 4 öre, to be sold at 4 öre each and 96 öre per packet of 25, and cards with stamp in red of the value of 8 öre, to be sold at 8 öre each and 1 crown 92 öre per packet of 25. Supplies of these letter cards will be sent to the post offices without previous requisition, and should be taken on charge in the ordinary way, by packet of 25, in the accounts for the month of October and subsequently when their sale shall have taken place; similarly the packets of 25 should be entered in the receipts for next month, under headings 1 to 3.

*Post Cards.* Of these there will be manufactured the following new kinds:—

*"Single and double cards for general use—*

*"(a)* With stamp in grey, of the value of 3 öre, the single to be sold at 3 öre each and 72 öre per packet of 25; the double at 6 öre each and 1 crown 44 öre per packet of 25.

*"(b)* With stamp in green, of the value of 5 öre, the single to be sold at 5 öre each and 1 crown 20 öre per packet of 25; the double at 10 öre each and 2 crowns 40 öre per packet of 25.

*"Official Cards.* (Single) with stamp in grey, of the value of 3 öre; at 3 öre each and 72 öre per packet of 25; and with stamp in green, of the value of 5 öre, at 5 öre each and 1 crown 20 öre per packet of 25.

"Of these new cards supplies will be despatched to the post offices, without previous requisition, which supplies will be brought on charge in the usual manner, in packets of 25, for the month of October.

"The current 10 öre (International) card, single and double, remains in use, but will be sold after October 1st, 1888, if by single copies, at the price of the stamp, and in packets of 25 at 2 crowns 40 öre or 4 crowns 80 öre per packet, respectively.

"The stocks of this card remaining at the end of September should be brought on charge for the month of October in packets of 25.

"On the other hand, the current single and double cards of the values 4 and 8 öre, and the Official 4 and 8 öre cards, go out of use from October 1st, 1888, and the single and double 5 öre International cards will also be withdrawn on the same date, after which the new *inland* single and double 5 öre cards, referred to above, should be employed for communication with Sweden and Norway, the only countries for which the said cards" [5 öre International] "still retain their use.

"The stocks remaining at the post offices, at the end of September, in *entire packets*, of the cards withdrawn from circulation, must be transferred to the issue side of the account and sent to the Stores Section of the Post Office Department. A receipt will be given for them. Separate copies of the 4 and 8 öre cards, which may not have been sold at the post offices by the end of September, and the post cards of those natures which the public may exchange for other stamps, etc., should be collected and then sent to the same Department for exchange. The separate copies of the single and double 5 öre International cards may, however, be sold after October 1st until the stocks are exhausted, although the public may exchange them after that date.

*"Stamped Wrappers for packets of Printed Matter.* These wrappers, hitherto impressed with stamps of 4 öre and 5 öre, will be issued after October 1st, 1888, in packets of 25 copies, and will be sold:—if less than 25 copies at a time, at 5 and 6 öre per wrapper, respectively; and per packet, at 1 crown 6 öre and 1 crown 30 öre, respectively. These payments will be made in the usual way and must be entered in the account for wrappers sold in packets, at 96 and 1 crown 20 öre, respectively, as receipts for stamps

under headings 1 to 4, and the extra 10 öre under heading 8. A sufficient supply of stamped wrappers will be sent to the post offices, without requisition, made up in packets in the usual manner, and should be brought on charge for the month of October. The stocks remaining, at the end of September, of the stamped wrappers in entire sheets should be carried over to the issue side of the account and forwarded to the Stores Section together with the cards.

"E. B.

"V. GUDENRATH."

After all these various issues had taken place, it was thought necessary to publish a list of what could be used by the public, and we thus have the following:—

"Official Communication.

"No. 3. January 29, 1891.

"There has been published, dated the 15th of this month, by the Ministry of the Interior:—

"The following Regulation relating to an alteration in the Postal Regulations of September 7th, 1888, Section 11., paragraphs 6 and 11.

"Instead of the instructions contained in the Postal Regulations of September 7th, 1888, Section 11., paragraph 11, 1st part, in accordance with which the articles that can be used for franking purposes are all the stamps, cards, single or with reply paid, letter cards with impressed stamps, envelopes and wrappers, of various values, that have been issued at any date, it is hereby ordered that only those postal articles, of the above named natures, which shall hereafter be issued by the Post Office Department, are thus available.

"The franking articles which are at present issued by the Post Office Department are as follows:—

"A. *Postage Stamps*—

Colour grey with blue frame, value 3 öre each.

" blue "	" grey "	" 4 "	" "
" red "	" "	" 8 "	" "
" purple "	" "	" 12 "	" "
" brown "	" "	" 16 "	" "
" green "	" "	" 25 "	" "
" violet "	" brown "	" 50 "	" "
" yellow "	" grey "	" 100 "	" "
" green "	" "	" 5 "	" "
" red "	" "	" 10 "	" "
" blue "	" "	" 20 "	" "

*Official Postage Stamps.*

Colour violet, value 3 öre each.

" blue "	" 4 "	" "
" red "	" 8 "	" "
" green "	" 32 "	" "

"B. *Envelopes, with impressed stamp*—

Colour blue, value 4 öre each.

" red "	" 8 "	" "
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"C. *Letter Cards, with impressed stamp*—

Colour blue, value 4 öre each.

" red "	" 8 "	" "
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"The Letter Cards are double cards; they can be closed by sticking together the gummed edges of the two parts of the card; on the address side there is the following printed:—In the left upper corner the Arms of Denmark; in the middle an upper inscription 'KORRESPONDANCE-KORT,' below this four dotted lines for the address, the first commencing with the word 'Til'; along the lower margin of the side for the address is printed the instruction 'Man aabner Kortet ved at afgive Randen.' But the letter cards on which this instruction is not found, or upon which it is given in a different form, are also available for postage.

"D. *Cards.*

"1. *Single cards for general use*:—

(a) With impression in grey on white paper, of the value of 3 öre each;

(b) With impression in green on white paper, of the value of 5 öre each.

"On the address side of these cards there is the following printed: A frame of a Greek pattern running all round this side of the card; in the right upper corner the stamp; in the left upper corner the Arms of Denmark; in the middle, above, the inscription 'BREV-KORT,' and below this, in parenthesis '(Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen),' and in addition four dotted lines for the address, the first commencing with the word 'Til.'

(c) With impression in red on yellow paper, of the value of 10 öre each.

"This card is arranged on the address side in the same way as the cards described under (a) and (b), but instead of the inscription 'BREV-KORT' and the instruction in parenthesis below it, there is printed the following:—'VERDENSPOSTFORENINGEN'; beneath it, in parenthesis '(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)'; then 'DANMARK'; below this the words 'BREV-KORT (CARTE POSTALE)'; and below this again the instruction 'Paa denne side skrives kun Adressen (Côté réservé à l'adresse).'

"2. *Double cards for general use*:—

(a) With impression in grey on white paper, value 6 öre each, 3 öre for each of the two cards.

(b) With impression in green on white paper, value 10 öre each, 5 öre for each of the two cards.

"These cards are arranged on the address side like those under 1 (a) and (b), with this difference, that in the left lower corner of the principal card is—'Vedhængende Kort er bestemt til Svaret,' while the reply card has the word '(Svar);' in parenthesis, under the rest of the inscription in the middle of the card.

(c) With impression in red on yellow paper, value 20 öre each (10 öre for each of the two cards).

"This card is, on the address side, arranged as under 1 (c), with this difference that, instead of the words 'BREV-KORT (CARTE POSTALE),' there is, on the principal card, the words: 'Brev-kort med forudbetalt Svar (Carte postale avec réponse payée),' and on the reply card: 'SVAR-BREVKORT' and below it '(Carte postale-réponse).'

"3. *Official Cards.*

(a) With impression in grey on white paper, value 3 öre each.

(b) With impression in green on white paper, value 5 öre each.

"These cards are made, on the address side, like the cards under 1 (a) and (b), but in place of the Arms and instead of the inscription 'BREV-KORT,' there is 'TJENESTE-BREV-KORT.'

"E. *Stamped Wrappers.*

With stamp printed in blue, value 4 öre each.

With stamp printed in green, value 5 öre each.

"If the public are still in possession of copies of the old postal issues, they can exchange them at the post offices, so long as they have not been soiled, for other natures of the postal issues now in use, of value corresponding to the stamps in question: if the copies are soiled, the Department will decide whether the exchange can be allowed.

"With regard to cards manufactured by private persons, in accordance with the regulations relating thereto (see Postal Ordinance of September 7th, 1888, Section 11, paragraphs 1 and 2), which are still after the pattern of the old natures of post cards, we

would state that those can be made use of until the end of the year 1891.

"Ministry of the Interior, January 15, 1891.

"INGERSLEV,

"V. GUDENRATH."

\* \* \*

In 1896 a softer, whiter, thicker paper was used; the perforation also was changed.

*Issue of March (?)*, 1896.

Types of 1875 and 1885, printed on thick, dull white paper, watermark large Crown of 1864. Perf. 12½, 13.

(a) Type of 1875.

3 öre, grey	frame blue.
4 " bright blue	" grey.
8 " " carmine	" "
12 " reddish mauve	" "
16 " yellow-brown	" "
25 " deep green	" "
50 " purple	" brown.
100 " orange-yellow	" grey.

The 12 öre has the white dot in the centre.

(b) Type of 1885.

5 öre, bright green.
10 " " rose.
20 " " blue.

*Variety, imperforate.*

10 öre, rose.

*Manufacture.* The printers' proofs and defective sheets had always been sold, for the purpose of being put through the paper-mill; but in 1890 a breach of confidence took place. Some of these sheets were abstracted and sold to collectors; they were the 8 and 20 öre on unwatermarked paper, which were offered for sale as *errors* of impressions, a thing which was practically impossible, considering the care exercised by the Government officials, to whom the printers had to return the same number of printed or unprinted sheets as had been delivered to them. If any were missing, the facial value of the most costly of the stamps had to be paid, 100 crowns per sheet. The Post Office Department having been informed of what had happened, decided that for the future the printers' proofs and spoiled sheets should be burnt.

\* \* \*

Fresh values having become necessary, we have the following circulars announcing their issue:—

"*Official Communications from the Director-General of Posts.*

"No. 9. March 19, 1901.

"It is hereby notified, that from the 1st April of this year new stamps will be issued for ordinary use, of the value of 24 öre, colour brown, to be sold at 24 öre each, and 23 crowns 4 öre per sheet of 100.

"At the end of this month there will be despatched to the post offices, without previous requisition, a certain number of these stamps, the sale of which will not commence before the 1st of next month, and they will be brought on charge for the month of April."

"No. 19. August 27, 1902.

"It is hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Law relating to the postal rates, dated 23rd May of this year the following new postal issues will be made:—

"*Ordinary Postage Stamps*, of the value of 1 öre, colour orange-yellow, price 1 öre each, and 96 öre per sheet of 100.

"Ditto of the value of 15 öre, colour violet, price 15 öre each, and 14 crowns 40 öre per sheet of 100.

"*Official Postage Stamps*, of the value of 1 öre, colour orange-yellow, price 1 öre each, and 96 öre per sheet of 100.

"Ditto of the value of 5 öre, colour green, price 5 öre each, and 4 crowns 80 öre per sheet of 100.

"Ditto of the value of 10 öre, colour red, price 10 öre each, and 9 crowns 60 öre per sheet of 100.

"*Letter Cards* with stamps printed on them of the values of 5 and 10 öre, colour green and red, respectively, and issued in packets of 25 copies, price 5 and 10 öre each, respectively, and 1 crown 20 öre and 2 crowns 40 öre per packet.

"*Stamped Envelopes* with stamps printed on them of the values of 5 and 10 öre, colour green and red, respectively, and issued in packets of 25 copies, price 6 and 11 öre each, respectively, and 1 crown 44 öre and 2 crowns 64 öre per packet; the amount to be entered in the receipts, in the extras account in the ordinary manner, as 1 crown 20 öre and 2 crowns 40 öre, respectively, as receipts for the stamps under the headings 1 and 2, with the 24 öre additional under heading 8.

"The new Stamps, Envelopes, and Letter Cards mentioned above may be sold to the public immediately after their receipt.

"All the natures of Postage Stamps for general use are continued, with the exception of the 8 and 32 öre Official Stamps, and the 4 and 8 öre Envelopes and Letter Cards, which will be withdrawn from the 1st October next.

"The stocks of stamps, etc., remaining at the end of September in the post offices, if in entire sheets and packets, will be despatched to the office of accounts and to the Store Depots of the General Post Office Department: a detailed receipt will be given for them.

"Separate copies unsold, as well as those that may be exchanged by the public, should be sent later to the offices mentioned above, to be exchanged for other postal issues.

"As the Official Stamps, Envelopes, and Post Cards withdrawn from issue, which have just been mentioned, will remain available for postage until further orders; after the 1st October of this year the public will have the right to employ these articles, after the date fixed" [for the change in the rates of postage], "on making up the amount of the rate with ordinary 1 öre stamps now to be introduced, and with the Official 1 öre stamps.

"There will also be despatched to the post offices, during the month of September, without previous requisition, fresh supplies of books of postal receipts, and of copies of the Postal Law with Regulations, which will be put on sale at the price of 50 öre per copy."

*Issues of 1901 and 1902.*

Arms type as in the preceding issues. White paper, watermark large Crown. Perf. 12½, 13.

April 1, 1901. 24 öre, bistre.

Oct. 1, 1902. 1 " orange-yellow.

" " 15 " lilac.

*Varieties.*

With the ground of the Shield *not* dotted.

1 öre, orange-yellow.

*Imperforate.*

1 öre, orange-yellow.

15 " lilac.

Imperforate and ungummed; perhaps a proof.

1 öre, orange-yellow.

(To be continued)

# Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

## "The Lindenberg Medal."

I HAVE especial pleasure in announcing that the Lindenberg Medal Committee has awarded the medal for this year to Major Edward B. Evans. The previous recipients have been Mr. Theodor Haas, Leipzig; Dr. Legrand, Paris; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; Mr. E. D. Bacon, London; and M. L. Hanciau, Brussels.

The Lindenberg medal was founded by The Berlin Philatelic Club in honour of its distinguished founder, Karl Lindenberg, and it is intended as a mark of distinction for those who have won special fame in Philately by scientific investigation and numerous contributions to philatelic literature.

\* \* \*

## The National Collection of Ireland.

THE late Duke of Leinster left his collection of stamps to the Irish National Museum in Dublin, and the last number of *The Philatelic Record* contains an excellent account of the collection of the British Isles stamps that is now on view, which includes a number of things that have been lent to the museum.

The collection is under the charge of Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt, who is not allowed any funds for the purchase of additions to the collections, but who has to depend upon donations from private individuals or friendly Governments.

Among the present interesting exhibits I note—

A. One illustrating the systems of payment of postal rates prior to the introduction of stamps.

B. One illustrating the systems in use from 1840 to 1852 on the abolition of the franking power of the Houses of Parliament.

The following envelopes are shown:—

(a) To be posted at the Houses of Parliament only.

(b) To be posted at the House of Commons only.

Mulready envelopes, etc.

Proof impression from the brass block.

Proof in vermilion.

Proof in blue.

Many essays, circulars to postmasters, and finally a large number of stamps.

Among the Officials I note that the museum possesses the very rare I.R. Officials, King's Heads, 5s., 10s., and £1, mint, in *blocks of four*!

\* \* \*

## New Catalogue of British Empire.

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that this new Catalogue is now on sale, and probably before this is in the hands of my readers all the prepaid orders will have been sent out. The Catalogue is improved in many little ways, making it more useful for

reference. The list of British stamps has been rearranged and the plate numbers placed under their correct issues. The list of Indian stamps has been entirely rewritten, and is now based on the information contained in the new Indian handbook. The early Victorian stamps have been a little more correctly listed and various other alterations made throughout the volume, which will, I think, be appreciated by those who use it constantly.

The American edition is in the press, and will be sent to New York as soon as the conversion of the prices can be made into American currency.

\* \* \*

## New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Transvaal (3 vols.) . . . . .	£3828
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	897
Liberia . . . . .	549
Tasmania . . . . .	987
Western Australia . . . . .	744
India (2 vols.) . . . . .	1090
Queensland (2 vols.) . . . . .	1018
St. Lucia and Tobago . . . . .	409
Orange River Colony . . . . .	379
South Australia (2 vols.) . . . . .	1008
Lagos and Sierra Leone . . . . .	610
Great Britain (unused) . . . . .	1242
Great Britain (Telegraphs) . . . . .	533
Great Britain (used abroad) . . . . .	275
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	171
New South Wales (3 vols.) . . . . .	3318
Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia . . . . .	712
Gambia and Gold Coast . . . . .	402
Natal . . . . .	736
St. Vincent . . . . .	582

Mould

Type I.



Type III.



Type II.



Type IV.



Mould

Type I.



Type III.



Type II.



Type IV.



## Queensland.


### THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 134.)

\* \* \* \*

#### THE FOUR PENCE.

 HE mould used for this value was constructed in the same way as that of the 1d. The "hook" is present in Type III, as before. Sixteen alterations were again made in the ends of the side ornaments, but they are quite different from those in the lower value, as may be seen in the illustrations at the points marked *a, b, c, d*. All, of course, differ from one another, but for purposes of examination the upper end of the left-hand ornament will be found to show the most decided variations:—

In Type I the turned-in curl and prong are most prominent; in Type III the prong is very long, longer than in Type II; and Type IV, instead of a dent where the curl and prong meet, has a projection like a wart.

The words "FOUR" and "PENCE" have both been separately engraved upon each of the four types. The differences can be easily seen, but are not so easily described. In Type I the letters are more uniform than in the others; the "P" is upright, the "F" that follows it usually shows a thinning in the middle of its lower bar. (The letter "G," for "C" in "PENCE," shown in the illustration, is the error or defective letter that is found on one electrotpe, only, in the plate). Type II has the largest space between "N" and "C," and the "C" is knobby at the end, so is sometimes mistaken for the error "G." In Type III the letter "O" of "FOUR" usually touches the oval line above it; the tail of the "R" is thin, and the letter "P" is more slanting than in the others. Type IV shows the largest spaces between "R" and "P," and between "C" and "E."

#### THE ONE SHILLING.

The mould for the 1s. was made in the same way as those for the 1d. and 4d., and the "hook" in Type III remains in its place. Sixteen fresh alterations were made in the ends of the side ornaments, at the points marked *a, b, c, d* in the illustrations. The best defined points of distinction are as follows:—

In Type I the top prong of the right ornament joins the curl (this is the case also in Type IV, to a small extent), and if prolonged it would run immediately into the oval line. In Type II the upper end of the left ornament is compressed, and this is the only type in which this prong is securely joined to the curl. In Type III the top prong of the left ornament is quite separate from the curl. In Type IV this top prong, though still not touching the curl, is longer than in Types I or III; and the top prong of the right ornament if prolonged would touch the oval

line much lower down than in Type I, though in its shape and nearness to the curl it resembles that type.

The letters of the words "ONE SHILLING" vary considerably, both in shape and in relative position, but the variations are, in this case also, more easily seen than described. Note the short top and long lower bars of the letters "E" of "ONE," the width of the "N" and the "F," and the space between "N" and "G" of "SHILLING." In Type II the space between "N" and "E" is wider than in the other types, especially at the bottom; the upper part of the letter "S" is heavy and the lower part short; there is much less space between the "G" and the right-hand ornament than in any of the others. In Type III the space between "N" and "E" is very narrow; the first "L" almost touches the oval line below it; there is greater space between the "G" and the ornament than in the others; and this type has the "hook." In Type IV the space between the letters "NE" is similar to that in Type I, but rather wider at the bottom; the first letter "L" is rather crooked.

\* \* \*

Mr. Basset Hull, in his papers to which I have already referred, says:—

"The first plate to be prepared from the new die was a Twopenny one. Printings from this in pale blue were issued on 1st August, 1882. The stamps were arranged in one pane of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10. They were printed on De La Rue's Crown Q paper, and perforated 12. The impressions from this first plate are very clear, and every detail of the engraving is well brought out. The Sixpence followed, the first printings in pale green being issued on the 6th November, 1882. . . .

"The One Penny plate was next prepared, and the first printings issued on 23rd November, 1882."

Later on he says:—"Between 1882 and 1889 several new plates of the One Penny and Twopenny were prepared. The following particulars are gathered from proof sheets in the Government Engraver's and Post Offices.

"*One Penny.* Second block prepared in November, 1882 (same date as first, and similar colour and characteristics).

"Third block prepared April 7th, 1884, and spoiled in one month through ink containing mercury. Colour pale red; period after value.

"Fourth block prepared June 14th, 1884, new ink used, and colour approved June 17th, 1884. Bright and pale vermilion. Period after value."

Now it is evident that in some of these cases the word "block" means "plate," as the blocks or moulds were not used for the printing and therefore could not be damaged by the ink: I am inclined to believe that the "second block" was what I have termed Mould B,



A double dot in the left-hand frame, opposite the letter "Q," occurs in Mould A, Type III.

A white line through the top of the "Q" is found in Mould A, Type I.

A white break in the lined ground of the left upper

A curly white line behind the ear occurs in Mould B, Type II.

It must not be forgotten that each of the defects described above occurs, presumably, on one stamp only on the sheet ; but as I have listed no varieties of



spandrel, alongside the letter "u," occurs in Mould A, Type I.

A long white line in the central oval, extending from over the letter "w" of "TWO" to opposite the middle of the left side ornament, exists in Mould A, Type III.

A white flaw in the side of the neck is found in Mould C, Type IV.

which I have not found at least *five* copies, these defects were in the plates and are not mere blemishes due to bad printing. They may assist collectors in distinguishing the various Moulds and Types.

The *deep blue* shade of the Twopence is the scarcer one.

(To be continued.)



# Salvador, 1 Centavo, 1879.

By B. W. WARHURST.

\* \* \* \*



HE interesting articles on Salvador stamps appearing in this journal from September last are presumably based on official information, but, so far as the 1879 issue is concerned, there is a missing link or two required, or an explanation of differences that are mystifying to one who has studied the 1 centavo series in particular.

As to the Seebeckian issues of this and other Republics, it has been manifest for a long time that there were printings made that never reached those States, but whether they were all done within the year of contract or subsequently does not matter much, so they may be called either reprints or unissued prints, at the fancy of any one. The question is, whether the different printings can be so clearly described as to colours, paper, or gum, for collectors to differentiate them from what were actually supplied to the Governments concerned and returned to the printers at the end of the year, which ought to be the only test of original or postal issue, but the old confusion as to *purples* and *violets* seems to be retained.

Taking the 1 centavo of 1879 only for consideration now, the Editor has pointed out already in a footnote how Mr. Leavy's statement—as to the fifteen varieties being all engraved at once from the beginning of the issue—clashes with the description of actual sheets of stamps received in Europe by the dealers of the period. Those first arrivals consisted of ten varieties, so far as was noticed shortly after, and it is quite possible that there were some panes with only five varieties at first, but not examined with such care as in after years.

What strikes the careful reader is the apparent contradiction of Mr. Leavy's own descriptions and remarks when compared with the photographic representations of his four states of engraving of the original plate, for he says that owing to the method of engraving adopted, any alteration or correction needed could only be made by adding lines that would show in colour when printed. It is evident from the "first state" that, if it really was from the first engraving, there was an excess of white beyond the volcano, yet this white portion must have been cut on the plate needlessly. In the "second state" this is reduced for the second row of stamps, but in the "third state" the *white* rays of light which "had to stay as they were" are both longer and clearer. The light on the waves and white smoke over the volcano are increased also, and the general effect of each state (including the fourth) as printed is of increased lightness as a whole with less of the coloured lines. The crossed lines caused by the network of the photo process prevent one counting the lines, but if the method of engraving is correctly described, every alteration (in addition to this net)

ought to make the interior of the oval darker as a whole. Other trifling details of white letters and waves can also be pointed out which are confusing.

Whether there were one, two, or four panes of twenty-five to a sheet is immaterial, the basis of each printing pane being five horizontal strips or rows of five stamps each, every stamp in a row varying in some detail; and that there were three distinct rows only engraved which constitute the fifteen main varieties (apart from retouches) is agreed to by all students. To the specialist the question arises: Which class or group of stamps was printed first? If the fifteen varieties were first engraved on one plate, how is it that the earliest arrivals of stamps here had only ten, possibly only five, varieties? Does it not seem more probable that one row of stamps was first prepared, on a large plate, with the intention of adding more or up to twenty-five varieties for a pane, but, some stamps being wanted quickly by the authorities, transfers were made to a lithographic stone, and while these panes were printing for immediate use, the engraver worked at the next row, and when it was ready a fresh stone was prepared by transfers of the two rows, and finally the third row was added in another printing? It may be that Mr. Leavy's history commences at this stage.

I do not think the original drawing was on stone, because the fine ornaments in white at the corners could not have been drawn in that way. If the "fourth state" was the last printed from, these particular stamps should be most plentiful, yet few can be found, and if the third row was not used for intermediate printings, because of its two insignificant errors on the best-engraved portion, it is strange that the first row—which was the worse engraving and also had a similar error—should have its seascape improved out of existence and be transferred five times to make what must be a hideous pane with five errors! Again, suppose there were about an equal number of panes printed in the five different arrangements Mr. Leavy tells us of, there should be a proportion of 17 of first row (a), to 11 of second row (b), and 6 of third row (c); but no such approximate numbers were found in Stanley Gibbons' and other dealers' stocks here. This may not be conclusive, but there was only a slight preponderance in over 1000 stamps examined some years back, probably nearer to 10, 8, and 6 respectively.

If there were four panes to a sheet of 100 stamps in the main printing, diagram D is sufficient, on page 65. Assuming this as correct, the number of panes with the rows arranged as for the second and fourth panes on right must be double those of left side, yet I have never found one pane or block showing such a group, though twenty-five to thirty panes (or portions thereof) passed through my hands eight years back, and some

again three years ago, being the whole stock of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, every stamp of hundreds of strips besides being closely examined. There are now before me twelve of these panes, and one obtained in the early eighties, which last has only five varieties. A set of five of these panes were parted with in 1903 to one of our most eminent philatelists, who has kindly lent them to me for further comparison with the eight obtained since then. He has classed them as first to fifth printings, but not in an order that agrees either with that already propounded or with my own, his panes of the fifteen varieties being called second and third printings; but I have not been able to see him and discuss reasons pro and con, so will proceed to describe them all, as some now before me are not referred to by Mr. Leavy as having any existence.

Personally, I should think that one engraving only was made in three stages, and transfers made to litho stones for printing at intervals. Later on the impressions on the stone showed signs of wear, and a few retouches were made to the original plate, larger stones being prepared to take three or four panes in each of two rows—that the printer found it easier to take transfers from the best of the old stones, so that some panes appeared with a mixture of worn and fresh transfer impressions. The only attempt at re-engraving being the "fourth state," and a big failure with the one line of stamps so experimented with that it was abandoned, and future printings again made from the old stones.

In August, 1903, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* published a short description by me of the five arrangements or settings of these panes with a photograph of a peculiar pane. In this article it was expressly stated that "no attempt is made to fix the order of printing, but the A, B, C, D, E as given seems likely to be correct." In briefly describing these again, along with the panes since acquired, the three differently engraved rows of five will be called *a, b, c*, for simplicity, and the large capital letters used for whole panes, as in that former article, comparing them as far as possible with the illustrations of Mr. Leavy.

Arrangement A—five rows or strips of *a*. There are three panes here all alike in grouping, printed in *dark green*, *green*, and *light green*, which are most decidedly neither from the first, second, or fourth state, which last is the *only* one that Mr. Leavy says was printed from in this form. Mine are from what he calls the "third state," a pane he does not describe. I have two or three odd stamps which may be from his "fourth state," where neither wave lines nor horizon are visible, and even in the third state the horizon is not strongly marked. These panes all have the wider margin, indicating the outside of a sheet in two panes, on the right side, while the other has wide margin on left, as if two panes at least were side by side on a sheet. On the wide right margins are five guide-marks as used by lithographers when transferring slips to keep them in line. The gum at back has been soaked off, probably having been too thick and heavy and causing the sheets to stick together after a sea voyage.

My B group is *a, b, a, b, a* (or diagram E). Two

panes of these in *deep green* and *green* are as in "third state," with a clear light gum at back; but there are right-hand panes with three very slight guide-marks on margins. A vertical strip of this setting in *dull green*, probably an earlier print, has been seen with oily gum. It may be incidentally mentioned here that I have never been able to find a bottom margin on any pane or group, only top and sides.

C has the rows *a, b, a, b, b*, as diagram F. Two panes of this group are also of "third state," with five faint guide-lines on outer right margin, printed in a *dull green*; the gum is of an oily nature. A third pane, a *bright deeper green*, is from the left side of a sheet having no guide dots, or it may be a central pane, both margins being very narrow, as if cut from outer panes right and left. Its gum is light and clear, as of a later period than the others.

In D we have the whole fifteen varieties arranged as *a, b, c, a, c*, or the third pane of diagram D, in the "first state" for four rows, but the bottom row has most of the white spots seen in the third row filled with colour lines between horizon line and base of mountain. As the top and left narrow cut margins only are on these two panes, it is not certain what position on a sheet they may have had; but they have not the wide margins usual for an outer pane as they ought to have according to the diagram. The gum is thick and tends to curl up the stamps, which are of a *full green* colour.

E, as illustrated here with the old block kindly lent by Mr. Pemberton (but slightly scratched), shows *a, b, c, b, c*, or first group of diagram D. Both side margins are gone; its gum is dark and cracked, being thicker, making the pane curl up in rolls. The peculiarity of this pane (which happens to be the clearest print of all) is that the first three rows are of what Mr. Leavy calls the "first state" in *dark green*, while the lower rows are distinctly different, the bottom row (as in D above) having less of the white area, as can easily be seen by comparing it with the third row, which is the one that we are told was not re-engraved or touched up. These two rows—which are two millimetres out of vertical line with those above—are of a *full green*, but nothing like so dark as the upper ones, and look as if separately printed. One difference in the bottom row is to be found in the second stamp (No. 22 of the pane), where the "o" of "SALVADOR" is like an inverted "c" (or 3), clearly visible in the photograph, along with other slight variations. At what stage was this printed? as the lower transfer was certainly not from the same plate or stone as the upper one. Compare the thirteenth stamp with the twenty-third, both being the same original type!

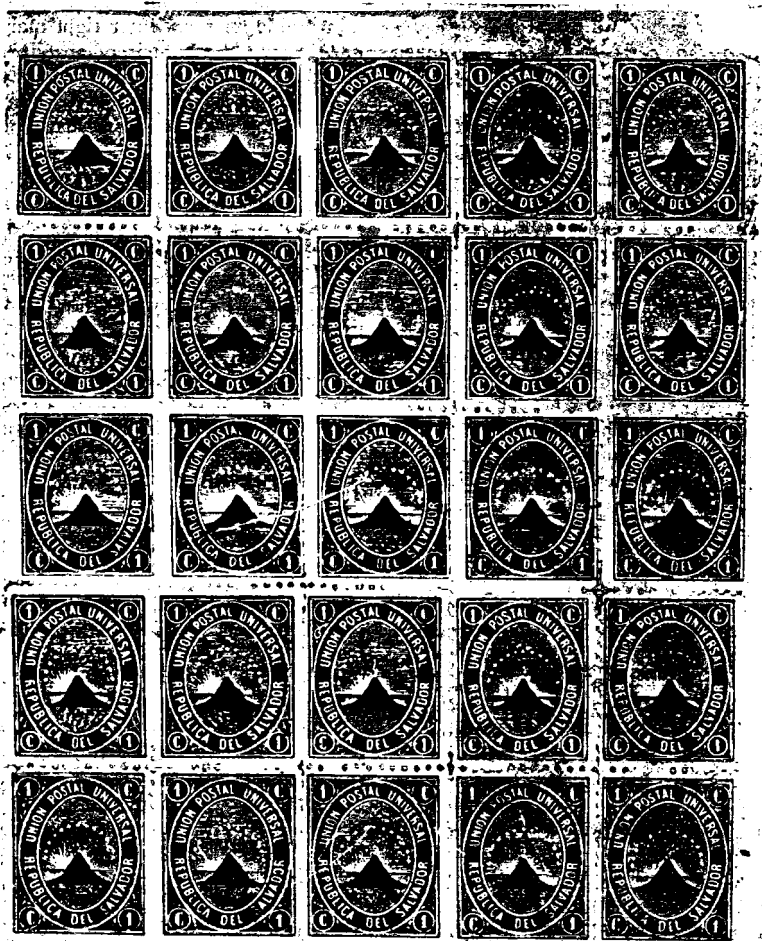
I have also a portion of the pane agreeing with the original description, that is, with these lower rows in the same "state" as the upper ones, printed in *light green*; also a piece of the later printing (said to be in 1889) of a *lighter green*, in which there is the largest space of white ground that I have come across, more than in the "first state," which might well be from using an eight years old or worn-out stone, as described.

This excess of white seems to confirm my supposition that the first and third states should be trans-

posed, and that the white spots are merely due to wearing away of the impression on the stones, as they appear only where the engraved lines would be smallest or lightest on the original plate; they can also be picked out in intermediate degrees of lined and white centres, as of gradual change from one to the other.

ings of D and E in fifteen varieties with heavy dark gum followed close after, and were used again at a later period with thinner gum.

The greatest mystery to me is the "second state," which may have been an intermediate small emergency printing, no portion of which has come my way, nor the arrangement of rows—*a*, *b*, *c*, *a*, *b*—given



In stamps of other countries it is recognized as a general rule that the darker and thicker gumming at back indicates the earlier printings, the thin or clear light gum being more modern. Judged by this test alone, it would appear that the "third state" was first used as in my A panes of five rows all *a*. Next comes C (third state) with oily gum used as a trial, probably combined with B pane on same sheet; later impressions of both these ten varieties are with light gum and in brighter colour. The "first state" print-

ings for right half of a sheet according to diagram D. I notice that the illustration of this second state is a made-up block, six of the stamps being of a darker printing, and their perforations do not fit in with others above them. Then there is the omission by Mr. Leavy to describe the printing of a pane with five rows of *a*, of which my A gives full description; and the "re-engraved" differences of the third and fifth rows of the fifteen varieties, as detailed in my D and E panes.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Imperial Stamp Exhibition, 1908.

IN reference to the forthcoming Exhibition of Colonial Stamps to be held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th, 13th, and 14th of this year, it does not appear to be generally known that the Exhibition Committee is relying largely upon the voluntary donations of all stamp collectors interested in order to cover the very heavy expenses involved in such an undertaking.

As admission will be entirely free to all visitors, there are only two sources of income open to the Committee, and little more than one-half of the total expense will be covered from the hire of the trade stalls.

Up to the present the voluntary donations only amount to £25, and this sum will have to be very considerably increased if the Exhibition is to be carried through without a heavy deficit.

The Exhibition will doubtless be one of the greatest value in the making of new collectors and in stimulating the interest of young collectors and beginners. At the same time it will not be without its value to and effect upon the senior collectors.

We may point out that the Exhibition was embarked upon by the general desire of stamp collectors in London and the provinces owing to the huge success of the previous Exhibition held by the Junior Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall three years ago.

It behoves collectors, therefore, who have the interests of Philately at heart, to show some substantial interest in the work of the Exhibition Committee in the form of a donation towards the expenses of an Exhibition which is being conducted on a plan well calculated to be of high importance in the development and progress of our mutual hobby.

We append an official list of the first donations received, and hope that many of the readers of the *Monthly Journal* will do their best to swell this list to proportions worthy of the great body of stamp collectors.

*Donations should be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.*

Donations, small or large, will be gladly welcomed and duly acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (per C. J. Phillips)	5	0	0
H. Clark . . . . .	3	3	0
Humphrey Bennett . . . . .	1	1	0
W. Darwen . . . . .	1	1	0
Douglas Ellis . . . . .	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
L. L. R. Hausburg . . . . .	1	1	0
H. L. Hayman . . . . .	1	1	0
H. J. Lee . . . . .	1	1	0
E. M. Gilbert Lodge . . . . .	1	1	0
Fred. J. Melville . . . . .	1	1	0
J. D. Ragg . . . . .	1	1	0
F. Reichenheim . . . . .	1	1	0
Dr. Fred W. Abbott . . . . .	0	10	6
G. B. Browne . . . . .	0	10	6
S. Chapman . . . . .	0	10	6
W. Allan Harmer . . . . .	0	10	6
H. Lee . . . . .	0	10	6
R. Shepherd . . . . .	0	10	6
J. W. Heath . . . . .	0	10	0
W. H. Tarrant . . . . .	0	10	0
L. W. Crouch . . . . .	0	5	0
E. A. Leigh . . . . .	0	5	0
Vivian Miles . . . . .	0	5	0
Leon de Raay . . . . .	0	5	0
A. J. Sefi . . . . .	0	5	0
W. Tunstall . . . . .	0	5	0
S. R. Turner . . . . .	0	5	0
A. H. L. Giles, R.N. . . . .	0	3	0
Miss A. Cassels . . . . .	0	2	6
Horace Heywood . . . . .	0	2	6
Miss E. Newman . . . . .	0	2	6
E. A. Smart . . . . .	0	2	6
Mrs. E. Thatcher . . . . .	0	2	6
Geo. E. Wells . . . . .	0	2	6
C. T. Frances . . . . .	0	2	0
E. H. F. Salt . . . . .	0	2	0
R. White . . . . .	0	1	0
	£25	14	0

## Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

F. L. H.—You will find the stamps of Newfoundland, about which you ask, described differently in the new edition of the Catalogue. In the case of the Labuan, the real difference is that the one issue is printed from engraved plates and the other is lithographed, and only practice and comparison will enable you to distinguish them readily.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS &amp; NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.			GOLD COAST.			MEXICO.		
1908.	New Jubilee series.	s. d.	1907. Provisional.	s. d.		1899-1903. Types 28 and 29. Revised prices.	s. d.	
1h., black		0 1	1d. on 6d., lilac and mauve	used 1 6		15 c., lilac and lavender (No. 88)	used 0 1	
2h., lilac		0 1	1908. King's Head. Single wmk.			20 c., deep blue and vermillion	used 0 1	
3h., purple		0 1	2d., lilac and orange-red	used 1 0		MOROCCO AGENCIES.		
5h., yellow-green		0 1	1904-7. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			Various issues. Reduced prices.		
6h., buff		0 2	2d., lilac and orange-red (No. 51)	used 0 3		20 c., olive-green and brown (No. 8)	used 0 3	
10h., rose-carmine		0 2	3d., orange	used 0 4		10 c., purple on red	used 0 3	
12h., vermillion		0 2	6d., mauve	used 0 5		25 c., lilac and black on blue	used 0 6	
20h., reddish brown		0 3	1d., carmine	used 0 1		NEPAUL.		
25h., blue		0 4	GRENADA.			1907. Pictorial type. Reduced prices.		
30h., pale olive-green		0 5	1905. Ship type. Multiple wmk.			2 pice, brown	0 1	8 pice, carmine
35h., slate-blue		0 6	4d., green (No. 87)	used 0 2		4 pice, green	0 1	16 pice, purple
50h., olive-green		0 8	GWALIOR.			NEWFOUNDLAND.		
60h., deep carmine		0 9	1903-5. King's Head. Revised prices.			1 c., green	used 0 5	
1 kr., dull violet		1 2	3 pice, blue-grey (No. 74)	used 0 1		2 c., carmine	used 0 6	
2 kr., olive-green and claret		2 4	12 a., green	used 0 1		1897-1901. Type 44. Prince of Wales.		
5 kr., violet and olive-brown		5 9	3 a., orange-brown	used 0 4		5 c., blue	used 0 3	
10 kr., deep brown, blue, and ochre		11 3	1903-5. Service. King's Head.			NICARAGUA.		
BARBADOS.			1 a., green (No. 128)	used 0 1		1907. Type 40 overprinted with type similar to Z 10, but "C" instead of "B" under "Costa Atlantica".		
1906. Nelson Commemoration.			1 a., carmine	used 0 1				
1 d., black and grey	used 0 2		HOLLAND.					
1 d., green	used 0 2		1907. Postage Due. De Ruyter series overprinted "PORTUGEL" and surcharged			1 c., green	0 1	15 c., bistre-brown
BERMUDA.			1 c. on 1 c., lake	used 0 8		2 c., red	0 2	20 c., claret
1907. Dock. Wmk. Multiple CA.			2 c. on 1 c., "	used 0 3		3 c., purple	0 3	50 c., orange
2 d., brown and ultramarine	used 0 3		6 c. on 2 c., vermillion	used 0 3		4 c., brownish	0 3	1 p., black
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.			HONG-KONG.			orange	0 3	2 p., green
1887-91. Various issues. Revised prices.			1890. Queen's Head. Reduced price.			5 c., blue	0 4	5 p., violet
1 d., lilac and black (No. 11)	used 0 4		81 on 95 c., brown on red (No. 62)	used 1 6		NORTHERN NIGERIA.		
2 d., brown	used 0 6		1891. Type 16. Postal Fiscal.			1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.		
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.			2 c., lilac (No. 207)	used 0 9		1 d., purple and green	used 0 2	
1903. Type 10. Wmk. Crown CA.			2 c., "	used 1 0		1 d., carmine	used 0 3	
1 a., rosine (No. 150)	used 0 2		INDIA.			PATIALA.		
BRITISH GUIANA.			9 p., bright lilac	used 1 0		1903-6. Service King's Head.		
1905-7. Type 28. Wmk. Multiple CA.			JAMAICA.			1 r., green and carmine (No. 154)	used 2 6	
5 c., purple and blue on blue (No. 192)	used 0 3		Various issues. Revised prices.			PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.A.).		
6 c., grey and black	used 0 5		1 d., blue (Nos. 1 and 2)	used 0 4		Various types. Revised prices.		
BRITISH HONDURAS.			1 d., "	used 0 3		5 c., blue	used 0 1	
Type 1. Reduced prices.			1 d., deep blue	used 0 2		15 c., olive-green	used 0 3	
1 c. on 1 d., dull green (No. 48)	used 0 4		JAPAN.			20 c., pale brown	used 0 3	
5 c., grey-black and blue on blue (No. 82)	used 0 4		1872. Type 5. Reduced price.			SALVADOR.		
CEYLON.			1 sen, chocolate (No. 21)	used 2 6		Cat. No. Various types. Revised prices.		
106. 4 c., lilac-rose	used 0 1		JAPANESE CHINA.			177. 20 c., green	used 0 6	
188. 5 c. on 4 c., rose	used 0 3		Stamps of Japan overprinted.			179. 30 c., deep blue	used 0 6	
199. 3 c., terra-cotta and emerald	used 0 3		10 sen, deep blue (No. 410)	used 0 1		187. 1 c., blue	used 0 3	
210. 12 c., sage-green and rose	used 0 6		20 sen, orange-vermillion	used 0 3		189. 15 c., bright violet	used 0 2	
1899. Type 26 surcharged. Reduced price.			3 sen, rosine	used 0 1		194. 15 c., deep violet	used 0 2	
6 c. on 15 c., sage-green (No. 203)	used 0 4		LEEWARD ISLANDS.			194a. 15 c., blue-violet	used 0 2	
CHAMBA.			1897. Jubilee issue.			201. 1 p., rose-lake	used 1 0	
1900-2. Queen's Head. Overprinted.			2 d., blue (No. 11)	used 2 0		202. 1 p., lake	used 0 6	
1 a., carmine (No. 86)	used 0 6		MALTA.			208. 12 c., slate	used 2 0	
CUBA.			1908. Provisionals.			210. 20 c., aniline rose	used 1 0	
1905-7. Types 18 and 19. Retouched die.			1d. on 4d., lilac and orange	used 1 6		211. 24 c., purple	used 1 0	
5 c., deep blue	used 0 4		1d. on 6d., "	used 1 6		212. 30 c., green	used 1 0	
10 c., brown	used 0 8		1d. on 7d., slate	used 1 6		213. 50 c., orange	used 0 6	
CYPRUS.			1905-7. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			215. 100 c., dull blue	used 2 0	
1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			1 d., lilac and green	used 0 2		222. 12 c., grey	used 2 0	
10 par., orange-yellow and green	used 0 1		1 d., carmine	used 0 3		226. 30 c., green	used 0 6	
DOMINICA.			1 d., carmine (printed in one colour)	used 0 2		227. 50 c., orange	used 0 6	
1903. Pictorial type. Wmk. Crown CC.			MACAO.			227a. 50 c., pale orange	used 1 0	
1 d., green and grey-green (No. 27)	used 0 2		1884-87. Type 1 surcharged. Reduced prices.			240. 12 c., ultramarine	used 5 0	
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.			10 r. on 50 r., green (No. 61)	used 1 3		SARAWAK.		
1903-5. King's Head. Various watermarks.			5 r. on 80 r., grey	used 0 8		1899-1901. Type 18.		
1 a., grey (single)	used 1 0		20 r. on 80 r., grey	used 1 3		12 c., lilac (No. 61)	used 0 8	
1 a., grey and carmine (multiple)	used 1 0		5 r. on 100 r., dull lilac	used 1 3		SIAM.		
2 a., dull lilac and purple	used 0 3		MALTA.			Various issues. Revised prices.		
4 a., grey-green and black	used 0 8		Cat. No. Various types. Revised prices.			64 a., brown-purple and chestnut (No. 138)	used 0 5	
FIJI.			85. 3d., grey and mauve	used 0 5		3 a., green	used 0 1	
1899-83. Type 10. Reduced price.			86. 4d., black and brown	used 0 9		8 a., olive-bistre and dull black	used 0 1	
1 d., dull blue (No. 78)	used 0 6		42. 2 d., marone and ultramarine	used 0 3		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
FRANCE.			45. 4 d., brown	used 0 6		1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.		
1907. As Type 17, but with thicker figures of value.			MAURITIUS.			5 c., lilac	used 0 1	
10 c., vermillion	used 0 2		1899. Handsome Commemorative stamp.			10 c., purple and black on yellow	used 0 1	
20 c., brown-lake	used 0 3		Reduced price.			50 c., dull green and carmine	used 0 6	
35 c., deep violet	used 0 5		15 c., ultramarine (No. 130)	used 0 6		4 c., carmine	used 0 1	
GIBRALTAR.			1902-5. Arms type. Single CA wmk.			8 c., ultramarine (No. 181)	used 0 1	
Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.			12 c., grey-black and carmine (No. 158)	used 0 4		SUDAN.		
27. 10 c., carmine	used 0 1		15 c., black and blue on blue (No. 153a)	used 0 6		1902-4. Type 2, with inverted surcharge.		
28. 25 c., pale ultramarine	used 0 4		3 c., green and carmine on yellow	used 0 2		5 m. on 5 p., brown and green	used 25 0	
29. 25 c., deep "	used 0 4		(No. 159)	used 0 2		UNITED STATES.		
42. 2 d., bright "	used 0 4		5 c., lilac and black on buff (No. 162)	used 0 3		1902-3. Type 99. Reduced price.		
46. 1 d., grey-green and green	used 0 3		1904. Express Delivery.			50 c., orange (No. 420)	used 0 2	
64. 1 d., carmine	used 0 3		15 c., grey-green (No. 206)	used 0 6		WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
						1907. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 124.		
						4 d., brown (No. 141a)	used 0 6	

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" 118	"	40	"	"	"	21/-
" 121	"	20	"	"	Africa	6d.
" 122	"	25	"	"	"	2/6
" 141	"	20	"	"	West Indies	9d.
" 142	"	20	"	"	"	2/-
" 151	"	25	"	"	Australasia	6d.
" 152	"	30	"	"	"	1/6
" 153	"	30	"	"	"	4/6

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" 72	"	125	"	Africa	"	7/6
" 73	"	105	"	Australia	"	7/6
" 74	"	125	"	West Indies	"	7/6
" 75	"	125	"	South America, all different		7/6
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" 77	"	100	"	Central America	"	7/6

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OF

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WE regret that Part I. of our 1908 Catalogue could not be published earlier in the season, but owing to pressure of other business the delay was unavoidable.

In this new edition we have made a few alterations that will, we think, be much appreciated by those constantly using the Catalogue.

One little alteration is to do away with the former description of perforations in such countries as New South Wales. This used to read:—

a.	Perf.	12½-13
b.	"	10
c.	"	11
d.	"	a × c
e.	"	b × a

and so on. This necessitated constant reference to see what a, b, or c stood for, but now we specify the actual perforation to each set of stamps.

The more important alterations have been in the following countries:—

### **GREAT BRITAIN.**

We have made a somewhat considerable alteration here, by removing the list of "plate numbers" from their position after the general issues and including them in the general list under their particular issues. It seems to us that this is a simpler arrangement, and that it will facilitate prompt reference. Our new stock books and albums will be arranged to agree with this new form of classification.

### **INDIA.**

This country has been practically rewritten and arranged by means of the mass of new information given in the Handbook on India, which we recently published for the Philatelic Society of India. The list of the 1854 issue has been considerably extended, and the varieties of dies, retouches, etc., are now correctly listed, and throughout the later issues many new varieties have been catalogued for the first time.

### **QUEENSLAND.**

The list of this country has been extended by including the two forms of watermark in the issues of 1868-79 and 1879-81, and also in the large stamps of 1882-86.

### **VICTORIA.**

The 1850 issues have been somewhat rearranged and corrected and brought up to latter-day knowledge.

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Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

NO. 212.

## Editorial.

\* \* \* \*



THE numbers of *The London Philatelist* for September, October, and November last contain instalments of a very remarkable article upon the early issues of Ceylon, by Baron Percy de

Worms. The author modestly calls his paper "Notes on Ceylon," but it consists of a most careful study of the stamps themselves, as contained in his brother's well-known collection, and a comparison of the lists of supplies sent out by the printers with the details given in

the "Papers on Perforations" by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieutenant Napier, which have appeared in this magazine; and the result is a most ably reasoned argument as to the order in which the varieties of tint of the early Ceylon stamps should be placed. We all know how greatly these stamps vary in shade, or indeed we may say in colour, and probably most collectors are aware that the lists in the catalogues give these varieties in an order for which there is no certain foundation. Where the compiler of the list has no sure evidence to go upon, he is very apt, for the sake of symmetry, to put the lighter shade first in each case, or the darker shade first in each case. We may say *pale blue*, *blue*, *deep blue*, *pale green*, *green*, *deep green*, and it looks very well, but the order may be quite wrong chronologically, or it may be correct for the *blue* stamp and wrong for the *green*, or vice versa, and some people will say that it does not matter; still, if we can get these things right it is best to do so; distinct shades indicate, as a rule, different printings, sometimes of widely different dates, and

some of the variations here are more than mere *shades*, being almost sufficient to mark separate issues if we could classify them with accuracy. Towards this classification the paper before us is a very valuable contribution; it affords also another illustration of the immense importance of collecting all possible information of all kinds and descriptions, and shows the way in which dry figures and dates may be made to give help in subjects upon which they are apparently silent.

\* \*

### Stamp Collectors' Annual.

WE have received from Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. a copy of the fifth issue of this little book, which gives us year by year a brief summary of what is going on in the stamp world. The frontispiece of the present volume consists, very appropriately, of a portrait of Mr. F. J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, and prime promoter of the Imperial Stamp Exhibition, which is to be held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12th, 13th, and 14th. A list of "The New Issues of the Year 1907" occupies some thirty and a half pages, but only ten of these are filled by the issues of the British Empire, although ordinary and chalky paper varieties are given separately, as are also varieties of perforation. A "Philatelic Auction Summary," an Index to the articles in British Philatelic Magazines of 1907, and a Directory of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, in the British Empire and the United States, are other very useful features, though we fancy that the list of American Societies is not quite complete.

**Bright's ABC Catalogue.** WE have received from its publishers, Messrs. Bright and Son, a copy of their Catalogue, now in its seventh edition, which is arranged, as its name implies, on strict alphabetical principles—except that Great Britain is very properly placed at the beginning of the book. A feature which has attracted our attention is a long list of "British Stamps Used Abroad," which we believe responds to a want that is felt by some collectors at the present day, though it is a want with which we, personally, feel but little sympathy. A note at the head of the list says, very rightly, that:—"These were issued by Branches of the British Post Office established in various Colonies and Foreign Ports." We should omit "Branches," but in any case this gives the whole show away. They were British Post Offices, or British stamps could not have been used at them, and therefore on the same footing, postally and philatelically, as Post Offices in the British Isles; and the stamps that happened to have passed through one office have just as much claim to consideration as those that have passed through another. Of course there is the practical, business point of view, that there are people who make collections of the stamps used in Post Offices outside this country, whilst there are none, or very few, who make collections of stamps used at different offices in the country, and that is an argument which there is no getting over; but we think these collections are made principally by people who do not understand the true nature of the case. We would also point out that lists of these stamps are by no means complete; the British Post Office is one and indivisible, and every stamp that is current at one of its offices is current at every other. A stamp that could be used for postage in London on a certain date could be used at the same period at any other British Post Office on the face of the earth; it does not matter a bit whether it was sold at that office or not, it could have been used there, and who can tell that a specimen of any particular variety may not have been used there? Collectors are free to collect what they please, but it is well that they should understand what they are collecting; and we think the question of British stamps with their value largely increased by an abnormal postmark is one that requires very careful

handling. We were once shown an English penny stamp postmarked "B 53," but we declined to recognize it either as a Mauritius stamp, or as a stamp that could by any possibility have paid postage in Mauritius; and, in the same way, we do not at present see how a similar stamp can have paid postage in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1857.

We are extremely glad, however, to find that Messrs. Bright and Son add a second part to their Catalogue, giving lists of stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, etc.; lists which, we believe, are the only ones of the kind now published in this country. We do not suppose that they are absolutely complete, and they are not quite so full in some instances as we should like to see them (for instance, varieties of perforation of Letter Cards are omitted), but we have no other work with which to compare this portion of the Catalogue, and all collectors of the despised "entires" should be grateful for it.

\* \* \*

**Philatelic Literature Society.** PHILATELIC literature is of such vast importance to stamp collectors that we might well say that without its literature Philately could not exist. The fact of course is that one has acted and reacted upon the other; as stamp collecting grew, catalogues and magazines became necessary; as the hobby flourished and became popular, the catalogues and magazines became more numerous; when the popularity of the pursuit waned for a time, its literary manifestations also died down to a pitiable extent; and when Philately flourished once more, and its study became more and more scientific, philatelic literature of all kinds sprang up again, ranging from the most ephemeral and feeble of periodicals up to handbooks and monographs of the highest class. From the earliest days there were no doubt stamp collectors who were wise enough to endeavour to secure copies of all that was published upon the subject of stamps and stamp collecting, but the great majority of those who have attempted to form anything in the way of a philatelic library, have made that library subsidiary to their collections of stamps, and have contented themselves with files of the leading magazines, and copies of the most useful (which are for the most part the most

modern) of philatelic works. To the specialist in literature utility, of course, is of no consequence, he must have, if possible, *everything* connected with the subject to which his library is devoted, and the least useful items are sure to be the most difficult to obtain a few years after publication, for the simple reason that few people thought them worth preserving. But while we must acknowledge that, personally, we are content with a working library, we are fully of opinion that it is very necessary that more complete collections of philatelic literature should be made, not only for sentimental reasons, but also for practical ones. There is many a little item of interesting information or of curious error hidden away in the pages of apparently useless periodicals, that is well worth disinterring or tracking to its original source, and at least one complete philatelic library should exist in every country where there is a considerable body of philatelists, but we believe that no such thing exists anywhere. We therefore extend a very hearty welcome to the newly-formed Philatelic Literature Society, whose objects, as detailed in its statutes, are:—

“(a) To promote and encourage the collection and study of philatelic literature, and to circulate amongst its members information thereon.

“(b) To compile and publish bibliographies and other works relating to philately.

“(c) To provide a medium for the sale and exchange of duplicates.

“(d) To undertake all such matters as may further these objects.”

We trust that under the last paragraph it may be found possible to do something towards the compilation of a General Philatelic Index, or at least an Index to *articles* upon the stamps of various countries or upon other special subjects in the principal magazines; a good index of this kind is greatly wanted. The Society has been well started, the membership is small at present, but that will mend, and with so high an authority as Mr. E. D. Bacon as its President the Society is sure to do good work. It has commenced the publication of a journal which is to appear quarterly for the present and perhaps at shorter intervals as time goes on; the first number contains, amongst other interesting

matter, an article upon “The Library of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,” the perusal of which we earnestly recommend to the members of that Society who may happen to have philatelic works that they can spare.

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### The Philatelic Adviser.

THIS is the title of a new magazine, at least it is one that is new to us, and although it is headed “New Series, No. 1, vol. ii,” on the outside cover (“vol. i.” on the first page), we believe this is its first number in the present form. It is published by Messrs. Bright and Son, and edited by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, whose name should be a guarantee for the soundness of its philately and (like that of the publishers, if they will excuse the expression) the general brightness of its contents. Under the head of “Stamp Studies,” the editor commences an article on “The 1870 Issue of Spain,” containing a great deal of information upon a series of stamps which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. In fact the stamps of Spain, generally, interesting as they always were to early collectors, have not received the close study which has been given to many far less interesting issues in more recent years, and when Mr. Wetherell has finished his paper on the 1870 issue we trust that he will do some more work in the same neighbourhood. We wish the new venture all success.

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### Imperial Stamp Exhibition.

IN conclusion, we wish again to remind our readers of the Exhibition, which is to be held within a fortnight after the date of publication of this number. The place is the Caxton Hall, Westminster, close to the St. James' Park Station on the Underground Railway; the Exhibition is to be opened by the Postmaster-General, at 4 p.m. on the 12th of March, and it will remain open on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. Admission is entirely free, by tickets which are to be had on application to Fred. J. Melville, Exhibition Offices, 44 Fleet Street, E.C., but contributions towards the expenses of the Exhibition will be gratefully received by H. F. Johnson, at the same address. All who are able to go to the show should go, and we trust that all who are able to contribute will do that also.

# 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

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## PART I.

**Great Britain.**—Messrs. Nissen & Co. show us an impression of the old 1d., red, imperforate, lettered "J—G," with traces of stars in and below the lower corner blocks, and traces of engraving along the lower margin. This is evidently another case in which the roller for the next impression below was first impressed a little too high, so that the two overlapped.

In days gone by our friends on the other side of the Channel were the acknowledged leaders in the scientific study of stamps and everything connected with their production; it is therefore rather a shock to find M. Victor Flandrin, in an article on "The First Stamps of Great Britain," in *Le Timbre-Poste*, gravely stating that the steel dies of 1840 were "reproduced in copper for the formation of the plates," and that "the stamps were printed in typography." One would not have thought it possible that misstatements like these could have been published in the year 1908 A.D.

There is an interesting note in *The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, from the pen of the late Mr. Thomas Peacock, who was principal of the Stamping Department, Somerset House, on the subject of "British Stamps on Blue Paper." He says that the blueness—

"In the old Penny Post arose unquestionably from an ingredient in the ink acting upon the ingredients in the texture of the paper. The latter being sodden with water when the imprint was taken readily allowed any ingredient in the ink to disseminate itself through the wet pulp, and the blueness consequently showed at the back of the sheet through the transparent gum, and around the edges of the stamp, on the face of the impression. The red colour of the old Penny Post consisted principally of an oxide of iron, and I think the blue stain had connection with this and some acidulous fermentation of the size in the paper."

This fully confirms the opinion which we have always held, namely, that the principal cause of the bluing of the paper, of Perkins Bacon & Co.'s stamps, was something in the ink, and that the variation in the depth of the blue tint was due to variation in the dampness of the paper at the time of use. There may have been some chemical action also, but it is noticeable that the blued paper occurs with certain colours, a brownish red, blue, and green, all of which would contain a blue ingredient. The colour used for the magenta stamp of Mauritius tinted the paper in a similar manner, but the tint is not blue; the red-brown and the green stamps sent out to Mauritius at the same time showed the better-known blued paper. It seems evident that the inks used at that period contained an ingredient which was soluble in water when freshly mixed.

We noted some years ago the fact that the ½d. and

1d. stamps are sometimes perforated with a vertical comb machine instead of a horizontal one, so that one of the side margins is perforated across, instead of the top or bottom margin. We have only recently met with 1d. stamps on which a vertical machine has been used that apparently covers more than twenty rows of stamps; probably it does the length of two Post Office sheets at a time, and thus gives us sheets with perforations across the top or bottom and one of the side margins.

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5d. and 2s. 6d. surcharged 2 piastres and 12 piastres, respectively, are now on chalk-surfaced paper. A later number says: "The 12 and 24 piastres have been reissued, both, by the way, on ordinary paper." Why "reissued"? Were they ever withdrawn?

**Antigua.**—*The Philatelic Adviser* states that the 2½d., all blue, has at last been issued; its existence was reported over twelve months ago; the paper is unsurfaced.

**British New Guinea.**—*The Postage Stamp* tells us that the new ½d. stamp is perf. 11, as we stated last month, but that the 4d. is perf. 12 × 12½. We believe the latter value exists perf. 11 also.

*The Ph. R.* lists the 2d. of the earlier issue with the small overprint; we do not seem to have formally chronicled either this or the 2½d., but both are shown in the list of numbers overprinted which we published in November.

*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2½d. with frame in blue, instead of ultramarine, overprinted "Papua" in the smaller type; two varieties are said to exist on the sheet, No. 10 with inverted "d" for second "p," and No. 17 with "pua" out of line, below the level of the "Pa."

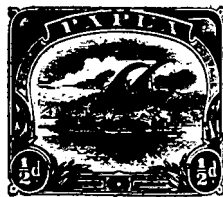
**Cayman Islands.**—*The L. P.* chronicles the ½d. in the new "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type, with multiple watermark and paper unsurfaced.

½d., green; new type.

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the remaining values of the new issue have now made their appearance.

1 c., brown.  
75 c., black and blue.

**Gibraltar.**—We are shown as a novelty the ½d., on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark, printed all in one shade of green, instead of having the value in a deeper shade than the rest. We chronicled this



stamp in July, 1904, and we do not appear to have noted the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with multiple watermark and its component parts in different shades, but we suppose that it exists.

*The L. P.* chronicles the 2s. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper. *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that the 1d., carmine, was chronicled on chalky paper by mistake.

**Hong Kong.**—*The L. P.* also notes the 10 dollars on chalk-surfaced paper.

**India.**—*Gwalior.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following varieties are to be found on the sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. "Postage and Revenue" stamps: No. 185 has a space of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the words of the overprint, instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; No. 130 has a "long 'R' in 'G'WALIOR' (as heretofore)."

**Indian Native States.**—*Poonch.*—Messrs. Bright & Son have shown us a copy of the 1 a. on what appears to be the same paper as that of Nos. 41 and 42 in the Catalogue.

1 a., red on pale azure, wove bâtonné paper.

**New South Wales.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1d. of 1881 "large crown perf.  $10 \times 12$ ," we suppose No. 257 in the Catalogue, overprinted "O S." This would come in before No. 651.

One of our American contemporaries mentions an interesting discovery, to which we would draw the attention of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society who are engaged upon the forthcoming Oceania book; it is described as "A block of four of the 'no pick and shovel' variety of Sydney Views."

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 1s. stamp with the design of 1898 reduced to the small size, and perforated  $14 \times 13$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , with a comb machine.

*The Stamp Weekly* adds the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perforated with the same machine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; new perforation.  
1s., vermilion; new type.

*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that Lieut. Shackleton, R.N., who is in command of the expedition to the Antarctic regions, has been duly sworn in as a New Zealand postmaster, with a view to his establishing a Post Office in King Edward VII Land, and has also been provided with a supply of New Zealand stamps suitably surcharged for use in that office. Well, well! Philately assumes queer shapes in some places.

**Queensland.**—*The Aust. Ph.* states that various values have been issued with the Crown and "A" watermark, which is described as of a different type from that used elsewhere. We trust, however, that it is the same as that already found in the 2s. 6d., 10s., and £1. All are said to be perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.		4d., yellow.
1d., vermilion.		6d., green.
2d., blue.		5s., rose.

**Southern Nigeria.**—*The Philatelic Adviser* announces the receipt of the 5s. on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Johore.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that a new high value has been issued in the current type.

10 dollars, green and black.

**Selangor.**—A writer in the *Stamp Weekly* reveals to us the existence of a hitherto uncatalogued variety

of the 1 c. on 50 c. of 1900, bearing the word "cent" at the left-hand side in addition to the complete surcharge "One cent." This is said to have occurred on ten stamps only, in all, a vertical row of five on each of two sheets, and to have been produced as follows: "The type for the lower five stamps on the right-hand pane shifted to the left, causing the 'One' to appear on the thin dividing margin, and the 'cent' where the 'One' should have been. The native Tamil compositor, fearing that he would get the sack for carelessness, tore the sheet in half, destroying the centre margin, and reprinting the 'One cent' over the 'cent' already on the stamps." We must suppose from this that the type was set up so as to cover only one vertical row of five stamps at a time; had it been a larger block, as was usually the case, covering thirty stamps (half a pane), it would have been impossible for one vertical row only to shift without the whole forme tumbling to pieces. In any case it is curious that this variety should not have been heard of sooner, especially as we are told that nine out of the ten copies passed at once into the hands of collectors.

**Federated Malay States.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of the 5 dollars stamp, with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

\$5, green and blue; new wmk. and paper.

**Transvaal.**—*The Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2d. of the issue of June, 1900, without stop after the "1" of "V.R.I."

**Victoria.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 5s. with Crown and "A" watermark as "perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ." We have only previously heard of it as perf. 11, but it is quite likely that it may exist with both varieties of perforation.

Mr. C. B. Donne informs *The Aust. Ph.* that he has seen the 4d. of the "Emblems Series" (Type 6 in the Catalogue) on horizontally laid paper, rouletted.

## PART II.

**Belgium.**—*L'Echo de la T.* assures us that the 2 c. in the altered design has really been issued at last; the news has been announced and contradicted in divers quarters.

2 c., brown; new type.

**Congo State.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that forgeries of the 5 fr., lilac, of 1887, the 5 fr., grey, of 1892, and the 10 fr. of 1891, are reported by another journal to have been put on sale at Liège. We gather that the imitations are fairly successful, but will not stand close examination.

**Brazil.**—*The Stamp Weekly* describes a variety of the 2000 r. on 1000 r. of 1899 (No. 293 in the Catalogue) in which the first "o" of the surcharge failed to print.

**Colombia.**—We are not sorry to learn that the 2 c., red, stamp, the description of which we copied from the *Stamp Weekly* last month (the original chronicle having been in *Champion's Bulletin*, which does not reach us), is not a fresh addition to the Catalogue. The type is not 76, but 83, and the variety in question is No. 362b.

We published in August last a statement to the effect that the use of the provincial stamps was to be

abolished, but that the stamps in stock in the various provinces might be first used up. It appears, from information kindly sent us by a correspondent at Bogota, that, with a view either of using up the stamps as quickly as possible or of making as much profit as possible out of them before their use was abolished, the authorities of Santander set to work to surcharge their stamps as recently described. Most of these stamps are stated to be in the hands of speculators, and we do not doubt that such is the case. Other abuses are said to have taken place in other provinces, and we are promised further information, which we will lay before our readers in due course. In the meantime we think it right to say that many of the varieties that have come from various parts of Colombia of late years are of very doubtful interest, and this is probably no news to most collectors. Which of them can be actually condemned is another question, and a very much more difficult one.

**Crete.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a new 10 lepta stamp, but gives no particulars as to the design.

10 l., rose; *perf.*? —

The *Stamp Weekly* lists two Official stamps, of the designs given below, which are described as poorly lithographed.



10 l., dull claret; *perf.* 14.  
30 l., slate-blue "



**Ecuador.**—The "control" marks seem to be getting quite beyond control. Mr. Power sends us specimens of various values of the issue of last year, bearing (in addition to their obliterations) divers overprints, the necessity for which is not at present apparent, though some of them seem to indicate that the Education Question has come to the front in other countries besides our own, and that postal revenue is perhaps being applied to other than postal purposes. The first that we describe below seems to be a complete and clear impression of the mark which puzzled us last month. *Mekel's Weekly* adds some items which we mark "(M)."

1. "FROM," with an ornament, like those shown in Type 69, before and after it.

10 c., blue; carmine surcharge.

2. "1907" in small thick figures.

10 c., blue; black surcharge.

3. Oval band inscribed "CONSEJO ESCOLAR" round the top and sides, with an ornament at foot, and "QUITO" in the centre; in carmine.

1 c., carmine (M).

2 c., green (M).

10 c., blue.

20 c., slate (M).

4. Oval with outer line only, similarly inscribed "CONSEJO ESCOLAR de MANABI," and "PORTOVIETO" in the centre.

5 c., purple; green surcharge.

5. An oval or circular band of larger size, only part of which is visible (and that indistinctly) on the copy sent us; we can see parts of the words "CONSEJO ESCOLAR."

10 c., blue; purple surcharge.

6. A small oval device of fancy pattern, with the letters "C E" on a solid ground in the centre.

5 c., purple; black surcharge.

7. An inscription in three vertical lines, of which we can only make out "COLE" followed by a portion of a letter "C" or "G," probably part of the word "COLEGIO," accompanied by the postmark of "MAC-HALA."

1 c., vermilion; black surcharge.

8. The *Stamp Weekly* describes another mark of the same nature, consisting of a "double circle 25 mm. in diameter, containing the following inscription in three lines: C.—E.—DE LA—PROVINCIA."

10 c., blue; violet surcharge.

The same journal adds the 50 c. to the list of stamps with lozenge-shaped control mark illustrated last month. According to *L'Echo de la T.* the devices like interlaced circles, in the corners of this design, are the letters "C. E." in monogram, in which case this is another form of "School Board" overprint.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of *Champion's Bulletin*, another value of the fiscal series of "1901-1902" converted to postal use by means of Type F 11.

3 c., in black, on 25 c., yellow.

**Germany.**—**Bavaria.**—According to *Der Deutsche Philatelist* the current 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig postage stamps have been overprinted with a letter "E" for use by the Railway Department (Eisenbahn). We are not quite sure whether these should be classed with our I. R. Officials, etc., or with the famous Transvaal "C. S. A. R." labels. The overprint is in red on the 3, 5, and 20 pfennig, and in green on the 10 and 50 pfennig.

**Holland.**—The Dutch Government seems to be imbued with the Wisdom of the Serpent, though from a purely philatelic point of view its actions hardly reflect the harmlessness of the Dove. The cheap little set of three De Ruyter labels, price 4 cents, having failed to go down, it was ingeniously converted into a series of thirteen Postage Due stamps, price 2 gulden 37 cents, which sold like hot cakes, under the idea that the supply was strictly limited. On the first edition being exhausted, however, it appeared that there were plenty more "De Ruyters" in stock, and a second printing of the delectable "Dues" was forthwith put on the market. We acknowledge that care seems to have been taken to make the two printings as much alike as possible; to give the (printer's) Devil his "Due," there seems to have been no attempt made to produce a second issue of overprinted varieties, but *L'Echo de la T.* tells us that nevertheless there is a little difference in some of the values, the fraction in the 1½, 2½, 6½, and 12½ being nearer the large figures in the second edition than in the first.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman kindly shows us a collection of these labels, which confirms what is stated above, and enables us to add some further varieties: It

appears that the 7½ c. also exists with the fraction nearer to the large figure, but that there is only one specimen of this on each sheet (in both printings), the tenth stamp from the left in the third horizontal row; that there was one copy of this type of the surcharge in the first printing of the 12½ c., the third stamp in the seventh row; and that on some sheets of the 25 c. (both printings) there are two dots in the middle of the word of the value, thus "CE:NT." The sixth stamp in the third row on the sheets of the ½ c. has a white flaw in the second "D" of "NEDERLAND"; this, of course, may be noted in combination with the various surcharges printed upon that value. A few more printings will about fill up the cup of the specialist in "De Ruyters."

**Surinam.**—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the remaining values of Type 11 have at last made their appearance. :

- 1 c., olive.
- 2 c., brown.
- 2½ c., green.
- 3 c., orange.

**Honduras.**—The *Stamp Weekly* has been informed that the stamps of 1898 surcharged as shown in the annexed illustration, which we mentioned in August last, were duly issued in 1898 under a Decree published in April of that year. The values thus overprinted are stated to have been the 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso. It seems curious that an issue thus publicly announced should have remained unknown for nearly ten years, if it was ever really put in circulation.

**Italy.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the existence of a used pair of the current 5 c. showing a clear double impression, the corresponding portions of the design being 7 mm. apart.

*Ewen's Weekly* tells us of a new 40 c. stamp, of similar design to that of the 25 c. which we chronicled last month, but with the sea in the background as in the 15 c., and the inscriptions no doubt in white on colour, as in the case of the 50 c. of which we give an illustration. The higher value is chronicled by the *Stamp Weekly*.

- 40 c., light brown; perf. 14.
- 50 c., mauve "



*L'Echo de la T.* reports that the design of the current Postage Due stamps has been employed for the production of certain fiscal stamps, which may puzzle collectors who are not aware of their true nature; the numerals in the centre are in red, and the frames of those seen are: 2 c., olive; 3 c., brown; 6 c., green; and 30 c., violet.

**Offices in Albania.**—M. Hanciau tells us that, under a Royal Decree dated October 20th, 1907, the following issues were to take place on the first of November last:—

1. Surcharged as Type 83, in black.
  - 20 para on 10 c., rose (of 1906).
  - 80 " on 50 c., mauve (of 1901).
2. Surcharged with value only, for use at Janina.
  - 20 para on 10 c., rose (of 1906).
  - 80 " on 50 c., mauve (of 1901).

We have not seen any of these yet.

**Nicaragua.**—Mr. Power tells us of five varieties to be added to the lists. The 2 c. and 50 c. of the Waterlow edition overprinted "B—Dpto. Zelaya" (Type Z 3) in black, and with their values altered to 10 c. (Types 41 and 42), and the 15 c. of the same series, overprinted with Type Z 3 in red, without further disfigurement.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a New York journal, the 6 c. of the American edition overprinted with Type Z 5, in black. This completes the series with that overprint.

The *Stamp Weekly* also tells us that the Official 50 c. on 1 c., chronicled last month, exists with the surcharge in very dark blue, instead of in black. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 50 c., Waterlow print, with Type 41 (or 42) and apparently no other surcharge; also two more of the provisional Officials.

10 c., in blue, on 50 c., orange.

With Type Z 3, in black.

- 10 c., Type 41, in black, on 2 c., red.
- 10 c. " 42 " " 2 c. "
- 10 c. " 41, in blue, on 50 c., orange.
- 10 c. " 42 " " 50 c. "
- 15 c., olive-brown; with Type Z 3, in red.
- 6 c., slate; with Type Z 5, in black.

Type 40 surcharged "OFICIAL" and new value.

- 10 cvs., in black, on 1 c., green.
- Dos Pesos, in red, on 1 c. "

**Paraguay.**—The *Stamp Weekly* states that certain sheets of the 5 c. on 2 c. (in both colours) contained specimens in which the figure "5" of the overprint was absent; this variety is No. 70 on the sheets of the 2 c., olive-green; its position on the sheets of the 2 c., vermilion, is unknown, and it does not exist on all the sheets of either. The same journal chronicles 20 c. and 30 c. Official stamps of the 1904 type.

- Official Stamps. 20 c., purple.
- 30 c., grey.

**Persia.**—A correspondent shows us imperforate copies of the 1 and 5 chahi of 1889, also a horizontal pair of the higher value perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps. Of the 5 chahi imperf. he has a horizontal pair unused and a single copy used; the 1 chahi he has never seen used in this condition.

The same correspondent sends us used copies of some of the values of a new issue, Type 37 (1903-4 series), on a greenish blue paper, in which the 5 ch. seems to be replaced by a 6 ch., and a new value is added.

- 1 ch., rose (Type 14); imperf.
- 5 ch., lilac ( " ) "

Type 37; perf. 12½.

- 1 ch., violet on greenish blue.
- 2 ch., green " "
- 3 ch., green " "
- 6 ch., carmine " "
- 9 ch., orange " "
- 10 ch., pale brown " "

**Portuguese Colonies.**—*Mozambique Company.*—Divers of our contemporaries are chronicling new 5 reis stamps in orange and 20 reis stamps in lilac. Do these differ essentially from the corresponding values of the issue of 1894-7?

**Salvador.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes the 1 c. and 5 c. of the current issue without the rayed shield sur-



charge; probably all the values will turn up in this condition in the course of time, the 2 c. is already listed. The same journal tells us that the microscopic inscription "PALACIO NACIONAL" below the picture on the current issue exists both in *black* and in the colour of the frame of each stamp, having been engraved on both portions of the die. The two impressions should of course coincide if the printing is very carefully done, and in such cases the coloured impression is not very visible.

*L'Echo de la T.* tells us that a provisional 1 c. has already been found necessary (?), and has been produced by surcharging the new 2 c. with the words "UN-CENTAVO" in two horizontal lines, and with the usual large round dot to cover the original figure.

1 c. on 2 c., black and red.

There are varieties with double surcharge and with double shield, but these are only natural.

**Siam.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles a new provisional 1 att, formed from the 24 atts of the 1887 issue, by means of the surcharge 1att shown in the accompanying illustration. We gather that there has been a grievous famine of single atts, and that vain endeavours were made to persuade people to be content to pay postage in cash for a time, but the (philatelic?) public insisted on having stamps!

1 att, in *black*, on 24 atts, purple and blue.

**Spain.**—*Le T.-P.* states that some packages of forged postage or fiscal stamps were seized in December last on their way from Toulouse to Barcelona, and that, at the instance of the Spanish Consul at Toulouse, a further large seizure of similar stock was made at that place, together with lithographic stones from which the stamps were printed and letters from the person who ordered them. These stamps were produced, of course, to defraud the Spanish Government; it will be interesting to hear what were their natures.

**Spanish Colonies.**—*Fernando Poo.*—According to *Le T.-P.* the 5 c. stamps have run short and the 10 c. stamps (presumably of last year's issue) have been overprinted "HABILITADO—PARA—05 CTMS", in three lines, in *black*.

5 c. on 10 c., claret.

**Rio de Oro.**—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* a provisional 5 c. stamp has been found necessary here (probably the new stamps are all wanted in Madrid), and it has been formed from a large oblong fiscal stamp of much handsomer design than any of the Spanish postal issues. In the centre are the Arms of Spain, surmounted by a Crown and surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, hung upon a kind of monumental tablet; at left is a female figure in somewhat scanty costume, who is evidently regarded with stern disapproval by a completely draped lady on the other side; the latter holds a pair of scales and a sword, and doubtless represents Justice; the former we can only suppose to be "the naked Truth," never very welcome in polite society. At foot is the inscription "TERRITORIOS ESPAÑOLES DEL AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," and at top is the value. This fine design is greatly disfigured by the following overprint: "HABILITADO—PARA—CORREOS" in three

horizontal lines across the centre; "RIO DE ORO" vertically at left, and "5 CENS" vertically at right; all in *red*.

5 c., in *red*, on 50 c., blue-green.

We would point out to our readers that the existence of this fiscal stamp (presumably there is a series similarly inscribed) is a sufficient proof that one set of stamps is all that is required for the Spanish territories in West Africa, and that the four sets of postage stamps now on sale have only one object, the fleecing of collectors. The Golden Fleece seems a suitable accessory.

According to *L'Echo de la T.*, the 25 c. stamp of last year has been converted to 15 c., by a surcharge of similar nature to that applied to the 25 c. of 1905, and other provisionals have been produced from other values of the issue of 1905, by surcharging them "1908—2—Cens," or "1907—10—Cens," in three horizontal lines in each case.

2 c., in *violet*, on 2 p., dull orange (1905).  
10 c., in *carmine*, on 50 c., myrtle-green (1905).  
10 c., " on 75 c., violet (1905).  
15 c., " on 25 c., bronze-green (1907).

**Switzerland.**—Our readers will have noticed that the stamps of Types 10 and 12, chronicled last month on granite paper with watermark Type 13, were perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , instead of  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ . The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 20 c. and 50 c. and *Ewen's Weekly* the 1 fr. on the paper with the same watermark and without the coloured threads, also perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ; and the former journal adds the 1 fr. to the list on granite paper with the watermark.

Type 10. Wmk. Type 13. Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

20 c., orange; *white paper*.  
50 c., green, "  
1 fr., carmine, "  
1 fr., " *granite paper*.

**United States.**—**Philippines.**—We are shown a curious obliterating mark, which illustrates the kindness of the Post Office in lending its assistance for advertising purposes. The long oblong mark intended to cover several stamps, instead of being formed of a flag or lines alone, contains in the centre the inscription "PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL—MANILA, FEBRUARY 3-8 1908."

This seems a good idea; properly worked there should be money in it. An impecunious Government anxious to provide old-age pensions for worn-out philatelists (and other deserving persons—if any) might raise millions by letting out the postmarks to the manufacturers of soap and divers extracts of beef. We must suggest it to the Postmaster-General when we meet him at the Exhibition next month; such a suggestion should be worth at least a "C.-B.," with the present Prime Minister at the head of affairs.

**Uruguay.**—We gather from divers sources that the recent lithographed stamps have been found so unsatisfactory, forgeries of them having been used to defraud the Post Office, that a new set has been ordered from competent engravers, and that in the meantime some of the values of the 1900-1 series have been reissued. There is said to be no appreciable difference between the original edition and the new one.

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 131.)

\* \* \*

NOTE.—With reference to the date, "April (?), 1856," assigned on page 85 to the 20 c. of the issue of 1855, a correspondent has shown me a letter bearing a 20 c., *pale blue*, obliterated with the date stamp of 13th August, 1855. The date previously given should therefore be corrected to August, or possibly July, 1855.

*Manufacture*.—Similar to that of 1855 for the 3 lire; in the case of the 1 and 2 centesimi the value was not indicated in the matrix die, so that the word "UNO" or "DUE" had only to be inserted in the lower label to produce *clichés* for both values. The central numeral was embossed in a separate operation, hence the errors.

*Essays*.—Of the design of 1855-61 with effigy there are *proofs* on various papers:—

(a) *Blued paper.*

- 10 c., black.
- 40 c. "
- 80 c. "

This last has the Head inverted.

(b) *White paper.*

- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., brown, black, ochre, olive-green, deep green, bistre, blue, carmine.
- 20 c., blue, pale blue, black.
- 40 c., red, grey, black, yellowish grey.
- 80 c., orange, black.
- 3 l., bronze, brick-red, orange.

With Head inverted.

- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., black, black-brown.
- 20 c., black, blue.
- 3 l., bronze, pale and deep brick-red, orange.

*Without frame.* Impressions of the Head in relief.

*Without the Head.*

- 5 c., green, black.
- 10 c., brown, grey-black, greyish bistre.
- 20 c., blue, black.
- 40 c., black, red, rose, vermilion, carmine.
- 80 c., orange.
- 3 l., bronze, brick-red.

With Head inverted, and no oval frame.

- 5 c., green.
- 20 c., blue.
- 40 c., pale red.

*Printer's proofs, without Head.*

- 3 lire, carmine, on 80 cent., yellow.

*Similar proofs in the official colours, bearing the impression of various stamps [one over the other].*

- 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 centesimi, and 3 lire.

Of the design of 1861, with numeral, there are *proofs* on white paper.

- 1 c., black; surcharged "SAGGIO" (specimen), in black.
- 1 c. " without numeral.
- 1 c., rose "
- 2 c., grey "
- 2 c., blue "
- 1 c., black; without frame.

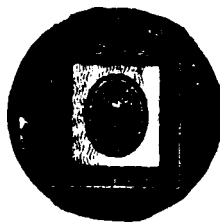
*With embossed Head, instead of the numeral; white paper.*

- 1 c., black.
- 2 c., rose, grey, blue.

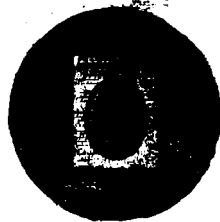
*Printer's proofs, without numeral; white paper.*

- 1 c., black; double impression.

*Engraver's die proofs, showing the incomplete die in various stages.\**



a



b

(a) On the plain, circular die, a rectangle is marked out by a single-line frame, which shows white in the impression; in the centre an oval is similarly outlined by a plain white line; outside this is a narrow coloured frame, surrounded by a rectangular space with ground of vertical wavy lines in white.

No value or inscriptions, grey-black on white.

(b) The solid coloured rectangular frame is divided up into labels, with white outlines, at top, bottom, and sides, and dashes are cut along the outer edges, showing the commencement of the pearled border; part of the label at top is engraved, showing the word "FRANCO" in coloured letters.

"FRANCO," grey-black on white.

(c) Same as last, but the rest of the top label engraved, showing the inscription "FRANCO BOLLO."

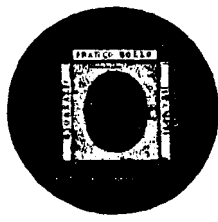
"FRANCO BOLLO," grey-black on white.

(d) The same, with the left-hand label engraved, and showing the word "GIORNALI" followed by a vertical dash.

"FRANCO BOLLO GIORNALI," grey-black on white.

(e) The same, with the addition of "STAMPE," preceded and followed by a vertical dash, in the right-hand label.

"FRANCO BOLLO GIORNALI STAMPE," grey-black on white.



e



f

\* The illustrations are copied from the *Concise Description of the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder, Leipzig*; by A. Reinheimer.

(f) The vertical dashes after "GIORNALI" and before and after "STAMPE" are removed; the ground of the central oval is cut away, leaving only three coloured patches one above the other, and it is surrounded by a pearled border.

"FRANCO BOLLO GIORNALI STAMPE," grey-black on *white*.

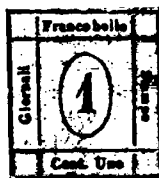
(g) The same, with the addition of the word "CENT." (followed by a square block instead of a letter "1") engraved in the lower label. The die is now almost complete.

"FRANCO BOLLO GIORNALI STAMPE CENT.," grey-black on *white*.



(h) This appears to be another incomplete die of the same design [possibly one which proved a failure]; it has the spaces before and after, and between the words of the inscription cut away, but the words themselves are not engraved. The specimen illustrated had an embossed head inverted in the centre.

No inscription; black on *white*.



There are two Essays, apparently made up from type, about which I have not been able to get any information: they may have come from Matraire's workshop. Values 1 and 2 centesimi.

The 1 centesimo shows the figure "1" in a small oval in the centre; a rectangular frame, formed of single lines, bears on the left, "Giornali"; on the right, "Stampe"; at the top, "Franco bollo"; at the bottom, "Cent. Uno."

The 2 centesimi has a large ornamental figure "2," in an oval band containing the inscription, "FRANCO BOLLO DELLA POSTA ITALIANA," with a star at foot, enclosed in a double-lined rectangular frame, at the bottom of which is the inscription, "Giornali-Stampe" in one line.

1 c., black on *white*.

2 c. " "

In 1866 a Mr. J. Gozo brought to the notice of collectors certain Essays, which he claimed to have found amongst Matraire's stock, together with other Essays that he had submitted. The general design resembles that of 1855, but the frames differ in detail from that of the issued stamps, and also apparently from one another, judging by those of the 10 and 40 centesimi shown in the illustrations below. The inscriptions and numerals are larger, and the central oval wider than in the stamps; the embossed head also differs from that of the originals, which would not be the case if these were Essays for new frames engraved while the stamps were still in use.

At the time when they first made their appearance

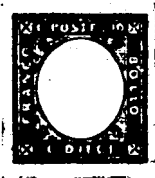
they were regarded as forgeries, and were thus spoken of in an article upon "Some Italian Essays" in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1868; and, although specimens appear to have been found in a collection of stamps received from official sources many years later, I think their origin must still be regarded as doubtful. The following paragraph, translated from the *D. B. Z.*, appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for April, 1900:—

#### "FACSIMILES OF THE FOURTH ISSUE.

"In 1890 the German Postal Museum received a consignment from the Italian Postal Administration, and found amongst others a set of stamps intended to represent the fourth issue. The frame differs very much from that of the originals; the inscriptions are larger; the shape of the Head and the arrangement of the hair are also different. The 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 40 c. values only exist in this form, but when and why they were made is not known. They are not found in collections, and seem to have been made by the Italian Government solely for official purposes. The colours are 5 c., *light green*, 10 c., *yellowish brown*, 20 c., *light blue*, and 40 c., *brick-red*."

Perhaps the fortunate finder shared his stock of these treasures with the Italian Government; but there is of course the possibility that they may be legitimate Essays.

Plates of them were made (I have seen that of the 40 c.) containing fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows of ten. I have note of the following:—



#### Impressions in colour on white paper.

- 0, 5 c., green.
- 10 c., brown.
- 25 c., blue.
- 40 c., red.
- 80 c., orange.

The first of the list has the value expressed thus "0, 5", which would imply five tenths, or 50 centesimi, instead of 5.

#### With Head inverted.

- 0, 5 c., green.

#### Without Head.

- 10 c., black, blue, yellow-green, olive-green, deep green, bistre, carmine.
- 40 c., red.



Another design for a 2 c., by the same artist (Matraire), shows us a large, fancy figure "2", not embossed. In an oval frame of pearls and jewels; enclosed within a rectangular frame with Savoy Crosses in the corners, and the inscription "FRANCO BOLLO" at top, "STAMPE" at left, "GIORNALI" at right, and "CENTESIMO 2" below.

2 centesimo [*sic*], black on *white*.

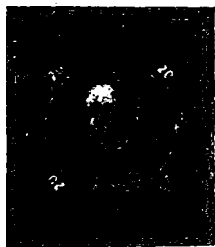
King Victor Emmanuel having assumed the title of King of Italy, on March 17th, 1861, an opportunity was given to various engravers to submit designs for stamps.

It was first of all on December 4th, 1861, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co., engravers in London, who submitted various designs, amongst others those illustrated below, the first of which was afterwards exhibited in London, in 1862.

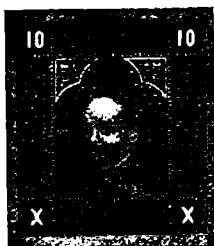
1. Shows a three-quarter-face portrait of King Victor Emmanuel to left, in a rectangle with an engine-turned background, and trefoils in the two upper corners; this is enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed, on a ground of engine-turning: at the left, "FRANCO"; at the right, "BOLLO"; at top, "C. POSTE 10"; at bottom, "C. DEZI" [*sic*]; in the two upper corners are figures "10", and in the lower corners a roman "X", both in white. The size is 24 x 31 mm.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in colour on various papers.

10 c., blue, red, black, violet, vermillion on *white card*.  
10 c., brown on *yellow*.



1



2

2. Another design somewhat similar to the preceding, again with the whole background engine-turned. It shows the Head in circular medallion; with inscriptions in a rectangular frame: at the top, "POSTE"; at the bottom, "VENTI"; on the left, "BOLLO"; on the right, "FRANCO"; in the spandrels are figures "20", those in the lower being inverted.

Same size as the preceding stamp; also engraved in *taille-douce* and printed on various papers.

20 (Centesimi), blue, red, black, violet, vermillion, pale green on *white card*.  
20 ( " ), rose on *yellow*.

3. The same design as the last, but with the inscription and numerals on *white*, the background being removed.

20 (centesimi), blue on *white*.

4. A similar portrait, in a circular medallion of engine-turning 25 mm. in diameter. The portrait in *black*. No frame or inscriptions.

No value, black and orange on *white*.

The following designs were also submitted by the same engravers:—

5. Large figures "10" in the middle of a double oval, bearing the wrongly spelt inscription, "Imperio Italiana bollo postale," instead of "Impero Italiano"; the value "Dieci" at each side; corners filled with horizontal lines. Size 30 mm. square.

6. Three-quarter-face portrait of Victor Emmanuel II in a double oval, bearing the inscription, "Imperio [*sic*] Italiana" [*sic*], at the top; "c. quaranta" at the bottom; "Bollo" at the left; "Postale" at the right. In the corners the figures "10" are placed obliquely; those in the lower corners inverted. Size 32 mm. square.

7. Crowned head of a woman in a double oval, with the inscription: "Postage" at the top; "One penny" at the bottom. The outer oval is divided into two parts at the top, bottom, and at each side. Figures "1" in the corners placed obliquely, and inverted in the lower corners. Size 32 mm. square.

8. Two designs similar to the *Impresos* stamps of Spain, of 1867, the values being 2 and 3 centimes.

9. Lastly, the label of a pen manufacturer, representing a Mermaid, with one of her attributes, a mirror, in her right hand, enclosed in oval, bearing the inscription: "Josiah Mason" at the top; "Trade Mark" at the bottom; the whole within a rectangular frame, having one of the letters "P. E. N. S." in each of the four corners.

Impressions are known on white card, in *black*, *blue*, *red*, and *rose*, and are sometimes to be met with obliterated!

Of course, this label was only submitted as a specimen of the engraver's work.

The use of the Sardinian postage stamps was successively extended to various Italian States, which, after having experienced the yoke of bondage, which weighed heavily upon them, were united, more or less voluntarily, with the Kingdom of Sardinia, and adopted its laws.

Lombardy was the first to be absorbed, in July, 1859, after the Treaty of Villafranca; then came the ancient States of Parma, Modena, and Romagna on February 1st, 1860; the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily followed on November 15th, 1862; Tuscany on January 1st, 1863; Venice on October 8th, 1866; and lastly what remained of the Papal States in October, 1870, when Rome was proclaimed the capital.

Most of these States, with the exception of Lombardy and Venice, had in the meantime been using provisional stamps. Parma actually used Sardinian stamps for a time, from 1st to 27th August, 1859; they were then abandoned in favour of the provisional issue, and once more brought into use definitely in January, 1860.

In the meantime a law promulgated on the 17th May, 1861, had declared the Sardinian States the Kingdom of Italy; but no special issue of stamps was decided upon to recall this memorable date for all time! It was a mistake, as now or never was the proper time for a commemorative issue. . . . The wretched stamps then current were allowed provisionally to remain in use. Nevertheless, later on, in 1862, the Post Office Department began to have trials of perforation made, with the object of improving the stamps, which sadly needed it. These trials were evidently successful, as perforated copies of certain values began to be used at the beginning of March, 1862.

(To be continued.)

# Queensland.

## THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 167.)

\* \* \* \*



HE plate or plates of the 1882 issue for the values Four Pence, Six Pence, and One Shilling continued to be used till 1897, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, the stocks of those values lasted till 1897. But the Four Pence and Six Pence were issued from about April, 1890, onwards, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  (termed in the catalogue "*Perf. 12½ nearly*"), whereas the Shilling value, including the issue on paper with watermark Large Crown and "Q," referred to later on, which came into use in 1894, continued to be perforated 12.

New plates becoming necessary at the beginning of 1887 for the One Penny and Two Pence values, it would have been easy for Mr. Knight to produce them by means of his old moulds or by making new moulds, as before, by using the original die of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co. This, however, was not done; whether the original die had been lost or damaged, and the moulds previously used were found unfit or had been destroyed, I have been unable to ascertain. The general roughness of the design precludes the possibility of the original die having been altered, whilst the many similarities prove that the new block, four types, must have been produced from a Two Pence mould. In all probability Mr. Knight took a single Two Pence electrotype, and on it, or on a mould taken from it, made the principal alteration (which, rough as it is, is practically identical in all four types) of shortening irregularly the shading lines of the neck and bust, which previously extended the whole way across and formed at their junction with the lines of the background a clear demarcation line in front of the throat and bust. These shading lines of the neck and bust being now shortened, it was necessary to make a distinct and separate outline at that part. All other deviations from the previous design seem to be merely the result of very inferior reproduction. With a die (?) thus produced, he again made four impressions in lead, and this mould (as described later) constituted the mould for all electrotypes of the Two Pence value for subsequent plates down to 1897 (a period of ten years). Transfers from this mould were used for the One Penny, the first plate of which value appeared, together with that of the Two Pence, on the 5th May, 1887. Transfers from this mould were also used for the plate of the Two Shillings, prepared in March, 1889; and for that of the Three Pence, April, 1892.

From the mode in which it appears to have been produced, I am inclined to call this new die not a single die but a set of four dies, or the four types of

the original mould. Through extremely defective reproduction the types show numerous defects, which were only partially remedied, and that in a very rough and careless manner, so that we cannot regard any of the various points of difference in the four types as intentional or secret marks.

### *The Four Types of 1887.*

#### TYPE I.

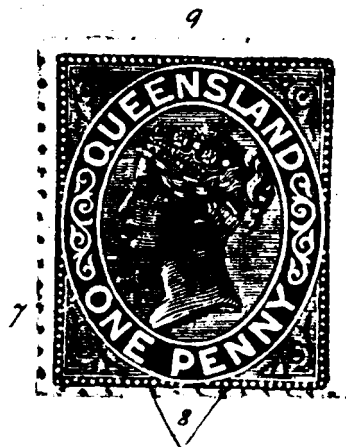
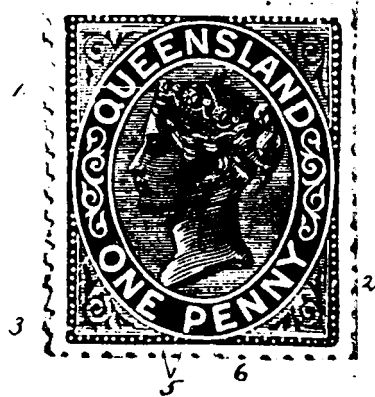
\*(1) The three shading lines in the oval in front of the diadem have been thickened, making them appear about twice as heavy as the other shading lines. The white dots in the outer frame (almost all re-engraved, as before, in each of the four types) show, in Type I, the following principal peculiarities: (2) The seventh and eighth dots from the bottom at the right-hand side run one into the other, creating a white line the length of about three dots; (3) the second dot from the bottom at the left side breaks the outer line of the border (this is always visible except in very heavy prints). All the dots in the right half of the bottom of the frame are extremely irregularly placed (not in a straight line and at varying intervals). (4) The coloured outline of the inner oval is broken under the letters "SL" of "QUEENSLAND," the ends of the first two lines of shading not being joined. Directly under the lowest part of the oval, in the central portion of the lower line of the frame (as distinguished from the portions of it under the triangle at either side), there are in Type I only two dots towards the left; others, if visible at all, are only faintly indicated. (5) The last shading line in the left lower spandrel is more or less broken, particularly at the left end. The last shading line in the right lower spandrel is generally weak in all four types, but to a greater extent in Type I than in the other three. In the illustration this is not visible; in fact, Type III shows the most damage at that spot. The white outline of the right-hand triangle breaks into the outer line of the oval under the "E" in "PENNY," which is never the case in any other type except in extreme cases of bad printing (6).

The vertical coloured outline of the left lower spandrel is much broken in Type I, particularly at the left lower corner.

#### TYPE II.

There are several breaks or weaknesses in the shading lines of the oval; one in front of the forehead, others near the lips, chin, and at the back of the neck near the outer edge of the oval. The ninth dot from the lower corner in the left-hand side of the frame has

\* These are the numbers on the accompanying plate.



two satellites on the inner side, one touching the dot and the other between the ninth and tenth dots; there is a break at this spot in the vertical coloured outline of the triangle, producing the effect of a white line (7). There are seven dots in the space under the oval, the first on the left correctly placed and the next three hugging the outline of the oval; on the right the fifth dot touches the outline of the oval under "E," and the sixth and seventh are correctly placed (8). Type II is the only type which shows in clear printings an uninterrupted line of dots at the top, where the oval line meets the outer frame (9).

The leading characteristic of this type, except in the retouched plate of the 2d., is that the horizontal stroke of the letter "L" in "QUEENSLAND" joins the foot of the "A" that follows it (10).

#### TYPE III.

At the left top corner there is a projection, of roughly semicircular shape (11).

A dot vertically over the "L" of "QUEENSLAND" breaks through the frame (12). There are six dots in the space under the oval—at the left two full size and two much smaller and fainter, and two on the right (13). The shading lines in the oval are more regular and uninterrupted than in any of the other types. The second shading line in the right upper spandrel is broken at the right end or entirely disappears. This is more apparent in the 2d. than in the 1d. The dot at the right lower corner is very low down, almost breaking out of the frame (14). The dot opposite the lower small projection in the left side ornament does not touch the oval outline (this dot touches the line in all the three other types) (15). There is a more or less visible white dot or line below the lowest curl of the right side ornament (16).

#### TYPE IV.

The dots in the frame are, on the whole, more irregular than in the other types; this is particularly noticeable in the lower portion of the left-hand side. The first shading line in the left upper spandrel does not touch the vertical coloured line at left (17); it is also broken over the second "E" of "QUEENSLAND" (18). This is generally more visible than in the illustration. The above are the most prominent points by which Type IV may be recognized, especially in the 1d., *red*, in which the missing shading line in front of the throat (see below) is very often visible, at least as a thin line. The shading line opposite "Adam's apple" in the throat is either partially invisible or much thinner than the rest (19). There are only three dots distinctly visible under the oval, two to left and one to right; the latter, which in Type I is very low down, is in line with the other dots in Type IV (20). There are two faint white lines in the oval band under the letter "Q" and to right of the top of the ornament (21).

The word "QUEENSLAND" shows variations in all the four types, especially in the tail of the "Q," and in the clearness and evenness of the letters. Types I and II are particularly defective in this respect. Down to 1894 Type II of the Two Pence has the letters "LA" of "QUEENSLAND" joined; and the vertical stroke of the "P" of "PENCE" in Type III touches

the white outer line of the oval, as in the previous Six Pence. Type IV of the same value has two tiny warts, one on each side of the vertical stroke of the "P"; in Type II that letter is damaged; and in Type I of the 1d. and 2d. it has a white dot to left and white hairline to right. These are the principal defects in the letters of the value.

These peculiarities are not, of course, visible in the values of the Three Pence and Two Shillings, which were separately engraved. The highest value has the lower curls of the side ornaments cut away and the ends vary. It should be noted that in this issue all the values have the side ornaments as engraved in the original die of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co. for the previous issue. From the moulds in this form all the electrotypes of all the values were made to the end of this issue, with the exception that the moulds used for the electrotypes of the Two Pence from 1894 had the long "P" in Type III shortened, and the letters "LA" in Type II separated. But it appears that at least one plate of the Two Pence had undergone some retouching as early as 1888 or 1889, the long "P" of Type III being found shortened in stamps *per* 12.

#### *The New or Retouched Moulds of the TWO PENCE.*

As I stated above, in 1894 a new or retouched mould of the Two Pence came into use. The dot to the left and hairline to the right of the "P" in Type I almost entirely disappeared. But I find that sometimes the stroke of the "P" is long and pointed at foot, and sometimes it is shortened considerably, so that I have come to the conclusion that two moulds were used for the retouched stamps. The "P" in Type II is not always defective, and the letters "LA" are now separated. The stroke of the "P" in Type III is brought to its normal length. Type IV seems to have received no retouching, but if not found attached to either Type I, II, or III of the retouched varieties, the following peculiarities which occur in Type IV may help us to decide whether we have the original or the retouched mould before us: A break in one or more of the lower shading lines of the bust; a square *blue* dot over the broken shading line in front of the throat; a defect in the right lower corner, causing several of the dots in the frame to run one into the other, etc. etc. Type II sometimes has a kind of triangular break over the "S" of "QUEENSLAND." Type III shows an error "FWO," both on the ordinary Crown and "Q" paper and on the thick paper with large Crown and "Q."

I think it unnecessary to describe at length the variations to be found in the words "THREE PENCE" and "TWO SHILLINGS," or in the mutilated ends of the side ornament of the latter value, as the types can easily be distinguished by means of the points of difference that are common to all the values.

The so-called "12½" perforating machine came into use in 1890. The gauge is, however, so irregular, sometimes a clear 12½ and sometimes distinctly 13, that I believe it to be possible that two slightly different machines were used. The various papers, such as the thick paper with large Crown and "Q" watermark, the thick unwatermarked paper with *burled* band on

the back, and the thin paper with Crown and "Q" faintly impressed, are too well known to need special description here; they are sufficiently well described in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

To enable collectors to distinguish the four types more readily, I sum up their principal distinguishing points as follows:—

Type I. The three heavy shading lines in front of the diadem, at (1); the double dot, consisting of the 7th and 8th from the bottom at the right-hand side, at (2); and the second dot from the bottom at the left side, which breaks out of the frame, at (3).

Type II. The 9th dot from the bottom at the left-hand side has two tiny companions on its right, and as the outline of the triangle is broken at that point there is the appearance of a white flaw, at (7); and the upright stroke of the "P" of "PENCE" (in the 2d.) is crooked. These are permanent marks, and exist in the retouched mould of the 2d., in which the "LA" are no longer joined.

Type III. The projection at the left upper corner, at (11); the dot vertically over the "L" breaking out of the frame, at (12); and the regularity of the shading lines in the inner oval.

Type IV. The breaks and flaw in the left upper triangle, at (18); and the very crooked line of dots in the lower part of the left-hand side.

#### Shades.

The One Penny varies in shade from *ochre-yellow* to the deepest *vermilion* and the deepest *rose-red*. The *canary-yellow* Penny (the existence of which has been so much disputed) was undoubtedly issued about the end of April and in May, 1894. I have examined about a dozen copies in a clear *canary-yellow*, the same shade as the Four Pence (which latter was also issued in an *orange-yellow*), without any sign of a *red* tint, and the clearness of the impression convinced me that they were neither faded nor changed by chemical agency; some of the light shades, that have been bleached in some way, have lost a certain amount of clearness.

The Two Pence also shows a run of shades from very faint *grey-blue* to the deepest *ultramarine*. Some also are in a *seagreen-blue*.

The Three Pence can be described as in *greyish brown*, *medium brown*, and *dark brown*.

The Four Pence (old type) is scarce in *canary-yellow*, and is principally found in *orange* and *deep orange-yellow*.

The Six Pence (old type) varies but little in shade.

The One Shilling (old type) No. 173 is now in a lighter *mauve* than before.

The Two Shillings (new type), perf. 12, is found in *light grey-brown* and *reddish brown*; both of these and a scarcer shade, *deep reddish brown*, exist perf. 12½, 13.

The 1d. and 2d. also exist *imperfurate*.

#### SYNOPSIS.

- (a) *Watermark Crown and "Q,"* Type 6a; perf. 12.  
1d., shades; 4 types.  
2d. " 4 " "  
2d., variety with "P" in Type III shortened.  
2s., shades; 4 types.

(b) *Same watermark; perf.* 9½ × 12.  
2d., shades; 4 types.

(c) *Same watermark; perf.* 12½, 13.  
1d., shades; 4 types  
2d. " 4 " "  
2d. " 4 " (retouched mould).  
3d. " 4 " "  
4d. " 4 " (Type 11a).  
6d. " 4 " ( " " ).  
2s. " 4 " "

(d) *Thick paper, wmk. Large Crown and "Q,"* Type 11;  
perf. 12½, 13, the 1s. perf. 12.  
1d., shades; 4 types.  
2d. " 4 " (retouched mould).  
1s., pale mauve; 4 types (Type 11a).

(e) *Unwatermarked paper, with buré band on back;*  
perf. 12½, 13.  
1d., shades; 4 types.

(f) *Thin paper, with Crown and "Q" faintly*  
*impressed; perf.* 12½, 13.  
2d., shades; 4 types (retouched mould).

There are damaged electrotypes in various plates of this issue. I will only mention the varieties that show the most prominent defects.

1d., red.

Type II (the type with "LA" joined). With the bar of the "A" broken or gone altogether; and the shading lines at foot of the left lower spandrel broken.

Type III. With the point of the bust extended and cutting through the oval frame line. This is No. 93 on the sheet.

Same type with a square white spot near the "P" of "PENNY" extending up to the oval line above it.

Type IV. With a break in the right lower triangle by which there is cut off a small *red* triangle surrounded by a white space.

Same type with a break in right lower corner producing at the extreme point a *red* dot surrounded by a white space.

With the "E" of "ONE" breaking into the oval above.  
2d., blue.

Type I. With the top frame line considerably damaged (a similar but more even break occurs in Type II near the same part).

With a large oblong white flaw at lower left extending from the left border to the "P" of "PENCE."

Type II. With a wedge-shaped white flaw extending from the top border to the middle of the "S" of "QUEENSLAND" (perf. 12 only).

With a wedge-shaped white flaw at lower left extending to the "O" of "TWO." Two or three white lines through and in front of the "S" of "QUEENSLAND."

With the "QU" of "QUEENSLAND" joined at bottom.

Type III. With a large oval white flaw in the back of the head and over the diadem (perf. 12 and 12½).

With a triangular white spot at the back of the neck near the end of the curl (perf. 12 only).

Type IV. With a wedge-shaped flaw extending from the right border into the "D" of "QUEENSLAND."

There are other minor variations of less importance. A curious kind of printing occurs in the 2d., but is very rare, in which the white space between and in front of the shading lines of the bust almost or entirely disappears, so that at first glance such copies would be taken for the 1882 design.

(To be continued.)



# Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 142.)

\* \* \* \*



JANUARY, 1899. Stamps of the issue of 1898 overprinted with a wheel design in black.




- 1 centavo, orange-vermilion.
- 2 „ pink.
- 3 „ pale yellow-green.
- 5 „ blue-green.
- 10 „ ultramarine.
- 12 „ purple.
- 13 „ brown-lake.

Variety.—Double overprint.

3 centavos, pale yellow-green.

Lithographed on thick, white, wove paper, surface glazed, by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed in sheets of two hundred, two panes of one hundred stamps each. Size 21 by 26 mm. Perforated 12. These stamps were sent to Salvador at the end of 1898, but were never in use unless overprinted with the wheel design or surcharged with a new value; so that the stamps hitherto catalogued as without overprint must be regarded merely as essays or finished proofs.



Overprinted in black 

- 1 centavo, pale brown.
- 2 „ pale green.
- 3 „ deep blue.
- 5 „ dull orange.
- 10 „ chocolate.
- 12 „ deep green.
- 13 „ dull carmine.
- 24 „ sky-blue.
- 26 „ rose-pink.
- 50 „ orange-red.
- 100 „ aniline purple.

Varieties.

Overprint double.

- 1 centavo, pale brown.
- 5 „ dull orange.

Overprint triple.

5 centavos, dull orange.

There is a variety of perforation in some of these stamps, due to the perforating machine being injured in some manner, so that every other pin in some of the horizontal rows failed to perforate.

Perforated 6 by 12.

- 1 centavo, pale brown.
- 2 „ pale green.
- 5 „ dull orange.

Overprinted in blue. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, pale brown.
- 5 „ dull orange.

Overprinted in blue. Perforated 6 by 12.

- 1 centavo, pale brown.
- 5 „ dull orange.

Overprinted in red. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, pale brown.

Tránsito Territorial

The 5 c. of the 1898 issue, overprinted "Tránsito Territorial," as shown above, vertically, reading downwards.

Overprinted in black.  
5 centavos, blue-green.

Overprinted in red.  
5 centavos, blue-green.

Overprinted in purple.  
5 centavos, blue-green.

Overprinted in yellow.  
5 centavos, blue-green.

Variety.

Third "r" in "Territorial" italic.

Overprinted in black.  
5 centavos blue-green.

Same overprint, reading upwards.

Overprinted in black.  
5 centavos, blue-green.

Overprinted as above, in yellow, with additional overprint in black reading downwards.

5 centavos, blue-green.

I have been unable to learn much about these stamps, except that they were used to prepay letters over a transcontinental route by way of Zacapa.

\* \* \*

The year 1900 was a very busy one in the surcharging department of Salvador. For a beginning the remainders of the 1 centavo of 1898 were overprinted "1900," and then all the remainders of various values of both the 1898 and 1899 issues were surcharged "1900" and a new value. It is absolutely impossible to give these surcharges in their chronological order. Whenever there were small blocks or single specimens they were pasted together with strips of paper so as to reconstruct a sheet, and these reconstructed sheets were run through the press with the complete sheets.

No care was taken in reconstructing, the stamps being pasted together inverted, sideways, or any other way, and I have some very interesting blocks from these reconstructed sheets in which normal and inverted surcharges come side by side.

In listing I have placed the stamps in what seems to me the most logical order. The dates of issue were from January to October, 1900.

Handstamped in *black*.

**1900**

1 centavo, vermilion.

*Variety*.—Overprint double.

1 centavo, vermilion.

Handstamped in *blue*.

1 centavo, vermilion.

*Variety*.—Overprint inverted.

1 centavo, vermilion.

Type-set and printed in *black*. **1900**

1 centavo, vermilion.

The first stamp to be chronicled surcharged "1900" and new value was the 2 centavos, green, of 1899 overprinted with a wheel and surcharged "1900, 1 centavo". I have therefore taken this stamp as the type of the first setting, and listed as such all stamps with similar surcharge.

First setting, about February, 1900.

**1900**

**3 centavo**

Type-set, similar to the above illustration, space between "1900" and "centavo" 9 mmi.

Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1898 issue.

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

5 " " 26 " dark brown.

*Varieties*.

"1900" below value instead of above.

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

"1900" omitted.

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

Surcharge inverted.

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

5 " " 26 " dark brown.

Surcharged "eentavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

Surcharge inverted, "eentavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 13 centavos, brown-lake.

Stamps of the 1899 issue overprinted with a wheel and surcharged similarly to the above.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

1 " " 13 " dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

5 " " 24 " sky-blue.

5 " " 26 " bright pink.

*Varieties*.

Space omitted between figure and "centavo."

3 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

Quad before figure.

5 centavo on 26 centavos, bright pink.

Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

3 " " 12 " dark green.

5 " " 26 " bright pink.

Surcharge "eentavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

1 " " 13 " dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

5 " " 24 " sky-blue.

5 " " 26 " bright pink.

Surcharge inverted, "eentavo" instead of "centavo."

5 centavo on 26 centavos, bright pink.

Overprinted with two wheels.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

1 " " 13 " dull carmine.

Variety of perforation, 6 by 12.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

"centavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 2 centavos, pale green.

Stamps of the 1899 issue, without wheel, surcharged similarly to the above.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

*Varieties*.

Quad before figure.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

Dropped "o" in "centavo."

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

3 " " 12 " dark green.

Space omitted between figure and "centavo."

3 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

3 " " 12 " " " space omitted.

Surcharge inverted, figure after "centavo" instead of before.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

3 " " 12 " dark green.

"eentavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

Surcharge inverted, "eentavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

3 " " 12 " dark green.

"eentavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

Surcharge inverted, "ecntavo" instead of "centavo."

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 13 " " "

This printing was set up in a block of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten, number twenty being the error "eentavo." The same setting was used for each value, the figure of value alone being changed. The 1 and 2 centavo on 13 centavos were the last stamps printed from this setting, and in changing the figure of value the type became displaced in one surcharge and was replaced carelessly, causing the error "ecntavo." I have not seen a complete sheet of

either of these stamps, so cannot say what number this error was. In surcharging complete sheets of one hundred stamps it was necessary to run them through the press twice, once for the upper half and once for the lower half; there is no doubt that this fact was the cause of the double surcharges and possibly of some of the inverted.

Second setting, about August, 1900.

## 1900

### 1 centavo

Type-set, similar to the above illustration, space between "1900" and "centavo" 8 mm. Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1898 issue.

1 centavo on 10 centavos, pale ultramarine.  
 1 " " 13 " brown-lake.  
 2 " " 12 " purple.  
 2 " " 20 " blue.  
 3 " " 12 " purple.  
 3 " " 50 " orange.  
 5 " " 24 " slate-blue.  
 5 " " 1 peso, yellow.

#### Varieties.

##### Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 10 centavos, pale ultramarine.  
 2 " " 12 " purple.  
 2 " " 20 " blue.  
 3 " " 12 " purple.  
 3 " " 50 " orange.  
 5 " " 1 peso, yellow.

Figure after "centavo" instead of before.  
 centavo 2 on 20 centavos, blue.

##### Double surcharge.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

##### Double surcharge, inverted.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

Double surcharge, inverted, with extra figure above.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

Double surcharge, inverted, with two extra figures above.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

Vertical surcharge, reading up or down.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

"centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

3 " " 12 " "

5 " " 24 " slate-blue.

Surcharge inverted, "centavo" instead of "centavo."

3 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

Stamps of the 1898 issue, overprinted with a wheel and surcharged as above.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

3 " " 12 " "

#### Varieties.

##### Surcharge inverted.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

"centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

3 " " 12 " "

Surcharge inverted, "centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, purple.

Stamps of the 1899 issue, overprinted with a wheel and surcharged as above.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

#### Varieties.

##### Surcharge inverted.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

##### Surcharge double.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

##### Surcharge double, inverted.

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

"centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

Surcharge inverted, "centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

Surcharge double, inverted, "centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

Stamps of the 1899 issue, without wheel, surcharged as above.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 12 " dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

#### Varieties.

##### Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

2 " " 12 " dark green.

3 " " 12 " " "

##### Surcharge double.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

##### Surcharge double, inverted.

3 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

"centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

Surcharge inverted, "centavo" instead of "centavo."

2 centavo on 12 centavos, dark green.

I have not seen a complete sheet of this setting, so I cannot say where the error occurred, nor how many impressions composed the setting. I believe, however, that this setting was the same as the first in number, and that the same methods were followed in regard to printing and changing the value.

Third setting, about September, 1900.

## 1900

### 5centavos

Type-set, similar to the above illustration, space between "1900" and "centavos" 6 mm.

Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1898 issue.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

5 " " 24 " slate-blue.

#### Varieties.

With second figure below the surcharge.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

5 " " 24 " slate-blue.

With two figures below the surcharge.

5 centavos on 24 centavos, slate-blue.

With figure above and below the surcharge.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Surcharge double.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Surcharge vertical, reading up or down.

5 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Stamps of the 1898 issue, overprinted with a wheel and surcharged as above.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

#### Varieties.

With figure below the surcharge.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Surcharge inverted.

2 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Surcharge vertical, reading up or down.

5 centavos on 12 centavos, purple.

Fourth setting, about October, 1900.

**1900**

**1centavo1**

Type-set, similar to the above illustration, space between "1900" and "centavo" 6 mm.

Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1899 issue, overprinted with a wheel.

"1 centavo 1" on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

Same surcharge on 1899 stamps without wheel.

"1 centavo 1" on 13 centavos, dull carmine.

While the space between "1900" and "centavo" never varies in any one setting, the alignment of "1900" with "centavo" varies considerably. I have seen it so far to the left that the "9" was directly over the "c", and again so far to the right that the "9" was over the "t", and there are fully half a dozen alignments between these two extremes.

I do not believe that any of the above listed surcharges were issued for philatelic purposes, but were absolutely necessary, owing to the continued delay in the preparation of a new series of native manufacture, which finally made its appearance at the end of October, 1900. This series was in every way similar in design to the 1899 issue, but dated 1900. Four values of the series were in use for a day or two, and then the set appeared overprinted in purple with a device composed of an anchor and shield radiating rays of purple brilliancy. Without the shields it is doubtful if the stamps were ever authoritatively issued.



October, 1900. Type of the illustration, but dated 1900. Lithographed on thin white wove paper, two hundred stamps to the sheet, in ten horizontal rows of twenty stamps each. Size 20½ by 26 mm. Perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, pale grey-green.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " deep blue.
- 13 " orange-brown.

Stamps similar to the above, handstamped in *purple* with the following device:—



Type I.

- 1 centavo, pale grey-green.
- 2 " rose-red, pale pink.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " deep blue, slate-blue.
- 10 " dull blue.
- 13 " orange-brown.
- 50 " rose-red.

#### Varieties.

Horizontal pair imperforate between.

5 centavos, slate-blue.

Overprint sideways, from left to right.

- 1 centavo, pale grey-green.
- 50 " rose-red.

Overprint sideways, from right to left.

5 centavos, slate-blue.

Overprint inverted.

- 1 centavo, pale grey-green.
- 2 " pale pink.
- 5 " slate-blue.

Stamps similar to the above, handstamped in *purple* with the following device:—



Type II.

- 1 centavo, bright green, green, yellow-green.
- 2 " rose-red, pink.
- 3 " black, grey-black.
- 5 " slate-blue, dull blue, pale blue.
- 10 " dull blue.
- 12 " yellow-green.
- 13 " orange-brown.
- 24 " black.
- 26 " chestnut.
- 50 " rose-red.

#### Varieties.

Overprint sideways, from left to right.

- 1 centavo, pale grey-green, bright green, yellow-green.
- 3 " grey-black.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " pale blue.
- 12 " yellow-green.

Overprint sideways, from right to left.

- 1 centavo, yellow-green.
- 3 " grey-black.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " dull blue.
- 12 " yellow-green.

Overprint inverted.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 3 " black.
- 12 " yellow-green.
- 50 " rose-red.

Overprint double.

- 1 centavo, green, yellow-green.
- 2 " rose.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " slate-blue.

Overprinted with Types I. and II.

1 centavo, yellow-green.

2 „ „ rose-red.

Pair, one stamp overprinted with Type I, the other with Type II.

13 centavos, orange-brown.

The last stamps listed would seem to prove conclusively that Types I and II of the overprint were issued and used concurrently.

Stamps of 1898 issue overprinted with shield device Type II in *violet*.

1 centavo, vermillion.

2 „ „ rose.

3 „ „ pale yellow-green.

5 „ „ blue-green.

These stamps were officially prepared, but were never put in use, so can only be regarded as essays.

December, 1900. Stamps of the issue dated "1900," but overprinted in *black* from electrotypes with the following device:—



Type III.

In setting up the electrotypes one in the pane of two hundred was inverted, hence, as all the values were printed from the same setting, one stamp in every sheet of two hundred bore an inverted overprint.

(To be continued.)

Stamps printed on thin, white, wove paper.

1 centavo, green, yellow-green.

2 „ „ rose-red, pink.

3 „ „ black, grey-black.

5 „ „ blue, deep blue.

10 „ „ deep blue, blue, pale blue.

12 „ „ yellow-green.

13 „ „ chestnut.

24 „ „ grey-black.

26 „ „ chestnut.

#### Varieties.

Overprint double.

1 centavo, yellow-green.

Overprint inverted.

1 centavo, green, yellow-green.

2 „ „ rose-red, pink.

3 „ „ black, grey-black.

5 „ „ blue, deep blue.

10 „ „ blue, deep blue, pale blue.

12 „ „ yellow-green.

13 „ „ chestnut.

24 „ „ grey-black.

26 „ „ chestnut.

Pair, one overprint inverted, the other overprint normal.

1 centavo, green, yellow-green,

2 „ „ rose-red, pink.

3 „ „ black, grey-black.

5 „ „ blue, deep blue.

10 „ „ blue, deep blue, pale blue.

12 „ „ yellow-green.

13 „ „ chestnut.

24 „ „ grey-black.

26 „ „ chestnut.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### The Philatelic Society of South Australia.

OFFICERS FOR 1907-8.

President: Mr. W. L. PECK.

Vice-President: Mr. G. BLOCKEY.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange } Mr. J. H. WELFARE.

Superintendent

Librarian: Mr. G. W. DODSON.

Auditor: Mr. A. T. K. WILSON.

Committee: The Officers and Messrs. KIRCHAUFF and WILSON.

REPORT presented at the nineteenth annual meeting of members held at 30 Pirie Street, Adelaide, 27th November, 1907:—

Your Committee have much pleasure in presenting the annual report and balance-sheet for the year 1906-7.

During the year ordinary meetings of members have been held regularly each month, except in December, when the meeting night fell on a holiday. Eleven meetings were thus held, and the average attendance was over nine. The Committee has held four meetings and dealt with all matters requiring attention, including certain subjects that were specially referred to them for consideration.

One matter has occupied a great deal of time and attention, but has not so far resulted in anything being done. The Secretary at the last annual meeting suggested affiliation with the Public Library Board, either directly or indirectly, as a means of obtaining for the Society a more suitable meeting-place, and also to give the Society the right to use the epidiastope at a nominal rate. The question of the wisdom of the course proposed was debated at length in committee and at general meetings, but after interviews and correspondence with the Board and some of its affiliated societies it was not found possible to arrange the matter in any satisfactory way. Your Committee are still keeping the matter before them, and should an opportunity arise for securing a better room, will take the necessary steps to do so.

The balance-sheet shows that all accounts to date have been paid, including two quarters' rent, which was in arrear at the close of last year. Purchases of the back numbers of *The Australian Philatelist* have also been made, thus completing the file of this periodical. These will now be bound, together with some other papers at present loose.

It is a matter of regret that it has not been possible so far to make better arrangements for the use and care of the library. The Committee note from the reports of Societies in the Eastern States that the same difficulty obtains there. Donations to the library have been made by the President and Messrs. Blockey and Hammer.

The membership is now thirty-one. One new member has been added to the roll, and there have been no resignations.

Practically no progress has been made with the Society's collections. The Committee hope to bring them more prominently before members during the new year, and will be glad of contributions to both.

### Société Française de Timbrologie.

It appears that copies have recently been sent to various Philatelists, Stamp Dealers, and Philatelic Societies (principally outside France) of a "Confidential Notice," professing to emanate from the Société Française de Timbrologie, denouncing in unmeasured terms the stamps of Abyssinia, and apparently all those who deal in them. The stamps were stated to be without exception forgeries, and to have never been put in circulation in the country to which they are supposed to belong; and Messrs. Theodore Champion & Co. were denounced as having invented them and put them on sale with the aid of Messrs. Yvert & Teller. This notice turns out to have been issued by some unknown person, without any authority from the Society whose name it bears; the device of the Society, which was printed upon it, is a forgery, and so are the signatures appended to it. Steps are being taken to discover its source, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrator of this offensive hoax will find that the joke is not quite so good a one as he thought, and that he will be duly punished for forgery and libel.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

1904-4. Type 2. (a). Perf. 11½, 12.			
Cat. No.		s. d.	
114.	5d., emerald-green . . . . .	used	0 4
117.	10d. " . . . . .	"	1 9
118.	15. " . . . . .	"	0 6
119.	25. " . . . . .	"	1 0
120.	58. " . . . . .	"	5 0

(b). Perf. 11½, 12 comp. with 11.

123.	3d., emerald-green . . . . .	used	0 2
126.	3d. " . . . . .	"	0 4
129a.	10d. " . . . . .	"	0 8
129b.	15. " . . . . .	"	0 9
129c.	25. " . . . . .	"	0 9

(c). Perf. 11.

135.	6d., emerald-green . . . . .	used	1 6
135a.	58. " . . . . .	"	2 0

## CEYLON.

Various issues. Revised prices.

196.	3 c. on 4 c., lilac-rose . . . . .	used	0 6
223.	30 c., violet and green . . . . .	"	0 6
238.	15 c., blue . . . . .	"	0 2
239.	25 c., pale brown . . . . .	"	0 4
235.	30 c., violet and green . . . . .	"	0 8
236.	75 c., dull blue and orange . . . . .	"	1 3
237.	1 r. 50 c., grey . . . . .	"	3 0
238.	2 r. 25 c., brown and green . . . . .	"	4 0

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. Arms. Type 32.

½ c., black and orange . . . . .	0 1
----------------------------------	-----

## ECUADOR.

1904. Portrait of Captain Calderon.

1 c., red (No. 317) . . . . .	used	0 2
2 c., blue (No. 318) . . . . .	"	0 2
5 c., yellow (No. 319) . . . . .	"	0 3
10 c., red (No. 320) . . . . .	"	0 6
20 c., blue (No. 321) . . . . .	"	1 0

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Various issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.		unused.	s. d.	used.
10.	10 c., lilac and orange . . . . .		12 6	12 6
20.	50 c., black and orange-brown . . . . .		—	2 0
21.	\$1, green and pale green . . . . .	6 0	—	—
22.	\$2 " carmine . . . . .	12 0	—	—

## HOLLAND.

1907. Postage Due. De Ruyter series overprinted.

5 c. on 2½ c., vermilion . . . . .	0 2
6½ c. on 2½ c. " . . . . .	0 3
78 c. on ½ c., blue . . . . .	0 3
10 c. on ½ c. " . . . . .	0 4
12½ c. on ½ c. " . . . . .	0 5
15 c. on 2½ c., vermilion . . . . .	0 6
25 c. on ½ c., blue . . . . .	0 9
30 c. on ½ c. " . . . . .	1 6
1 g. on ½ c. " . . . . .	3 0

## HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

6½., orange-red and purple (ch.) . . . . .	0 3
30 c., grey-green and black (ch.) . . . . .	1 0
50 c. " magenta (ch.) . . . . .	1 9
\$1, lilac and sage-green (ch.) . . . . .	3 3

## ITALY.

1906. Type 38.

10 c., rose (No. 126) . . . . .	used	0 1
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1908. New type. King's Head.

25 c., blue . . . . .	0 4
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## JAPAN.

1907. Type 27. Perf. 11½, 12.

6 sen, marone (No. 208a) . . . . .	0 3
------------------------------------	-----

## MALDIVE ISLANDS.

1906. Stamp of Ceylon overprinted.			
		s. d.	
5 c., lilac . . . . .	used	2 0	

## MAURITIUS.

1907. Types 36 and 44. Multiple wmk.

1 c., grey and black (ch.) . . . . .	0 1
15 c., black and blue on blue (ch.) . . . . .	0 4
1 r., grey-black and carmine (ch.) . . . . .	1 9

## NABHA.

1837-1900. Stamp of India overprinted.

9 p., carmine (No. 15) . . . . .	2 6
----------------------------------	-----

## NEW ZEALAND.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.

296b. 8d., steel-blue (p. 14) . . . . .	used	0 8
298. 25., green (p. 14) . . . . .	"	2 0
312. 6d., pink (small size) . . . . .	"	0 2

1905-6. Type 40, used in penny-in-slot machines. Imperf.

1d., carmine (No. 300) . . . . .	6 0
----------------------------------	-----

## PAHANG.

1899. Surcharge Type 6. Reduced price.

4 c. on 5 c., lilac and olive-yellow (No. 27) . . . . .	10 0
---	------

## PARAGUAY.

1906-7. Type 39. New colour.

20 c., green (No. 116) . . . . .	0 3
----------------------------------	-----

1907. Type 40. Government Buildings.

2 pesos, black and blue . . . . .	2 3
5 " " orange-red . . . . .	5 6
10 " " orange-brown . . . . .	10 6
20 " " olive-green . . . . .	20 0

1907. Same type. New colour.

1 peso, black and olive-black . . . . .	1 3
---	-----

1907. Official. Type 66.

20 c., purple . . . . .	used	0 3
-------------------------	------	-----

## PERAK.

1891. Surcharged stamps. Revised prices.

	unused.	s. d.	used.
Perak One Cent on 6c., lilac (No. 53) . . . . .		16 0	12 0
" " 24 c., green (No. 54) . . . . .	6 0	2 0	2 0

## PUTTIALLA.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.

62. 1 a., carmine . . . . .	used	0 1
63. 2 a., purple . . . . .	"	0 2
64. 3 a., orange-brown . . . . .	"	0 4
65. 4 a., olive-bistre . . . . .	"	0 5
112. 2 a., blue . . . . .	"	0 2
121. 1 a., plum . . . . .	"	0 1
125. 3 a., brown-orange . . . . .	"	0 4
145. 1 a., carmine . . . . .	"	0 2
147. 1 a. " . . . . .	"	0 1
150. 4 a., olive-green . . . . .	"	0 6

## ST. KITT8-NEVIS.

1903. Type 2. Single CA. Reduced price.

1d., grey-black and carmine . . . . .	used	0 2
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## SALVADOR.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.

275.	3 c., pale yellow-green . . . . .	1	0
276.	5 c., blue-green . . . . .	0	10
277.	10 c., pale ultramarine . . . . .	6	0
278.	12 c., purple . . . . .	0	6
279.	13 c., brown-lake . . . . .	0	4
280.	20 c., deep blue . . . . .	0	10
281.	20 c., bright blue . . . . .	0	10
282.	24 c., slate-blue . . . . .	0	6
283.	26 c., brown . . . . .	0	6
285.	1 p., yellow . . . . .	0	6
362.	6 c., carmine . . . . .	used	0

## SELANGOR.

188a. Wmk. Crown CA. Reduced price.			
	unused.	s. d.	used.
2 c., brown . . . . .		15 0	15 2

## SIERRA LEONE.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.

25. 1d., carmine . . . . .	used	0 2
44. 2d., lilac and orange . . . . .	"	0 4
49. 6d., lilac . . . . .	"	1 0
72. 3d., purple and green (K.S.) . . . . .	"	0 4
85. 3d. " . . . . .	"	0 2
87. 2d. " orange-brown . . . . .	"	0 3
89. 3d. " grey . . . . .	"	0 5
92. 6d. " purple . . . . .	"	0 7
95. 16., green and black . . . . .	"	1 4
94. 25. " ultramarine . . . . .	"	2 8
97. 3d., green . . . . .	"	0 1
98. 1d., carmine . . . . .	"	0 1

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

2d., orange-brown (No. 22) . . . . .	used	0 4
15., black and green (No. 26) . . . . .	"	1 6

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., grey-green (all one colour) . . . . .	0 1
2d., pale grey and red-brown (new shade) . . . . .	0 3
15., green and black (ch.) . . . . .	1 4

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1883-91. Type 6. Reduced price.

96 c., olive-grey . . . . .	used	4 0
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## SUDAN.

1898. Type 2. Revised prices.

2 m., green and brown (No. 11) . . . . .	0 3
3 m., mauve and green ( " 12) . . . . .	0 4

## SUNGEE UJONG.

1881-3. Overprinted with Type 2. Variety (i) "G" and "ju" narrow.	
2 c., brown (should be No. 8) . . . . .	20 0

N.B.—No. 3a is wmkd. CA and should be No. 16. No. 43a should be omitted.

## SWITZERLAND.

1907. Type 10. Wmk. Multiple Cross.

20 c., orange . . . . .	0 3
30 c., light brown . . . . .	0 5
40 c., pearl-grey . . . . .	0 5

1907. New type.

2 c., olive-yellow . . . . .	0 1
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1908. Type 10. Granite paper. Wmk. Multiple Cross.

50 c., grey-green . . . . .	0 8
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1908. New types.

3 c., red-brown . . . . .	0 1
15 c., mauve . . . . .	0 2

## TASMANIA.

1905-7. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.

15., rose and green . . . . .	used	0 5
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## TRINIDAD.

Various types. Revised prices.

6d., olive-black (No. 100) . . . . .	used	0 6
2½d., lilac and blue on blue (No. 118) . . . . .	"	0 6

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.

137. 5d., olive-yellow . . . . .	used	5 0
143. 5d. " . . . . .	"	1 2
158. 3d., brown . . . . .	"	2 0

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" 114	"	40	"	"	"	6/6
" 115	"	50	"	"	"	16/6
" 116	"	45	"	"	"	12/-
" 117	"	30	"	"	"	4/-
" 118	"	40	"	"	"	21/-
" 121	"	20	"	"	Africa	6d.
" 122	"	25	"	"	"	2/6
" 141	"	20	"	"	West Indies	9d.
" 142	"	20	"	"	"	2/-
" 151	"	25	"	"	Australasia	6d.
" 152	"	30	"	"	"	1/6
" 153	"	30	"	"	"	4/6

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" 72	"	125	"	Africa	7/6
" 73	"	105	"	Australia	7/6
" 74	"	125	"	West Indies	7/6
" 75	"	125	"	South America, all different	7/6
" 76	"	100	"	North America	7/6
" 77	"	100	"	Central America	7/6

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OF

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WE regret that Part I. of our 1908 Catalogue could not be published earlier in the season, but owing to pressure of other business the delay was unavoidable.

In this new edition we have made a few alterations that will, we think, be much appreciated by those constantly using the Catalogue.

One little alteration is to do away with the former description of perforations in such countries as New South Wales. This used to read:—

a. Perf.	12½-13
b. „	10
c. „	11
d. „	$a \times c$
e. „	$b \times a$

and so on. This necessitated constant reference to see what *a*, *b*, or *c* stood for, but now we specify the actual perforation to each set of stamps.

The more important alterations have been in the following countries:—

### **GREAT BRITAIN.**

We have made a somewhat considerable alteration here, by removing the list of “plate numbers” from their position after the general issues and including them in the general list under their particular issues. It seems to us that this is a simpler arrangement, and that it will facilitate prompt reference. Our new stock books and albums will be arranged to agree with this new form of classification.

### **INDIA.**

This country has been practically rewritten and arranged by means of the mass of new information given in the Handbook on India, which we recently published for the Philatelic Society of India. The list of the 1854 issue has been considerably extended, and the varieties of dies, retouches, etc., are now correctly listed, and throughout the later issues many new varieties have been catalogued for the first time.

### **QUEENSLAND.**

The list of this country has been extended by including the two forms of watermark in the issues of 1868-79 and 1879-81, and also in the large stamps of 1882-86.

### **VICTORIA.**

The 1850 issues have been somewhat rearranged and corrected and brought up to latter-day knowledge.

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MARCH, 1908.

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XVIII.

No. 213

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

MARCH 31, 1908.

No. 213.

## Editorial.

\* \* \* \*



HILATELY has been greatly on view during the last few months, there has been quite a little outbreak of Exhibitions, which, if not quite so universal as influenza, have certainly been

more satisfactory to those who fell under their influence and succumbed to their attractions.

### Exhibitions.

The Exhibition arranged by the Philatelic Society of India, which was held in Calcutta in

January last, is almost a matter of ancient history by this time, but unfortunately no report of it reached us before our last number was published. We gather that it was a great success, both in the excellence of the exhibits and in the number of visitors who came to see them. We note that there were some rather important classes which were entirely unrepresented, but for this there was full compensation in the fact that some of the exhibits in the others were so extensive that it was found impossible to show more than small portions of them. We fear that this is likely to prove a great and increasing difficulty in time to come, due both to want of space and to the fact that numberless square yards of a highly specialized collection of some one country are no attraction to the general public or to the general collector, and very little to specialists in other subjects. On the other hand, to show a few sheets only of a really magnificent exhibit seems hardly fair, either to the exhibitor or to the visitors to the Exhibition; the one may say, "I sent in my collection for exhibi-

tion as a whole, you have only shown samples and not the best"; some of the others may say, "We want to know what a really fine collection is like, and you only show us a percentage of it."

As was to be expected, the issues of British India and the "Convention" States were very strongly represented, but we are glad to see that the Gold Medal in Section I (Stamps of the British Empire) was awarded to Sir David Masson for his marvellous collection of the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir, which we fancy was the gem of the whole Exhibition, consisting of over 700 pages (of which only 88 were shown). In Section II (Stamps of Foreign Countries) the Gold Medal was won by Mr. Stewart-Wilson's collection of Holland, of which, again, only a portion was on view, it being feared that the unused stamps would suffer from prolonged exposure to light. Other notable exhibits were the British Indians of Sir David Masson, the "Convention" States of Lt.-Col. Hancock, Ceylon of Mr. Goodwin Norman, and the Afghans of Sir David Masson, which we gather might have taken the Gold Medal in Section II if their owner had not already won the great prize in Section I. The "Natives" are not altogether without honour in their own continent.

A month later two Exhibitions were held in this country, one at Cardiff, which was opened by the Lord Mayor of that city on February 18th, and the other at Sheffield on the 21st of the same month. The former was organized by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, and we are

glad to hear that so great was the interest taken in it, both by collectors and by the general public, that instead of being closed on the 22nd, it was kept open, by special request, until the 26th of the month, and was visited by some 3500 persons. The show appears to have included some very interesting exhibits, representative of countries which differ greatly from one another in the nature of their postal issues, and thus illustrating the varieties of design, engraving, printing, etc., that are calculated to show non-collectors the fascinations of philatelic study. The collections shown ranged geographically from the Cape of Good Hope to Finland, and from the voluminous issues of Uruguay to the as yet modest series of the Cayman Islands, which are doing their best to make up for lost time. We congratulate Cardiff and the young Society, and trust that the enthusiasm of the latter may not evaporate with increasing years.

The Exhibition of the Sheffield Philatelic Society took place at the Mappin Art Gallery on the evening of February 21st, and was open for that night only, when we gather that there was a large attendance of members and their friends, to view a very interesting and instructive show. We have received a copy of the catalogue, from which we gather that, although the exhibitors were few in number, their exhibits covered not only a great deal of wall space, but also a very considerable amount of ground both geographically and philatelically. Prominent features appear to have been a very fine collection of the stamps of the United States, down to the end of 1895, shown by Mr. F. Atkin, and an almost complete collection of French and French Colonials, exhibited by Mr. W. C. Fox, who also contributed stamps of a large number of British Colonies. Under Great Britain we are surprised to find a statement which seems to show that postal history had not been studied so carefully as it should be:—"Mulready Envelopes and Wrappers (1840). In use before Postage Stamps, and withdrawn chiefly owing to ridicule in *Punch* by Tenniel, Cruickshank, and others." Surely our Sheffield friends are aware that the adhesive stamps and the Mulready envelopes and wrappers were issued on the very same day, even though they may not be acquainted

with the fact that the first number of *Punch* was not published until July, 1841, six months after Mulready's unlucky design had been abandoned, and twelve months after it had been recognized as unsuitable.

On the 12th of the present month the Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society, to which we have alluded in several of our recent numbers, was opened with due ceremony by the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General, who made a most excellent opening speech. Mr. Buxton acknowledged that he was more interested in the collection of revenue than in the collection of stamps, and that he was rather a seller of the latter than a buyer; but he confessed that he had collected stamps as a schoolboy, and that he was greatly indebted to stamp collecting for such knowledge of geography as he assimilated in those days. As a seller of stamps he made a generous offer to the collectors present of a magnificent portrait of the King, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by branches of laurel and oak, printed in royal scarlet and with all the latest improvements, at 1s. 6d. the dozen, or 1s. 4d. if a sufficient quantity were taken. We doubt his doing much business on those terms; the fact is that we collectors are not particular about having the very latest patterns in stamps, we are humble folk, content with issues which, from a Post Office point of view, may even seem a little out of date, and if the Postmaster-General has any *old stock* on hand that he would like to dispose of at a reasonable discount, we might be able to relieve him of it, especially after the very kindly interest which he showed in the Exhibition. The show was well worthy of the labours of its promoters, who had worked hard and had every reason to be proud of the result of their exertions.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales not only lent a most beautiful collection of the stamps of Barbados, which naturally formed one of the great attractions of the Exhibition, but he also paid a visit to the rooms on the Friday morning and spent an hour and a half inspecting the exhibits, in which he was evidently much interested. The Exhibition, as our readers are aware, was confined to the stamps of the British Empire, which filled the whole of the available space, almost every colony being well represented. The

space indeed was hardly sufficient for the numbers of stamps on view and for the numbers of people who desired to see them; the rooms were well filled on all the three days on which the show was open, and we hear that on the Saturday the crush was so great that the doors had to be closed for a time to prevent the entry of further crowds of eager visitors.

If we do not attempt to give a list of the interesting stamps that were shown, it is because they were really too numerous for mention; and why should we make our readers' mouths water by telling them of the things that they might have seen if they had had the good luck to be present? Those who want a permanent record of a fine Exhibition should write to the Secretary of the Junior Philatelic Society for a copy of the catalogue, which we believe may still be had for the small sum of threepence, post free.

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#### China and Fortuna.

WE are indebted to Mr. F. J. Melville for two more of those useful little books which he finds time to compile, in spite of Exhibitions, Society meetings, and a vast amount of other (and we trust more remunerative) work, which would exhaust the energies of most of us. The first of these deals with the *Postage Stamps of China* and the *History of the Chinese Imperial Post*. If it were not for an unfortunate outbreak of surcharging in the year 1897, for which we suspect Philately was to some small extent responsible, China would be a model country for a limited specialist to devote his attention to; the designs of the stamps include, as a rule, a representation of the weirdest of Dragons, who sticks out his tongue and puts his thumb to his nose, with his fingers spread out in a defiant fashion worthy of the most ill-mannered of schoolboys. Mr. Melville's book contains, amongst other interesting information, a full description of the Dragon with all his proper attributes. It is unnecessary to add that the stamps, both with and without the Dragon, are also fully described and listed, and their designs are all shown on three collotype plates.

The other little book is of more general interest; it tells us of the issues of Fortuna, who scatters her favours over the surface of the globe. The title given to the book by its author is *Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes*; these are the stamps which both collectors and non-collectors love to hear about, and which the former (and perhaps the latter also) long to find in the little old collections made by their fathers when at school or amongst the old packets of business or love letters which we all hope some day to have opportunities of handling. Mr. Melville, very wisely, does not attempt to solve the problem of the relative rarity of the stamps mentioned in his book or to place them in order of value: he simply gives the countries to which they belong in alphabetical order, with a description of the stamps and some of the latest prices at which copies are known to have been sold. The book is fully illustrated throughout, and should appeal to all, whether philatelists or not.

Both of these books are published by Mr. F. J. Melville at 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W., the first at one shilling, and the second at sixpence.

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#### "The British Philatelist."

MESSRS. C. NISSEN AND CO. send us the first number of a new periodical entitled *The British Philatelist*, to be devoted to the study of the stamps of our own country, about which, although much has been written and published, there is still much to be learned, and much more that has never reached the great body of collectors. The number before us contains the commencement of an article upon the line-engraved stamps, describing the method of preparation of the plates and the arrangement of the corner letters. The information is not new, of course, but it is not only worth repeating, but we constantly find evidence that it requires repetition, as so few collectors have really grasped it. Another article gives some information upon the subject of "Old Tax and Duty Stamps," with illustrations of some curious specimens of these labels. We welcome all British Philatelists, and this latest addition to them amongst the number.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* publishes the second portion of the article by M. Victor Flandrin, on "The First Stamps of Great Britain," to which we referred last month. We note a few more curious statements, which would have made the editor of the old *T.-P.* rend his garments (or more probably the manuscript). M. Flandrin tells us that the octagonal 6d., 10d., and 1s. were issued in 1843, that they were printed by De La Rue & Co., and that the only difference in the design of the three values is that the 6d. has the rose, shamrock, and thistle at foot. A description of the Mulready letter sheet states that the picture was at the right-hand edge of the sheet when open, and that the value and the word "POSTAGE" were at the top of the design! A journal which takes upon itself the responsibility of such a well-known title should surely endeavour to live up to the reputation of its namesake, instead of publishing statements the inaccuracy of which is manifest.

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that 1½d. and 1s. stamps on chalk-surfaced paper are now overprinted "LEVANT."

**British New Guinea.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*, the remaining values of the permanent Papuan series. All are stated to have the Victorian watermark and to be perf. 11.

1d.,	black and red.
2d.	" violet.
2½d.	" ultramarine.
6d.	" green.
1s.	" orange.
2s. 6d.	" brown.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the provisional 1d. of 1861 exists in a *rose* or *rose-red* tint, as well as in the *brick-red* and *scarlet* of the Catalogue. Possibly three numbers should be given to this value to make it even with the 4d.

**Cayman Islands.**—The scandalous proceedings that have disgraced this little colony are still going on, and no doubt will continue until the Colonial Office is prevailed upon to take serious notice of them. The last production (that we have news of) is a 2½d. on 4d., of which only two sheets are said to have been done.

2½d., in black, on 4d., brown and blue.

**East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.**—*The Ph. Adviser* states that all the new stamps with values in cents are upon unsurfaced paper, with the exception of the 75 c., which is chalk-surfaced. Do any of the other values exist upon both varieties of paper?

**India.**—An article in the February number of *The Ph. J. of I.* raises the question of the existence of the 2 a. and 4 a. stamps on *unwatermarked* paper, with the small, locally printed "Service" surcharge, which we thought had long ago been settled in the negative. According to the writer of the article, there was a printing of this surcharge at Calcutta, dated 30th November, 1865, in which certain quantities of ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. stamps were overprinted, and inasmuch as the 2 a. and 4 a. stamps on watermarked paper are said not to have been delivered until after that date, he argues that these surcharged stamps must have been unwatermarked. On reference to the book published last year under the authority of the Philatelic Society of India, we certainly find it stated distinctly that no stamps on watermarked paper were issued before January, 1866, but there is nothing to prove that none of them were in stock before that date; the paper was ordered in 1864, it was in existence in January, 1865, for the registration sheet of Plate I of the ½ a. was printed upon it in that month, and no doubt all the stamps printed in 1865 were on that paper. No information is given as to dates of consignments of stamps sent out from England, but a letter dated 14th January, 1867, refers to the possibility of a supply of stamps for 1867-8 arriving "by the end of June next," and if that was a usual time of year for the receipt of stamps, it is more than probable that a supply of watermarked stamps reached India in the course of the summer of 1865.

Turning to the record of the *printings* of the "Service" surcharge, we find that the printing was ordered on the 30th November, 1865, and subsequent correspondence shows that although an additional supply was ordered on the 19th March, 1866, the first order was not completely executed even a month later. The order of November 30, 1865, included 4350 sheets of 2 a. and 2350 sheets of 4 a.; that of March 19, 1866, added 1600 sheets of each of those values; but on the 16th April, 1866, only 2350 sheets of each had been overprinted, therefore the first and second orders were merged in one and cannot be separated, and there can be little doubt that the stamps overprinted in compliance with both of those orders were watermarked. The table given at the end of the article in question carries its own refutation; it suggests the following numbers:—

2 a.,	unwatermarked	1,392,000
4 a.,	"	752,000
2 a.,	watermarked	6,512,000*
4 a.,	"	512,000

\* There was a further printing of 18,750 sheets of 2 a. in August, 1866.

But where are these unwatermarked stamps? Not a single satisfactory specimen is known, although in the case of the 4 a. they should be nearly 50 per cent commoner than the watermarked.

*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the existence of the 1 a. 6 p., Queen's Head stamp, with the "C. E. F." overprint. We referred to this stamp in July, 1905; 120 copies are said to have been thus overprinted, either by mistake or as an experiment, but none were ever put in circulation.

**Indian Native States.**—*Cochin*.—Mr. C. Soobrahmoney Iyer shows us a used copy of the 1 puttan, current type, on thinnish *laid* paper, very similar to that on which the  $\frac{1}{2}$  puttan of the first issue is known. As the regular paper is watermarked, the use of any other must be due to some oversight, possibly to illicit printing. The stamp appears to be quite genuine.  
1 p., pink on *laid*.

*Holkar*.—We are not sorry to learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that this State has had the wisdom to hand over its postal system to the Government of India, and that unification was to take place from the 1st inst. The stamps surcharged "SERVICE" are, we understand, to remain in use for official correspondence within the State. Holkar, or Indore as the territory is termed, is a State of which philatelists have no reason to complain; its postal issues have been perfectly straightforward, and for the most part quite justifiable; the higher values of the last issue may not be strictly necessary, but 4 annas is not an extravagant rate. There was one provisional stamp, of local manufacture, in early days, and one with value altered in more recent years. The Official stamps are no doubt actually required for legitimate use, and the overprint so far has exhibited scarcely any marked variations; it is said to exist *inverted* on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., but we have not seen it, and there is reported to be a variety with inverted "A" for "V" on the 1 a., but this may be merely a copy with the "V" somewhat blocked up. The existence of an imperforate sheet of the overprinted  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. is not the fault of the local authorities.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the Postmaster of Indore has informed them that no more of the State stamps can be supplied; but if the information given in *The Ph. J. of I.* is correct, we presume that the stamps overprinted "SERVICE" will be still obtainable.

*Jaipur*.—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 1 a., perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , has appeared in *bright red*, brighter than that of the first printing, which was perf. 12.

1 a., bright red; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Jamaica.**—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed that the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with multiple watermark is on ordinary, not chalk-surfaced, paper. Perhaps it exists on both.

**Montserrat.**—The *M. C.* reports the 1d. in a single colour only, on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.  
1d., carmine.

**New Zealand.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4d. stamp with the comb-machine perforation.

4d., blue and brown; perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The *Stamp Weekly* notes the existence of a horizontal pair of the 6d., Type 31, surcharged "OFFICIAL" (No. 648 in the Catalogue), perf. 14 horizontally, but entirely imperforate vertically.

According to a paper in *The S. C. F.*, the 1d., perf. 11, which we chronicled in January, is in the *rose-carmine* shade and printed from the new plate, in which case it should not have gone into the Catalogue as No. 255b, but after No. 303. We did not see it, so can give no opinion on the question.

During the last ten years or so the postal authorities of New Zealand have been doing their level best to bring contempt upon their Post Office and everything connected with it; but the most farcical performance of all seems to be the establishment of a kind of pantomime post office in the antarctic regions, of similar nature to the offices set up at charity bazaars, and doubtless intended for the same purposes, of affording amusement and raising the wind. There seems to be some uncertainty as to what the official (?) designation of the bogus post office is to be; *The S. C. F.* gives an illustration showing one of the stamps, together with a "proposed cancellation." The stamp is surcharged "King Edward VII—Land," in heavy type, in two vertical lines; the cancellation appears to be inscribed "BRIT-ANTARCTICA" (perhaps "NEWZEALANDFARCICA" would be more appropriate).

Under the heading "More South Sea Bubbles," *The Aust. Ph.* gives a further account of the proceedings, with extracts from the *New Zealand Times*, amongst which we read:—

"Sir Joseph" (Sir Joseph Ward, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand) "has had made, for presentation to the leader of the expedition, a small brass canister, about four inches in length and an inch in diameter, which is to contain specimens of all the current issue of New Zealand stamps, and is intended to be deposited by Lieutenant Shackleton at the South Pole."

It is generally considered to be sufficient to hoist the British Flag on taking possession of newly discovered territory, but Lieutenant and Post Master (should it not be Post Captain?) Shackleton is evidently expected to climb to the top of the South Pole, affix the stamps, and carefully obliterate them with the special cancelling mark, dated April 1st, or thereabouts.

Specialists in the stamps of New Zealand would do well to strike out of their lists everything issued there since January 1st, 1898; they would lose nothing of real interest.

**Queensland.**—It is always of interest "to see ourselves as others see us," as it enables us to judge whether we have made our meaning clear. Mr. Bornefeld will no doubt be surprised at learning that his papers have led one of our contemporaries (*Le T.-P.*) to suppose that a 6d. stamp of this colony was printed on paper with a burelé pattern on the back, and that all stamps on unwatermarked paper without this pattern have had it washed off! The same contemporary states: "We are assured that the £1 of 1891 has been printed on a few sheets with the watermark A and Crown instead of Q, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11."

We do not know a £1 stamp of 1891, and the perforation is also new to us in Queensland.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the single-coloured 1d., which we noted in October, was issued in January, and that the 6d. has appeared with the multiple watermark. Paper unsurfaced.

6d., black and purple; *new wmk.*

**Sarawak.**—A correspondent very kindly sends us specimens of a new 3 c. stamp, of the current type and printed all in one colour, which he tells us has been issued to pay the new rate of postage between Sarawak and Singapore or the Federated Malay States.

3 c., lilac.

**Seychelles.**—*Le J. des Ph.* announces a provisional 45 c. stamp, formed by surcharging the 2 r. 25 c. of 1903. Is it possible that news of the provisional issue of 1902 has been supplied to our contemporary as a novelty, or has history repeated itself?

**South Australia.**—The *M. C.* records the discovery of an unused copy of the 1s., Type 1, perf. 12½ all round; it would come after No. 87 in the Catalogue.

1s., brown; *perf.* 12½.

*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 8d., current type, has appeared in a *dull pale blue* shade, but still with the watermark Crown and "S A."

**Southern Nigeria.**—*The Postage Stamp* announces the arrival of the ½d. "all green," which was listed from a "specimen" copy some months ago.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 3 c. and 4 c. with their tints transposed, which will be liable to lead to some confusion.

3 c., carmine.  
4 c., lilac.

**Johore.**—Reference to some of our back numbers leads us to doubt whether the 10 dollars stamp, which we chronicled last month, is so much of a novelty as we had supposed, and we find it stated in August, 1904, that stamps of higher values than 5 dollars are used exclusively for fiscal purposes, and therefore have no claim to mention here.

**Trinidad.**—A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* states that he has received the 4d. stamp of the current type, on chalk-surfaced paper, with the *single* Crown and "CA" watermark. Let us hope that he is mistaken.

**Victoria.**—*The Aust. Ph.* notes the existence of the current 2d., perf. 12 at top, 12½ at sides, and 11 at bottom; no doubt from the lowest row of a sheet perf. 12 × 12½ with the comb machine and finished off at the bottom with the single-line 11. The same journal notes the existence in an old collection of specimens of the 1d., "1874-79 issue," in "rose on black," which is stated to have been "mentioned in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue in 1890." We have never heard of this stamp in *rose on black*, and we fancy there must be some mistake in the description; but we do remember a 1d. stamp in *black*, instead of *green*, which turned out to be a chemical changeling of some kind and was accordingly turned out of the Catalogue, in which it made its last appearance in the year named above.

## PART II.

**Abyssinia.**—*L'Echo de la T.* lists two little sets of Postage Due stamps formed by further combinations of overprints:—

1. *With one of the varieties of the overprint "malakathe," and a large letter "T" (Type 22 or 23 apparently).*

½, 1, 2, 4, and 16 *guerche*.

2. *With the same overprints and the value surcharged in French currency (type not stated).*

05 on ½ *guerche*.  
10 on ½ "  
1.60 on 8 "  
3.20 on 16 "

Abyssinia has certainly taken up the study of Philately with very great enthusiasm.

**Afghanistan.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that *Der Philatelist* chronicles a new 1 rupee of the annexed design.

1 r., blue on *bright blue*; *imperf.*

**Austria.**—*The Ph. Adviser* reports the discovery of the 24 kr., *grey-blue*, of the 1890 issue, perf. 10, 10½ compound with 11, 12.

We have received a set of four labels, which, from their colours and from the absence of all inscriptions, are, we suppose, Newspaper stamps for this country. In the centre is a twentieth-century portrait of Mercury, represented as a young lady with a winged pie-dish on her head; the background of the picture is mottled, and it is surrounded by a square frame of divers meaningless patterns, with numerals in the four corners. White wove paper, *imperf.*



1 2 (h.), deep blue.  
6 ,, orange.  
10 ,, rose-carmine.  
20 ,, brown.

**Belgium.**—A correspondent shows us an unused copy of the current 25 c. stamp in an unusually *pale blue* shade, which he tells us came from the Post Office at Antwerp in 1905, and should thus be an early printing.

**Offices in China.**—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that Belgium has considered it necessary to open post offices of its own in the Far East, and that the 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., and 50 c. stamps have been surcharged with the word "CHINE" and the value in Chinese money. We await further particulars. Presumably the stamps will be on sale at Brussels.

**Colombia.**—*Panama (Canal Zone).*—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that some of the current stamps have been found overprinted "Postage Due," in two varieties of type. The values are not stated, and we await further details before chronicling these varieties.

**Costa Rica.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that all the values of the new series, except the 20 c., have been surcharged with the word "Oficial."

**Denmark.**—*Iceland.*—From a review in *Le J. des Ph.* we gather that a book (which we have not yet seen) upon the Stamps of Iceland has recently been





published, and that it contains a statement to the following effect: "The 3 sk. of the first issue, with perforation  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , a specimen of which has been seen by Major Evans, is certainly the rarest stamp in the collection of Iceland." We fancy that the foundation for the statement that a copy of this rarity had been seen by Major Evans may be the list of the first issue given in a catalogue published five-and-twenty years ago by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co., but the authority for the complete set with that perforation is older still, as it is thus listed in Moens' catalogue of 1877. The English catalogue of a few years later was avowedly a compilation from the best authorities, and in a note to this issue it is stated that  $13\frac{1}{2}$  was supposed to be the normal gauge, that the varieties perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  were then listed for the first time, from specimens of the 3 and 16 skilling in the compiler's collection, the other values being added with a query, as it was of course possible that they all existed. We are able to affirm that Major Evans never possessed the 3 sk. perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , and we do not think he ever saw it, or that it has any existence. It was priced by the publishers of the catalogue, evidently under the prevailing impression that it was the normal stamp.

Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us a new value to be added to the current series; presumably "eyr" is the singular form of "aur."

1 eyr, red and yellow-green.

**Ecuador.**—*Ewen's Weekly* and *Mekeel's Weekly* add some more items to the list of surcharged stamps which we published last month; the labels disfigured are of the current issue, we believe, and the numbers refer to the descriptions already given.

2 c., pale blue; surcharge 1, in (?)	
5 c., lake (?)	2, in carmine.
1 c., carmine	4, in black.
2 c., green	4, in green.
10 c., blue	4, in purple.
1 c., carmine	8, in "
2 c., green	8, in "

**France.**—The *Stamp Weekly* notes a second variety of colour of the 3 c. of the 1900-6 issue (Type 11), copies existing in lake-red as well as orange-red. The former have been found used in May and June of last year.

3 c., lake-red.

**Offices in Morocco.**—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c. stamps of France have been overprinted with their values in Spanish currency, for use in Morocco.

1 centimo on 1 c., grey.
2 centimos on 2 c., claret.
3 " on 3 c., orange-red.
4 " on 4 c., brown.

**Germany.**—*Wurtemberg.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 30 pf. of the Official, "AMT-LICHER VERKEHR," stamps has appeared on the watermarked paper.

30 pf., black and orange; with wmk.

**Japan.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 4 sen in a new shade with the new comb-machine perforation.

The *S. C. F.* chronicles two new high values, which are stated to bear the portrait of an empress, whose name is doubtfully given as "Jingo." The stamps are said to have been put on sale on February 20th.

4 sen, pink; perf.  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
5 yen, deep violet; perf. ?  
10 " " green "

*Ewen's Weekly* reports, on the authority of the *I. B. J.*, that the 6 sen stamp has been overprinted for use in the Japanese offices in China.

6 sen, marone; red (?) surcharge.

**Luxemburg.**—We have seen the new stamps, chronicled in January, and we find that the  $87\frac{1}{2}$  c. is in a kind of deep greyish blue, the 1 franc dull lilac, and the 5 francs lake. The perforation is  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 20 c., Waterlow series, has been found with the "Vale 10 c." surcharge, in black, and that both this and the 50 c. with the same surcharge, in blue (chronicled last month), exist with three varieties of the "o."

10 c., in black, on 20 c., claret.

The same journal tells us that the "B Dpto Zelaya" surcharge, with a curved line below it (our Type Z 1, no doubt) has been found on the 10 c. Waterlow series. Also that the 1 c. of this series overprinted "Telegrafos" and "Vale 10 c." has been seen employed for postage.

10 c. on 1 c., green; *Telegraph stamp used postally.*  
10 c., bistre-brown; with Type Z 1, in black.

It appears that in the case of the lower values of the Official stamps formed from the 1 c., green, of the regular Waterlow series, there is a bar before and after the surcharged value, thus "—10 cvs—", etc. The surcharges are set up, as usual, to cover a block of twenty-five stamps, and on the fifth stamp in each block (the right upper corner) the bar after "cvs" is missing. This occurs on all the values in question.

*Varieties with bar after "cvs" missing.*

10 c. on 1 c., green.
15 c. on 1 c. "
20 c. on 1 c. "
50 c. on 1 c. "

**Paraguay.**—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles the 30 c. in a new colour, and *Mekeel's Weekly* the 2 pesos with frame in a new tint. The former journal also states that the 5 c. Official stamp of the type dated "1904" (Type 66) has been converted into an ordinary postage stamp by means of an overprint consisting of the word "Habilitado," with a bar cancelling the word "OFICIAL."

5 c., blue; *Official stamp surcharged.*  
30 c., lilac.  
2 p., black and deep blue-green.

**Persia.**—A correspondent in Persia very kindly sends us some information regarding certain of the varieties which we described in November last. The 2 chahi of the 1903-4 issue, overprinted with the word "Contrôle," denoted a tax upon picture post cards, levied for examining them and sanctioning their transmission to foreign countries. It appears that the Mullahs (priests) objected to views of sacred tombs, shrines, etc., being sent out of the country; an official was therefore appointed to examine all post cards, and he affixed the stamps thus surcharged to the cards which were approved of, and then returned them to their owners, to be posted in the usual way. The first overprint was thus—"Contrôle," struck horizontally, and the second was in capitals, "CONTRÔLE," vertically; both were in black.

The second was also sometimes impressed upon 1 chahi stamps, two of which were used to make up the tax. At first the cards were returned with these stamps unobliterated, later on they were cancelled with a small circular mark, in *violet*. It would seem that in either case the stamp might have been removed from one card and affixed to another that had failed to obtain approval.

In regard to the local stamps, our informant states that the first overprint on the 2 chahi, Type 37, consisted of the letters "P. L.," like those in Type 36, but without the word "TEHERAN," impressed in *violet*; a second printing had the same letters in *blue*; whilst the third was Type 42, in *carmine*, as catalogued. He says that the same stamp with *black* overprint may possibly be a new issue, and so may the 3 chahi with Type 42 in *magenta*, as he has not been in Teheran for the last two years; and for the same reason he can say nothing about the other varieties mentioned, but he thinks they are likely to be rubbish, like a good many other curiosities which have found their way into the catalogues. Nos. 380 to 395, in particular, he states, were entirely speculative; the story goes that an Armenian bought up the remainders of the 1894 issue, with the condition that he should be allowed to surcharge them and use a certain quantity on letters—there is just the difficulty, they were used upon letters, and so got into the Catalogue, and it will not be easy to turn them out.

**Peru.**—A correspondent shows us the 5 c., Type 15, in what appears to us to be the *ultramarine* tint, surcharged with the Horseshoe, Type 23, and the head of Bermudez, Type 26; the stamp is certainly in a very different colour from the ordinary *blue*. The same correspondent shows us the 1 c., Type 29, in a colour which seems to be that of the 2 c. of the same type; it may be an error of impression, not unlikely to occur when two values of the same design are printed in varieties of the same colour.

**Roumania.**—The latest news seems to be that the Postmaster-General is still trying to get an exorbitant price for the mass of rubbish which he has in stock, and that he threatens a deluge of surcharged varieties if his minimum price is not offered. Cannot collectors and dealers be persuaded to refuse absolutely to touch these things if they are made and put on sale?

**Russia.**—A correspondent of the *Stamp Weekly* states that a large and lucrative business is being done in Russia, in the cleaning of used postage stamps for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, and that in consequence a system similar to that recently abandoned in Austria is to be tried, namely, the use of shiny bars of varnish, applied no doubt to the paper before the stamps are printed. Some of the earlier issues of Russia were very effectually protected by means of a kind of enamelled paper, which rendered it difficult to handle them without the colour chipping off.

**Offices in China.**—We learn from *Le Bulletin Philatelique* that the 7 kopecs, on *vertically* laid paper, has been overprinted for use in these offices. The colour of the overprint is not stated, but no doubt it may be taken as *red*.

7 kop., blue; *vertically* laid.

**Salvador.**—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, there are two types of the surcharge which we chronicled last month:—1. With a large dot covering the original figure. 2. Without the dot, and with "UN—CENTAVO" in larger letters.

1 c. on 2 c.;	surcharge	1, in black.
1 c. on 2 c.	"	2, "
1 c. on 2 c.	"	2, in red.

The *Stamp Weekly* confirms the report, to which we referred in January, of the existence of a set of Official stamps of the current type, with the necessary additional inscriptions inserted. We gather that it corresponds with the ordinary series, with the omission of the 6 c., 13 c., and 26 c., and the addition of a 15 c., with frame in *sepia*. It seems unnecessary to repeat the list. These stamps are without the rayed Shield overprint at present; probably it will be added later to give collectors a further opportunity for contributing to the revenue of the Republic.

*Mekel's Weekly* adds that the commencement of a Postage Due set has been produced by overprinting some of the current series with the words "Deficiencia de franqueo," in *black*, in addition to the rayed Shield; only the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. have been seen in this form at present, but doubtless the rest will follow. The 1 c. has already been found with double overprint. On the other hand the 12 c. of the ordinary set has been seen without the Shield surcharge.

**Servia.**—The *Stamp Weekly* copies from *Der Ph.* the news that the whole of the current series of stamps, with the exception of the 3 dinar, has appeared upon thicker paper, *laid* horizontally, and perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 p.,	black and pale grey;	new paper and perf.
5 p.	"	pale green
10 p.	"	rose-red
15 p.	"	lilac
20 p.	"	yellow
25 p.	"	blue
30 p.	"	grey-green
50 p.	"	deep brown
1 d.	"	buff
5 d.	"	violet

A sale of remainders of various issues, from 1901 to 1904, is announced from Belgrade, at prices ranging from 40 centimes to 9 francs per set, wholesale, in lots of 100 sets. Spring salesmen are not "in it" with these official Stamp Dealers!

**Spanish Colonies.**—*Le J. des Ph.* states that the 10 c. stamps (1907 issue) of *Elobey*, etc., and *Spanish Guinea* have been surcharged "HABILITADO—PARA—05 CTMS," like the stamp of *Fernando Poo* which we chronicled last month. It seems as if all these West African villages had conspired together.

According to a Spanish journal, a so-called *Philatelic* Society of Barcelona has been the cause of the recent emission of rubbish. This precious Society is stated to have bought up the whole stock of low values at Rio de Oro, and to have then, through its agent at that place, caused a large number of New Year's cards, addressed to persons both in Spain and other parts of the world, to be handed in at the local post office. The local postmaster should have accepted the postage in cash, marked the cards "paid," and so saved himself from future attacks; but possibly he

is an honorary member of the Society, and shares the spoils!

**Switzerland.**—We chronicled the new 12 c. stamp in *blue*, on the authority of a contemporary; we are now told that its colour is *orange*. Perhaps some day we shall see it and find out which is correct.

The *Stamp Weekly* notes the 25 c., redrawn type no doubt, on plain paper, perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . This we suppose is the watermarked paper without the coloured threads in it, and evidently the new perforation will have to be described as "12 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ."

*L'Echo de la T.* tells us that the 3 francs stamp has appeared upon the paper with silk threads in it (and watermarked, no doubt).

3 fr., bistre-brown; *new paper*.

Does this value exist in the redrawn type? We saw a copy in February, 1907, which we thought was in the altered type, but we may have been mistaken.

**Turkey.**—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles a new series of stamps, the design of which is similar in style to that of the issue of 1905, but has the central device and an elaborate inscription in a circle, and the figures denoting the value in two circles, side by side, below. Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

5 par., bistre.  
10 „ green.  
20 „ rose.  
1 piast., blue.  
2 „ grey.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  „ brown.  
5 „ violet.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

1 piast., black on *rose*.  
2 „ „ „

The 10, 25, and 50 piastres stamps may be expected shortly.

The *Stamp Weekly* notes the existence of the error in the sheet of the 5 piastres of 1892-99, with the characters for "50" in the right upper corner (No. 149a in the Catalogue), with the overprint for printed matter (Type 62). It is a variety which should of course have existed, but seems not to have been previously recorded.

**Uruguay.**—*L'Echo de la T.* states that the Official stamps have been adorned with a fresh variety of surcharge, the word now being in upright capitals, but thinner than those of our Type O 2; it is struck diagonally, as usual. The 1 c., 7 c., and 25 c. are reported with the new overprint.

## The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 163.)

\* \* \*



IRED of its current stamps, the Post Office Department formed the heroic resolution of opening a Competition, a foolish idea which has never produced satisfactory results; the following were the conditions imposed:—

### "COMPETITION

#### FOR

#### "THE NEW DANISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

"The Danish Artists are invited to take part in a competition for the production of designs intended for the new Danish Postage Stamps.

"The following information is published in reference to the preparation of these stamps:—

"1. The design should be executed in part in the size which the stamp is intended to have, and in part on a scale six times larger;

"2. The value should be shown in a very clear and distinct manner;

"3. As regards the design, properly so called, no exact conditions are prescribed; a portrait, arms, or an allegorical device may be employed. It should, however, be observed that, in order to obtain good impressions of the stamps, it is necessary that the design should not be too complicated, for otherwise it would not be possible to obtain the required clearness when printed in dark colours.

"4. The design should be of such a nature that printing in dark colours can be executed as well in a single colour as in two colours combined.

"Artists who desire to take part in the competition should send, in their work to the General Department

of Posts and Despatches, Stormgade 19, Copenhagen, on the 1st July of this year, at the latest, accompanied by a letter bearing the name" [of the sender] "enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must bear a device that must also be attached to the design.

"The two best proposals will be rewarded with prizes:—of a sum of 500 crowns for the first and of 300 crowns for the second; they will remain the property of the State.

"The State is authorized to retain possession of each of the other Essays, if it so desires, on payment of 200 crowns.

"General Department of Posts and Despatches.

"April 9, 1902.

"C. SVENDSON

"C. L. LAGE."

The result of this appeal to the artists was just what it was bound to be:—

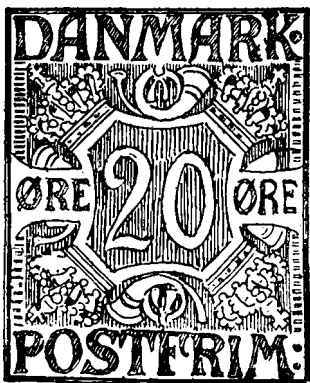
The first prize of 500 crowns was awarded to Mr. J. Thersilsen, a celebrated architect, who won it without much trouble. His design (No. 1 below) is simple, but in bad taste; it was nevertheless adopted in 1905. It consists of a large numeral in an oval, placed in the lower part of the stamp, with the Royal Crown at the top, over the word "DANMARK"; in the upper corners are two Lions passant, a fragment of the Arms of Denmark; below is the word "ORE," at each side, and at foot "POSTFRIMÆRKE." Finally, a mystery for those who do not know their meaning, there are three wavy lines at each side of the oval,

which are symbolical, and represent the Danish straits, viz.:—The Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.



1

In 1857 and in 1864 the stamps of Denmark already were provided with wavy lines, but they were more numerous in those days. Were they also symbolical? Who can tell? Perhaps there were more *straits* at that time than there are now.



2

The second prize, 300 crowns, was awarded to Mr. C. Hagen, a lithographer, for having drawn four Crowns and an equal number of Posthorns; in the centre a numeral denoting the value; at each side



3

the word "ØRE"; at top "DANMARK"; at foot "POSTFRIMÆRKE";

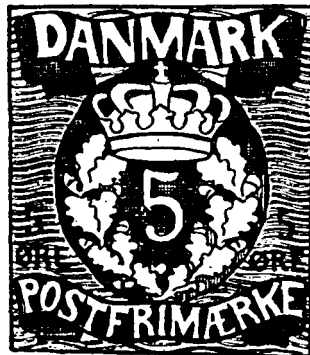
In rewarding these essays for stamps the Government certainly got very little for its money; nevertheless it was so generous as to reserve three other designs, without any merit whatever, for which it nobly paid 200 crowns each, according to the conditions of the competition. What must the designs have been like which did not win prizes?

The first of these was by Mr. R. Larsen, a painter, who placed the Royal Crown at the top of his work, under the word "DANMARK" in white and coloured letters varying in size; at each side of the crown are numerals "10," and across below them the word "POSTFRIMÆRKE"; then come three Lions passant, on a ground strewn with hearts; at each side and below are queer devices representing ears of barley; and at foot "ØRE 10 ØRE."



4

The second, by Mr. Harald Möller, is a more curious design still, almost impossible to understand. In the centre are three shadowy Lions passant, on a ground of still more shadowy hearts, within a circle surmounted by a Crown; at each side is a leg (?) with the foot in the air [We believe these objects are intended for Dolphins standing on their heads.—ED. M. J.]; and at foot is the inscription "TIENESTE 4 FRIMÆRKE."



5

The last of these gifts of 200 crowns was presented to Mr. Svendt Hammershoj, for an essay intended, like the preceding, for an Official stamp,\* and of a design altogether insignificant.

\* It is not inscribed as such.—ED. M. J.

It is worthy of remark that not one of the competitors made any attempt, perhaps for good reasons, to reproduce the features of the Sovereign; it appears, if I am to believe what has been told me, that there is no Danish artist capable of doing so. The design adopted for Iceland was miserably engraved upon wood by Mr. Poulsen.

This competition thus cost 1400 crowns, and resulted in the production of various abortive Essays, fit for nothing but the waste-paper basket; and the proof of this is, that the Danish Government, after this failure, appealed at once to M. Benjamin Damman, of Paris, who had supplied the French Government with so many proofs of his talent, having furnished them with designs that were remarkably well executed.

In the meantime, and with a view to using up the large stocks of certain values of stamps, and in order to avoid having to print others that were lacking, it was decided to surcharge the 8 and 24 öre, converting them into 4 and 15 öre, as stated in the following document:—

*"Circular of October 17th, 1904.*

"Notice is hereby given to the post offices, that the stocks in hand here, of the 8 and 24 öre postage stamps, have been surcharged with the values 4 and 15 öre, respectively. All the Post Offices will shortly receive a supply of these stamps, which will be sold and entered in the accounts as 4 and 15 öre stamps."

*Issue of October 20, 1904.*

**4**  
**ÖRE**      **15 15**  
**ÖRE**

The 8 öre stamps of 1896 and the 24 öre of 1901, converted into 4 and 15 öre stamps by means of surcharges in *black*:—A figure "4" without colour on an oval ground of *black*, with the word "ÖRE" below, impressed upon the 8 öre; and numerals "15" at each side, covering the original figures, with the word "ÖRE" below, on the 24 öre.

4 öre on 8 öre, bright carmine and grey.  
15 ,, 24 ,, bistre.

#### *Varieties.*

The top of the oblique line of the figure "4" extends across the top of the vertical, owing to some damage to the *diché*.

4 öre on 8 öre, carmine and grey.

The figures "15" at right shorter than the normal, the top of the figure "1" horizontal instead of sloping, and the head of the figure "5" compressed.

**15 15**  
**ÖRE**

15 öre on 24 öre, bistre.

*Essay.* Mr. Ph. Kosack tells me of a copy of the 8 öre of 1896 surcharged "1 öre," in *black*, a variety which was not issued, probably because the figure "1" did not sufficiently conceal the figure "8."

1 öre on 8 öre, carmine and grey.

\* \*

The die for the new postage stamps, with effigy of the King, having arrived from Paris, the authorities

at once set to work on the printing, and the first value, 10 öre, was announced by the following circular:—

*"Circular of November 10th, 1904.*

*"No. 31.*

"The Post Offices are hereby informed that new 10 öre postage stamps for ordinary use have been introduced, colour red, with portrait of H.M. the King.

"A supply of these stamps will be sent shortly to all post offices. They will be sold and entered in the accounts in the same manner as the ordinary 10 öre stamps at present in circulation.

"The new stamps will completely replace the present stamps when the stocks of those stamps have been despatched to the post offices, and when the existing stocks are exhausted.

"The ordinary 10 öre postage stamps at present in use will, after this date, remain equally available for postage until a later period."

Not long afterwards a 20 öre stamp was issued, its existence being announced by the following document, which is in the same terms as the preceding:—

*"Circular of December 8th, 1904.*

*"No. 35.*

"It is hereby notified to the post offices that new 20 öre postage stamps have been prepared, colour blue, with portrait of H.M. the King."

[The rest is in almost identically the same words as the Circular of November 10.—Ed. M. J.]

*Issue of November and December, 1904.*

Effigy to right of King Christian IX, on a circular disc with ground of horizontal and vertical lines, enclosed by a white outline; within a rectangular frame, inscribed "DANMARK" in white letters at top; at each side below is the word "ÖRE", under figures "10" in a circle; in the centre below the head is a letter "C" enclosing a figure "9" and surmounted by a Crown.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, at Paris, by Benjamin Damman, from a drawing by Professor Hans Tegner, and printed at Copenhagen by the Government printer (H. H. Thiele) from plates containing two panes of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten.

The paper is white, watermark a Crown; perf. 13.

Nov. 10, 1904. 10 öre, red.  
Dec. 10 ,, 20 ,, blue.

The appearance of these stamps caused general disappointment; the public were expecting little marvels, and they received specimens which looked like inferior lithographs. The Post Office Department was stirred by the unanimous complaints that were made, and although engaged in the preparation of the plates for stamps of other values, the authorities at once set to work to obtain another design. They gave up for a time the printing of the 5 öre, the need for which was not so urgent, there being a considerable stock of that value on hand. I find, however, the 5 öre of the head type reproduced in a semi-official article, signed "Un Timbrophile," which I suppose to have been written by Mr. Koefoed, and which appeared in the *Danneborg* of May 21st, 1904; it was published in consequence of an "indiscretion" committed by the engraver, who seems to have sup-



plied an enlargement of a variety of the head type, which was not accepted, to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, in which it was reproduced, in the number for the 1st of that month. I describe this below, under the head of *Essays*.

*Manufacture.* The plates were produced at Copenhagen, by the electrolyte process, and the stamps printed upon a new accelerated press of American origin, made by Hoe & Co., of New York.

*Essays.* It appears that these are too numerous to be described; at any rate these essays were retained in the hands of the printer and the Post Office Department. There is, however, one variety, the one that I mentioned above, which was not adopted, and of which *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* was able to give an illustration. It differs only in details from the adopted type, but shows the portrait of the King almost bald at the top, and with thinner whiskers and moustache; the collar of the tunic has a heavy line of colour at top and bottom, and the embroidery is arranged in a single row; the background of the stamp shows the horizontal lines more spaced and interrupted at the inner ends near the tops of the ovals containing the numerals; the ground of the circle is composed of horizontal, vertical, and oblique lines; finally the numerals are enclosed in narrow ovals, the ground of which consists of crossed lines forming lozenges. There are also other little points of difference, visible to the eye, but impossible to describe.

\* \* \*

The following circular announces a new design:—

*"Circular of July 20th, 1905.*

"No. 21.

"Notice is hereby given to the post offices that new 4 öre stamps for general use have been prepared, colour blue and of a new design (a Crown and two Lions above the name 'DANMARK,' then three wavy lines and the indication of the value).

"A supply of these stamps will shortly be sent out; they will be sold and entered in the accounts like the current 4 öre stamps.

"The stamps will completely replace the current stamps when the supplies of them have been despatched to the post offices and when the stocks" [of the current stamps] "existing here have been sold. The 4 öre stamps at present in use will remain available after this date and until a later period."

*Issue of July 21st, 1905.*

Inscription: "DANMARK," below a Royal Crown; in each of the upper corners a Lion passant; at each side are the nine Hearts which complete the Arms of the country, a row of four above the name and two rows (three and two) below it; the design is completed by the indication of the value, etc., and the three wavy lines referred to in the Circular. No frame!

It is the prize picture of Mr. Tcherchilsen, with a few slight modifications.

Engraved by Ch. Danielsen and surface-printed at the Government printing office at Copenhagen, from plates composed of 200 separate clichés, in colour on white paper, watermark Crown; perf. 13.



The sheets are in two panes of 100, ten rows of ten.  
4 öre, blue (dull, pale, deep).

*Essays* exist, but I have been unable to obtain a description of them.

\* \* \*

The following circular promises new stamps of the head type:—

*"Circular of August 29th, 1905.*

"No. 25.

"It is hereby notified to the post offices that new stamps for general use have been prepared, of the values of 25, 50, and 100 öre, respectively, and colours brown, violet, and yellow, respectively, with portrait of H.M. the King and of the same design as the stamps announced in the official notices Nos. 31 and 35, 1904.

"These stamps, which will be gradually supplied to the post offices, in accordance with requisitions previously made, are intended to replace the current postage stamps of the same values and they will be entered in the accounts like the latter.

"The current 25, 50, and 100 öre postage stamps, will, however, be available until a later date."

*Issue of September 1st, 1905.*

Of the same design as the stamps of November and December, 1904, the die of which was used for these. Same paper and perforation.

25 öre, deep sepia.  
50 " " violet.  
100 " " brown-yellow.

The printing is more carefully done than that of the 10 and 20 öre which preceded this issue.

No *Essays* are known to me.

\* \* \*

The two following circulars from the Post Office Department announce approaching issues:—

*"Circular of November 9th, 1905.*

"No. 35.

"It is hereby notified to the post offices that new stamps for general use have been prepared, of the values 1, 3, and 15 öre, respectively, colours yellow, grey, and violet, and of the same design as the 4 öre stamp mentioned in Official Communication No. 21, 1905.

"These stamps, which will be despatched to the post offices on requisition, as the stocks of the corresponding old stamps still remaining at the Head Office become exhausted, are intended to replace the ordinary postage stamps of the same values now in use, and will be entered in the accounts like the latter.

"The ordinary current 1, 3, and 15 öre stamps will remain available until further notice."

*"Circular of November 25th, 1905.*

"No. 37.

"IV. It is hereby notified to the post offices that the following have been prepared:—

"*Letter Cards.* 5 and 10 öre, with impressed stamps, colours green and red, respectively.

"*Wrappers.* With 5 öre postage stamp; the wrappers bear the stamp printed in green.

"*Post Cards.* Single and double, 5 and 10 öre; the stamps printed upon them in green and red, respectively.

"The impressed postage stamps bear the effigy of H.M. the King, and are of the same design as the

stamps mentioned in Official Communications 31 and 35 of last year, and 25 of the present year.

"*Wrappers*. With 4 öre stamp, having the stamp impressed in blue.

"*Post Cards*. 3 öre, single and double, having the stamp impressed in grey.

"The stamps are of the same design as the stamps mentioned in Official Communications 21 and 35 of this year.

"All the postal issues enumerated above are intended to replace those at present in use of the same values, and will be entered in the accounts in the same manner as the latter. The last-named issues will, however, remain available until a later date.

"The new postal issues will be despatched to the post offices, on requisition, when the stocks of the old issues remaining at the Head Office are exhausted.

"V.—1. It is hereby notified to the post offices that from December 1st of this year new postage stamps for general use will be introduced, value 2 öre, and 2 öre wrappers for printed matter. The postage stamps, and also the stamps upon the wrappers, are printed in red, and are of the same design as the postage stamps mentioned in Official Communications 21 and 35 of this year.

"At the end of the present month a certain number of these postal issues will be forwarded to the post offices, without requisition, but they must not be sold to the public until the 1st of next month.

"The stamps will be sold at 2 öre each, and 1 crown 92 öre per sheet of a hundred copies.

"The wrappers will be sold at 3 öre each, and 60 öre per packet of twenty-five.

"2. From December 1st of this year 12 öre postage stamps will no longer be manufactured, but those stamps may nevertheless remain in use after that date until a later date.

"The remaining stocks of the 12 öre postage stamps will not be issued to the post offices after December 1st of this year, but these stamps should be retained in the offices which possess any of them, to be sold to the public so long as there is any opportunity of doing so, and should be used up for postage in the best way possible."

#### Issues of November and December, 1905.

Type with numeral in an oval, of July, 1905; same paper and perforation.

Nov. 20, 1905.	1 öre, orange.
Dec. 1 "	2 " , carmine.
" 8 "	3 " , grey.
Nov. 12 "	15 " , pale mauve.

The *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* for January, 1907, states that one of its correspondents possesses what he terms an error of impression of the 2 öre stamp, "in which, in particular, the little triangles which should represent stars are wanting, and that there are only a few clichés in the plates which produce these defective copies." We have not seen the stamp in question, but it is evident that this "error of impression" is the result of using ink which was too liquid and which covered up not *triangles*, but the little *hearts* at each side, above and below the word "DANMARK."

\* \* \*

The design with the effigy having been re-engraved at Berlin, which accounts for the delay in the issue of the 5 öre stamp, the Department at last addressed the following circular to the various post offices, and

announced this value, which does not exist in the type engraved in Paris:—

"Circular of December 4th, 1905."

"No. 38.

"III. Notice is hereby given to the post offices that new 5 öre postage stamps for general use have been manufactured, colour green, with the portrait of H.M., and of the same design as the stamps referred to in the official communications Nos. 31 and 35 of last year and 25 of this year.

"The stamps, which, after the stocks of old stamps at the Head Office have been exhausted, will be despatched to the post offices on requisition, are intended to replace the ordinary postage stamps of the same value at present in use, and will be entered in the accounts in the same manner.

"The present 5 öre postage stamps will, however, remain available until a later date."

#### Issue of November 10th, 1905.

Design with effigy of King Christian IX, as in November, 1904, but redrawn.

Engraved at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, and printed in the same manner and on the same press as the preceding stamps of the same design. Same watermark and perforation.



5 öre, deep green, pale green.

This type may be distinguished from its predecessor, first by the clearness of the impression, and also by the following points:—

The lines of the background are wider apart; those inside the circle are oblique lines crossed, forming lozenges; the three hairs on the forehead of the 1904 type no longer exist; the forehead is covered with shading; there is no thick line of colour at the commencement of the collar; the epaulet at left is white; the Star is not visible on the breast; there is a thick line of colour all the way across below the ovals containing the numerals; the devices in the corners have two inner vertical lines, instead of three; finally, the letter "C" in the centre below the head is almost completely closed.

\* \* \*

The following stamp was not honoured with a postal circular.

#### Issue of May, 1906.

Same redrawn design as that of December, 1905. Same paper and perforation.

10 öre, red.

\* \* \*

In consequence of the death of King Christian IX, the effigy of his successor appeared upon the stamps.

#### "Official Communications from

"The Director-General of Posts.

"No. 4. January 28th, 1907.

"Notice is hereby given to the post offices that new 20 öre postage stamps have been manufactured, colour blue, with the portrait of His Majesty the King.

\* It would appear, however, that the stamp had already been issued.—Ed. M.J.

"At an early date there will be sent to all the post offices a supply of these stamps, which, from February 1st of this year, will be sold and entered in the accounts like the current 20 öre stamps.

"The new stamps will completely replace the stamps now in use when the supply of the latter which is now in stock at the Head Office has been despatched to the post offices and the existing stocks have been exhausted.

"The present 20 öre postage stamps will still be available for use after this period, until further notice.

"In addition, the following new postage stamps, etc., with the portrait of His Majesty the King will be manufactured:—

"5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 öre Postage Stamps, colours green, red, brown, violet, and yellow respectively;

"5 and 10 öre Letter Cards, with stamps impressed in green and red respectively;

"5 öre Wrappers, for printed matter, with stamp in green;

"5 and 10 öre Post Cards, single and double, with stamps in green and red respectively.

"The stamps, etc., mentioned above, are intended to replace those of the same nature now in use, and the latter will remain available until notice is given to the contrary.

"The new stamps, etc., will be sent out as required, on requisition being made for them; and when the existing stocks of the old stamps, etc., which are on hand at the Head Office and at the post offices are exhausted, the new ones will be put on sale and entered in the accounts in the same manner as the corresponding old issues.

"The 8, 12, 16, and 24 öre postage stamps, 8 and 32 öre official stamps, the 4 and 8 öre stamped envelopes, and the 4 and 8 öre letter cards, will be available up to the end of March of this year."

#### *Issues of February 1st to April, 1907.*

Portrait of King Frederick VIII, facing slightly to the right, on a circular disc with a white outline. Frame and surroundings of the previous issue, but with the monogram "F. R." and "VIII" below the portrait, instead of "c" and "9". Engraved in *taille-douce* at Berlin, and printed at Copenhagen as in 1904-6. Same paper and perforation.



March 9, 1907.	5 öre, green.
" 5 "	10 " red.
Feb. 1 "	20 " blue.
April 8 "	25 " deep sepia.
March 1 "	50 " purple.
Feb. 13 "	100 " brown-yellow.

TABLE

*Showing the quantities that were printed of the stamps now out of use.*

Date of Issue.	Date when Replaced or Withdrawn.	Value.	Number Printed.
April, 1851	May, 1854	2 rbs.	479,300
" "	Nov., 1853	4 "	11,788,600
Nov., 1853	(?) 1858	4 sk.	19,405,900
May, 1854	Sept., 1855	2 "	7,968,400
July, 1857	(?) 1858	8 "	1,336,600
Aug. "	June, 1863	16 "	565,100
(?) 1858	March "	4 "	50,596,700
(?) "	" 1868	8 "	777,100
March, 1863	May, 1864	4 "	12,060,300
June "	Aug. "	16 "	100,000
May, 1864	Oct., 1870	4 "	47,742,800
Aug. "	April, 1871	16 "	1,600,000
Sept., 1865	Jan. "	2 "	7,533,600
Oct. "	" "	3 "	3,019,700
March, 1868	April "	8 "	2,005,000
May, 1870	Jan., 1875	48 "	402,000
Oct. "	" "	4 "	54,959,200
Jan., 1871	" "	2 "	23,167,300
April "	" "	3 "	4,534,200
" "	" "	8 "	3,858,600
" "	" "	16 "	1,989,800
Jan., 1875	Nov., 1905	3 öre	15,908,300
" "	Oct., 1904	4 "	717,994,800
" "	March, 1907	8 "	692,405,300
" "	" "	12 "	30,268,900
" "	" "	16 "	26,815,100
" "	Sept., 1905	25 "	5,517,400
" "	" "	50 "	3,780,400
Sept. "	June, 1882	20 "	10,051,800
Oct., 1877	Sept., 1905	100 "	1,851,800
March, 1879	June, 1882	5 "	2,310,500
June, 1882	May, 1884	5 "	1,716,100
" "	Nov. "	20 "	5,489,300
May, 1884	" 1905	5 "	230,505,100
Nov. "	Dec., 1904	20 "	55,208,000
March, 1885	Nov. "	10 "	171,967,200*
April, 1901	March, 1907	24 "	1,737,000
Oct., 1902	Nov., 1905	1 "	14,434,700
" "	Oct., 1904	15 "	7,900,400
" 1904	July, 1905	4 on 8 öre	3,300,000
" "	Nov. "	15 on 24 "	770,000
Nov. "	April, 1906	10 öre	54,212,900
Dec. "	Feb., 1907	20 "	9,723,500
Sept., 1905	April "	25 "	1,854,400
" "	March "	50 "	361,200
" "	Feb. "	100 "	200,300
Nov. "	March "	5 "	93,278,800
April, 1906	" "	10 "	41,248,600

\* This number includes both the types of the 10 öre, with small and with large figures in the corners.

(To be continued.)

## The Postage Stamps of Stellaland.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

\* \* \* \*



HE unpretentious-looking postage stamps of the defunct South African Republic of Stellaland do not, to a casual observer, seem to offer a very promising field for philatelic research. But appearances were ever deceptive; and the truth of this old adage is again

exemplified in the case of the crude and anything but beautiful postal labels of Stellaland.

These stamps are certainly not without interest, and an intelligent and detailed study of the designs will reveal the existence of many important varieties which, judging from a search through the leading philatelic



periodicals, have been entirely unsuspected by British philatelists at any rate. Indeed, references to "Stellaland" in the journals devoted to stamp collecting are few and far between, and even that excellent work, *Africa*, Part III, published by the Royal Philatelic Society, dismisses the subject in a few lines, in the course of which the information on one important point—the size of the sheets—is totally inadequate.

The Republic of Stellaland was formed in 1882 by a party of filibustering Boers who supported Massouw, the Chief of the Batlapins, against his rival Maako-roane, who relied on the support of the British. The capital was established at Vryburg—a town situated about half-way between Kimberley and Mafeking. In October, 1884, a British expedition, under the leadership of Sir Charles Warren, took possession of the country, and in the following year it was annexed and incorporated in the colony of British Bechuanaland. This latter colony, with Kimberley as its capital, was incorporated with the Cape of Good Hope on November 16th, 1895, so the one-time independent Republic of Stellaland now forms a portion of Cape Colony.

Opinions as to the character of the founders of Stellaland seem to have been unanimously adverse, for an official circular relating to the sale of the remainders of the revenue stamps says, "Stellaland was a Republic of Freebooters"; and in June, 1884, an extract from a letter appeared in *The Philatelic Record* couched in the following terms: "A new Republic has been started by a number of escaped convicts, freebooters, and blacklegs in a country called Stellaland. It is on the north-west border of the Transvaal. In a few months there will be no Stellaland, and the stamps will be too rare to get anywhere."

The stamps were issued on February 1st, 1884, and consisted of the following values:—

- 1d., red.
- 3d., orange.
- 4d., blue.
- 6d., lilac.
- 1s., green.

The first reference I find regarding them is in *The Philatelic Record* for April, 1884, viz.:—

"We have received from Mr. W. Clifford a label purporting to be a postage stamp of the Stellaland Republic. From *Der Philatelist* we learn that this State was formerly incorporated with the Transvaal, but is now separated and under British suzerainty. In the centre of the stamp are the arms, which are quarterly, viz.: 1st, *or*, whereon a bird (of what kind we know not) compared with which the Transvaal owl-eagle is a masterpiece of artistic skill; 2nd, *azure*, in fesse a five-rayed star, *argent*; 3rd, *gules*, whereon a balance; 4th, *gules*, two fishes counter-naïant, debriused by a sword in pale. Crest, a five-rayed star, or mullet, *argent*. Below the escutcheon are two branches of palm and a riband scroll, guiltless of motto. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular border of coloured lines inscribed . . . all in block letters."

In the July, 1884, issue of the same journal, a correct list of the values issued is given, together with the following amusing explanation of the design:—

"Our ornithologist has been examining with great care and a powerful magnifier the bird depicted on the shield, and he gives it as his opinion that it is intended to represent a game cock, cock-fighting being probably a favourite amusement in those parts.

A mysterious object in the right lower corner of the same quarter of the shield appears to be the arm of a person who is grabbing the cock by the leg, which probably accounts for the bird's beak being wide open.

"The other quarterings may be easily accounted for. The name Stellaland having been adopted for some inscrutable reason, it is obvious that the Arms would not be appropriate without a star. The fish are queer, no doubt a delicate allusion to the queer fish usually to be found in rising Republics. The sword is suggestive of the rough-and-ready way in which they are disposed of; and, finally, we all know that where there are fish there are usually scales and vice versa."

The coat of arms forming the centre-piece of the design, which is described in the correct terminology of heraldry above, is enclosed in a double-lined rectangular border, on which the following details appear: At the top, the value "EEN PENNY," "DRIE PENCE," "VIER PENCE," "ZES PENCE," or "EEN SHILLING," as the case may be; at the base, "POSTZEGEL"; reading upwards on the left, "REPUBLIEK"; and reading downwards on the right, "STELLALAND."



The stamps are on white wove paper (sometimes it has a slightly bluish tinge) of poor quality, for it is full of specks of foreign matter and is often almost porous in places.

The perforation gauges  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, and was made with a single-line machine. The majority of the stamps will be found to gauge an exact 12, but some specimens measure  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on one or two sides.

The gum consists of a fairly thick colourless mucilage of a very shiny appearance.

I have been unable to trace by whom or where the stamps were manufactured, and apparently there is no means of ascertaining how many were printed.

In *Africa*, Part III, it is stated that the stamps were printed in sheets of 48 (six rows of eight). It is quite evident that the writer obtained this information from the examination of a half-sheet of one of the values, for, as a matter of fact, the stamps are in sheets of 96, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of eight, so far as the 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. values are concerned, while the 6d. denomination was issued in an oddly shaped sheet comprising 117 stamps, arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of nine.

The stamps were evidently produced by lithography, and a careful study of a few entire sheets proves beyond question that the lithographic stones for printing were made in the following manner. There was one original or "mother" die from which all the values were produced, and on this the space between the two lines of the border at the top was blank. From this die an impression was taken, and the required value drawn in the correct space at the top of the design. Then from this impression eight transfers were taken (or nine in the case of the 6d. value) to form a complete horizontal row, and from this strip transfers were made on the stone until the sheet was completed.

Curiously enough, all the impressions in a horizontal row in all the values differ from each other in minute particulars, so that there are eight types of each of the 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. denominations, and nine types of the 6d.

It is a fact not generally known that when the British took over the administration of Stellaland, after Sir Charles Warren's expedition, they made use for a short time of the stamps found there, both postal and fiscal, until a supply of Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland" was available.

However, altogether the stamps did not have a very long life, for the remainders were offered for sale and purchased by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. towards the end of 1886, and I have to express my indebtedness to this firm for their courtesy in lending me several entire sheets for examination, and supplying me with several interesting items of information regarding the stamps.

When Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. received the parcel of remainders, they found a large piece of cardboard on the top with a statement of the contents, and as this is somewhat interesting, I append a copy of the document:—

[Copy.]

MEMORANDUM MADE AT VRYBURG 31/XII/86.

The following number of stamps were on hand on 31st October, 1886, when Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. were written to:—

	1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
	652	10,533	11,781	9585	4360
There are enclosed in this parcel to-day:—					
	1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
Old Stellaland stamps	621	10,514	11,762	9566	4329
British Bechuanaland stamps	31	19 (38 at 2d. = 19)	19	31	
	<u>652</u>	<u>10,533</u>	<u>11,781</u>	<u>9585</u>	<u>4360</u>

Certified to

(Signed) J. N. C. CURTIS.

ERNEST C. BAXTER.

This shows that between the date of offering the parcel of remainders and the receipt of the letter accepting them a few of each value were used and replaced with the same value in the new issue British Bechuanaland stamps.

These Stellaland stamps are somewhat scarce in a used condition, and I have seen so few that I can give no information regarding the postmarks (if any) employed. All the used specimens I have seen have been penmarked, but *The Philatelic Record* for April, 1884, in describing the specimen of the 3d. stamp it had seen, says: "The copy we have seen is obliterated by a stamp resembling that in use in the Transvaal—concentric circles with numeral '6' in the centre." It is quite possible that this was a Transvaal postmark,

especially if the stamp was taken from a letter addressed to any town in that country.

In perforating some of the sheets a vertical or horizontal line of perforations was occasionally omitted, resulting in specimens imperforate at the sides or at top and bottom. The following is a complete list culled from various sources:—\*

*Imperforate horizontally.*

1d., red.  
3d., orange.  
6d., lilac.

*Imperforate vertically.*

1d., red.  
3d., orange.  
4d., blue.  
6d., lilac.

Entirely imperforate specimens of all values have been recorded from time to time, and these are usually regarded as proofs. In *Africa*, Part III, proofs of the 6d. in *black*, perf. and imperf., are mentioned.

To arrive at a proper understanding of these stamps, it is as well to take particular note of many minute points in the designs, as these are most helpful in the detection of dangerous forgeries. The following vagaries are common to all the values:—

1. Two of the lines of shading in the upper right quarter of the shield project a little way into the left side of the star.

2. The third and fourth lines of shading in the top of the same quarter of the shield are a little farther apart than the others.

3. The upper point of the leaf on the left below the shield does not touch the end of the scroll.

4. The third point of the leaf on the left below the shield has a cut right across, quite severing the end.

5. There is a ball at the foot of the upright stroke of the "R" of "REPUBLIEK."

6. There is a minute dot level with and just before the top of the second "E" in "REPUBLIEK."

7. There is a ball at the top of the "S" in "STELLALAND."

8. There is a minute dot after the "S" and another near the line above the "T" of "POSTZEGEL."

Some of these points, of course, are not easily seen in some cases. For instance, the dots alluded to in No. 8 are not always distinct, especially in poorly printed specimens; the dot described in No. 6 is extremely difficult to see on the 3d. stamp, and apparently does not show on isolated specimens of the other values; and the cut alluded to in No. 4 is often filled up on heavily printed specimens, especially of the 3d. value. But, taking them all round, seven out of the eight points can be distinguished on practically every genuine stamp.

\* We have seen vertical pairs of the 1d. and 6d. and horizontal pairs of the 4d. perforated all round, but *imperforate* between the two stamps; also blocks of the 3d. imperforate vertically.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

# Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 191.)

\* \* \*

HERE seems at all times to have been a great demand for stamps of the 1 centavo value, and the stone from which this stamp was printed became so worn about the end of 1901 that it was necessary to prepare a new stone. This was done by altering a stone of another value, probably the 12 centavos, erasing the figures, and replacing them with a "1", and also erasing the "s" of "CENTAVOS" so that it should read "CENTAVO." Stamps from this second stone are easily recognized by the placing of the word "CENTAVO," it being 1 mm. further to the left than on the original stone.



When the first printing from the altered stone was made, it was upon a paper entirely different from that used for any previous printing. At the same time a printing was made of all values, with the *black* overprint, except the 10 and 12 centavos. The paper used was a thick, hard, white wove paper, and all the 1 centavo stamps on this paper were printed from the altered stone, while the 1 centavo stamps on the thin white wove paper previously listed were all printed from the original stone, and a careful examination of the various shades listed will show the gradual wearing of that stone.

Stamps printed in 1901 upon thick white wove paper.

- 1 centavo, green, yellow-green.
- 2 " carmine-rose, pale rose.
- 3 " black, grey-black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, pale blue.
- 13 " light yellow-brown, buff.
- 24 " grey-black.
- 26 " chestnut.

*Varieties.*

Overprint inverted.

- 1 centavo, green, yellow-green.
- 2 " carmine-rose, pale rose.
- 3 " black, grey-black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, pale blue.
- 13 " light yellow-brown, buff.
- 24 " grey-black.
- 26 " chestnut.

Pair, one overprint inverted, the other overprint normal.

- 1 centavo, green, yellow-green.
- 2 " carmine-rose, pale rose.
- 3 " black, grey-black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, pale blue.
- 13 " light yellow-brown, buff.
- 24 " grey-black.
- 26 " chestnut.

On this paper there was at least one sheet of the 5 centavos, *pale blue*, with inverted overprint, as I have in my collection a strip of three, all with overprint inverted.

In 1902 the four lower values were printed upon a thick, soft, porous, wove paper, slightly yellowish in tint, and of a wide-mesh weave. Both stones of the 1 centavo were used in this printing.

1902. Printed on soft slightly yellowish wove paper.

- 1 centavo, blue-green, yellow-green. Type I.
- 1 " yellow-green. Type II.
- 2 " carmine-rose, rose.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, bright blue, pale blue, greenish blue.

*Varieties.*

Overprint inverted.

- 1 centavo, blue-green, yellow-green. Type I.
- 1 " yellow-green. Type II.
- 2 " carmine-rose, rose.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, bright blue, pale blue, greenish blue.

Pair, one overprint inverted, the other overprint normal.

- 1 centavo, blue-green, yellow-green. Type I.
- 1 " yellow-green. Type II.
- 2 " carmine-rose, rose.
- 3 " black.
- 5 " slate-blue, deep blue, blue, bright blue, pale blue, greenish blue.

The supply of 1 centavo stamps was apparently exhausted in December, 1902, for in that month a 1 centavo surcharge is again brought into use.

## 1 centavo

December, 1902. Type-set, printed in *black* on stamps of the 1902 printing.

- 1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine-rose.
- 1 " 3 " black.
- 1 " 5 " greenish blue.

I do not believe in the existence of the error 1 "centavo" on 3 centavos, black. I think that this stamp was listed from a specimen upon which the surcharge was so placed that a portion of the design of the stamp itself gave to the "c" of "centavos" the appearance of an "e." All of the surcharges were printed from the same setting, and if the error exists on one stamp it must exist on the others, but no one has seen a copy of it on either the 2 or the 5 centavos, so that I am very sceptical about its existence. The quantity of stamps surcharged must have been very small, as they were exhausted before the distribution of the new issue of 1903, and the postmasters at various offices had to resort to a provisional in the shape of half a 2 centavos stamp. I have a specimen of this provisional used at La Union on January 1st, 1903, and another used at Sonsonate on January 3rd, 1903. I have seen a copy dated December 31st, 1902, but do not remember where it was used.

December 1902. Soft porous paper. Diagonal half of 2 centavos used as 1 centavo.

\* \*



January, 1903. Engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of London. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a letter "S," in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 21 by 24 mm. Perforated 14½ by 14.

1	centavo, deep green.
2	" carmine.
3	" orange.
5	" deep blue.
10	" dull lilac.
12	" slate.
13	" red-brown.
24	" scarlet.
26	" brown.
50	" pale bistre.
100	" bluish green.

Very late in the year 1904 a new series was ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, or rather the plates were ordered, it having been decided to have the stamps locally printed. It took longer than was expected to make and deliver the plates, and then, after their arrival, there was a considerable delay in installing the presses and machinery necessary for the printing of the stamps. Meanwhile the stock of the lower values of the current issue became exhausted, although plenty of the higher values remained on hand. To supply the denominations most in demand the surcharge was once more resorted to, and then, as the delay still continued, the demonetized stamps of 1900, overprinted with the shield device, were pressed into service and restored to currency by being treated to an additional overprint of "1905." It is quite impossible to list these stamps in their order of issue, and my grouping is purely arbitrary and based entirely upon the theory that the handstamp succeeded the press surcharge, as being a more convenient way of issuing limited numbers of stamps to supply immediate demands only. This issue was honest and necessary, the numerous varieties being due to the desire to save the stock on hand as much as possible, and to the fact that to people who are not philatelists one "1905" looks much like another.

Issued about May, 1905.

### UNCENTAVO

Type-set. Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

### 5 CENTAVOS

Type-set. Printed in *red* or *carmine* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

3 3



Type-set. Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.  
3 " 13 " "

### Varieties.

Surcharge double.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.

Surcharge triple.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.

5 5

Handstamped in *red* in the lower corners of stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *red* in the upper and lower corners.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *red* in the lower corners and the right upper corner.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Pair, one handstamped in *red* in both the upper and lower corners, the other in the lower corners only.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

5 5

5 5

Handstamped in *blue* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

### Varieties.

Left lower "5" inverted.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *blue* in the lower corners only.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

The handstamp with which these stamps were surcharged was a single figure "5," so that there are very many varieties of placing and spacing. While the *red* and *blue* figures appear to be different, I believe they were struck from the same handstamp, the slight difference being due to the thickness and quality of the ink used. I have not listed the various double and triple surcharges catalogued, because those that I have seen were caused by the stamps being folded one upon the other before the ink of the handstamp was dry.

The 2 centavos, *rose*, of 1900 overprinted with small *purple* shield, and overprinted with *black* shield, as well as the 2 centavos of 1903, exist surcharged with a *red* figure "5" handstamped over the circles containing figure "2." These stamps were issued without authority by a clerk in the post office, and, although the original handstamp was used in the surcharging, are frauds pure and simple.

1 1 1 1

1CENTAVO1 1CENTAVO1

1 1 1 1

1CENTAVO1 1CENTAVO1

Handstamped in *blue* on stamps of the 1903 issue, in horizontal strips of four, varying in the size of the figures and word. The colour of the surcharge varies from *pale blue* to *indigo*.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.  
 1 " " 10 " dull lilac.  
 1 " " 12 " slate.  
 1 " " 13 " red-brown.

#### Varieties.

Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Surcharge double.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Surcharge triple.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Similar to the above, handstamped in *blue*, in horizontal strips of four, on stamps of the 1903 issue.

6 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.  
 6 " " 13 " red-brown.

#### Varieties.

Surcharge double.

6 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

Same as the above, handstamped in *red* or *carmine*.

6 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, overprinted "1905," handstamped by means of a numbering machine. The various machines used were in the possession of the officials, as they were used to number revenue stamps. There are numerous counterfeits of this issue, and positively the only genuine types of the overprint are the types here listed. The horizontal measurement of the various types is taken through the middle of the overprint.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thin wove paper, overprinted in *purple*.

# 1905



"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
 3 centavos, black.  
 5 " blue.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on soft porous wove paper, overprinted with "1905" in purple, the same type as on the preceding stamps, but with shield overprint in *black*.

# 1905



"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
 3 centavos, black.  
 5 " slate-blue.

#### Varieties.

"1905" inverted at top of the stamp.  
 3 centavos, black.  
 5 " slate-blue.

"1905" inverted at bottom of the stamp.  
 3 centavos, black.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on soft porous wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black*, and "1905" in *blue*.

# 1905

"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
 2 centavos, carmine-rose, rose.

Variety. Without shield overprint.  
 2 centavos, rose.

(To be continued.)

## New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
German Colonies (3 vols.) . . . .	£523
German Empire (2 vols.) . . . .	343
Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . .	718
Baden to Hamburg . . . .	929
France (2 vols.) . . . .	1000
Württemberg . . . .	649
Barbados . . . .	612
Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, Cayman Isles, Turks Islands . . . .	972
Switzerland (2 vols.) . . . .	1272
Ceylon (2 vols.) . . . .	1082
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles . . . .	1183
Cyprus and Uganda . . . .	1041
Straits Settlements (3 vols.) . . . .	1661
Tonga and Sarawak . . . .	141

## Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

C. H. H.—The retouched stamps on the plate of the 2d. of New South Wales, Type 13, both imperf. and perf., show some irregular lines in various parts of the design, especially visible in the background, where the original engine-turning is replaced by crossed lines engraved by hand.

December 1902. Soft porous paper. Diagonal half of 2 centavos used as 1 centavo.

\* \* \*



January, 1903. Engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of London. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a letter "S," in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 21 by 24 mm. Perforated 14½ by 14.

1	centavo, deep green.
2	" carmine.
3	" orange.
5	" deep blue.
10	" dull lilac.
12	" slate.
13	" red-brown. 1
24	" scarlet.
26	" brown.
50	" pale bistre.
100	" bluish green.

Very late in the year 1904 a new series was ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, or rather the plates were ordered, it having been decided to have the stamps locally printed. It took longer than was expected to make and deliver the plates, and then, after their arrival, there was a considerable delay in installing the presses and machinery necessary for the printing of the stamps. Meanwhile the stock of the lower values of the current issue became exhausted, although plenty of the higher values remained on hand. To supply the denominations most in demand the surcharge was once more resorted to, and then, as the delay still continued, the demonetized stamps of 1900, overprinted with the shield device, were pressed into service and restored to currency by being treated to an additional overprint of "1905." It is quite impossible to list these stamps in their order of issue, and my grouping is purely arbitrary and based entirely upon the theory that the handstamp succeeded the press surcharge, as being a more convenient way of issuing limited numbers of stamps to supply immediate demands only. This issue was honest and necessary, the numerous varieties being due to the desire to save the stock on hand as much as possible, and to the fact that to people who are not philatelists one "1905" looks much like another.

Issued about May, 1905.

### UNCENTAVO

Type-set. Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

### 5 CENTAVOS

Type-set. Printed in *red* or *carmine* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

3 3



Type-set. Printed in *black* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.  
3 " 13 " "

### Varieties.

Surcharge double.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.

Surcharge triple.

1 on 13 centavos, red-brown.

5 5

Handstamped in *red* in the lower corners of stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *red* in the upper and lower corners.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *red* in the lower corners and the right upper corner.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Pair, one handstamped in *red* in both the upper and lower corners, the other in the lower corners only.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

5 5

5 5

Handstamped in *blue* on stamps of the 1903 issue.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

### Varieties.

Left lower "5" inverted.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

Handstamped in *blue* in the lower corners only.

5 on 12 centavos, slate.

The handstamp with which these stamps were surcharged was a single figure "5," so that there are very many varieties of placing and spacing. While the *red* and *blue* figures appear to be different, I believe they were struck from the same handstamp, the slight difference being due to the thickness and quality of the ink used. I have not listed the various double and triple surcharges catalogued, because those that I have seen were caused by the stamps being folded one upon the other before the ink of the handstamp was dry.

The 2 centavos, *rose*, of 1900 overprinted with small *purple* shield, and overprinted with *black* shield, as well as the 2 centavos of 1903, exist surcharged with a *red* figure "5" handstamped over the circles containing figure "2." These stamps were issued without authority by a clerk in the post office, and, although the original handstamp was used in the surcharging, are frauds pure and simple.

1 1 1 1

1CENTAVO1 1CENTAVO1

1 1 1 1

1CENTAVO1 1CENTAVO1

Handstamped in *blue* on stamps of the 1903 issue, in horizontal strips of four, varying in the size of the figures and word. The colour of the surcharge varies from *pale blue* to *indigo*.

1	centavo on	2 centavos,	carmine.
1	" "	10 "	dull lilac.
1	" "	12 "	slate.
1	" "	13 "	red-brown.

#### Varieties.

Surcharge inverted.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Surcharge double.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Surcharge triple.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, carmine.

Similar to the above, handstamped in *blue*, in horizontal strips of four, on stamps of the 1903 issue.

6	centavos on	12 centavos,	slate.
6	" "	13 "	red-brown.

#### Varieties.

Surcharge double.

6 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

Same as the above, handstamped in *red* or *carmine*.

6 centavos on 12 centavos, slate.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, overprinted "1905," handstamped by means of a numbering machine. The various machines used were in the possession of the officials, as they were used to number revenue stamps. There are numerous counterfeits of this issue, and positively the only genuine types of the overprint are the types here listed. The horizontal measurement of the various types is taken through the middle of the overprint.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thin wove paper, overprinted in *purple*.

## 1905



"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
3 centavos, black.  
5 " blue.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on soft porous wove paper, overprinted with "1905" in purple, the same type as on the preceding stamps, but with shield overprint in *black*.

## 1905



"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
3 centavos, black.  
5 " slate-blue.

#### Varieties.

"1905" inverted at top of the stamp.

3 centavos, black.

5 " slate-blue.

"1905" inverted at bottom of the stamp.  
3 centavos, black.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on soft porous wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black*, and "1905" in *blue*.

## 1905

"1905" measures 5 by 14½ mm.  
2 centavos, carmine-rose, rose.

Variety. Without shield overprint.  
2 centavos, rose.

(To be continued.)

## New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

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	VALUE.
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France (2 vols.) . . . . .	1000
Württemberg . . . . .	649
Barbados . . . . .	612
Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, Cayman Isles, Turks Islands . . . . .	972
Switzerland (2 vols.) . . . . .	1272
Ceylon (2 vols.) . . . . .	1082
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles . . . .	1183
Cyprus and Uganda . . . . .	1041
Straits Settlements (3 vols.) . . . . .	1661
Tonga and Sarawak . . . . .	141

## Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

C. H. H.—The retouched stamps on the plate of the 2d. of New South Wales, Type 13, both imperf. and perf., show some irregular lines in various parts of the design, especially visible in the background, where the original engine-turning is replaced by crossed lines engraved by hand.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**  
1902-4. Type 2. Perf. 11½, 12 compound with 12.  
Cat. No. s. d.  
127a. 5d., emerald-green. . . . . 1 0

**AUSTRIA.**  
1908. Newspaper Stamps.  
Head of Mercury. Imperf.  
2 h., deep blue . . . . . 0 1  
6 h., orange . . . . . 0 1  
10 h., rose-carmine . . . . . 0 2  
20 h., chocolate . . . . . 0 3

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
1897-1904. Various issues. Revised prices.  
45. 4d., carmine and black (Arms) . . . . . used 0 9  
61. 4d., grey-green and black (King) . . . . . " 0 9  
62. 6d., grey and buff (King) . . . . . " 0 9  
62a. 1s., black and blue (King) . . . . . " 1 0  
63. 2s. 6d., grey-green and green (King) . . . . . " 2 6  
64. 4s., lilac and carmine (King) . . . . . " 4 0  
65. 10s., grey-green and black (King) . . . . . " 7 6  
66. 16s., grey and carmine (King) . . . . . " 17 6

**CAMEROONS.**  
1906-7. Watermarked Lozenges.  
27. 5 pf., green . . . . . 0 1  
28. 10 pf., carmine . . . . . 0 2

**CHAMBA.**  
1900-2. Stamps of India overprinted.  
34. 3 pies, grey . . . . . used 0 3  
129. 3 pies " Service . . . . . " 0 3

**CRETE.**  
1908. Officials. New type. Perf. 14.  
10 l., dull claret . . . . . 0 2  
30 l., slate-blue . . . . . 0 5

**DOMINICA.**  
1907. Type 9. Wmk. Multiple C.A.  
41. 3d., mauve and grey-black . . . . . 0 5

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.**  
1908. King's Head. Value in cents.  
35. 6 c., carmine . . . . . 0 2  
36. 6 c., " . . . . . used 0 2  
37. 12 c., dull lilac and carmine . . . . . " 0 4  
38. 25 c., grey-green and black . . . . . " 1 0

**GERMAN CHINA.**  
1906-7. Watermarked Lozenges.  
C 40. 1 c. on 3 pf., brown . . . . . 0 1  
C 46. ½ dol. on 1 m., carmine . . . . . 1 6  
C 47. 1 dol. on 2 m., blue . . . . . 2 9  
C 49. 2½ dol. on 5 m., lake and black . . . . . 6 6

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**  
1906-7. Ship type. Watermarked Lozenges.  
84. 2½ h., brown . . . . . 0 1  
85. 4 h., green . . . . . 0 2  
86. 7½ h., carmine . . . . . 0 3  
41. 60 h., black and carmine on rose . . . . . 1 0

**GERMAN LEVANT.**  
1906-7. Stamps of Germany surcharged.  
Wmk. Lozenges.  
T 47. 10 paras on 5 pf., green . . . . . 0 1  
T 48. 20 paras on 10 pf., carmine . . . . . 0 2  
T 49. 1 pi. on 20 pf., ultramarine . . . . . 0 4  
T 51. 1½ pi. on 30 pf., black and orange on buff . . . . . 0 5  
T 52. 2 pi. on 40 pf., black and carmine . . . . . 0 6  
T 53. 2½ pi. on 50 pf., black and lilac on buff . . . . . 0 8  
T 56. 10 pi. on 2 m., blue . . . . . 2 6  
T 58. 25 pi. on 5 m., lake and black . . . . . 6 6

**GERMAN MOROCCO.**  
1906-7. Watermarked Lozenges.  
M 46. 6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., lake and black . . . . . 5 6

**GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.**  
1906-7. Ship type. Watermarked Lozenges.  
27. 3 pf., brown . . . . . 0 1  
28. 5 pf., green . . . . . 0 1

**GWALIOR.**  
1885-1903. Stamps of India overprinted.  
52. 4 a., slate-green . . . . . used 0 6  
106. 4 a., olive-green Service . . . . . " 1 0  
1907. King. Inscribed "Postage and Revenue."  
88. ½ a., pea-green . . . . . 0 1

**HONG KONG.**  
Various issues. Revised prices.  
Cat. No. s. d.  
15. 8 c., dull orange . . . . . used 0 8  
108. 50 c., grey-green and magenta . . . . . " 1 6  
109. \$1, lilac and sage-green . . . . . " 1 6  
113. \$10, grey-black and orange on blue . . . . . 15 0  
110. 10 c., lilac and ultramarine on blue . . . . . 0 2  
125. \$2, grey-black and vermillion . . . . . 6 6

**INDO-CHINA.**  
Various issues. Revised prices.  
21. 75 c., brown on orange . . . . . used 0 6  
88. 10 c., rose . . . . . 0 1  
41. 25 c., blue . . . . . " 0 1

**JAIPUR.**  
1905-6. Type 3. Chariot.  
13. ½ a., olive-yellow . . . . . used 0 1  
14. ½ a., blue . . . . . " 0 1  
15. 2 a., green . . . . . " 0 6

**JAPAN.**  
1899-1907. Type 26. Perf. 13 to 14 or 13 × 13½.  
211. ½ sen, slate . . . . . 0 6

**JHIND.**  
Various issues. Revised prices.  
125. ½ a., green (Q.) . . . . . used 0 5  
126. 1 a., brown-purple (Q.) . . . . . " 0 5  
152. 3 pies, grey (K.) . . . . . " 0 1  
153. ½ a., pea-green (K.) . . . . . " 0 1  
154. 1 a., carmine (K.) . . . . . " 0 2  
155a. 2 a., mauve (K.) . . . . . " 0 3  
156. 3 a., orange-brown (K.) . . . . . " 0 6  
531. 1 a., carmine (K.S.) . . . . . " 0 2  
533. 4 a., olive-green (K.S.) . . . . . " 0 8

**KIAUTSCHOU.**  
Catalogue correction. No. 7 . . . . . 70 0  
1906-7. Ship type. Watermarked Lozenges.  
74. 1 c., brown . . . . . 0 1  
75. 2 c., green . . . . . 0 1  
80. ½ dol., carmine . . . . . 1 6  
81. 1 dol., blue . . . . . 2 9  
82. 1½ dol., violet-black . . . . . 4 0  
83. 2½ dol., carmine and black . . . . . 6 6

**LABUAN.**  
1900. Type 39. Orangoutan.  
112. 4 c., black and yellow-brown . . . . . used 0 2

**LAGOB.**  
1897-94. Queen's Head. Revised prices.  
35a. 6d., lilac and carmine . . . . . used 1 0  
37. 10d., " yellow . . . . . " 1 6  
38. 1s., yellow-green and black . . . . . " 1 6  
38a. 1s., blue-green and black . . . . . " 1 6

**LUXEMBURG.**  
1908. Type 11. New values.  
30 c., olive-green . . . . . 0 5  
8½ c., slate-blue . . . . . 0 1  
1 fr., lavender . . . . . 1 3  
2½ fr., orange-vermillion . . . . . 2 9

**MAURITIUS.**  
1908. Stamp overprinted POSTAGE AND REVENUE.  
145. 15 c., green and orange . . . . . used 0 3

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**  
1877-80. Various types. Revised prices.  
41. 2 c., green (fish) . . . . . used 4 0  
42. 3 c., blue (Queen) . . . . . " 1 6  
44. 1 c., grey-purple (Prince) . . . . . " 0 5  
45. 1 c., brown-lilac ( " ) . . . . . " 0 5  
45a. 1 c., reddish brown (Prince) . . . . . " 0 5

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
1908. Type 23. Perf. 14 × 13½ (new machine).  
1 d., green . . . . . 0 1

**NICARAGUA.**  
1908. Official. Type 40 overprinted and surcharged. OFFICIAL. s. d.  
10 c. on 1 c., green . . . . . 0 3  
15 c. on 1 c. " . . . . . 0 4  
20 c. on 1 c. " . . . . . 0 6  
50 c. on 1 c. " . . . . . 1 0  
1 p. on 1 c. " . . . . . 1 9  
2 p. on 1 c. " . . . . . 3 6

**PATIALA.**  
Cal. No. Various issues. Revised prices.  
42. 4 a., olive-green . . . . . used 0 4  
127. 4 a., slate-green . . . . . " 0 4  
148. 2 a., purple . . . . . " 0 2  
149. 3 a., orange-brown . . . . . " 0 4  
152. 8 a., magenta . . . . . " 0 9

**PERSIA.**  
1908. Type 37. Blue paper. Perf. 14.  
1 ch., violet on blue . . . . . 0 1  
2 ch., bluish grey on blue . . . . . 0 1  
3 ch., deep green . . . . . 0 2  
6 ch., crimson . . . . . 0 3  
9 ch., ochre . . . . . 0 4  
10 ch., sepia . . . . . 0 4

**PHILIPPINE ISLES (U.S.).**  
1903. Stamp of U.S.A. overprinted.  
29. 2 c., carmine . . . . . used 0 6

**SARAWAK.**  
1899. Type 2, surcharged in red. Revised prices.  
50. 4 c. on 8 c., blue on blue . . . . . used 1 6

**SEYCHELLES.**  
1893-1901. Type 1. Revised prices.  
19. 15 c. on 16 c. . . . . used 1 6  
43. 3 c. on 36 c. . . . . " 1 0

**SIAM.**  
1907. Fiscals. Type 51. Overprinted.  
158. 10 t., olive-green . . . . . used 12 6  
159. 20 t. " . . . . . " 25 0  
160. 40 t. " . . . . . " 40 0

**SIRMOOR.**  
1885-99 Various types. Revised prices.  
13. 2 annas, pink . . . . . used 0 6  
18a. 2 " red . . . . . " 0 6  
14. 3 pies, orange-brown (Elephant) . . . . . " 0 7  
15. 6 " green ( " ) . . . . . " 0 2  
17. 2 annas, rose ( " ) . . . . . " 0 6

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**  
1907. Type 2. King's Head.  
34. 3d., orange-brown and lilac . . . . . used 0 6

**SPAIN.**  
1905. Don Quixote Commemoration.  
484. 5 c., deep green . . . . . used 0 2

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**  
1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.  
122. 8 c., purple on blue . . . . . used 0 4

**SWITZERLAND.**  
1881-99. Type 10. Revised prices.  
155. 3 fr., pale bistre-brown . . . . . 5 0  
177. 5 fr., bistre-brown . . . . . 7 6

**TASMANIA.**  
1905-7. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. compound of 12½ and 12.  
245. 1d., rose-red . . . . . 10 0

**TUNIS.**  
1901-3. Postage Due. Reduced prices.  
101. 1 c., black . . . . . 0 1  
102. 2 c., orange . . . . . 0 1  
103. 5 c., blue . . . . . 0 1  
104. 10 c., brown . . . . . 0 2  
105. 20 c., blue-green . . . . . 0 3  
106. 30 c., carmine . . . . . 0 5  
107. 50 c., lake . . . . . 0 8  
108. 1 fr., olive . . . . . 1 3  
109. 2 fr., red on green . . . . . 2 3  
110. 5 fr., black on yellow . . . . . 5 6



# The Sectional Imperial Album.

FOR many years past collectors have asked us for an Album on the well-known principle of the Imperial Albums, but having movable leaves, and this want will be fully supplied by the new Album we now have in the press.

There was great objection to the last Imperial Album, as it consisted of three large books, and young collectors with 2000 or 3000 varieties found their stamps lost in so large a space. In addition to this we have found by long experience that very few collectors want to collect the stamps of the whole World, but prefer to take up certain Continents, Countries, or Groups of Countries.

We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and *each Section will be sold separately.*

Each Country will constitute a Section, and collectors can thus decide what countries they will take up, and buy those sections only. When they want to add fresh countries to their collections they can do so at a very low cost.

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On the left-hand page there is a full description of all stamps, with illustrations of all types and watermarks. Each stamp is numbered, and on the right-hand page there is a corresponding number under a square or rectangle of the correct size of the stamp; so the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond in all cases to those given in the 1908 Edition of our Catalogues; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and if they decide to buy, can send us a want list consisting only of the name of the Country and the number of the square. All stamps given in our 1908 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them in THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Unpaid Stamps, etc. etc. Therefore this new Album has been so arranged that the pages for these are quite separate from those of the ordinary Postage Stamps, and can be removed without interfering with the rest of the Section.

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America " "

Rest of the World, Foreign Countries.

The price of a Section will vary, according to the number of pages occupied, from a few pence to several shillings each. As each Section is ready it will be advertised in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, to which we refer our readers for further particulars as the Album appears.

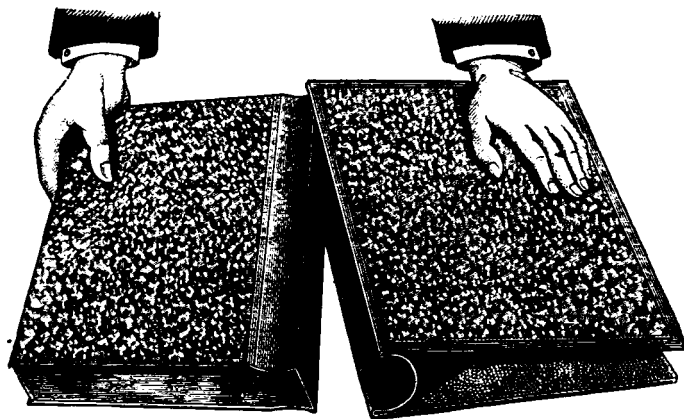
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APRIL, 1908.

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# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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" 9	"	5 0	" 17	"	4 0

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

APRIL 30, 1908.

No. 214.

## Editorial.

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ONE of the greatest of the troubles that beset the Stamp Collector arises from the fact that his hobby is peculiarly liable—more so, perhaps, than any other—to abuses which are exceptionally difficult to deal with. Forgeries are things that all collectors are troubled with, but when they have been detected we know what to do with

### Speculative Issues.

them; entirely bogus curiosities are also things which, when their nature has once been ascertained, can be consigned to their proper

place, the fire or the gibbet. The Stamp Collector alone, so far as we are aware, is afflicted with things that are quite unworthy of consideration, that ought never to have existed, that would never have existed except for the fact that there are people who collect stamps, but which, having come into existence, cannot be in all cases rejected. These things differ very greatly in nature; look through the Catalogue, there are very few countries in the lists of which there is absolutely nothing to which suspicion attaches either of having been issued for collectors or added by the ingenuity of collectors. Our own country even is not quite free from taint; an envelope and a post card are the only completely philatelic issues made by the authorities, but how many of the items in the long list of *Postal Fiscals* would ever have been regarded as available for postal use if philatelists had not hunted them up? And what are we to say about the *Official Stamps*, which sprang up like mushrooms, and disappeared without inconvenience to any Government Department? It is in smaller places, of course, that the most flagrant cases are found; distant

colonies, British or foreign, where the revenue is small and the officials not highly paid, and where small additions to either public or private resources are very welcome. It is not for philatelists to say that this or that small island or group of islands does not require a special issue of stamps, but we know of numerous little spots on the surface of the globe which certainly would never have gone to the expense of getting special stamps printed, if it were not for the fact that the expense was likely to be more than covered by sales to stamp collectors. One rather peculiar case is only too well known, that of certain British dependencies in the West Indies, which possess a uniform series of stamps for the whole group and, in addition, five separate sets for as many of its component parts, of stamps which are absolutely unnecessary except for drawing revenue from collectors. It seems extraordinary that anybody should be foolish enough to collect stamps issued in this barefaced manner, but as people do collect them we cannot blame the colonies concerned for issuing them; and as people are so improvident as to purchase rubbish of this unnecessary but comparatively harmless nature, they can hardly be surprised if enterprising persons provide them with other little curiosities, which are far more profitable to their promoters.

As we have just stated, these unnecessary West Indians, and other issues of a like nature made for other little places which do not really require them, are comparatively harmless; they are fairly cheap, they are usually of pleasing appearance, and it is even claimed that they do some good in attracting young collectors; but our own opinion is that they

do far more harm than good, by convincing outsiders that the born philatelist is a born fool, and by encouraging the manufacture of other varieties of a far more objectionable kind—we mean the various *provisional* labels, that are so constantly thrust upon us. Year after year the same sort of thing occurs; we all know how the trick is done. Supplies are exhausted of the values most necessary for use, sometimes through carelessness, sometimes by design, occasionally (probably very rarely) through unavoidable circumstances. An Enterprising Local Philatelist gets a hint from a friend in the Post Office that the stock of Halfpenny stamps is very small, a supply is expected by next mail; in the meantime the E.L.P. buys up all the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps in the office and the Postmaster appeals to higher authority for a provisional supply to last till the mail arrives. Higher authority knows nothing about Philately, inquires as to the ordinary daily consumption of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, and authorizes the conversion of a corresponding number of shilling stamps, perhaps, into the value that has run short, and then the fun begins. The E.L.P. and other persons, who are on the spot and “in the know,” storm the post office, and the few sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. provisionals, which in ordinary circumstances would have lasted a week, are all sold out in half an hour; on the following day another little lot of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, produced from some other value, is dealt with in like fashion; and by the time the mail comes in half a dozen interesting varieties have been issued and sold out, with some advantage to the Post Office and considerable profit to local speculators. If the printer knows his business, there is sure to be part of a sheet with the overprint inverted or double (or both), and he may even have struck off trial impressions in various coloured inks, which have been issued in *error* or in the vain attempt to keep pace with the demands of the public! And thus some great rarities are created!

All experienced collectors know that the above little sketch is not too highly coloured, and a more scandalous case still has happened quite recently. In the Cayman Islands there seems to have been no local philatelist sufficiently enterprising to buy up the stocks of stamps on hand, so the extraordinary course was pursued of withdrawing a considerable

quantity from circulation; there seems to have been no excuse for this whatever; a small change was about to be made in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps, but until the new stamps arrived there was no reason for withdrawing the old. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. seems to have run short first, and a provisional issue was made in September last, by overprinting the 1d. A few months later (in December or thereabouts) both these values were supposed to be exhausted, though in that very month of December stocks of both values were being offered for sale to dealers by a person in the colony, who was evidently acting for the Government, as those stocks were shown to have been placed later in the hands of the Governor of Jamaica. Later still a provisional  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is issued, the stock of that value also having been shipped to Jamaica, to be out of harm's way, and in order that there might be no temptation to use the stamps for their legitimate purpose.

Here we have a really clear case, with which the Colonial Office might fairly be expected to deal. Stocks of stamps, of the values which are supposed to have run short, have been in the hands of the authorities the whole time; down to the middle of December they appear to have been actually on the spot, and if they were then, in the midst of this issuing of provisionals, sent away to Jamaica, that makes the matter worse. As stated on another page, we have the authority of the Commissioner of the Cayman Islands for the fact that on January 29th, 1908, there were 88½ sheets of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps in the hands of the Governor of Jamaica. Now the only  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cayman Islands stamps that had been issued are in the Postal Union colour, have the current watermark of the colonial stamps, and bear the head of His Majesty King Edward VII. What possible excuse can the Commissioner of the Cayman Islands have to offer for withdrawing such stamps as these from circulation? That it was not because there was a superabundance of them in stock is shown by the fact that in the very next month a provisional  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was issued.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have laid all the information in their possession before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and we would add our own voice to the appeal for serious notice to be taken. We are very glad to see that an influential weekly journal,

*Truth*, which has no connection with Philately, and which therefore views the case from a disinterested standpoint, has recently written very strongly upon the matter. We philatelists are apt to be looked upon as "cranks," and are likely to be prejudiced where Philately is concerned; but when a powerful public paper takes up our case, we may hope that it will be listened to. The true philatelist is ever a seeker after Truth, and he may well be grateful to *Truth* for its action in this matter.

But the philatelist must not forget that he really has the matter in his own hands; if he refuses to buy these things their manufacture will cease. It is ridiculous for him to say, the dealers sell them, the compilers of catalogues add them to their lists, we must buy them. You can buy or abstain from buying whatever you choose. The dealer keeps in stock what his customers will buy, and the great majority of the dealers would gladly be relieved of the necessity for stocking rubbish of this kind. The compilers of catalogues have not the same choice; if stamps are issued and used for postage they have to be catalogued. The most we can do is to give as full an account as we can of the circumstances attending their issue, and that has been done in this magazine, from time to time, in very plain language. It is rumoured, we hope untruly, that an opportunity is likely to arrive in a few months' time for collectors to show their power and exercise a little wholesome abstinence. We hear that the great Commemoration in Canada is to be rendered ridiculous by the issue of a series of postage stamps. Why is this foolishness suggested? What on earth have postage stamps to do with the glorious deeds that have rendered famous the battle-

fields of Quebec? In nobler times Medals were struck to commemorate great events; in these sordid days a set of stamps is thought more suitable, because the expenses of manufacture can be covered by the sales, and the commemoration done "on the cheap," at the cost of the philanthropic philatelist.

\* \*

### To British Special-ists.

WE have been asked to draw the attention of our readers to a new Club that is being formed for the special study of the plates of the earliest issues of Great Britain. A good deal of attention has been paid of late years to the minor varieties, little peculiarities, and minute variations from the normal, which occur even in the stamps produced by the processes of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. These varieties are, in themselves and individually, of but little consequence, but it seems possible that, by means of combined study and the bringing together of all the materials obtainable, impressions from the different plates of the unnumbered stamps may be identified and those plates to a large extent reconstructed. This is specialism of a somewhat abstruse nature, and may appeal to but a limited number of collectors; but the work is connected with some of the most interesting stamps of our own country, and should be done by British collectors. A brief summary of the programme of the new Society will be found on another page of the present number, together with the address of the Honorary Secretary, from whom all information as to its aims and objects can be obtained. We wish it every success in the difficult task which it proposes to undertake.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 1d. of 1864 with a postmark which is a puzzle to him, and as we are equally unable to solve the problem, we appeal to our readers to help us. It

is the obliterating mark of one of the London offices, consisting of numerals in a diamond-shaped frame, surrounded by horizontal bars, but the number, "132," is considerably higher than any yet recorded as existing in these marks. The stamp is plate 81, therefore

it was presumably used at an early date; but Mr. Whitworth's *List of Obliterating Numbers*, published in 1905, gives nothing higher than "88" for London District offices.

**Antigua.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the receipt of the 1s. stamp with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

1s., blue and lilac; *new wmk. and paper.*

**Bermuda.**—*Le T.-P.* has seen a "specimen" copy of a 4d. in the Arms type, with centre in *blue* and frame in *violet-brown*; it may be some time before it is required for use.

**British Central Africa Protectorate.**—*The Colonial Office Journal* tells us that a complete series of stamps, ranging from ½d. up to £10 and bearing the new title Nyasaland Protectorate (see our number for September last) is being prepared, and may indeed have been sent out before this number reaches our readers. We will endeavour to describe the stamps when we see them.

**British East Africa.**—*Mack's Stamp Review*, a new journal, publishes a warning on the subject of some dangerous forgeries of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees stamps, of the issue of 1890-91. They are said to be printed on paper similar to that of the originals, with the same initials watermarked in the sheet. Copies are stated to have been found in a set purchased at auction, the lower values being genuine.

**British Solomon Islands Protectorate.**—According to *The Aust. Ph.*, a new issue of stamps for these Islands may be expected before long, in place of (let us hope not in addition to) the changing of the colours of some of the present series. The Deputy Commissioner is stated to be also Chief Postmaster and Collector of Customs, which seems to suggest that both postal and fiscal interests will be attended to; we can only trust that he is not a collector of stamps.

**British South Africa Company.**—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the existence of the current 1d. stamp imperforate vertically; we gather that an entire sheet has been found in this incomplete condition. Mr. C. P. Rogers, in a paper in the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, states that most of the values of the issue of 1891-94 may be found with a dot in the tuft of the tail of the left-hand lion, similar to the dot at the other side of the design in the following issue. The values up to 8d. are stated to exist with and without the dot. It looks as if some one had tried to put salt on the tails of all these South African lions.

**Canada.**—According to a German contemporary, the Quebec festivities in July are to be disgraced by a special issue of stamps. We sincerely hope that the report is not true; Canada should remember the discredit that was brought upon the Dominion by the episode of 1897.

**Cayman Islands.**—In some of our recent numbers we have made a few remarks upon the subject of the recent provisionals, but if the information that has been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. is correct (which we have no reason to doubt), our remarks were hardly strong enough. It appears that

in the course of last year a whole series of stamps, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s., all (except some of the 1d.) bearing the King's Head, were withdrawn from circulation, for no apparent reason whatever; as late as December 9th, 1907, they were being offered for sale in one lot by a person in the Cayman Islands, while the fact that in January, 1908, they were stated by the Commissioner to be in the hands of the Governor of Jamaica shows that they had never passed out of the possession of the authorities. It is therefore clear that at the very time when the provisional ½d. and 1d. stamps were being made there was a considerable quantity of both those values on hand, as the stock reported in January to have been sent to Jamaica included 81 sheets of ½d. and 295½ sheets of 1d. There were also, in the same lot, 88½ sheets of 2½d., showing that all the recent provisionals were absolutely unnecessary, and that their existence is due to some most extraordinary proceedings, which require a good deal of explanation. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. seem to have first written to the Postmistress of the Islands on the subject of the 6d., *brown*, and 1s., *orange*, of the issue of 1905-6, and they were informed that these stamps were held by the Commissioner, who would not sell them at face value. There were at least 40 sheets of the 6d. and 45 sheets of the 1s., as shown by the later report, and what possible right any official had to withdraw these things from ordinary circulation, and demand a higher price for them than face value, we fail altogether to understand. It should be made clear to officials of all kinds that serviceable stamps are not to be withdrawn from circulation on any pretext whatever, unless special authority is obtained from home, and that authority should not be given except for some very good reason. We should be glad to hear that an example was made of the persons responsible in this instance for a most disgraceful series of proceedings.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies all the facts in their possession, together with the correspondence connected with them, and that Lord Elgin promised to refer the matter to the Governor of Jamaica for full investigation.

**Dominica.**—*The Philatelic Adviser* adds the 6d. to the list of stamps with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

6d., grey and chestnut; *new wmk. and paper.*

**Gibraltar.**—A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* states that the 4s. stamp with multiple watermark (unsurfaced) is now on sale; this was chronicled twelve months ago, probably from a "specimen" copy. *Ewen's Weekly* adds that the £1 stamp has appeared on the same paper.

£1, lilac (and black?) on red; *new wmk. and paper.*

**Morocco Agencies.**—In October, 1905, we published a statement to the effect that the 50 c. of the 1903-5 issue, with single Crown and "C A" watermark, had not at that date been on sale at Tangier, and that it seemed as if the whole supply of that value on that paper had been sold at Gibraltar to collectors and dealers. We made a remark at the time upon the *status* of these stamps, and presumed that they would



be available for postage at Tangier, although they had not been sold there; and, of course, when they were affixed to a letter it would be impossible to distinguish the watermark. No further question about them seems to have been raised until recently, when an exhibitor at the Exhibition at Caxton Hall showed a collection of the Morocco Agencies issues with this stamp omitted, and a note saying that "As the whole of the 50 c. stamps were purchased at *Gibraltar* by a speculator (see *Monthly Journal*, Oct. 31, '05), this stamp should, in my opinion, be ostracised by philatelists." This note goes a good deal further than our remark did; our words were: "It would appear that the whole supply of that value on the old paper was sold at *Gibraltar* to collectors and dealers." There was nothing to suggest that "a speculator" had cornered the lot, though it appeared afterwards that something of the kind had taken place; the stamps were on sale apparently at *Gibraltar*, and from the information given us it seemed probable that the whole of the first printing, that on the paper with single watermark, had been sold there. It now seems that even this was not correct, for a collector writes to *The Postage Stamp* to say that he knows a gentleman who purchased one of these stamps in Morocco shortly after they were issued, so we fear that the variety in question will have to be accepted even by the strictest purists.

**India.**—*Chamba*.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. "Postage and Revenue" type, both ordinary and official, contain one really definite error in the overprint, No. 131 having the first letter "T" in "STATE" sloping, instead of upright, thus "STATE."

*Gwalior*.—Mr. Soobrahmonee Iyer shows us specimens of the 3 pies, King's Head, with the official overprint greatly off centre, to the left, so that portions of both words fall on the next stamp. These are curiosities of no very special interest.

**Indian Native States.**—*Holkar*.—From an advertisement copied by *Ewen's Weekly* from *The Pioneer* of March 9th, it would appear that the use of the Official stamps of this State is *not* to be continued:—

"NOTICE.

"WANTED to sell in one lot, for philatelic purposes only, the unused stock of Holkar postage stamps marked 'Service' of the face value of over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lacs of rupees. Applications of offer will be received by the undersigned until 15th of April, 1908.

"SYED ALI HASAN, Revenue Member,  
"Council of Regency, Indore."

What, we wonder, has become of the stock of stamps not marked "Service"?

**Jamaica.**—*Ewen's Weekly* is at last able to certify that the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. with multiple watermark exists upon chalk-surfaced paper; let us hope that it does not at present exist otherwise.

**Mauritius.**—A correspondent in this colony kindly sends us some notes on current stamps, which may interest our readers, though we do not consider the inverted and sideways watermarks of special importance. The 2 r. 50 c. stamps still have the watermark

sideways, as mentioned in the Catalogue, but the 5 r. is stated to have the watermark upright, presumably still the single "CA." The 4 c. of 1903-4 and the 6 c. current issue are found with the watermark inverted. Our correspondent has seen a block of nine, three rows of three, of the Labourdonnais label, with no horizontal perforation between the first and second rows; he adds that the new issue is not likely to appear for another few months, as there are large stocks of the current stamps on hand—let us hope that none of the usual steps will be taken for increasing the sales in the meantime. Some of the new stamps bear the King's Head, on others a Stag and a Dodo have been added as Supporters of the Shield. If any question of additional adornments in the way of surcharges should arise, we trust that the dodo will say, "Don't don't."

*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 3 c. with multiple watermark and chalky surface, and the *D. B. Z.* the 50 c. on the same paper.

3 c., green and carmine (on yellow?); new *wmk.* and paper.  
50 c., dull and deep green on yellow " "

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent shows us the 20s. stamp, watermark Type 59, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 all round; we have previously chronicled it perf. 11 and perf.  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.

*The Aust. Ph.* records the discovery of a copy of the old 1d. of 1860 "undoubtedly perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ," which will be a companion to No. 148a in the Catalogue.

1d., scarlet (Type 13); perf. compound of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
12 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.  
20s., bright blue; perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.

**New Zealand**—*The Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 3d. stamp perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , with the new comb-machine, instead of perf. 14 all round.

3d., brown; perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The same journal adds a 4s. value to the list of Postal Fiscals of 1906, with watermark Type 14 and perf. 14.

4s., Venetian red; new *wmk.* and perf.

*The L. P.* reports the discovery, by Mr. M. Giwelb, of a copy of the 2d., lake, of 1898, perf. 15 at sides and *imperfurate* at top and bottom.

**Queensland.**—It is stated authoritatively by *The Aust. Ph.* that no 2s. 6d. and 10s. stamps were *lithographed* on the Crown and "Q" paper. It is satisfactory to have the question settled.

*The Aust. Ph.* also tells us that the 9d. with the earlier type of the name has been found with the Crown and "A" watermark; our contemporary was shown a strip of six stamps on this paper, three of each variety.

9d., brown and ultramarine (a); *wmk.* Type 31.

**South Australia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 5d. with the Crown and "A" watermark has at last made its appearance. It was chronicled more than twelve months ago, together with the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the same paper, which has not, we gather, been issued yet. The perforation is that of the comb-machine,  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Sudan.**—*The Postage Stamp* chronicles the 5 piastres with the multiple Crescent and Star watermark.

5 pias., brown and green; new *wmk.*

**Tasmania.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1s. stamp, watermark Crown and "A," perf. 11 all round.

1s., rose and green; perf. 11.

**Transvaal.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the 1d. of the 1900 series with no stop after either "R" or "I". We should prefer a specimen without any stop, combining varieties (i.), (ii.), and (iii.), all in one stamp; it would save trouble and space.

**Trinidad.**—We regret to learn from various sources that the 4d. stamp, with single Crown and "CA" watermark and chalky surface, really exists. It is supposed that the remaining stock of the buff paper with the old watermark has been chalked.

*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the £1 has been found, like the 5s., on the paper with the "CA" over the Crown and the surface chalky. We gather from some remarks in our contemporary that the Postmaster-General of this colony is a sensible gentleman, who minds his own business and issues the stamps as they come to him, without troubling himself about papers and watermarks, or advertising the latest novelties—he will not even pick out varieties for dealers. If it be a fault, it is one on the right side.

**Turks and Caicos Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new value, 3d., with the multiple watermark and the paper unsurfaced.

3d., brown on yellow.

**Victoria.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the current ½d., watermark Crown and "A," with compound perforation.

½d., green; perf. 12½ × 11.

**Zanzibar.**—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a long list of stamps that have recently been issued (or are about to be issued) in this protectorate; the lower values are in "cents," as was to be expected, but opportunity seems to have been taken to alter the higher values also and to issue fresh ones; there seems to be reason to hope that those above 5 rupees may be intended for fiscal purposes only. Full sets, however, are stated to have been sent to the head-quarters of the Postal Union. Watermark Quatrefoils, multiple.

3 c., green.	4 r., carmine.
6 c., carmine.	5 r., blue.
12 c., violet.	10 r., brown and green.
15 c., light blue.	20 r., green and black.
25 c., dark brown.	30 r., dark brown and black.
50 c., dark green.	40 r., vermilion and black.
1 r., yellow-green.	50 r., lilac and black.
2 r., violet.	100 r., blue and black.
3 r., yellow-brown.	200 r., grey and brown.

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles two values in a new design, with the head of General San Martin in an oval. They are surface-printed on paper with the large Sun watermark, Type 67, and perf. 13, 13½.

2 c., chocolate; new type.  
5 c., dull carmine "



**Austria.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 5 kr. of 1883 perf. 11½, a perforation which is not given in our publishers' Catalogue under that issue;

we find, however, that the 5 kr. with this perforation is mentioned in the *Catalogue Officiel* of the Société Française.

*Ewen's Weekly* announces the issue of a new series of Postage Due stamps, in a square design, with Arms in the upper part and large figures of value in white on a solid coloured ground below. Perf. 12½.

1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 heller, crimson.

**Belgium.**—In reference to the report published last month of the issue of surcharged stamps for use in Belgian Post Offices in China, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs at Brussels informs them that no such stamps have been or are intended to be issued. We rejoice to hear it; stamps of that nature seem especially liable to give rise to speculation and abuse.

**Colombia.**—Several of our contemporaries publish notes of similar purport to that which appeared in this journal in February on the subject of recent issues in this Republic, and more especially those of Santander and Cucuta. As to the general nature and object of all these things no collector can well be in doubt, at the same time we regret to see that no evidence is produced to show that any of them were not available for postage; that they were unnecessary and speculative is quite certain, but it seems equally certain that they were issued by authorities that had power to issue them, and the only hopeful point seems to be that there is still a Decree in force prohibiting further issues by the different Departments. The authorities at head-quarters, however, seem to be quite capable of keeping up a more than sufficient supply of rubbish, judging from past performances.

**Panama.**—The existence of the 2 c. of 1906 without the "CANAL ZONE" overprint is vouched for by the *Stamp Weekly*, Mr. Frank Phillips having been shown an unsurcharged specimen.

2 c., black and carmine.

(Canal Zone).—We are glad to learn from a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly* that no Postage Due stamps "have ever been printed or authorized for use here." The supposed overprint referred to last month was evidently only a cancellation.

**Egypt.**—*L'Echo de la T.* declares that the 4 mil. stamp has never been issued with the "O. H. H. S." surcharge, and that specimens are being put on the market with a forged overprint.

**France.**—According to *Le T.-P.*, imperforate sheets of some of the current stamps are being offered for sale. Their origin appears to be doubtful, but it is said to be certain that they were not issued by the Post Office.

**Offices in Morocco.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the low values recently overprinted for use in these offices are of the type with "MAROC" at foot, not ordinary French stamps, as we were given to understand last month. The 1 c. is surcharged in red and the other values in black. According to *L'Echo de la T.*, one stamp in each sheet of the 3 c. and 4 c. is surcharged "CFNTIMOS" for "CENTIMOS."

**French Colonies.**—*French Guinea.*—We are informed by *L'Echo de la T.* that the solitary 20 c. Postage Due stamp, Type 52, has now been joined by the remaining values of the series, 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 30 c., 50 c., 60 c., and 1 fr., in the same colours as the sets published for other parts of French West Africa.

**German Empire.**—*Offices in Morocco.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 35 c. on 30 pf. has appeared on the watermarked paper.

35 c. on 30 (pf.), black and orange on buff; with wmk.

**Hayti.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the receipt of further supplies of some of the provisional stamps recently chronicled, but with the surcharges in black, instead of red; the red ink is stated to have run short, and even the black is brownish in tint, so possibly the last few drops of both have been mixed for a final effort. We have thus a new variety of the 1 c. on 5 c., a new edition of the 2 c. on 50 c. of 1906, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a 1 c. on 10 c. with the surcharge in the same rusty-black colour.

1 c., in black, on 5 c., deep blue.  
1 c. „ on 10 c., orange-brown.

There is also a variety of the 1 c. on 5 c. with double surcharge, which seems a waste of precious ink.

We learn from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that red ink is not the only thing that the Haytian Government is short of just now; a correspondent on the spot writes to them as follows:—

“An entirely new set of postage stamps for Hayti were ordered from the United States about ten months ago, and advice has been received in Hayti that the stamps are ready for delivery against cash payment, but as the Minister of Finance is not yet prepared to hand over to the Post Office Department the necessary sum to pay for the stamps, the Chief Postmaster is obliged from time to time to issue provisional stamps to supply the lack of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, the ordinary varieties of which have been exhausted some time. The money to pay for the new stamps will probably be forthcoming shortly, and the new issue may be expected in about two or three months. In the meantime further provisional issues will certainly be necessary.”

The poor collector may yet have occasion to say, “I hate Hayti,” for the source of the expected cash is only too evident.

**Holland.**—*Curaçao.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that two new values have been issued here, a 7½ c. in the numeral type and a 22½ c. with the Queen's Head. Both are perf. 12½.

7½ c., grey-lilac.  
22½ c., olive-green and brown.

**Dutch Indies.**—The same values are chronicled for this colony, the lower by *Le C. de T.-P.*, the higher by *L'Echo de la T.* The former adds that the 2½ c. Postage Due stamp has at last appeared in the current type.

7½ c., grey-lilac.  
22½ c., olive-green and brown.  
Postage Due. 2½ c., rose and black.

**Surinam.**—The new values of the ordinary series are announced by *L'Echo de la T.*

7½ c., grey-lilac.  
22½ c., olive-green and brown.

**Italy.**—*Offices in Albania.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 35 paras on 20 c. has been withdrawn from circulation.

*Offices in Crete.*—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the current 5 c. has been found with the overprint “LA CANEA” inverted.

**Japan.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* publishes an illustration of the design of the 5 and 10 yen stamps, together with a translation of the inscriptions upon them and an account of the lady whose portrait they bear. The head in the centre is enclosed in a circular band, with inscription in Japanese in the upper part, reading from right to left, “Dai nihon teikoku yubin” (= Post of the Empire of Japan); and in the lower part “5” (or “10”) “YEN”; at the sides are tablets bearing the value in Japanese. In the centre at top is the Chrysanthemum, with a spray of flowers at each side of it, and in the lower spandrels are objects resembling bells or lanterns. “The Empress Jingo-kogo, who reigned from 201 to 269, in the name of her son Ojin, is one of the most popular heroines of the country. She waged war victoriously in Corea, and, according to legend, the god Sumiyoshi acted as her pilot during the voyage on this occasion, and, a tempest having arisen, great fish came to the surface of the sea to hold up her boats and prevent their being wrecked. Jingo-kogo died at the age of a hundred.”

**Mexico.**—*L'Echo de la T.* reports that a set of Postage Due stamps has been issued here, the design consisting of large numerals and the word “CENTAVOS” in an oval, in the centre, and the inscription “TIMBRE COMPLEMENTARIO” in two lines above, and “CORREOS MEXICO” below. Engraved in *taille-douce*; perf. 14.

2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., blue.

**Nicaragua.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the following:—

50 c., yellow (Type 37); with Type 2 1, in black.  
10 c., mauve (No. 202) „ 28, in blue.  
15 c., ultramarine (No. 140) „ 28 „

**Paraguay.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles some more varieties of colour, shade, etc.

1 c. (Type 39), pale greenish blue.  
5 c. on 2 c., olive; surcharge inverted.

Type 66 overprinted “Habilitado”; 5 c. in a new shade.  
5 c., pale greenish blue.

The *S.C.F.* notes the 2 c., Type 66, in a new colour.  
Official Stamp. 2 c., slate-grey.

**Persia.**—We have received seven values of the annexed design, which no doubt bears the portrait of the present Shah. They are engraved in *taille-douce* and perf. 11, 11½. We understand that the sheets of these stamps, like those of the current issue of Luxemburg, have the letters “CC” perforated in the margins, and it seems likely, from the resemblance of the style, paper, and perforation, that Luxemburg and Persia are obtaining stamps from the same manufacturers.



13 ch., indigo-blue.	2 kr., deep green.
26 ch., orange-brown.	3 kr., light blue.
1 kr., vermilion.	4 kr., yellow.
5 kr., deep brown.	

The *Stamp Weekly* copies from a foreign contemporary the announcement of what we suppose is a new variety of an issue of a few years back.

5 kr. (Type 30), in black, on 50 kr., red (Type 29a).

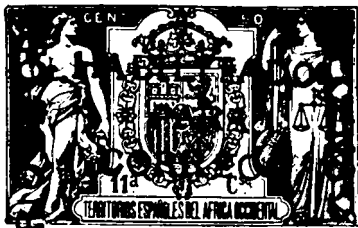
**Roumania.** The *Stamp Weekly* adds the 50 bani, Type 18, to the list of values on the paper without watermark and tinted pink on the back, *perf.* 13½.

50 bani, orange; no *wmk.*, etc.; *perf.* 13½.

**Salvador.**—We gather from the *Stamp Weekly* that the list of new Official stamps includes a 13 c., but not a 12 c. value.

**Spain.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a postally used copy of a fiscal stamp, Type 83, 5 c., grey-black, dated "1898." We do not know what authority there may be for the use of these stamps for postal purposes, but we do know that fourteen years ago they passed for postage without difficulty, as we received in 1894 a letter addressed to us in England, the postage upon which was paid in part by two 10 c. fiscal stamps.

**Spanish Colonies.**—A few more illustrations may help to light up our New Issue columns, so we show the Postal Fiscal label of Rio de Oro and the sur-



1908      1907  
2      10  
Cens      Cens



charges applied to various postage stamps in the same colony. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* refers to these curiosities as "Schwindelausgaben"; we do

not understand German, but we fancy this may be a fairly correct description.

**Switzerland.**—The *Stamp Weekly* describes a variety of the 20 c. of the 1891-99 series, on plain paper, *perf.* 11½ × 11, showing some retouching of the shading at the top of the design. This is probably the variety that we referred to in September and November, 1906, and, unless it has the watermark (Type 13), it should come into the Catalogue before No. 177a. The same journal chronicles the 30 c. on the current paper, watermark Type 13 and with coloured threads, *perf.* 11½ × 11.

30 c., deep brown; *granite paper*; *wmk.* Type 13; *perf.* 11½ × 11.

**Turkey.**—The *Stamp Weekly* lists the three high values of the new issue, of the design of which we now give an illustration.



10 piastres, dull red.  
25      "      deep myrtle-green.  
50      "      brown.

The same journal states that four values have received a surcharge (Type 24) rendering them available for foreign postage only.

10 par., green; red *surcharge*.  
20      "      rose; blue      "  
1 piast., blue; red      "  
2      "      grey      "

Also that the 5, 10, and 20 paras, and the 1, 2, and 5 piastres have received the usual overprint (Type 64), for use upon printed matter.

Two more Postage Due stamps are also reported in the new type.

10 par., black on rose.  
20      "      "      "

From *L'Echo de la T.* we learn that a sheet of the 10 (or 20?) paras, rose, of the last issue has been found imperforate vertically.

A correspondent shows us some varieties of perforation of the issue of 1905:—

20 par., rose; *perf.* 12 × 13½.  
1 piast., blue      "      13½.  
2      "      slate      "      12 × 13½.  
2      "      "      "      13½.

According to the *Stamp Weekly* the perforation of the new issue ranges from 12 to 13½, so no doubt all possible combinations may be expected.

## Montenegro.

### NOTES ON THE PROVISIONAL ISSUES OF 1905 AND 1906.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



IN the *M.J.* for February and March, 1907, I published some notes and a reference list of the stamps of this country; since writing those notes a considerable number of stamps have been issued, and I think it will be advisable to place on record the "make-up" of such sheets of the overprinted stamps as I have been able to examine.

In 1905 it was decided to issue a series of stamps commemorative of the granting of the Constitutional Assembly, which was elected on November 27th, 1905, and consisted of sixty members. No doubt from motives of economy it was thought best to overprint the current issue, and the result was that all the values from 1 heller to 5 krona were overprinted thus:—

YCTAB  
Constitution  
1905  
HEROBLAH

This issue took place in December, 1905. The word "Constitution" measures  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  rather over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

I do not find any errors or prominent varieties in this first edition. The overprint is set up in type, in which there are numerous very minor varieties, due to battered letters, but I fail to find any variety worth listing.

I have, however, come across a curious error in some sheets of the lower values. The type of No. 1 in the setting appears to have dropped out, and in making this up again the large type of the word "Constitution" used in October, 1906, was inserted. This only occurs on the first stamp on each sheet that I have seen, the other ninety-nine stamps having "Constitution" in the usual small type. So far this variety is known on the 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 heller only.

YCTAB  
Constitution  
1905  
HEROBLAH

In October, 1906, the supply of some of the values appears to have been exhausted, and a further overprinting took place at Cetinje. The type in this second printing was all mixed up, and we find four distinct measurements of the word "YCTAB," as follows:—

YCTAB      YCTAB      YCTAB      YCTAB  
 $8\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.     $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  mm.     $10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.     $11\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  mm.

So far I have found three different settings of the overprint. I am unable to say which was the first one, so I place first the one that occurs on the most values and term that—

SETTING I.

2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

In this setting we thus have :—  
Type 1 . . . . . 2 stamps  
" 2 . . . . . 61 "  
" 3 . . . . . 12 "  
" 4 . . . . . 25 "  
100

This setting I have seen on the 2, 10, 25, 50 heller, 1, 2, and 5 krona, and the 25 heller "A.R."  
The position of the errors on the sheets of Setting I are :—  
"Constitution." No. 79, Type 4.  
"Coustitution." No. 86, Type 4.

Large "o" in "1905." Nos. 1, 19, 27, 38, 51, 53, all Type 2.

SETTING II.

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

In this setting we thus have :—  
Type 1 . . . . . o stamps  
" 2 . . . . . 63 "  
" 3 . . . . . 12 "  
" 4 . . . . . 25 "  
100

This setting I have seen on the 1, 2, 5, 10 heller, and the 10 heller Postage Due. The position of the errors is exactly the same as in Setting I; in fact the only difference is that on Nos. 4 and 10 Type 1 of the word "yctab" is replaced by Type 2.

SETTING III.

2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2

In this setting we thus have :—  
Type 1 . . . . . o stamps  
" 2 . . . . . 62 "  
" 3 . . . . . 16 "  
" 4 . . . . . 22 "  
100

The changes as compared with Setting II are as follows :—

	Setting II.	Setting III.
Nos. 4 is	Type 2	Type 3
Nos. 81, 82, 83 are	" 2	" 3
Nos. 98, 99, 100 are	" 4	" 2

The position of the errors is the same as in Settings I and II.

This setting I have seen on the 1 and 10 heller only. On comparing these three settings together it will be seen that Type 1, the small "yctab," is not known on either the 1 or 5 heller, therefore Nos. 206 and 214 have been included in our Catalogue in error, and should be omitted.

I am indebted to Mr. Hugo Griebert for having kindly placed at my disposal a number of sheets of these stamps, without which it would have been impossible to have compiled a proper list of the different settings.

# Queensland.

## THE ELECTROTYPED POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1879-1906.

By J. BORNEFELD.

(Continued from page 186.)

\* \* \* \*

FROM this period onwards, or, if we consider the peculiarities of the four types of the 1887 issue to be unintentional, from that date onwards the authorities (as in England since the 1880 issue) considered the employment of distinctive or secret marks unnecessary; and the peculiarities (if any) of the four types composing the moulds employed for the subsequent issues can only be regarded as more or less accidental, although here and there peculiarities in one or the other of the four types give very much the impression of being intended. I have therefore, in my studies of the issues after 1887, not taken so much trouble in recording the variations, especially those that are plainly accidental. Further, owing to the very rough execution of the dies or moulds and the extremely inferior printing of most of the later stamps, examination is difficult and its results somewhat uncertain, so that I would advise collectors, in cases where my descriptions are insufficient for the reconstruction of the four types in used stamps, to secure blocks of four unused, which at the present time are still to be had at very reasonable prices.

Owing to the alteration of the postal rates, it was found necessary to issue stamps of the values of a Half-Penny, Two Pence Half-Penny, and Five Pence.

The designs are all well known, and illustrations of them are given below. I therefore confine my description entirely to the peculiarities that I have discovered.

*The ½d. with Head on lined ground.*



Type I. If the left top leaf of the rosette in the left upper corner has no dot, or if all the leaves have only one dot each, the stamp is in all probability Type I.

No. 49 on the sheet has a white spot at the left of the oval in front of "½."

Type II has a white ring over the first "E" of "QUEENSLAND," nearly always visible, but always there; a white ring to right of the "1" in the left-hand fraction, of similarly variable distinctness; a white hair-line across the letter "Q," nearly always visible; one white dot in front of the forehead, one near the oval line at the root of the nose, and one between the end of the curl of the hair and the oval line; a very faint white line rises on the right side of the

oval enclosing the right figure "½"; a faint circle in the extreme left corner of the scroll containing the word "QUEENSLAND." The following numbers have damaged frames bulging inwards in the middle of the bottom line: Nos. 4, 8, 30, 54, 56, 58, 78, 82, 84.

Type III always has three dots in the left lower leaf of rosette at left; Type IV also sometimes has three dots in this leaf, but mostly only two dots.

No. 67 has a white triangular spot at the end of the diadem.

Type IV has two flaws in ten stamps out of the thirty in the sheet, namely, a break in the second "N" of "QUEENSLAND," reducing the upper part of the right limb of the letter to half its thickness, and a kind of flag at the top of the figure "1" of the "½" at the right side cutting into the right side of the oval frame. The stamps showing this are: Nos. 16, 20, 66, 68, 70, 90, 94, 96, 116, 118. No. 18 has a triangular white spot in the curl of hair.

All the other flaws are so undefined and uncertain that it is not worth while to describe them.

*The 2½d. with Head on lined ground.*



Type I has a little oval hook inside the "N" of "QUEENSLAND"; the fifth and seventh dots from the right in the lower border have each a faint white hair-line joining it to the inner horizontal line.

Type II has a small white dot above and to left of the "A" of "QUEENSLAND."

Type III. Three or four dots under the "P" of "PENNY" are joined together, appearing as a constellation of five dots (a less distinct flaw here may indicate an accidental variety of another type). There is an extra dot in the right lower corner, which usually breaks out of the border.

Type IV. No distinctive points (?).

*The ½d. with Head on white ground.*



Type I has a minute white spot on the outline of the scroll over the second "N" of "QUEENSLAND."

Type II always has a break in or thinning of the coloured oval line, near the middle of the end of the bust.

Type III has a tiny white projection on the outer curl of the ornament over the second "N" of "QUEENSLAND."

Type IV. The white outline over the "s" of "QUEENSLAND" is more or less interrupted in all four types, but in Type IV it is more so, and there is, so to say, a second dot joined to the dot in the outer frame over this letter. The dot after "QUEENSLAND" has a little white dash resting on the top of it.

Other small variations cannot be relied upon. No. 109 on the sheets of this Half-Penny on buré paper is smudged at the right-hand side, almost destroying the "½."

*The 1d. with Head on white ground and without numerals in the corners.*



Type I has a wide indentation in the right side of the outer frame, opposite the top of the right-side ornament. There is sometimes a small *red* dot in the white oval line over the "Y" of "PENNY."

Type II. The fifth dot from the right in the top of the frame cuts through the inner edge of the latter. The last shading line in the right lower corner is sometimes broken in the middle.

Type III. The coloured oval line over the "Y" of "PENNY" is sometimes thin and sometimes slightly broken.

Type IV. There is a minute hook at the top of the second "N" of "PENNY," and the coloured oval line is usually broken opposite the mouth of the Queen.

Other variations cannot be relied upon.

*The 2d. same type.*

Type I has a little white spot on the edge of the coloured oval band over the top of the "Q" of "QUEENSLAND"; between the fourth and fifth dots from the top at the left side is a small *blue* spot in the white inner frame line.

Type II. The shading lines in the right lower corner are very much broken, much more so than in any of the other three types.

Type III. There is a white notch in the lower edge of the oval band between the "P" and "E" of "PENCE"; the second, third, fourth, and fifth dots from the bottom at the left side sometimes cut the inner edge of the coloured frame; the right lower corner is damaged, as if by a blow.

Type IV. There is a break in the ninth line from the bottom in the left lower corner between two branches of the ornament in that corner, and below the "w" of "TWO."

Other flaws cannot be relied upon.

*The 2½d. with Head on white ground and numerals in the lower corners, only.*



The electrotypes were made from an altered mould of the 2½d. of the previous issue.

Type I has a little oval hook or dot inside the "D" of "QUEENSLAND."

Type II has a small white dot above and to left of the "A" of "QUEENSLAND."

Type III. There are sometimes two dots side by side in the extreme right bottom corner.

Type IV. (?)

The printing is usually very light, and numerous other flaws may sometimes be found, but none can be relied upon with certainty for distinguishing the types.

Unperforated copies have been met with.

*The 5d. with numerals in the lower corners, only.*



Type I. There is a coloured dot in the left lower corner of the *white* frame; this dot is surrounded by white or barely touches the coloured border (it thus differs from the coloured flaw in a similar position in Type IV). The fifth dot from the top at the right-hand side is almost invisible, or only indicated by a white outline.

Type II. The fifth dot from the top at the right-hand side is similar to that in Type I; to distinguish the former it is therefore necessary to examine the left lower corner.

Type III. There is a white line running vertically through the tail of the left-hand figure "5" and down through the third dot from the left lower corner.

Type IV. The coloured border runs into the *white* frame line at the left lower corner. In place of the fifth dot from the top at the right-hand side, there is a white, oval loop, with coloured centre, suspended from the fourth dot.

*The 1d. with numerals in the lower corners, only.*



There are hardly any points that can be relied upon for the identification of the types; except perhaps in the case of Type III, which has between the tenth and eleventh dots from the bottom at the right-hand

side a tiny white dash crossing the white inner frame line; in this type there is, frequently, a minute white line joining the eighth dot at the same side to the white frame line. There is also a very small white dot at the right of the lower central curl of the ornament at the right side of the oval band (a similar dot is sometimes visible in other types, but is accidental in those cases).

There are numerous flaws due to damaged electro-types, in fact, if it were not for bad printing it might be possible to *plate* a large number of the stamps on the sheets.

\* \* \*

When we come to the issue of 1897, etc., with numerals in the four corners, the distinguishing features that indicate reproduction in blocks of four are extremely scanty, except in the 1d. and 2d.; and I must confess that, being convinced that the variations in this and the other recent issues are entirely accidental, I have to a great extent lost interest in them. I therefore give the following notes as an outline of what I have been able to find, and I hope that others may be able to make them more complete as time goes on, blocks and sheets being easily obtainable for study.

In the 1d. with four numerals I have not been able to discover any distinctive points.

*The 1d. with four numerals.*



The most easily recognizable points of difference are in the little ornaments below the figures "1" in the upper corners.

Type I. The white, triangular dash forming the lower part of this ornament, under the left-hand figure, touches the white frame line; the foot of the right-hand figure is almost joined to the outline of the oval, by a small white projection from the latter; the top of the ornament below this figure bends forward to the left more than in the other types.

Type II. The top of the ornament under the figure at upper left is not curled in so much as in Type I, but it is properly joined to the little semicircle below it, which is not the case in Types III and IV. The horizontal white line at upper right usually runs into the white outline of the oval, over the "S" of "QUEENSLAND." There is also, usually, a projection at the right upper corner.

Type III. The upper part of the ornament under the figure at upper left is of similar shape to that in Type II, but it does not join the semicircle below it so completely; the white dot over the left-hand stroke of the first "N" of "QUEENSLAND" usually touches the oval line below it. This type also shows the little marks in the lower part of the right-hand side of the frame, as in the preceding issue, but instead of the dash attached to the eighth dot from the bottom, there is a tiny white bulge on the *inner* side of the white frame line opposite that dot.

Type IV. The upper part of the ornament under the figure at upper left is quite separated from the semicircle. One of the clichés of this type contains a very prominent defect, which appears in the stamps as a thick white bar, with coloured blotches in it covering the Queen's ear, and somewhat resembling a curl of hair that had fallen down. Another has two large dents in the middle of the lower part of the frame, and probably comes from the bottom row of the sheet.

At one period in this issue the sheets were divided across the centre by a coloured horizontal bar, extending almost the whole length of the row of stamps; this may be found, of course, at the top of Types I and II, or at the bottom of Types III and IV, and may be recognized by its extending beyond the width of the stamps, or in the case of the outer stamps of the row not for the full width at one side.

A very scarce colour in this stamp is a *dull brick-red*, which appeared about the middle of 1898.

*The 2d. with four numerals.*

In Types I and III the coloured outline of the triangle in the left upper corner is broken over the second "E" of "QUEENSLAND," at the spot where the curved side should join the horizontal side at top. As a rule there is no break at this spot in Types II and IV. On the other hand, there is a break in this outline, in Types II and IV, at the lower corner of the triangle, just above where the vertical side joins the curved side, which is not the case in Types I and III.

The front point of the figure "2" in the left lower corner, in Type I, extends quite into the corner of the coloured outline of the triangle; in Type II it is quite within the solid ground of the spandrel. Type III is similar to Type II in this respect, but there is a large break in the horizontal coloured outline under the other end of the tail of the "2"; in Type IV the front curve of the figure breaks the edge of the solid ground just above the corner (these appear to be the most certain points of distinction).

The tiny ornaments in the spandrels differ somewhat also, but they are so badly defined and the printing is so often indistinct that they can hardly be relied upon.

A very prominent flaw exists in one of the clichés of Type I producing a long wavy streamer, extending from the loop of hair in front of the ear almost to the base of the neck.

Another, in Type II, appears as a white vertical bar, joining the back of the head of the figure "2" in the left upper corner to the horizontal line above it.

And a third, in Type III, shows as a white horizontal line in the centre of the left-hand side, extending from the outer edge of the stamp into the oval band.

All four types also exist with large coloured blotches over various parts of the head and face, due perhaps to superfluous or too liquid ink.

In the 2½d. with four numerals I can find no describable points of distinction.

*The 3d. with four numerals.*

It seems to be only possible to say that in Type I the two little white triangles in the inner corners of the upper spandrels are misshapen, and both of



them break through the upper edge of the solid coloured ground.

In Type II there is a small white dot at the left-hand edge of the oval band, opposite the lower central curl of the left-hand ornament; the back of the head of the figure "3" at lower left cuts the edge of the solid ground; and the right top corner of the coloured outline of the right upper spandrel is open.

In Type III there is usually a small break in the horizontal side of the triangular frame line, vertically over the "L" in "QUEENSLAND," and another break in the same line over the head of the figure "3" in the right upper corner; but the line is complete in early impressions.

The colour of the 4d. renders it practically impossible to recognize any distinguishing points, if such exist, whilst the electrotypes of the 6d. appear to be so full of flaws that it would probably be as easy to plate the whole sheet as to find sure indications of four types.

As an interesting point in the history of the issues of the last few years, I would mention the occurrence in the second plate of the Ninepence of three electrotypes with the name in the small type of the first plate. This fact does not appear to have been noticed until after the plate was discarded, and unused pairs or blocks showing the two types joined are consequently scarce.

Some five years ago a copy was found of a 6d. stamp in the type with numerals in the lower corners only, which was stated to be an Essay. A mould appears to have been made, in the usual form of a block of four, and whether it is possible that an electrotpe from that mould can have found its way into the plate of the 6d. with four numerals, and been removed very shortly afterwards, I am unable to say, but I have recently seen a specimen of this 6d. with the two numerals, only, perforated and postally used.

## Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

\* \* \*

### The "Monthly Journal."

It is with considerable regret that I have to announce that from June 30th next the *Monthly Journal* will cease to exist.

About three years ago I formed the opinion that a paper published only twelve times a year did not afford sufficient publicity for the purposes of our business, and I thereupon started *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and I am glad to say with excellent results. *G.S.W.* is now well established, and has already a circulation some three times as great as the *M.J.*, and as it appears once a week, we are able to bring our specialities under the notice of our readers much more promptly and frequently than we could with a monthly paper only.

One of the great objects of the *M.J.* was to collect together a really complete list of all New Issues and Discoveries, but this we are now able to do in our own office in our *Weekly*, and it is useless expense to keep up two papers when one will fully answer all our purposes.

The great *raison d'être* of the *M.J.* has been the publishing of really original articles by the leading philatelic writers of the day, and during nearly eighteen years, under the editorship of Major E. B. Evans, it has obtained, I think I may say, the leading position in philatelic journalism.

I now propose to include all the old features of the *M.J.* in *G.S.W.*, in the following manner: One number of the *Weekly* in each month will be devoted to original scientific articles, and the usual features will all be omitted, with the exception of the lists of New Issues. I am very glad to announce that the invaluable services of our friend Major Evans will be retained, and each month he will be responsible

for this special number of the *Weekly*, the other numbers being edited in our office as usual. I also propose, shortly, to enlarge the *Weekly*, and I intend to do all in my power to make it the most valuable stamp paper published for either the collector or the dealer.

After June 30th all unexpired subscriptions to the *M.J.* will be transferred to *G.S.W.*, and a card will be sent to each subscriber stating up to what date he is booked for the *Weekly*. It is with real regret that I shall see the end of the *Monthly Journal*. I founded the paper one month after I purchased the business of Mr. Stanley Gibbons, and for a few months edited it myself, until I was lucky enough to meet Major Evans and persuade him to take on this onerous work. I sincerely trust that my readers will find our *Weekly* paper of even more use than the *Monthly* has been to them.

\* \* \*

### New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M.J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Bavaria . . . . .	£340
Italy . . . . .	220
Italian Colonies, etc. . . . .	123
North German Conf., Alsace, and German Empire . . . . .	345
German Colonies (3 vols.) . . . . .	523
British Guiana . . . . .	—
New Zealand (3 vols.) . . . . .	—
Greece (3 vols.) . . . . .	—
Tuscany and Sicily . . . . .	—
Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig . . . . .	—
Norway . . . . .	170

\* \* \*

### Stamp Collections Register.

A SHORT time ago we started this branch of our business in order to facilitate the sale of collections for our clients at the very low rate of 10 per cent. on the amount realized.

We have just issued a sixteen-page pamphlet with a list of the first twenty-nine collections that have been placed in our hands; up to the time of going to press eleven of these collections have been sold, two have been withdrawn by the owners, and we have sixteen collections on hand, nearly all for sale at very moderate prices. This Register of Collections will be sent post free on application.

As this system is growing in popularity, I can strongly recommend it to those who wish to obtain a fair and fixed price for their collection or any portion of it that they may wish to sell.

\* \* \*

### The Sectional Imperial Album,

SECTION I, Great Britain (85 pages), is now ready. Price 3s. 9d., or post free in Great Britain, 4s.; abroad, 4s. 3d.

This section includes all postage,

official, fiscal postals, and telegraph stamps; but although only sold together, each of the above groups is printed on separate pages, and any one of them may be omitted if the collector does not wish to include it.

SECTION.		s. d.	z. d.
2. ANTIGUA	4 pages, price	0 3	post free 0 5
3. BAHAMAS	8 " "	0 4	" 0 6
4. BARBADOS	12 " "	0 6	" 0 8
5. BERMUDA	6 " "	0 4	" 0 6
6. CAYMAN ISLES	4 " "	0 3	" 0 5
7. DOMINICA	10 " "	0 6	" 0 8
8. GRENADA	12 " "	0 6	" 0 8
9. JAMAICA	12 " "	0 6	" 0 8

The above rates of postage are for single sections, per book post; if three or more sections are ordered at one time, they can be sent per parcel post in the United Kingdom, and postage should be remitted at the rate of 1d. per section, with a minimum of 4d.

*In Preparation. Ready in May.*

SECTION.
10. LEEWARD ISLANDS.
11. MONTERRAT.
12. NEVIS.
13. ST. CHRISTOPHER.
14. ST. KITTS-NEVIS.
15. ST. LUCIA.
16. ST. VINCENT.
17. TOBAGO.
18. TRINIDAD.
19. TURKS ISLANDS.
20. TURKS AND CAICOS.
21. VIRGIN ISLANDS.

N.B.—Each page measures 11½ × 8 in. clear of binding.

Blank pages can be supplied to match the printed pages, and will be found of use for those who want to include pairs, blocks, or stamps on covers. Price 9d. per dozen; post free, 11d. per dozen.

## Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 211.)

\* \* \* \*



TAMPS of the 1900 issue, printed on thick hard wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black*, and "1905" in *blue*.

# 1905

"1905" measures 5½ by 13½ mm.  
2 centavos, deep pink.

The same, printed on soft porous wove paper.  
3 centavos, black.  
5 " slate-blue, bright blue.

*Varieties.*

Without the shield overprint.  
3 centavos, black.

The same, imperforate.  
3 centavos, black.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thick hard wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black* and "1905" in *blue*.

# 1905

"1905" measures 4½ by 13½ mm.  
3 centavos, black.

The same, printed on soft porous wove paper.

1 centavo, yellow-green. Type I.  
3 " black, grey-black.  
5 " slate-blue, bright blue, greenish blue.

*Varieties.*

- "1905" inverted at bottom of the stamp.  
5 centavos, bright blue.
- "1905" vertical, reading downwards, at right.  
2 centavos, carmine-rose.
- "1905" vertical, reading upwards, at left.  
5 centavos, bright blue.
- Imperforate.  
5 centavos, bright blue.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thick hard wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black* and "1905" in *blue*.

**1905**

- "1905" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 16 mm.  
1 centavo, yellow-green. Type II.  
2 " pink.
- The same, printed on soft wove porous paper.  
1 centavo, yellow-green, blue-green. Type I.  
1 " yellow-green. Type II.  
2 " carmine-rose, pink.  
5 " slate-blue, dull blue, blue, bright blue.

*Varieties.*

- "1905" inverted at top of the stamp.  
5 centavos, blue.
- "1905" normal at top and inverted at bottom of the stamp.  
2 centavos, deep rose.
- Pair, one with "1905" omitted.  
2 centavos, deep rose.
- "1905" vertical, reading upwards, at left.  
2 centavos, carmine-rose.
- Imperforate.  
2 centavos, deep rose.  
5 " greenish blue.
- Stamps printed on thin wove paper.  
10 centavos, deep blue, blue, light blue.

*Varieties.*

- "1905" inverted at bottom of the stamp.  
10 centavos, blue.
- Shield overprint inverted.  
10 centavos, deep blue, blue, light blue.
- Shield device and "1905" both printed in *black*.  
10 centavos, blue, light blue.
- The same, stamp printed on thick hard wove paper.  
2 centavos, pink.
- The same, stamps printed on soft porous wove paper.  
2 centavos, deep rose, pale pink.  
5 " blue.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thin wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black* and "01905" in *blue*.

**01905**

- "01905" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 19 mm.  
1 centavo, pale grey-green. Type I.  
10 " blue.
- The same, printed on thick hard wove paper.  
1 centavo, green, yellow-green. Type II.
- Same, printed on soft porous wove paper.  
1 centavo, yellow-green. Type I.  
1 " " Type II.  
2 " carmine-rose, pale pink.  
5 " bright blue.

*Varieties.*

- Imperforate.  
1 centavo, yellow-green. Type I.
- "01905" vertical, reading downwards, at right.  
2 centavos, carmine-rose.

1906. Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on soft porous wove paper, overprinted with shield device and "1906," in *black*.

- "1906" measures  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by 14 mm.  
2 centavos, deep rose.  
Printed on thin wove paper.

**1906**

- "1906" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 mm.  
10 centavos, blue, light blue.

**1906**

- "1906" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 16 mm.  
10 centavos, blue, deep blue, light blue.

**1906**

Stamps of the 1900 issue, printed on thin wove paper, overprinted with shield device, and surcharged as above, all in *black*. "1906" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 16 mm.  
3 on 26 centavos, deep buff, chestnut.

The same, printed on thick hard wove paper.  
3 on 26 centavos, pale yellow-brown.

- Variety.* "1906" double.  
3 on 26 centavos, pale yellow-brown.  
Same as above, but "1906" in *blue*.  
2 on 26 centavos, chestnut.  
3 " 26 " "

*Varieties.*

- Figure and disk at right omitted.  
2 on 26 centavos, chestnut.
- Figure and disk at left omitted.  
3 on 26 centavos, chestnut.
- Figure and disk at left double, none at right.  
2 on 26 centavos, chestnut.
- "1906" omitted.  
2 on 26 centavos, chestnut.
- Shield overprint inverted.  
2 on 26 centavos, chestnut.
- The same, printed on thin wove paper.  
2 on 26 centavos, deep buff.  
3 " 26 " "
- Variety.* Shield overprint inverted.  
2 on 26 centavos, deep buff.

Stamp of the 1900 issue, printed on thick hard wove paper, overprinted with shield device in *black* and "1906" in *blue*. "1906" measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 16 mm.  
26 centavos, chestnut.

It is more than probable that all the varieties with the *black* shield overprint exist with the shield inverted, but I have listed only those which I have seen. I

have not heard of any others, but if a full sheet of two hundred was printed of any surcharge it had to contain one inverted shield.

\* \* \*

The issue for which the plates were ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of London, in 1904, finally made its appearance in February 1906. The stamps were printed by Sr. Carlos Parraga at San Salvador, and bore the portrait, in *black*, of the President of the Republic, Don Pedro Jose Escalon, the rest of the stamp being in colour. Printed in sheets of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each. Size  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $30\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The first 1 centavo stamps to appear were printed upon the paper used by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, although it is claimed that no stamps were printed by them.

Thin Waterlow paper.

1 centavo, deep yellow-green.

Medium thick local paper.

1 centavo, deep yellow-green.

Thick local paper.

1 centavo, deep green.

2 " red, carmine.

3 " orange-yellow.

5 " ultramarine, indigo.

6 " carmine, dark carmine.

10 " purple.

12 " "

13 centavos, black-brown.

24 " red.

26 " dark brown.

50 " orange-yellow.

100 " dark blue.

I have seen this set in half-sheets imperforate, with gum, but cancelled to order.

#### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

In 1894, according to Mr. Seebeck's statement, the Government of Salvador called upon him to supply them with Postage Due stamps and Official stamps, in addition to the regular supply of adhesives, envelopes, and post cards. Although the contract did not compel Mr. Seebeck to supply these extra series, he seems to have been in no ways loath to comply with the demand. Accordingly, in 1895, there appeared a Postage Due series of eight values, similar in design except for a change of value. These stamps were printed from two plates. The first plate contained all eight values in two rows of four panes of twenty-five stamps, each pane being five rows of five stamps. The second plate contained only the 1 and 2 c. values, four horizontal panes of twenty-five stamps of the 1 c. and, beneath, four horizontal panes of twenty-five stamps of the 2 c., each pane being five rows of five stamps. The stamps were arranged as shown in the following diagrams. The same plates were used for all the issues of Postage Due stamps, the colour only being changed each year.

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3

5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5

10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15

25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25

50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50

PLATE I.

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

PLATE II.



January 1st, 1895. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, dark olive-grey.
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

*Variety.* Vertical pair, imperf. between.

13 centavos, dark olive-grey.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, olive-bistre.
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, olive-bistre.
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1896. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, bright red.
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Same. Watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, bright red.
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, bright red, pale red.
2 " " " " " "
3 " " " " " "
5 " " " " " "
10 " " " " " "
15 " " " " " "
25 " " " " " "
50 " " " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, bright red, pale red.
2 " " " " " "
3 " " " " " "
5 " " " " " "

10 centavos, bright red, pale red.

15 " " " " " "
25 " " " " " "
50 " " " " " "

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1897. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, blue.

2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, deep blue.

2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

\* \* \*

January 1st, 1898. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, violet.

2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, purple.

2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, purple.

2 " " " "
3 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
25 " " " "
50 " " " "

It was not until the end of 1898 that the Hamilton Bank Note Company began to use the thick paper upon which the reprints were printed, but from that time on I find only the thick paper used by them in their printing for Salvador and other countries. The date of the reprinting was some time between the end of 1898 and 1900, as I have found the reprints in the stock purchased by dealers during the latter year. I have examined many thousands of used stamps of the various postal issues, and have yet to find one

printed on thick paper. All the various surcharges were made in Salvador and not one of them exists on a thick-paper stamp. I have therefore branded the thick-paper stamps as reprints, with the exception of the 1899 Postage Due issue, which exists on the thick paper only.

\* \* \*

January, 1899. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thick white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1	centavo, orange.
2	" "
3	" "
5	" "
10	" "
15	" "
25	" "
50	" "

#### Varieties.

Vertical pair, imperforate between.

10	centavos, orange.
15	" "

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1	centavo, orange.
2	" "
3	" "
5	" "
10	" "
15	" "
25	" "
50	" "

The above stamps were sent to Salvador by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, but were never used as Postage Due stamps, except when overprinted with the wheel design.

\* \* \*



1900. Stamps of 1899, printed on thick white wove paper, without watermark, overprinted with wheel design in *black*.

1	centavo, orange.
2	" "
3	" "
5	" "
10	" "
15	" "
25	" "
50	" "

\* \* \*



1903. Engraved by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked "S". Size  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 24 mm. Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

1	centavo, green.
2	" carmine.
3	" orange.
5	" deep blue.
10	" dull lilac.
25	" blue-green.

#### PARCEL POST STAMPS.



1895. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on white wove paper. Size 23 by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

5	centavos, brown-orange.
10	" deep blue.
15	" red.
20	" orange.
50	" green.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMP.



1897. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size 19 by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, deep green.

The same. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, deep green.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, deep green.

Variety. Imperforate.

5 centavos, deep green.

#### REGISTRATION STAMPS.



1897. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size 19 by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, brown-lake.

The same. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, brown-lake.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, brown-lake.  
10 " deep blue.

I have been unable to find the 10 centavos, *blue*, on the original paper, although it exists with the overprint "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. It is, therefore, my theory that the *blue* stamp was intended for official use only, and that all the supply was overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" upon arrival in Salvador.

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### British Line-engraved Stamp Club.

THIS Club has been formed for the purpose of bringing Collectors of early British stamps into friendly communication with one another, and to aid collectors interested in reconstructing the various plates of the line-engraved series.

Letters in which members can ask and answer questions and express their views will be circulated with all Exchange Packets.

Photographs or other reproductions of interesting blocks, strips, or stamps showing errors and peculiarities, belonging to members or coming under their observation, will be distributed at cost price, to enable members to make investigations and aid in completing plates.

Members will consist of two classes:—*Bondholders*, with a subscription of £5 per bond per year, which amount, less actual expenses, is credited to the Bondholder against his purchases from the Club packets; and *Ordinary Members*, whose subscription is 10s. per annum, who will also be supplied with photographs, etc., at cost price if they desire them.

The money subscribed for bonds will form a fund for the purchase of stamps from dealers, at auction, or otherwise, in wholesale lots, etc., which might not be suitable for individual members, but which can be divided up and so disposed of among the Bondholders.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, J. Bornefeld, 59 Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

### Dutch Philatelic Society.

THE following communication has been sent us:—

"Herewith I beg to inform you that the Dutch Philatelic Society will celebrate in May, 1909, their twenty-fifth anniversary. In commemoration of this the Society will organize an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in that year at Amsterdam.

"The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. C. Wafelbakker, Chairman; Jhr. J. A. A. von Schmid, Hon. Treasurer; C. C. Altena, L. A. Beausar, A. W. Polman, G. J. Stork, M. Z. Booleman, Hon. Secretary, Warmoesstraat 193, Amsterdam.

Further particulars relating to this Exhibition will reach you in a few months."

### Berts Philatelic Society.

THE sixth general meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 17th, 1908, at 6.30 p.m. The Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 18th, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The following resolutions were proposed and duly carried:

(a) That the annual meeting be held on Tuesday, May 19th, 1908, at 6.30 p.m., and that the Hon. Secretary make the necessary arrangements for proper accommodation, etc.

(b) That the annual dinner be held in May.

(c) That visitors be invited to the dinner.

(d) That the President, the Vice-President, the Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and J. R. Laing be appointed as a Dinner Committee, and that the proposal that ladies be invited be referred to them to act upon at their discretion.

### Philatelic Society of India.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 20th March, 1908. There was a very small attendance and the proceedings were of a purely formal character. Mr. Hoffmann, on

taking the chair at 6.15 p.m., called on Mr. Corfield to present the Treasurers' accounts, and these disclosed a prosperous financial position and were passed unanimously. Approval was given to the final arrangements for the early publication of an elaborate and fully illustrated handbook on the stamps of Afghanistan, a work which, from the nature of the stamps it deals with from the student's point of view, will meet a long-standing need of the stamp-collecting world. It will be necessarily costly, as the demand for a monograph on the issues of this difficult and expensive country can only be expected to be a limited one. The authors, Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones, each recognized experts in Afghan Philately, have, it is understood, spared no pains to prepare an exhaustive and reliable work which will form a notable addition to the standard library of the pursuit. Since the last annual meeting the Society's Handbook on the Postal and Telegraph Issues of British India has been published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, and has met with the widest approval. The success of the Calcutta Philatelic Exhibition of January last was reported upon and its Committee dissolved. Certain arrangements were ordered to be entered into with the management of the *London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, of advantage to Indian collectors, and after the discussion and settlement of other business matters of a routine nature the following honorary officers were appointed for 1908-9:—

*Honorary President*: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S.

*President*: The Right Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore.

*Vice-Presidents*: The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Calcutta, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge, England, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Bangalore.

*Hon. Secretary*: Mr. W. Corfield, Calcutta.

*Hon. Treasurers*: The Punjab Banking Co., Ltd., Lahore.

*Librarian*: Mr. Th. Hoffmann, Calcutta.

*Editor of the "The Philatelic Journal of India"*: Mr. B. Gordon Jones.

*Committee*: Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Madras, Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Ellichpur, Berar, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., Ahmednagar, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hancock, Jhansi, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Calcutta, Prof. O. V. Muller, Bombay, and Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Calcutta.

### The Stamp Parliament.

*Extra Meeting of the J.P.S. on May 9th.*

THE Stamp Parliament which proved so successful at the Junior Philatelic Society's last meeting is to be repeated at an extra meeting which has been arranged for Saturday, May 9th, at 3 Bedford Street, Strand.

The new (Unionist) Government will consist of Mr. Fred J. Melville (Prime Minister), Mr. H. H. Harland (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. G. H. Holland (Secretary of State for War), Mr. E. A. Smart (Board of Trade), Mr. Gibson (Minister of Education), Mr. D. S. Darkin (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Owen Fearnley (Admiralty), and Mr. D. B. Armstrong (Postmaster-General).

The leader of the Opposition will be the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong (Postmaster-General) will introduce a Bill for the creation of the office of Secretary of State for the Post Office, to deal with the postal affairs of the Empire, involving the abolition of separate Postmasters-General in all the various colonies, and providing for a uniform series of postage stamps for use throughout His Majesty's dominions.

All stamp collectors who care to attend the sitting of the Stamp Parliament (whether members of the J.P.S. or not) will be heartily welcome. The Speaker will take the chair promptly at 7.30.

Remember the day—Saturday, May 9th; and the place—3 Bedford Street, Strand. The hall will be open from six p.m. for private exchanging.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BARBADOS.

1907. Nelson Commemoration. Multiple watermark.			
Cat. No.		s.	d.
162.	2½d., black and ultramarine (obsolete)	0	8

## CAMEROONS.

1900-7. Ship type. Revised prices.			
14.	5 pf., green	used	0 4
17.	25 pf., black and red on yellow	"	0 8
18.	30 pf., " " orange on buff	"	0 6
19.	40 pf., " " carmine	"	0 9
27.	5 pf., green (watermarked)	"	0 2

## CAROLINE ISLANDS.

1900. Ship type. No watermark.			
13.	3 pf., brown	used	0 2
14.	5 pf., green	"	0 2
15.	10 pf., carmine	"	0 4
16.	20 pf., ultramarine	"	0 7
17.	25 pf., black and red on yellow	"	0 9
18.	30 pf., " " orange on buff	"	0 10
19.	40 pf., " " carmine	"	1 0
20.	50 pf., " " violet on buff	"	1 4
21.	80 pf., " " carmine on rose	"	2 0

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1907. Types 2 and 3. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
15.	1s., violet and green		2 6
16.	5s., vermilion and green		12 6

1907-8. As above, but inscribed

"POSTAGE & REVENUE." -

¾d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2

## CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1904. Stamp of India, King's Head, overprinted "C. E. F."			
611.	1 a., carmine		0 3

## CYPRUS.

1908. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
5 paras,	ochre and black		0 1
5 paras	" " "	used	0 1

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1907. Type 32. Watermark "Crosses and Circles."			
316.	2 c., black and chestnut		0 2

## DUTCH INDIES.

1905. Type 11, surcharged.			
110.	10 c. on 20 c., greenish slate	used	0 3

1905. Type 11. Change of colour.			
113.	20 c., olive	used	0 3

## EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1907. King's Head. Value in cents.			
33.	1 c., brown		0 1
34.	3 c., grey-green		0 1
35.	6 c., carmine		0 2
35.	6 c., " "	used	0 2
36.	10 c., lilac and pale olive		0 3
37.	12 c., dull lilac and purple		0 3
38.	15 c., ultramarine		0 4
39.	25 c., grey-green and black		0 6
40.	50 c., grey and orange-brown		1 0
41.	75 c., " " pale blue		1 4

## FRENCH MOROCCO.

1908. Type 4, surcharged. New values.			
1 c. on 1 c.,	grey		0 1
2 c. on 2 c.,	claret		0 1
3 c. on 3 c.,	orange-red		0 1
4 c. on 4 c.,	brown		0 1

## GERMAN CHINA.

1905. Stamp of German Empire surcharged.			
Cat. No.		s.	d.
C30.	1 c. on 3 pf., brown	used	0 1

## GERMAN LEVANT.

1906-7. German stamp surcharged. Wmk. Lozenges.			
T47.	10 pa. on 5 pf., green	used	0 2

## GERMAN MOROCCO.

1906-7. Stamps of Germany surcharged. Wmk. Lozenges.			
M34.	3 c. on 3 pf., brown		0 1
M34.	3 c. on 3 pf., " "	used	0 1
M35.	5 c. on 5 pf., green	"	0 1
M35.	5 c. on 5 pf., " "	"	0 1
M36.	10 c. on 10 pf., carmine		0 2
M39.	35 c. on 30 c., black and orange on buff		0 6
M43.	1 p. 25 c. on 1 m., carmine		1 3
M44.	2 p. 50 c. on 2 m., blue		2 3
M46.	6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., lake and black		5 6

## GWALIOR.

1903-5. King's Head.			
80.	4 a., olive-green	used	0 6

## HAYTI.

1908. Type 16 overprinted with Type 17 in black.			
1 c. on 5 c.,	deep blue		0 1

## ICELAND.

1908. Type 12. New value.			
144a.	1 eyrir, salmon and yellow-green		0 1

## NICARAGUA.

1908. Type 40, variously surcharged. With overprint Z3 in red.			
15 c.,	olive		0 8
With Z3 in black and 41 (downwards) in blue.			
10 c. on	2 c., red (thick "O")		0 8
10 c. on	50 c., orange (thick "O")		0 8
With Z3 as above and 42 (downwards) in blue.			
10 c. on	2 c., red (thin "O")		1 3
10 c. on	50 c., orange (thin "O")		1 3
With Type 41 (downwards) in blue, only.			
10 c. on	50 c., orange (thick "O")		0 4
10 c. on	50 c., " (thin "O")		0 8

## PARAGUAY.

1908. Type 39. Change of colour.			
1 c.,	pale greenish blue		0 1
1908. Official Stamps. Type 66 overprinted "HABILITADO" for postal use.			
5 c.,	pale greenish blue		0 2
5 c.,	deep blue		0 2

## PERSIA.

1908. New type. Head of Shah.			
13 ch.,	indigo-blue		0 7
26 ch.,	orange-brown		1 0

## SWITZERLAND.

1907-8. New type "Tell." Wmk. Cross.			
2 c.,	olive-yellow		0 1
3 c.,	red-brown		0 1
5 c.,	green		0 1
1907-8. New Helvetia type.			
10 c.,	carmine		0 2
12 c.,	ochre		0 2
15 c.,	mauve		0 3



## THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

FOR many years past collectors have asked us for an Album on the well-known principle of the Imperial Albums, but having movable leaves, and this want is fully supplied by the new Album.

There was great objection to the last Imperial Album, as it consisted of three large books, and young collectors with 2000 or 3000 varieties found their stamps lost in so large a space. In addition to this we have found by long experience that very few collectors want to collect the stamps of the whole World, but prefer to take up certain Continents, Countries, or Groups of Countries.

We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and *each Section will be sold separately.*

Each Country constitutes a Section, and collectors can thus decide what countries they will take up, and buy those sections only. When they want to add fresh countries to their collections they can do so at a very low cost.

The leaves of the Album are loose, and special cheap binders are supplied to hold them. These binders will each hold any number of leaves from twenty up to nearly two hundred.

On the left-hand page there is a full description of all stamps, with illustrations of all types and watermarks. Each stamp is numbered, and on the right-hand page there is a corresponding number under a square or rectangle of the correct size of the stamp; so the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

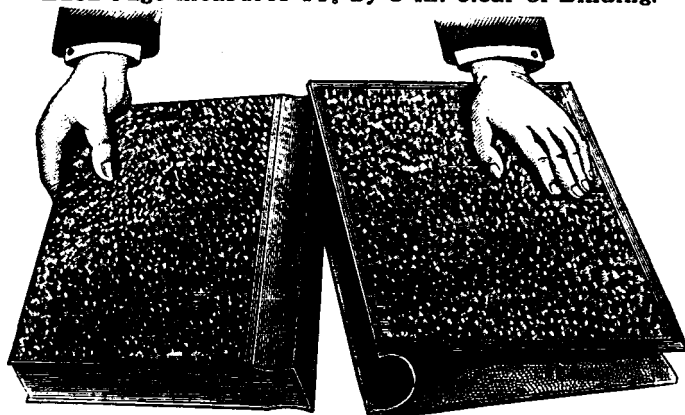
The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond in all cases to those given in the 1908 Edition of our Catalogues; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and if they decide to buy, can send us a want list consisting only of the name of the Country and the number of the square. All stamps given in our 1908 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them in THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Unpaid Stamps, etc., etc. Therefore this new Album has been so arranged that the pages for these are quite separate from those of the ordinary Postage Stamps, and can be removed without interfering with the rest of the Section.

Collectors will not have to wait until the whole Album is printed, as each Section will be put on sale immediately it is ready.

The price of a Section will vary, according to the number of pages occupied, from a few pence to several shillings each. As each Section is ready it will be advertised in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, to which we refer our readers for further particulars as the Album appears.

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5. BERMUDA	6 " "	0	4	"	0	6
6. CAYMAN ISLANDS	4 " "	0	3	"	0	5
7. DOMINICA	10 " "	0	6	"	0	8
8. GRENADA	12 " "	0	6	"	0	8
9. JAMAICA	12 " "	0	6	"	0	8
10. LEEWARD ISLANDS	6 " "	0	4	"	0	6
11. MONTSERRAT	4 " "	0	3	"	0	5
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Vol. XVIII.

No. 215

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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We shall be greatly obliged if our *confidés* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

We are trying to publish a paper that will be of real help and assistance to the beginners, and all dealers, we think, will join with us in the desire to secure new recruits to our ranks.

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J. B. MOENS

BORN MAY 27th, 1833

DIED APRIL 29th, 1908

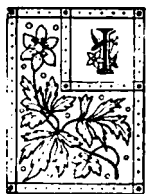
# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

MAY 30, 1908.

No. 215.

## Editorial.



It is with the greatest regret that we have to announce this month the death of one whose name has probably been more widely known among philatelists than that of any other person connected with our pursuit, and it was not more widely known than respected. Monsieur J. B. Moens, the founder and head of the great stamp business at Brussels, died in that city on the 29th of April, within a month of the completion of his seventy-fifth year, having been born at Tournai on the 27th May, 1833.

### Death of Monsieur J. B. Moens.

Some of the wise people of the Belgian capital seem to have begun to collect stamps almost as soon as there were sufficient stamps in existence to make stamp collecting possible, for it was in the year 1852 that Monsieur Moens, incited thereto by his lifelong friend and fellow-worker M. Hanciau, commenced to collect stamps and to offer his duplicates for sale (as related by M. Hanciau in his "Old-Time Memories"). M. Moens was at that time in the bookselling business, and seems to have had an extensive connection, which brought him a good deal of foreign correspondence, and it was this circumstance that led M. Hanciau, then a young man of seventeen, to approach him in the hope of obtaining additions to the collection which he had recently started. That hope was

fulfilled, but another result followed, which was not at first quite so satisfactory to the young collector; M. Moens himself caught the infection, and instead of giving away his duplicates exchanged them with M. Hanciau and others; a little later the primitive method of barter gave way to a more civilized system of commerce, and thus began the business of the house of Moens, which came to an end with the retirement of its founder at the end of last century.

We believe that there can be no doubt whatever that M. Moens was the earliest of the regular dealers in stamps; he seems to have commenced at a very early period to import unused stamps from other countries, in place of relying upon supplies of used copies, and he may thus be said to have laid the very foundations of Philately as a subject for study; and it is to his habit of laying in supplies and laying them down, so to speak, that philatelists of more modern times have been indebted for invaluable materials that would otherwise have been broken up and scattered. It was M. Moens' early connection with bookselling and publishing, no doubt, that led to his becoming the greatest philatelic publisher of his day; commencing with a priced catalogue in 1862, he launched in the following February, 1863, a monthly magazine, *Le Timbre-Poste*, which completed thirty-eight yearly volumes, surviving all its early contemporaries and the vast majority of its younger rivals, its

wonderful vitality being due as much to its absolute independence from all commercial considerations as to the fact that it was edited by a master hand, a learned and enthusiastic philatelist, who, we are happy to say, still survives.

During those thirty-eight years M. Moens not only published his magazine, the volumes of which form a mine of useful philatelic information, but he also produced a whole library of handbooks and monographs, besides several editions of his catalogue, which was universally regarded as a standard authority upon stamps of all kinds, postal and fiscal, adhesive and impressed. To what extent M. J. B. Moens himself became a great philatelist we shall probably never know; the one person who could satisfy our curiosity upon this point is the one who will never do so, the man who for thirty-eight years and more so merged his own identity in that of his friend that no one knows exactly which was Moens and which was Hanciau. We do know, however, that Moens is a name honoured by all philatelists, and that by his death we lose another of the veterans who took the lead in raising our pursuit to the position it now occupies, by upholding it in all its most worthy forms, and denouncing all that was likely to be injurious to its best interests.

\* \* \*

#### New South Wales Perfora- tions.

*The Philatelic Journal of India* for March contains a remarkable paper upon this subject, remarkable perhaps principally for the fact that it appears to have been written whilst its author was suffering from an acute attack of liver. It consists for the most part of a peevish scolding of Messrs. Napier and Bacon, for not having included in their article upon the same subject, published just four years ago, all the information that has been discovered since. The writer says: "In view of the fact that the Royal Philatelic Society has an elaborate work on Australia in progress, the time seems opportune for showing up some of the shortcomings of this article" (the article of Messrs. Napier and Bacon). Philately

has not been altogether standing still during the last four years, and "in view of the fact" that a considerable part of the information contained in the paper we are alluding to appears to have been derived from an examination of the collection of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who is taking an active part in the preparation of the Royal Society's book, it might have been better to wait until that book appeared, instead of rushing into print with a somewhat belated criticism of an article published a few years back.

The writer of this criticism has formed various theories of his own, which may be more correct than those of Messrs. Napier and Bacon, or may not. We confess that we do not fully see the force of some of his arguments; and even if they are well founded, it must not be forgotten that they are founded to a great extent upon evidence that was not available when the original article was written. The main difference between the two points of view is that Messrs. Napier and Bacon arranged their lists, in a great measure, according to the papers and watermarks, whilst their critic deals rather with the perforating machines, the history of which has become known to us more recently. In the matter of the gauges of the perforations produced by these machines, which after all is the important point to philatelists, we find absolutely nothing new.

It is some consolation to learn that the "statement of existing varieties . . . is most satisfactorily carried out" in Gibbons' Catalogue; and when we add that the paper containing this remark does not, so far as we can ascertain, make reference to one single variety that is not included in the catalogue so highly praised, and that the lists in that catalogue have been brought up to date by Lieutenant Napier, it will be seen that one of the gentlemen whose efforts are so harshly criticized is not so very much behind the times after all.

If the papers that we published in 1904 were rewritten at the present day, their general arrangement might perhaps undergo some modification, and some of the statements contained in them would naturally be corrected in the light of what has been discovered since. We have never suggested that those papers contained the last word on

the subject of New South Wales perforations; in the particular points upon which we *have* claimed that they are correct, their correctness has not yet been disproved. The last word on the subject has not yet been written, and when it does appear we trust it will be in somewhat more courteous form than that of the latest contribution towards it.

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### Early Stamp Dealers.

MONSIEUR PIERRE MAHÉ sends us a copy of a little book which should be of special interest to collectors of philatelic literature, as well as of general interest to all stamp collectors.\* It contains short memoirs of the early stamp dealers of Paris, together with full descriptions of their catalogues and facsimiles of the covers, title pages, and a portion of the contents of each. To any one who studies the history of the stamp trade, which is indeed inextricably mixed up with the history of Philately itself, this book will be invaluable; the persons referred to in it have not only disappeared, but their names have practically been forgotten—that of Ch. Roussin alone, who died as recently as 1902, is likely to be familiar to collectors of the present day. The Catalogue of Alfred Potiquet (the first edition of which, published in December, 1861, is of the greatest rarity) is not a dealer's list, and is included principally because one of its publishers was E. de Laplante, the earliest stamp dealer in Paris. M. de Laplante published a catalogue of his own in 1862, in which, curiously enough, he noted the watermarks of the stamps of Spain and Cuba, 1855–56, and of the envelopes of Russia, and no others. He also published separate pages for the reception of stamps, intended to be either made up into *albums with movable leaves*, or kept in portfolios; at what date is not stated, but it was prior to 1869, when he retired from the stamp business. How many of our readers, we wonder, have ever heard of M. François Valette, who dealt in stamps (amongst other articles of vertu) at an old curiosity shop in the Rue Saint Sulpice in 1862. He also published in that year a catalogue arranged

upon an ingenious but not very convenient plan, with descriptions of the stamps in six columns; the list was preceded by a learned treatise upon stamps, their collection, treatment, washing, mounting, classification, prices, forgeries, exchanging, etc. In regard to prices, he considered that 2 francs was the most that ought ever to be charged for a *used* stamp, and he deplored the fact that even in those early days there were persons so extortionate as to ask and so extravagant as to pay as much as 4, 5, 10, 20, and even 35 francs for a stamp that had passed through the post! He seems to have invented some extraordinary systems for the classification of stamps *Genealogically*, or in chronological order, *Heraldically*, or by the Arms and effigies of Sovereigns, and *Systematically*, according to their colours; M. Mahé gives us facsimiles of pages illustrating these three schemes, which were issued with Valette's *Petit Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres-Poste créés chez différents peuples de la terre, ou Essai Théorique et Pratique sur les Timbres-Poste, sur la manière de les préparer à entrer dans une collection et de les classer, suivi de la nomenclature générale de tous les timbres-poste, de leur valeur intrinsèque et de leur prix d'achat pour les collections*—to quote a portion only of his title page!

M. A. Baillieu was a very well-known dealer in Paris over forty years ago; his catalogue, which is stated to have been the first to give separate prices for stamps unused and used, ran through three editions in 1863, 1864, and 1865. But more widely known still was Madame E. Nicholas, of the Rue Taitbout, through whose hands we believe the majority of the known specimens of the "Post Office" Mauritius originally reached collectors. Her catalogue, dated 1865, which was compiled by M. E. Regnard, one of the leading collectors of those days, was notable as being the first in which any attempt was made to fully describe the watermarks to be found in the stamps of various countries, a list of watermarks being given at beginning of the catalogue; this was an innovation which was due, we gather, to a suggestion of M. Mahé himself, who has so fortunately survived to give us this very interesting account of his departed *confrères*.

\* *Les Marchands de Timbres-Poste d'Autrefois, et leurs Catalogues*, by Pierre Mahé. Amiens: Yvert et Tellier, 1908.



## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

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### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We are amused at seeing that some of our contemporaries have taken quite seriously the speech made by the Postmaster-General at the opening of the Exhibition on March 12th, and are announcing the approaching issue of new 1d. stamps, and of a special printing with a black border, as a substitute for black-edged envelopes. Mr. Buxton made a friendly offer to supply collectors with fine unused 1d. stamps, printed in 1908, at 1s. 6d. a dozen; he also mentioned that stamps with a mourning border had been suggested, and said that if they were issued collectors would doubtless invest in them sufficiently largely to cover the extra cost. The result seems to show that a Postmaster-General should not attempt to jest upon so serious a subject, in the presence of people to whom a postage stamp is a sacred thing!

*The West-End Philatelist* for May contains an article by Mr. B. W. H. Poole upon "The Stamps of the Universal Private Telegraph Company," the principal type varieties of which we endeavoured to describe in December last. We find that one of the tests we gave for No. 2 in the strips of the shilling, the conspicuous dot at the right side of the central label, only exists in the lower half of the sheet; curiously enough this dot does not appear in the Nos. 2 of the ten strips making up the upper half. The second test exists throughout the sheet, and there is also a minute coloured dot to the right of the foot of the "v" in "Universal." Mr. Poole also gives a list of the accidental defects which distinguish certain stamps on the sheets of both values, but we think he is mistaken in saying that the stamps were printed from electrotypes; we feel sure, both from the general appearance of the stamps and from the nature of the defects in them, that they were lithographed.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—In our January number we made some suggestions as to the designs for the general Commonwealth issue, which we honestly thought, from what had appeared in recent numbers of *The Australian Philatelist*, would meet with the entire approval of its editor, and when we found our remarks quoted in full in the issue of that journal for the 1st of April, our "bosom swelled with pride," a pride which, alas! was a little premature. On turning to the next page we found that we had sadly failed, and that our observations had been quoted principally to show what horrid things we were capable of saying. Our contemporary says:—

"The editor of *Gibbons Monthly* will have his joke (see Federal Prospects), but it was nasty of him to suggest that the Lyre (liar)"—we did not use this word—

"Bird is a more suitable representative for Australians than a portrait of King Edward VII. Eddy is a very decent fellow, and we have a great admiration for His Majesty, but we fail to see why Australians should fall down on their knees and worship him as some *military* men take a delight in doing, but then it is part of their *business* to do so, so we must excuse them for occasional outbursts of Quixotic loyalty."

King Edward will doubtless be delighted to learn that his fellow citizens (to use the word "subjects" would doubtless give dire offence) in the Antipodes regard him with a friendly, if somewhat patronizing, eye; but we can assure our *confrère*, whose ideas of courtly etiquette are perhaps founded upon those prevalent in the South Sea Islands, that in this quarter of the globe neither "*military* men," nor those who desire to be extra *civil*, "fall down on their knees and worship" their king.

All these violent professions of independence, on the part of people who seem to be afraid to be courteous for fear of being thought servile, have really nothing to do with the case. The question is what is the most appropriate emblem to be placed upon the stamps of a very important part of the British Empire. Our contemporary does not answer our question, "What do the Australians put upon their coins?" It is some time since we have seen an Australian sovereign (we hasten to explain that we do not mean a "monarch," but a twenty-shilling piece; perhaps they are not called "sovereigns" out there now); the last that we saw bore the head of Queen Victoria; if the present ones bear the head of King Edward, why not put the same effigy upon the stamps? The point that we wish to emphasize is this, that in the true interests of Philately—of the dignity of Philately, if we may use such an expression—stamps should be treated like coins, as a part of the currency of the country, and not as mere little pictorial advertisements, to be made pretty so as to attract the attention of stamp collectors and persuade them to pay for the cost of production. The idea should be to produce something really suited to legitimate business purposes, emblematic of the State and worthy of that State's high position, and fully safeguarded against forgery. Complicated designs with no uniform feature running through them all only assist the forger who wishes to defraud the Post Office, and pictures of birds and beasts are emblematic of nothing but a travelling menagerie.

**Bechuanaland.**—We notice an advertisement in one of our contemporaries of a hitherto unchronicled variety of the "½d. on 3d., lilac," no doubt No. 29 in

the Catalogue. A used pair is offered with the surcharge inverted, and in addition an error "Pney" on one of the stamps. The combination seems almost too good to be true.

**Bermuda.**—*L'Echo de la T.* reports that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., Type 13, have appeared in single colours.

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

**British Guiana.**—The 72 c. is reported to have appeared in new colours, but it does not seem to have been seen yet on this side of the Channel.

72 c., violet and blue.

**British South Africa Company.**—*Ewen's Weekly* lists some new values in the current types.

3d., light pink.  
3s., deep violet.  
10s., bluish green.  
£2, red-brown.

**Canada.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us an oblong label, with a seal in the centre, copied apparently from one of the Newfoundland types, inscribed at top "LABRADOR—U.S.A. POSTAGE U.S.A.", in two lines, and "FIVE CENTS" at foot, with a figure "5" in each corner. We seem to have heard of this curiosity before, and we have no doubt it is an entirely fancy article; Labrador, according to the latest authorities, is still in the north-eastern portion of British North America, not in the United States. The specimen before us, printed in *black and blue-green*, is on a portion of an envelope, and is accompanied by a 2 c. Canada, which doubtless paid all the postage.

Since writing the above, we have learned from *Le C. de T.P.* that there are two higher values of these labels, a 25 c. with a picture of an Esquimaux in the centre, and a 1 dollar with a map; and that they are said to be issued by an American company, which claims to have obtained a charter from the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the exploitation of the natural resources of Labrador. The so-called stamps would appear in any case to be private locals, for the exploitation of the unreasoning credulity of collectors, the inscription "U.S.A. POSTAGE" being manifestly intended to deceive.

**Cayman Islands.**—Another act in the Cayman Islands farce seems to have been brought to a successful conclusion by the sale, in London, of stocks of stamps that were so greatly needed in this colony. A circular issued by the Crown Agents offered for sale the following stamps:—

1d., Queen's Head,	279 sheets,	118 odd stamps.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. King's	81	" — "
1d. " "	16	" 88 "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " "	87	" 99 "
6d. " "	40	" 81 "
1s. " "	45	" 73 "

Which are stated to "have been superseded by stamps bearing the words 'Postage and Revenue.' Those bearing the late Queen's Head were of course superseded by those bearing the King's Head."

It may be noted that the first part of the foregoing statement is quite untrue; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps were superseded months ago by provisionals, formed from stamps which did not bear the words "and Revenue," and therefore there was no legitimate

reason for the supposed supersession. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been replaced somewhat more recently, also by a stamp inscribed "Postage" only, which has been overprinted for the purpose of making another variety.

What we have termed above "the supposed supersession" is merely another part of the farce; the Crown Agents' circular adds:—

"The stamps remain available for prepayment of postal charges, and will not in any case be sold below face value."

That being the case, it is evident that they were equally available for their legitimate purpose at the time when the provisional rubbish was issued, and that the issue of the latter was a most scandalous proceeding. What its true object was is sufficiently shown by the fact that the publisher of one of our contemporaries states that he was "fortunate enough to secure several sheets each of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5s. and 1d. on 5s." at a cost of between *three and four hundred pounds!* He seems quite satisfied and so no doubt is the person who bought them at face value at the Post Office, but the result is not equally satisfactory to collectors, who are asked to pay 15s. and 20s. each for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps which never need have been made. It is hardly necessary to add that some interesting errors have been found, with inverted and double surcharges, etc., the value of which is of course considerably higher. There are few stamps that we would more gladly see omitted from all catalogues than these Cayman Islands provisionals.

If further evidence were wanted of the barefaced speculation that has been going on in these Islands, it would be found in the fact that for six months and more dealers have been waiting for supplies of stamps which they had ordered, and for which they had sent remittances. Mr. Ewen has at last received some of the new stamps, with an apology for his orders for the old ones having been "unfortunately mislaid" (together, we believe, with numerous other orders from various quarters!). It should be noted that a want of stamps to fill the orders is *not* given as the excuse for not executing them.

The following values in the new type are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine;	multiple wmk., ordinary paper.
3d., brown on yellow	" " chalk-surfaced.
4d., black and carmine on yellow;	multiple, chalky.
1s., black on green;	single wmk., chalk-surfaced.
5s., grey-green and carmine on yellow;	multiple, chalky.
10s., green and carmine on green;	single, chalky.

**Ceylon.**—We gather from *L'Echo de la T.* that "specimen" copies of new 5 c. and 6 c. stamps have been seen, with the designs of 1904 altered by inserting numerals in the lower corners, to accord with the recommendations of the Postal Union. The colours, etc., are stated to be unchanged.

5 c., lilac; altered type.  
6 c., carmine " "

**Dominica.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following on the paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface:—

2s., black and purple.  
2s. 6d., green and orange.  
5s., black and brown.

**Leeward Islands.**—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the appearance of the 3d. with chalky surface.

**Mauritius.**—In the April number of *The Ph. J. of I.* Mr. Crofton refers to the numbers of some of the De La Rue plates, of this and other colonies. It may interest him to know that of the Mauritius plates—the 1d. was numbered 145, the 2d. 146, the 5d. 143, possibly the 4d. was 144. Of the later issues, in a fresh series of numbers, the 3d. was 20, the 5s. 21, and the 10d. 53.

**Montserrat.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 3d. and 6d. have been issued on chalk-surfaced paper, and that the 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. have appeared with multiple watermark and chalky surface.

1s., green and lilac.  
2s., " orange.  
2s. 6d., green and black.

**Natal.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the £1 10s., and *L'Echo de la T.* various other values in new colours; all, we believe, are on chalk-surfaced paper with the multiple watermark.

5s., carmine and lilac.  
10s., brown and lilac.  
£1, blue " "  
£1 10s., orange and lilac.  
£5, black and green.  
£10, brown " "

**New South Wales.**—*The Postage Stamp* says, "The 6d. stamp is appearing in a new and distinct shade—orange-red instead of orange. Paper and perforation are the same as before." Has this variety the Victorian watermark or is it No. 462a in our publishers' Catalogue?

The *Aust. Ph.* reports the discovery of the old 3d., diadem, on the earlier Crown and "N S W" paper, perf. 11 all round. A copy was used so recently as 1902, and our contemporary suggests that possibly some of this paper was found in store long after the greater part of the stock had been used up, which would account both for the perforation and for the late date.

3d., green; *wmk.* Type 29; *perf.* 11.

**New Zealand.**—The *Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 6d. stamp perforated by the comb-machine.

6d., rosine; *perf.* 14 × 13, 13½.

The *Stamp Weekly* reports that the £1, Postal Fiscal, Type 54, has been found overprinted with the word "OFFICIAL" (Type 83) vertically in black. The surcharge must have been applied a few years back, as the stamp is described as No. 474, *perf.* 12½, 13, not 497 or 499b.

*Official Stamp.* £1, rose.

**Queensland.**—It appears that the Crown and "A" watermark of Queensland is of a different form from that used in other parts of the Commonwealth, and that the annexed illustration should be substituted for Type 29 in the Catalogue, as this is the only paper of the kind that has been used here. The *Stamp Weekly*, from which we glean this information, adds that the ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d. (and, no doubt, the 6d. also), which we chronicled in February on this paper, are perforated with a comb-machine, gauging 13 exactly.



**St. Vincent.**—*Le T.-P.* announces the issue of a 2d. stamp in the Arms design.

2d., yellow; Type 17.

**Seychelles.**—According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, the 45 c. on 2 r. 25 c., to which we referred in March, is an old friend resuscitated, being the provisional issued in June, 1902.

**Victoria.**—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 2½d. has appeared with the Crown and "A" watermark, perforation unknown.

2½d., blue; *new wmk.*

Referring apparently to the 1d., "rose on black," which we mentioned in March, a correspondent writes to *The S. C. F.* to say that he has a used copy of the "1d., black on rose," of the same type, which would seem to be a more likely thing, but still an uncatalogued variety. It would be of interest to learn whether the stamp is watermarked and perforated, or whether it could have been cut from an envelope or wrapper of coloured paper. The green impression we know can be turned black, as we stated two months ago.

## PART II.

**Austria.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new Postage Due stamps, principally remarkable for the extreme parsimony displayed in the matter of the inscription.



Messrs. Taylor Brothers tell us that they have received the 30 heller of the 1906-7 series "in a *rosy-lilac* colour, not *mauve*." These colours are a little difficult to name, and experts differ as to the exact meaning of the name when given; *mauve* is also a tint that is apt to be unstable.

**Hungary.**—The *Stamp Weekly* tells us that some of the Postage Due stamps (including those *perf.* 15 in the addenda to the Catalogue) have the watermark Type 9, instead of Type 6, which was of course that of the original series of 1903. The following have been met with:—

*Wmk.* Type 9; *perf.* 11½, 12.  
5 f., 50 f., green.

*Same wmk.*; *perf.* 15.  
2, 6, 10, 12, 20 filler, green.

**Belgium.**—*Ewen's Weekly* repeats, with further details copied from a Dutch(?) contemporary, the report of stamps surcharged for use in China, which we quoted in March and contradicted in April. We still live in hopes that nothing of the kind is to be inflicted upon us.

Another journal states that the 20 c., 35 c., and 2 fr. stamps have been issued with the new form of Sunday label; but have the current types of these values ever existed with any other form of the label?

**Costa Rica.**—According to a foreign contemporary the whole of the current series, including the 20 c. which was omitted from the set referred to in March, has been overprinted "OFICIAL" (Type O 7), in black. It seems unnecessary to give the list, which will be found on page 632 of our publishers' Catalogue.

**Dominican Republic.**—We learn from *The Ph. Adviser* that the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. state that Nos. 405 to 408 in our publishers' Catalogue are ordinary, not Postage Due, stamps. As the Dominican authorities took the trouble to add the word "CORREOS" to the surcharges impressed upon Nos. 278 to 292a, it was not unnatural to suppose that the omission of that word implied that the labels retained their original nature. We should like to have a little evidence as to the true facts of the case before transferring the varieties in question from one heading to the other, but the fact that there is no 1 c. value in the original Postage Due set is in favour of the theory that the provisional 1 c. was not of that class.

**Ecuador.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the reason assigned for the variegated disfigurements recently applied to the stamps of this Republic, is that the sale of the postage stamps and stamped paper, etc., has been handed over by the Government to the Education Board, and these "countermarks" are the signs used by each province to distinguish its stamps, viz. to show that all made use of are legitimately issued by their respective provinces.

The vagaries of the School Boards and County Councils of Ecuador seem hardly worthy of the serious attention of philatelists, and we are glad to report that our publishers do not propose to catalogue these overprinted varieties. We can only recommend them to collectors of "pre-cancelled" stamps, to which they seem to be closely akin.

**Egypt.**—A correspondent shows us a used copy of the 1 piastre, *rose-red*, of the 1872-5 issue, overprinted, in black, "*Dopo la—Partenza*," in two lines. We do not suppose that this was a surcharge converting the stamp into a "Too Late" stamp, but more probably a postmark struck upon "Too Late" letters, and only falling on the stamp accidentally, like the "Too Late" mark of Trinidad.

**France.**—It is probable that few of our readers, except perhaps those who specialize in the stamps of France, are aware of the fact that the large Newspaper stamps of 1868 were printed in sheets of 101, which were sold at the price of 100 stamps, the publishers being allowed one per cent for spoilage. The sheets were in ten rows of ten, with the extra stamp at the bottom of the sheet, but the actual position of this stamp appears to have been forgotten at the present day, and indeed it seems to have varied in different plates.

In the April number of *Le Journal des Philatélistes* there is a short article upon this question, with illustrations of two square blocks of the 2 c. stamps, each showing three stamps and a blank space; one is imperforate and shows the space at the right of the stamp in the lower row, the other is perforated and shows the space to the left of the stamp; and the writer of the article suggests that all the unperforated sheets had the odd stamp at the left-hand end of the row, and all the perforated sheets had it at the right-hand end. The theory is not a very probable one, the spacing of the stamps is practically the same in both instances, so that there is no apparent reason why one setting should be used for the perforated and the other for the imperforate: and, in the absence of

sufficient margins to prove that these were corner blocks (no such margins being shown in the illustrations), we were inclined to suggest that the odd stamp might have been in the centre of the bottom row, and that both blocks might have been produced by the same plate.

However, on looking up the history of these stamps, we find that a description of one of the sheets is given in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for June, 1869, as follows:—

"A peculiarity worth noting about the new journal stamps is, that they are sold in sheets of 101. These sheets are made up of ten rows of ten, and an eleventh row on which is one stamp and nine blank perforated spaces; the hundred-and-first stamp occupies the left corner of this row."

This, therefore, was a *perforated* sheet corresponding with the *imperforate* block illustrated in *Le J. des Ph.*, and there were plainly other sheets in which the stamp was at the *right* lower corner, and which may also have existed both perforated and imperforate. If the stamps were printed in double sheets, two panes of 101 side by side, as may very likely have been the case, it is extremely probable that the extra stamps were in the middle of the bottom row of the double sheet, at the right lower corner of the left-hand pane, and the left lower corner of the right-hand pane, so that the two clichés would give one another some support in the press.

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 1 franc, Type 4, has appeared without the surcharge in Turkish currency, possibly for use in Abyssinia, like the 25 c. and 50 c.

1 fr., lake and yellow-green.

**Greece.**—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles some additions to the list of stamps of Type 1, perforated 11½ in 1891:—

20 l. . . .	No. 130.	40 l. . . .	No. 74.
30 l. . . .	94.	40 l. . . .	78.
30 l. . . .	96.	60 l. . . .	93.
80 l., No. 48.			

Also a variety of perforation of the 10 l. *Postage Due* stamp of 1878:—

10 l., green and black (Type 52); *perf.* 10, 10½ × 12, 13.

**Hayti.**—The cash required to pay for the new stamps is still being collected here in the usual manner. The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles a

2 c., in black, on 20 c., orange.

Which seems to be a new combination.

**Mexico.**—The *Ph. Adviser* reports that the 50 c., both without and with the surcharge "OFICIAL," has appeared with the frame in a new shade, *redder* in tint than before; also that the current 20 c. exists with the overprint inverted.

*Official Stamps.* 50 c., black and red-lilac.  
50 c., black and red-lilac.  
20 c., blue and red; *surcharge inverted*.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2 c. of 1897 with the Eagle and "RM" watermark, overprinted "OFICIAL," in black, like other values of the same issue.

*Official Stamp.* 2 c., carmine (No. 306).

We find that both this and the 12 c. with the same watermark are listed in the *Catalogue Officiel*.

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports that the 4 c. of the Waterlow issue has had its value raised to 10 c. by the usual overprint, Type 41 or 42, in black, reading upwards as at present.

10 c. on 4 c., brownish orange.

The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles some more complications from Zelaya :—

Type 37 overprinted with Type Z 3, in red, and with new value, as Type 41, in black, reading up.

15 c. on 1 c., green.

Type 40 overprinted with Type Z 3, in black, and with Type 41 or 42, reading down.

10 c., Type 41, on 20 c., claret.

10 c. „ 42, on 20 c. „

**Norway.**—The *Stamp Weekly* announces a provisional 15 öre produced from “a 4 skilling stamp of the first issue,” but we gather from an illustration given that the stamps employed are those of 1872–5. The overprint appears to be similar to Type 14.

15 öre, in black, on 4 sk., mauve (shades).

**Paraguay.**—It is quite impossible to keep pace with all the changes of colour, shade, etc., that are going on here. We gather from the *Stamp Weekly* that the 30 c. stamp has appeared in bluish purple (possibly this is the variety described as lilac in March) and that the 30 c. Official (which was described as grey in February, but is now found to be in blue-slate) has been overprinted with Type 41, but with three bars below, for use as a 5 c. stamp for ordinary postage. A later number adds four more varieties of the same nature produced from Official stamps which have not yet been seen unsurcharged, and *L'Echo de la T.* adds others to the list.

5 c. on 10 c., bistre.

5 c. on 20 c., green.

5 c. on 20 c., purple.

5 c. on 30 c., blue-slate.

5 c. on 30 c., blue.

5 c. on 60 c., chestnut.

5 c. on 60 c., chocolate.

According to *Der Philatelist* each value of the current stamps is printed in six different colours, and when the stock of one colour is exhausted the next lot is begun. Surely some more plausible tale than this might have been invented. We would suggest that a different colour is used for each day of the week, in order to keep the accounts separate, and that the office is closed on Sunday.

*L'Echo de la T.* reports the 1 c., Official stamp, Type 66, in a fresh colour.

Official Stamp. 1 c., rose.

**Persia.**—The *Stamp Weekly* adds some higher values, in the type with the portrait of the present Shah, to the list of the new issue.

10 kr., pink.

20 „ black.

30 „ blackish purple.

**Roumania.**—*Le Collectionneur de T.-P.* tells us that 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 bani of the new issue, listed in November last, have made their appearance; we hope to see them in due course and to be able to give an illustration of the design.

Messrs. Taylor Brothers kindly send us photo-

graphs of the three varieties of “P R” watermark, which we referred to in January. It is easy to see from these photographs that the letters are not *sans-serif* in any of the types, so that they can only be described by measurements, which we make as follows :—

1. Resembling Type 15,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, width of the two letters across the upper loops 16 mm.

2. Height 12 mm., width measured as above 14 mm.

3. Type 22, height 15 mm., width 14 mm.

Now we want to know whether any two of them occur in the same sheets, and, if not, what values are found with each.

The same correspondents show us some varieties of type of the 25 bani, Type 13, and the 15 bani, Type 20, which seem to be due either to wear or to retouching of matrices or clichés. In the former stamp the principal variation is in the widths of the white and coloured lines surrounding the oval that contains the head; in one case the inner white line is comparatively narrow and the coloured line surrounding it wide; in the other the white line is distinctly wider and the coloured line proportionately narrower. This might well be due to some cutting away of the frame of the die of this value, into which the head is probably fitted as a separate piece when taking the impressions for reproducing the various values. In the case of the 15 bani, Type 20, the variation is in the outer frame line, which in one variety is thick and heavy all the way round, and the semicircular projection in the centre below possesses a complete white frame; in the other the outer line is quite thin, and the white frame of the projection below is cut away in the centre, the whole design being as it were clipped close all round. Our correspondents show us the 15 bani, *rose*, in both these varieties, and they tell us that they have found the 15 b., *black*, in the second of the two, and the 15 b., *drab*, and *violet*, in the first.

**Siam.**—Messrs. Taylor Brothers also show us a block of the recently chronicled “1 att.” on 24 atts, in which the third stamp from the left in the second row from the top of the sheet has the dot after the surcharged value below the level of the letters. In another setting this little variation occurs on the third stamp in the first row.

**Switzerland.**—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the new 12 c., which is in a colour not very easy to give a name to; *blue* was perhaps rather a wild shot, for any one who was not entirely colour-blind—we should be inclined to call it *yellow-buff*. We are also shown the 25 c., Type 12, in *deep blue*, on the granite paper with watermark Type 13, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

**Uruguay.**—A Spanish journal reports that several of the types of 1895 (produced by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons) have reappeared in new colours, replacing the unsuccessful lithographs of local manufacture.

7 c., chestnut.

10 c., blue-green.

20 c., black and blue.

50 c. „ olive.

2 p. „ sepia.

3 p. „ pale blue.

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 183.)

\* \* \* \*

## NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

**B**EFORE passing on to the issues of the kingdom of Italy, we must mention the provisional issue for the provinces of Naples and Sicily; these territories were united by referendum taken on the 21st October, 1860, the Act of Union being dated the 8th November following, when the decree given below was promulgated:—

"NAPLES, January 6, 1861.

"The Lieutenant-General of the King in the Neapolitan Provinces, on the recommendation of the Counsellor of the Lieutenantancy in charge of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, with the sanction of the Council of Lieutenantancy, decrees:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st March of the present year the service of Posts in the Neapolitan Provinces will be regulated by the following laws and decrees, at present in force in the provinces of Upper Italy:—

[Here follows a list of laws and decrees, 1850 to 1860.]

"Art. 2. The rates fixed by the preceding laws and decrees will come into force on the date mentioned above; but with the difference that the rate from one place to another in the Neapolitan Provinces will remain as indicated in the previous tariff: that is to say, two grana in Neapolitan currency for each single-rate letter, if it be prepaid, or three grana if the postage is to be paid by the addressee.

"Art. 3. Until Italian money is put into circulation in the Neapolitan Provinces, the rates for letters will be charged in those provinces at 5 grana to 20 centesimi Italian.

"The Counsellor of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works will arrange for the publication of the laws and decrees mentioned above.

"We order, etc. etc.,

"G. DEVINCENZI,

"Counsellor in charge of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

"G. PISANELLI,

"Counsellor in charge of the Departments of Mercy and Justice."

Article 133 of the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, published in consequence of the above decree, and in force in the provinces of Upper Italy, says:—

"The Postage stamps provided for the franking of a letter or packet are of eight kinds, their colours and values being as follows:—

Colour black, value 1 cent.

"	"	"	2	"
"	green	"	5	"
"	bistre	"	10	"
"	blue	"	20	"
"	red	"	40	"
"	yellow	"	80	"
"	gold	"	3 lire.	

"In accordance with the rates of the currency in use in the Neapolitan Provinces, the following natures of stamps will be adopted there:—

Colour green,	value	$\frac{1}{2}$ tornese.
"	bistre	" 1 grano.
"	blue	" 2 grana.
"	red	" 5 "
"	yellow	" 20 "

Here we have omissions, and an error; the 1 grano appeared in *black*, instead of *bistre*; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano, 10 and 20 grana are omitted, in spite of the fact that there was but one issue.

Issue of March 1, 1861.



Head of Victor Emmanuel II to right, embossed in an oval composed of two lines, the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the cross of Savoy in each corner; inscribed "FRANCO" at left, "BOLLO" at right, "POSTE" at top; value in words, at bottom. The background between the oval and the frame is composed of vertical lines.

Engraved by Matraire, and the design lithographed by him in colour, with the head embossed on white paper; imperf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ tornese,	green, olive-green, bright green, yellow-green, deep green, emerald-green.
1 grano,	bistre, yellow-bistre, bistre-brown.
1 "	black, grey-black.
2 grana,	blue, bright blue, Prussian blue.
5 "	lilac, lilac-rose, red, bright red, carmine, rose, vermillion.
10 "	yellow, bistre, orange-bistre, yellow-ochre.
20 "	lemon, bright lemon.
50 "	pearl-grey, blue-grey, greenish grey, pale blue, deep blue.

Dr. E. Diena reports the existence of  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese stamps with obliteration dated 16th and 28th February, 1861; these were doubtlessly used before the official date of issue.

### Varieties.

#### (a) Head inverted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ tornese,	green, yellow-green.
1 grano,	black, grey-black.
2 grana,	blue, pale blue.
5 "	red.
20 "	lemon-yellow.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano, 10 and 50 grana, have not been seen obliterated; they exist, however, unused, but these copies were found among the effects of the printer, Matraire.

#### (b) Head embossed double.

5 grana, red.

(c) *Errors of colour.* $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, black.

2 grana " "

(d) *Without head.*

2 grana, blue.

(e) *Bisected.* $\frac{1}{2}$  stamp, 5 grana, lilac.

It is difficult to accept these last four varieties (b to e); we suspect that (c) and (d) are only essays or proofs, of which Maitraire left a great quantity. An official of easy conscience was probably induced to obliterate these "stamps." We have seen the  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese showing a portion of an obliteration, "NAPOLI" (Naples), the date being illegible; the 2 grana, without head, has been reported with the obliteration "GIOJA 11 AGO 62." As for the bisected 5 grana stamp, we would point out that it corresponds to no rate of postage.

These stamps ceased to be used on the 1st October, 1862, as is proved by the following document; they were replaced by the current Italian stamps on the preceding 15th September:—

"TURIN, August, 1862.

"From the 1st October, postage stamps bearing the value in Neapolitan currency (grana and tornese) will no longer be available for the prepayment of postage on letters and printed matter, and stamps, having the value printed in lire and centesimi will be introduced into the Neapolitan Provinces, as in all the other provinces of the Kingdom.

"All post offices within the districts of Bari, Chiete, Cosenza, and Naples are authorized to effect the exchange of the grana and tornese stamps, for those in lire and centesimi, according to the following table:—

Stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, for those of		1 centesimo.
" "	$\frac{1}{2}$ grano	" "
" "	" "	2 centesimi.
" "	1 "	" "
" "	" "	5 "
" "	2 grana	" "
" "	" "	10 "
" "	5 "	" "
" "	" "	20 "
" "	10 "	" "
" "	" "	40 "
" "	20 "	" "
" "	" "	80 "

"The 50 grana stamps will be exchanged for other values, that is to say, for ten 20 centesimi, or five 40 centesimi.

"Stamps will be exchanged from the 15th September until the 15th October.

"The district authorities will supply each office with a sufficient number of stamps, and will furnish all the information upon this subject for which they may be asked. During the period in question a notice will be displayed at the sale window of each post office.

"After the 15th October, grana and tornese stamps found on postal matter will be considered of no value, and such correspondence will be charged as unpaid.

"G. BARBAVARA,

"Director-General of Posts."

It is to be noticed that the exchange was announced of certain stamps for others in lire and centesimi, whereas the "table" does not mention the lire stamps. This must be an accidental omission.

*Forged Stamps used postally.* Forgeries appeared about the same time as the real stamps. Dr. Diena reports a copy of the 10 grana obliterated 25th March, 1861. It was not until August, 1862, that the Postmaster of Naples notified the existence of forgeries to the Director-General of Posts in Turin.

The following are some extremely interesting documents, which, together with the information accompanying them, were furnished by Dr. Diena to *Le Timbre-Poste* of March, 1894:—

"(No. 8031.)

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"District Office of Naples.

"NAPLES, August 25, 1862.

"The Police of Naples informed me this morning that, as the result of information received, and of the steps they had taken, they had succeeded in discovering a secret manufactory of postage stamps; at the same time they requested me to place experts at their disposal, with a view to ascertaining whether the machine and tools they had seized could have actually been used for such a manufacture.

"After having made sure that the persons who had been employed in the manufacture of the stamps for the Post Office Department of Naples (now done away with) and who are employed by this District Office, had nothing whatever to do with the fraud just discovered, I gave them instructions to act as required by the Police. Having deputed two officers of this District to examine all the information obtained, I have just received the following report:—

"Yesterday the Police Authorities, having received information that a certain person carried on an illicit traffic in postage stamps, proceeded to arrest the person in question; he was found, in fact, to have in his possession a number of stamps, which, from their colour and from the inferior portrait of His Majesty, were suspected of being forged.

"The prisoner, on being interrogated as to the source from which he obtained his stamps, asserted that he had bought them from an engraver, who had a workshop in a room on the third floor of a house situated in an outlying street. Before the arrival of the police agents ordered to search the room mentioned, the engraver, who had doubtlessly been informed of the arrest of his agent, was able to make his escape, after having dismantled the machine, that he is supposed to have used for the manufacture of stamps, and after having destroyed it by breaking the screws, and removal of the plates and other tools. In addition to the press and certain articles of wood and iron, broken and in disorder, the police have, up to the present time, been able to lay their hands on the double die, used to emboss the head of His Majesty; some pieces of wood and pieces of paper, obtained from the margins of postage stamps, and a great number of packets of colouring matter and other articles of a nature to render more serious the suspicion of a fraudulent manufacture of stamps in the place pointed out.

"The person reported to be the author of the fraud has already been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forgery. The Police, assisted by lower grade employés of this office, are still at the place mentioned above, trying to find other articles, with the object of taking formal proceedings.

"Meanwhile, I have requested the Police Department to send me some of the stamps seized, so that, with the aid of these copies, I may be able to suppress the fraud and make an inspection at the stamp-distributing offices in the town.

"As soon as I obtain further information on this matter, I shall consider it my duty to communicate it to you immediately.

"(Signed) C. VANNERI,

"Director of the District.

"To the Ministry of Public Works, Post Office Department, Turin."

"(No. 8057.)

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"*District Office of Naples.*

"NAPLES, August 26, 1862.

"In continuation of my report of yesterday, No. 8031, concerning the discovery of a secret manufactory of postage stamps in Naples, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with my request, the local Police have forwarded to this District Office, in order to facilitate the examination to be made at the offices of the authorized distributors of stamps, six of the postage stamps found in the possession of the culprits, that is to say, two copies of 10 grana, two of 5 grana, and two of 2 grana.

"I enclose you a specimen of each of these forged stamps with the request that you will have them examined by an expert,\* in order to define the differences between them and the originals, which I would suggest should be published in the *Bulletin* of this month, for the information of the post office employés.

"The points of difference that have been noticed in this office would be found, in the case of the stamps of 2 grana, in the frame, which is composed in the original stamps of well-defined dots, whereas in the forgeries they are indistinct; the paper is slightly blued instead of being white, the gum is thick and shiny, and the impression is on the whole very coarse; the beard is not well defined, as opposed to what may be seen in the originals.

"(Signed) C. VANNERI,

"*Director of the District.*

"*To the Ministry of Public Works, Post Office Department, Turin.*"

To these letters the Post Office Department replied as follows:—

"(No. 20275.)

"To the District Director of Posts, Naples.

"TURIN, August 30, 1862.

"I am in receipt of your favours of the 25th and 26th inst., Nos. 8031 and 8057, which brought me details as to the manufacture of stamps that has just been discovered at Naples. I entirely approve of the steps you have taken to discover the culprits and to diminish as much as possible the loss to the Department.

"I am not, however, of opinion that it would be useful to insert in the *Bulletin* the description of the fraud as a warning to buyers, as very shortly the introduction of stamps having the value expressed in lire and centesimi will prevent the continuance of the fraud. I add that this very day a circular is being sent out, containing directions relating to the introduction of the new stamps.

"Please continue to exercise surveillance, so that the fraud may not go unpunished, and should letters be posted bearing forged stamps, forward them to the revenue authorities, so that further steps may be taken.

"(Signed) G. BARBARA,

"*Director-General.*"

"(No. 8376.)

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"*District Office of Naples.*

"NAPLES, September 4, 1862.

"In continuance of my letters of the 25th and 26th August last, Nos. 8031 and 8057, I have the honour

\* On the margin of this letter is written, "Consult M. Matraire."

to forward you a copy of the Report drawn up by the Police of Naples, addressed to this office, containing the most circumstantial information regarding the forgery of the postage stamps, together with the announcement of the arrest of the chief authors of the fraud. Acting on this report I have taken the necessary steps with the revenue authorities, so that the case may be commenced and completed in a regular manner.

"(Signed) C. VANNERI,

"*Director of the District.*

"To the Post Office Department, Turin."

The following is the report of the Police Department, which was annexed to the preceding letter:—

"POLICE OFFICE OF NAPLES

"(*Montecalvario Division*).

"NAPLES, September 1, 1862.

"Sir,

"Having informed you of the discovery of a secret manufactory of postage stamps, I think it my duty to give you some details relating to a matter which intimately affects the finances of the State. I proceed to do so in the following report:

"Some days since it was rumoured in the town that stamps were being sold by private persons; I then thought that they must be forged, or at any rate stolen from the Administration. On Saturday, August 23rd, a detective informed me that the conduct of one Achille Cioffi, residing at No. 4, Vico Calvacatojo, was very suspicious, both from his past life and from his present actions. Having discovered the clue to this affair, I instructed an active and energetic officer, Ange Rega, to carefully shadow the said Cioffi. On Sunday morning Rega and other officers took up positions in the vicinity of the residence of the said Cioffi; some time afterwards they saw him come down and make his way towards the Rue Cavonne, at the Vico Papa, and enter No. 6, leaving this a little later on with another young man, with whom he went to the Place de l'Eglise Montesanto. The said Cioffi stopped there and the other man went to the Rue Gelso Piccolo, but the officers were not able to ascertain the actual place to which he went; he soon returned from thence and again met Cioffi, and retracing their steps together they entered the house at the Vico Papa from which they had previously come out. Later on Cioffi came out again alone; after having traversed the Rue Pignasecca, Forno Vecchio, Maddaloni, Ste. Anna of the Lombards and Fontaino Medina, he was taken at the beginning of the Rue Incoronata and conducted to the Police Station.

"On being searched in the presence of the deputy, M. Pannacci, there was found in his possession a parcel, enclosing seven smaller packets containing stamps of various values, that is to say: 100 of 1 carlino (i. e. 10 grana), 200 of 5 grana, and 43 of 2 grana.

"The following proceedings were taken by authority of the deputy, M. Pannacci:—Cioffi at first declared that he had found the parcel by chance in the street, but on being pressed by the deputy, admitted that he had received these stamps from a young man, whose name was unknown to him, and promised to allow him to be arrested if the parcel was given back to him and if he was allowed to keep his appointment in the Rue Catalana. This proposal being accepted, the deputy followed the said Cioffi and proceeded to the place indicated, where he saw a young man approach Cioffi and receive from him the parcel in question. The two persons were then taken to this Police Station, where the other man stated that his name was Joseph Tornatola de Litterio, age sixteen, clerk in a shop, living at 6, Vico Papa. When he was asked where he obtained the stamps, he at first answered in



exactly the same terms as Cioffi, but when he learned that his route in the morning was known, he declared that the parcel had been given him by a young man, whose acquaintance he had made at a café, below the Porte Alba, and that the delivery of it had taken place near the outer gate of No. 1, Rue Gelso Piccolo.

"After obtaining this information, the deputy made a careful examination of Tornatola's apartment, and then betook himself to the street indicated by the latter, where he was told by a woman that on the first floor there was a children's governess, on the second a shoemaker, and on the third a father and his son, who were out. Suspicion rested upon these latter, which was confirmed when up to late at night nobody was seen to enter, probably because they had been warned by a woman, who was discovered later on to be a relation of the absent persons. He then considered himself justified in proceeding to make a search, and, on going into the kitchen, found two stoves on which were two small strips of paper, gummed with a kind of gum, such as that found on the back of stamps. This discovery encouraged the police officer to pick the lock of the door leading into the last room, where he found a *small arsenal*, consisting of articles of iron, wheels with supports of cast iron, long solidly-constructed wooden tables fitted with grooved metal rails for presses, screws, pivots, wheels, hammers, saws, bolts, vices, pincers, files, screw callipers, chisels, sheets of iron, dies of various kinds, a pair of forge bellows, boxes of colours, matrices, punches bearing the head of King Victor Emmanuel in relief, two small brass plates measuring in size the diameter of a coin of  $\frac{1}{2}$  carlino, or 5 grana, engraved with the head; lastly, paper for printing upon, and an iron plate on which was stuck a piece of a postage stamp.

"By means of documents and letters, it was established that the rooms were let to François and Gaétan Nardone, father and son, the former known to be a forger, and sentenced by the Neapolitan High Court in 1852 to seven years' imprisonment, for having imitated the seal of the Railway Department, and for having made use of it.

"What I have now given you are the details of a most interesting affair, which has only been discovered owing to the activity of the deputy, M. Pannacci. I am pleased to be able to add that, as the result of the steps I have taken, the two Nardones, father and son, have been lodged in the prison of Chateau Capuano, where Cioffi and Tornatola were already confined.

"(Signed) PASCAL AVITABILE,  
"Commissary."

From what has just been stated, it appears that only 2, 5, and 10 grana stamps were seized, to which values we must add the 20 grana, which certainly came from the same source.

They are all engraved in *taille-douce*, instead of being *lithographed*.

2 grana has the word "POSTE" too close to the lower line of the upper label, the lines of the background are too much spaced, the dots forming the frame are clearly defined, the words "DUE" and "GRANA" are too far apart; the embossed head is badly imitated.

2 grana, dull blue on *white*, slightly *blued*.

5 grana: vertical lines of the background too close together, and blurred; the last letter of the word "GRANA" is too close to the right-hand line of the lower label; the small cross in the lower, left-hand square has the upper arm smaller than the lower; the head shows but little relief, and does not differ greatly from the original from which it appears to have been traced.

10 grana: there are two types, found with obliterations, dated 10th March, 11th April, and 10th May, 1862.

1st Type. The letters of "POSTE" and "DIECI GRANA" are too wide; the first "O" in "BOLLO" is larger than the other, and more open than in the originals. It is known with three different types of head. (We read above that several punches were seized.)

(a) Roughly engraved, neck too wide, back of the head too pointed, beard too distinct, nose squat, the ear too close to the nape of the neck.

(b) Head has too high a forehead, back of the head less pronounced, beard too straight.

(c) Head leaning backwards, ear too big and badly drawn, as is also the whole thing.

10 grana, bright orange-yellow, yellow-histre.

2nd Type. The work is better. The letters "FR" of "FRANCO" are a little too far from the others; the white dots of the frame are too irregular; the arms of the two crosses of Savoy below are of different lengths. The head is similar to that of the 5 grana.

10 grana, orange, bright orange.

20 grana: The "A" of "FRANCO" is too open; the inner line of the oval is too thick; the crosses in all four corners show irregularities. It is known with the three types of the head of the 10 grana, and also with that of the 5 grana; it has been seen used on the 23rd April, 1861.

20 grana, yellow-histre, bright yellow.

One of the 10 grana has been seen used on the 30th April, 1862, that is, after the arrest of the forgers; most probably it was used unwittingly by some one who bought it.

According to M. Rondot (*Magasin Pittoresque*, 1864), the forgers only sold about a hundred ducats (about £17) worth of stamps; but I should like to know how this amount was arrived at, as it should certainly have been larger, the forgeries having been on sale for some seventeen months.

*Essays and Proofs.* They are as numerous as they are varied:—

- (a) All values in various colours.
- (b) " " " with head inverted.
- (c) " " " gummed on the face.
- (d) " " " without head.
- (e) No value and no head.
- (f) " " " " " printed both sides.

All are in various colours on white paper.

(To be continued.)

# The Introduction of Penny Postage.

By PLAIN ANCHOR.

\* \* \*



HAVE lately, by courtesy which I much appreciate, been given an opportunity of looking through Mr. John Dillon's albums of original letters and documents in connection with his work in the interests of Penny Postage, and feel sure that the following, which have never before been published, will illustrate the history and progress of the movement and the characters of the prime movers more clearly than an edited account. They will prove more interesting if read in conjunction with my notes in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, September 21st, 1907, and with them will make the history fairly complete.

"OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE  
COMMITTEE ON POSTAGE,  
6, FREEMAN COURT, CORNHILL,  
1838.

"J. DILLON, ESQ.

"REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

"Dear Sir,

Will you allow me to draw the attention of your Society through you as their Chairman to this very important subject, and to the great expense that must necessarily be incurred in getting up and producing evidence from all parts of the United Kingdom, upon a subject so extensive and so important as this?

"The evidence already procured by our Parliamentary Agent and submitted to the Parliamentary Committee is of the most conclusive character in favour of a penny postage, but it will be obvious to you, that that evidence must be confirmed from all parts of the United Kingdom, and that the mere expense of printing and of exciting general attention, and sufficiently impressing its importance upon Gentlemen and Merchants of influence in all parts, as to induce them to give their attention to getting up evidence, is very great. Then again the rather lengthy and extensive correspondence necessary to put that evidence into a definite shape, and to make a judicious selection of the witnesses to be produced, of itself involves a large outlay.

"The great respectability of the firms composing your Society led me to hope that I should receive from the majority of them an amount equal to the bankers and eminent houses, whose subscriptions I have advertised.

"I have not at present advertised the subscriptions you sent, because I am most anxious to include the names of many of the very respectable firms whose present subscriptions you have handed to me in the published list at a higher rate, but if I put the names of such leading houses for small subscriptions, it would, as you will see, effectually restrict the future subscribers.

"This is one of the cases in which example is pretty sure to be copied, and if you think your Society cannot aid me further, perhaps they will allow me to postpone the advertising of their subscriptions for the present.

"I crave your pardon, and solicit your aid, in this matter, and an early communication.

"I am, dear sir,

Your very obdt. servant,

GEO. MOFFATT,  
Treasurer."

	£	s.	d.
"Bradbury & Greateorex, Aldermanbury	2	2	0
Oliver, Watson & Dear	2	2	0
James Coster & Co.	2	2	0
Cherill & Johnston	2	2	0
William Devas & Son, Lawrence Lane	2	2	0
Geo. Brettle & Co., Wood Street	2	2	0
T. & R. Morley	2	2	0
Lewellin, Trueman & Hitchcock	2	2	0
Rawson Cox & Co.	2	2	0
Bowman & May	2	2	0
Devas, Son & Hanson, Newgate St.	2	2	0
Nalders, Spall & Co, Cheapside	2	2	0
Hadland & Shillingford	2	2	0
J. E. & G. Puckle, Milk Street	2	2	0
Jno. Wreford & Co., Aldermanbury	2	2	0
Wm. & Jas. Morley, Gutter Lane	2	2	0
Heeles, Gawthorp & Co., Lud Lane	1	1	0
Jno. & Wm. Smyth, Fore Street	1	1	0

35 14 0

"With Mr. Moffatt's compliments."

"28, FENCHURCH STREET,

5th February, 1838.

"Dear Sir,

When you send on the promised list—be kind enough to hand me an introductory note to some active and popular member of your trade, who will be at the trouble of going through the different houses with me: in matters of this kind a deputation is always most efficient, and not having the pleasure of knowing any of the firms in question, I am indisposed to pass the ordeal of making their acquaintance and asking for money of parties to whom even my name is not known. I am sure you will agree with me that the large houses in the neighbourhood of Cheapside ought to subscribe readily and largely to the promotion of a measure so immediately beneficial to them, and it would be a pity not to have this done effectually. If you can find me the right sort of man, three hours will do it, and that time I am willing to give, but can't spare more.

"What think you of Mr. Ashurst of the firm of Ashurst & Gainsford? Rowland Hill suggests him as a fit and proper man.

"Chas. Pearson has been asked by R. Hill, who has found him to be pre-engaged.

"Do you know any professional man, more conversant with parliamentary business and generally better qualified than the gentleman first named?

"Your very obedient Servant,

"GEO. MOFFATT.

J. DILLON, ESQ."

"CHEAPSIDE,

Feb. 10th, 1838.

"Dear Sir,

"POST OFFICE REFORM.

"I understand from Mr. Moffatt he will call a meeting for Monday of gentlemen feeling an interest in the reduction of postage, and in those views which have been so ably brought before the public by Mr. Rowland Hill, and that you will be one of the gentlemen whom he intends to invite.

"I take the liberty of suggesting to you, and I shall do so to Mr. Moffatt, the propriety of calling a public meeting of the Merchants of London, and passing

some well considered resolutions on the subject; amongst others, one recommending that communications from all parties should be made to one common centre.

"There are so many gentlemen of high commercial importance, feeling a strong interest in this matter, that it only needs a public demonstration of the interest felt by such gentlemen as those now on the Committee, to induce a powerful and influential effort.

"I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN DILLON, ESQ."

W. H. ASHURST.

"137, CHEAPSIDE,

12th February, 1838.

"Dear Sir,

If you or Mr. Moffatt will take the office of Hon. Secretary of the Committee I will find scribes to take the labour off your hands, and if a Sub-Committee of, at the most, 3, is appointed, the work will be done.

"Part of the essential matter to be accomplished, in addition to rousing public attention is—

"To get one or two proper persons engaged in each branch of commerce, or of trade, to show to the House of Commons Committee in what way in each branch the number of letters will be probably increased—

The probable extent of that increase,

The instances and modes of evasion of postage,

The probable extent of that evasion,

The certainty that the proposed reduction of postage would bring them into the post office—this is a matter of inference, but had better be stated by a witness or two.

"It would also be desirable to get intelligent heads of families of limited income of various degrees, who have children from home, showing the effect of the restriction of communication, and the numbers of letters that would probably pass amongst them all if they could each communicate with the other for one penny, particularly in cases of sickness, family rejoicings, etc., and the infinite number of domestic incidents which rise among near and dear relatives.

"The masses of the rising generation in every country are necessarily obliged to go forth from the family roof as apprentices, domestic servants, shopmen, travellers and labourers of all kinds, and in marriage. And to these immense numbers, the present rates of postage operate almost to banish the communications with home and friends.

"I shall be in attendance on the House of Commons Committee this morning, and will then see you. You will find the subject noticed in the *Chronicle* of this day.

"I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN DILLON, ESQ."

W. H. ASHURST.

"28, FENCHURCH STREET,

13th Feby., 1838.

"Dear Sir,

I send herewith copies of the two documents referred to yesterday—'money is power,' it is very important that a strong demonstration should be made by your trade—I sincerely hope you will find an efficient man to take the affair in hand,—one or at most two mornings will complete the matter in your branch.

"I purpose the monies to be paid into Smith, Payne & Smiths', as bankers to the committee, if you see no objection.

"I have no connection with that firm, but think the compliment is due to them, as Mr. John Abel Smith was the first to give a banker's sanction to the affair, and the house is pre-eminent for stability and influence.

"Your faithful Servant,

JOHN DILLON, ESQ."

GEO. MOFFATT.

"137, CHEAPSIDE,

14th Feb., 1838.

"Dear Sir,

"POST OFFICE.

I send you herewith the fifth and ninth reports of the Commissioners. I call your attention to the evidence already given—particularly by Mr. Bates and Mr. Whittaker, which it is necessary to repeat before the present Committee. You will observe that the great object sought then was to get 'Prices current' sent cheap, but that was a small object compared to the present most important object—the sending a communication under half an ounce anywhere for a penny.

"The evidence of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Moffatt is also very important.

"In the evidence of one of the Post Office officials, he says 'don't give us more business, for our office is not large enough.' Would a Merchant or trader say to his customers 'don't give us more orders, because my warehouse is too small,' or would he hire new Warehouses?

"Yours truly,

J. DILLON, ESQ."

W. H. ASHURST.

"My Dear Sir,

How thrives the subscription? It is important that it should be general and extensive in your branch of trade—as setting an example to all others in the metropolis. The Committee will meet to-morrow at the Jerusalem, at three o'clock, that is, if 'twill accord with your convenience to be there at that hour—otherwise please send a note to Mr. Ashurst to prevent his summoning the other members. The purposes for which the committee are to be convened, are,

1, to approve the publication of the 'suggestions,'

2, to appoint a Secretary,

3, and to consider the best general means to be adopted in promotion of the views of the Committee.

"I enclose you a document received this morning from a gentleman whom Mr. Rowland Hill recommends as well qualified to act, and also Mr. C.'s note to me. I have seen him, and think his qualifications for the post are undeniably good, with the exception of that point to which his note makes special reference; be good enough to return these when perused.

"Yours faithfully,

GEO. MOFFATT.

J. DILLON, ESQ."

19th Feby., 1838.

"131, BRIDGE ST.,

Saturday Morning, 21 July, 1838.

"J. DILLON, ESQ.

"POSTAGE,

"Dear Sir,

A resolution recommending an uniform rate on all Inland letters of 2d. and the use of the present 1d. posts has been carried.

"A Penny rate was first tried and lost, then 1½d., and lost, 2d. gained by Lord Lowther's vote.

"Yours truly,

W. H. ASHURST."

This refers to the Third Report of the Select Committee on Postage and shows the progress made. Now we come to the means for carrying the proposals into effect.

The following is a copy of *The Post Circular*, dated April 17, 1839:—

"The Uniform Penny Post, recommended by the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is to be PAID IN ADVANCE; the mode as follows:

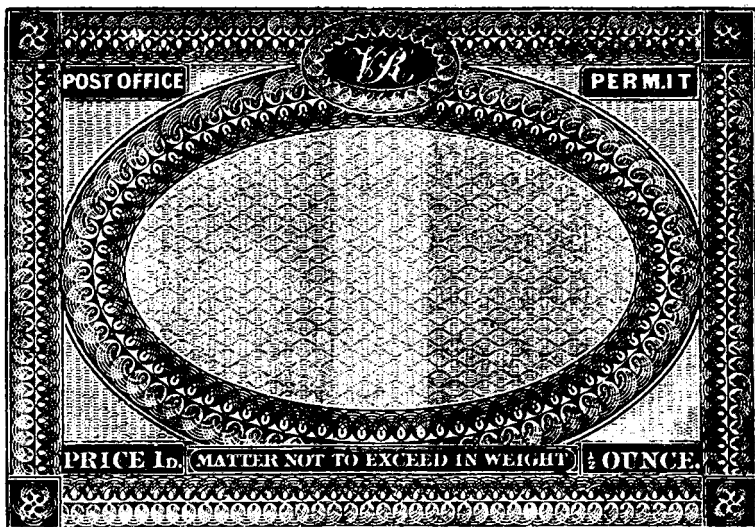
"A stamped cover, like the specimen, or a small stamp, like a medicine stamp (a dozen or quire at a time, if it please you), may be bought at any stationer's,

post office, or any convenient shop, either for a PENNY, if the letter weighs only *half an ounce*, or for TWO-PENCE if it weighs *one ounce*; THREEPENCE for *one ounce and a half*; FOURPENCE for *two ounces*, and so on; one penny for each additional half ounce. Thus, in such a cover as the specimen, which costs a penny, ANY THING whatever, not weighing half an ounce, would be carried FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

"Some apprehensions are entertained that the vast consumption of the Post-Office stamps will tempt to the forgery of them. The way to prevent forgery seems to be to create those difficulties, which are only conquerable with great mechanical ingenuity, and an outlay of large capital.

millions of impressions—say 10,000,000, without any very material deterioration, if carefully adjusted, in the first instance, to the machine by which they are printed, and if the paper on which they are printed be not too harsh in its texture, and free from grit. The machines necessary to print them are compact, and not at all complicated in their operation; for a steam-engine of two horse power, four boys, and two men, would be sufficient to produce 100,000 stamps per diem of ten working hours, presuming there were only five plates to each of the two machines. For the smaller stamps, there might be as many as twenty or thirty plates to each machine.

"As regards the difficulty of the execution of the plate, but little need be said; for there is nothing more



### "THE BLUE STAMP

"Annexed would occasion very considerable difficulty to the forger, were he to attempt to imitate it. A plate of this description having been produced, any number of facsimile plates can be made from the original plate, so that numerous impressions may be taken at one operation; the plates being so adjusted to admit of large sheets of paper being impressed at once, and those sheets cut up to the proper dimensions, in the usual manner practised by printers, would give any required number of envelopes; the original plate would at all times be preserved, to make fresh plates from, as those in use were worn out (see Mr. C. Whiting's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee).

"The Compound Plate, which is given merely as an example of a more intricate mode of printing, presents still greater security. It is a specimen printed on the same principle as that used both at the Excise and Stamp Offices, and was the invention of the late Sir W. Congreve, Bart., and as a proof of its efficiency, it may not be uninteresting to state that from 8 plates, the Excise Office have printed all their paper permits for nearly 14 years, without a single forgery; and probably as many as 50 millions of permits were taken from these plates. The Stamp Office has had but one set of plates in use for 14 years, from which all the medicine stamps have been struck off, used during that time, say 140 millions, and they have had no forgery committed on them in this country.

"As to speed of execution—about 1000 impressions per hour can be well printed from *one* plate only; and one plate is capable of enduring many

absurd than to suppose what can be effected by one man or men is not to be accomplished by others, when the process is purely mechanical. But thus much may be fairly and confidently stated—that if any body of individuals, willing to test this matter, were to subscribe, and direct that one or two respectable engravers should make a plate precisely similar to the specimen, so that the eye would be easily deceived, and report the expense and difficulties of the proceeding, they would be found such as to render any attempt on the part of the forger too hazardous for him to risk the almost certain chance of discovery. It may, therefore, be most confidently stated, that any impediments to the adoption of this plan, so far as the fear of forgery is concerned, may be fully and decidedly dismissed.

"But if such a stamp be combined with any peculiar paper, also requiring the use of machinery in its manufacture (which involves an outlay of great capital), forgery may be completely guarded against.

"A forger could not produce this stamp, on a paper expressly manufactured by order of the government, in sufficient numbers to be profitable (were he able to secure a safe market for them), for less than an outlay of *several thousands of pounds*.

"He must first learn *how* to engrave the stamp; then possess a very complicated machine to engrave it. He must possess a costly machine to print it. He must also command a paper-mill, with other very costly machinery, to make the paper. And, lastly, possessing all these, he is at the mercy of not less than a dozen persons absolutely necessary for these several processes, any one of whom may inform against him."

The following was a leaflet issued separately :—

# "STAMPS.

"There are some persons who seem to think that envelopes are necessary, and object to them, because letters enclosed in them will not receive the impression of the Post-Office daily stamp, which is sometimes wanted for evidence. This is a hasty conclusion of those who do not trouble themselves to think. Letters of course, need not be *enclosed* in any envelope, but may be written on the sheet or half-sheet of paper stamped by the Stamp-office. But there is another mode of stamps which seems to us to have certain advantages of cheapness in production and portability over the first we mentioned. Small stamps, about the size of the following, printed on the principle of the government medicine stamps, might be prepared on paper glued at the back, and easily affixed, like a French wafer, to any letter written on common paper. The Post-Office stamp being marked upon such a stamp, would prevent its being used a second time."



This was another leaflet, from the same source :—

# "THE FEARS OF THE PAPER-MAKERS AND STATIONERS ABOUT COLLECTING POSTAGE BY MEANS OF STAMPS ALLAYED.

"The Paper-makers and Stationers in their alarms at collecting Postage by means of *stamped covers* and *stamped paper*, have overlooked the fact that Mr. Hill in his evidence and elsewhere, recommended as one mode the use of SMALL ADHESIVE STAMPS, which might be fixed to letters written on paper of any kind and size. Such small stamps could not affect the paper-trade or stationers in any way, except that being very convenient to the public, they would greatly increase the use of paper—a result probably not objectionable.

"It is proposed that these stamps or labels should be about the size of the specimen attached to this letter, and prepared with a glutinous wash on the back.

"These labels," says Mr. Hill, "if made of some paper difficult to imitate,\* and, like the medicine stamps, printed from complex plates, with various colours in the same impression, thus requiring the combined ingenuity of the paper-maker, the engraver, and the printer, would be secure against forgery to the

\* "Whether the paper to be employed shall be Dickinson's or that of any other manufacturer, would of course be best determined by inviting all paper-makers to send in specimens and tenders, and adopting that which appears most advantageous—this would put all on a perfect equality."

State. Their extreme lightness—1000 weighing only an ounce—would be such, that every one might easily carry a stock in his pocket-book; and, to avoid the inconvenience of keeping labels of various prices, two of the penny labels might be used for an ounce letter, three for an ounce-and-a-half letter, and so on.

"It has been objected to the use of these labels, that damp or friction might detach them from the letters while in the mail-bags. This, however, would be of no consequence. All that is necessary is, that the label should remain attached until the letter shall have received the stamp of the post-office at which it may be posted. This post-office stamp must be such, that when struck across the label, it shall extend a little on one side, so as not only to prevent the label from being used a second time, but to mark the letter itself, and thus to show that it has been properly franked, even though the label should afterwards become detached.

"I would recommend that these labels should be printed on sheets, each containing twenty rows of twelve in a row; a row would then be sold for a shilling, and a whole sheet for 1*l*.

"I PROPOSE THAT IT SHALL BE MADE THE DUTY OF ALL POSTMASTERS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM TO KEEP THE STAMPED LABELS, AND TO SELL THEM TO ALL APPLICANTS AT ONE PENNY EACH.' Of course stationers would be permitted, if they wished it, to sell the labels, subject to the regulations of the Stamp-Office.

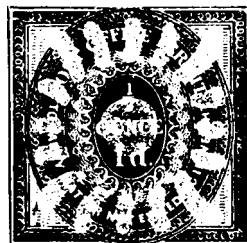
"When the stationers, being unmindful of these labels, recommended that *no stamps* should be used, they could not have considered the superior advantages both to the Post-office revenue, the public, and the post-office, which would arise from the use of stamps.

"A word or two on these advantages. From the Post Office Revenue, the cost of collecting the postage by means of labels, would deduct about one thirtieth part of the penny; whilst the cost of collecting the postage on delivery, would deduct at least one tenth of a penny, or three times as much.

"The advantages of Stamps over any money payments to the PUBLIC, are these: instead of paying each penny singly, any amount of postage, by the purchase of a number of labels, might be paid in one sum, and a great saving of time would result in keeping accounts. There would be no temptation to clerks, servants, &c., to purloin the postage. Anyone wishing to relieve his correspondent from paying the postage of the answer required, might enclose a label in his letter. Small debts of pence might be transmitted in this way, which they cannot be at present.

"To the Post Office, stamps would be most useful in simplifying the accounts, and in preventing those frauds of which the Post Office Commissioners complain, as taking place between Country Postmasters."

This is printed on a double 4to sheet and on the back is affixed Whiting's adhesive stamp, in *black and red*, as described in "Philbrick and Westoby" p. 262 (see annexed illustration).



This is most interesting, for it is, as far as I am aware, the earliest example of an adhesive.

(To be continued.)

# The Postage Stamps of Stellaland.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 203.)

\* \* \* \*

## The "EEN PENNY" value.



THE eight types of this value may be distinguished by the following peculiarities:—

*Type 1.*—The right-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken exactly opposite the lower corner of the scroll.

*Type 2.*—A small coloured line sloping downwards to the left is joined to the second leg of the second "A" in "STELLALAND," and there is a minute coloured dot above the centre of the left-hand portion of the scroll.

*Type 3.*—There is a small triangular cut in the bar connecting the two leaves close to the left of the point of the shield.

*Type 4.*—There is a tiny coloured dot in the left-hand border of the design after the "K" of "REPUBLIEK" and about 1 mm. below the top corner of the inner rectangle. There is also a small coloured dot below the extreme left corner of the lower frame line.

*Type 5.*—Nearly 1 mm. of the right-hand end of the top frame line is entirely cut away, and a tiny coloured line projects from the top left-hand portion of the shield. There is also a small coloured dot in the centre of the lower half of the "B" of "REPUBLIEK," and a short coloured line is shown under the second "L" of "STELLALAND."

*Type 6.*—There is a small break in the top line of the inner rectangle about 1 mm. from the left-hand corner.

*Type 7* has none of the distinguishing marks shown in the other types.

*Type 8.*—There is a fairly extensive break in the lower line of the inner rectangle about 3 mm. from the right-hand end.

The types are very easy to distinguish in this value, Nos. 2, 5, and 8 being exceptionally plain.

In addition to the types, a few of the stamps in the sheet show flaws by means of which the positions of various blocks and strips can be arrived at. The following is a list of those I have noticed:—

No. 5.—There is a tiny dot above and to the left of the "S" of "STELLALAND."

No. 9.—There is a long scratch across the leaf at the left below the shield.

No. 11.—There is a fairly large break in the lower line of the inner rectangle about 1 mm. from the right-hand end.

No. 25.—The lower line of the right-hand portion of the scroll is broken in the centre.

No. 30.—There is a small coloured dot below the left-hand portion of the scroll.

No. 31.—There is a small break in the centre of the outline of the lower left-hand quarter of the shield.

No. 33.—The end of the leaf at the left is completely

separated from the rest of the leaf by a flaw which extends right across it.

No. 60.—The lower line of the left-hand portion of the scroll is broken near the left end.

No. 71.—The lower line of the inner rectangle is broken just above the "O" of "POSTZEGEL."

## The "DRIE PENCE" value.

It is interesting to note that on each of the ninety-six stamps composing the sheet of this value there is a minute coloured dot just below the end of the final "E" in "PENCE."

The distinguishing points of the eight different types are as follows:—

*Type 1.*—A small uncoloured space separates the second leg of the "K" of "REPUBLIEK" from the slanting arm of the letter.

*Type 2.*—A small coloured circular dot is attached to the back of the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL," and the top frame line shows a minute break or thinning above the "C" of "PENCE."

*Type 3.*—There is a small uncoloured flaw on the shading below the star in the right-hand upper quarter of the shield.

*Type 4.*—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken just under the space between the letters "DR" of "DRIE."

*Type 5.*—There is a minute coloured dot under the bottom frame line below the "G" of "POSTZEGEL."

*Type 6.*—There is a small coloured dot about 1 mm. to the left of the left-hand frame line near the top corner.

*Type 7.*—The left-hand line of the inner rectangle is slightly broken or thinned opposite the second "E" of "REPUBLIEK."

*Type 8.*—This shows none of the marks that are the distinguishing characteristics of the other types.

Owing to the colour of this 3d. stamp, it is not so easy to identify the several types as is the case with the other values.

The following is a list of the flaws that occur on certain stamps in each sheet:—

No. 6.—There is a small break near the top corner of the right-hand frame line, and the "P" of "POSTZEGEL" is thinned at the top.

No. 9.—The lower left corner of the left-hand portion of the scroll is broken.

No. 13.—The bottom line of the inner rectangle is broken just above the "T" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 14.—The top frame line is broken above the "E" of "DRIE."

No. 31.—The line dividing the lower half of the shield is badly damaged.

No. 35.—There is a small coloured dot under the

centre and another under the right-hand end of the middle portion of the scroll.

No. 37.—There is a small break in the lower frame line below the space between the letters "EL" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 38.—There is a large coloured dot in front of the top of the "Z" of "POSTZEGEL," and a crowd of minute dots between the tops of the letters "TZ" of the same word and the lower line of the middle portion of the scroll.

No. 65.—There are two large and several small coloured dots outside the top left-hand corner of the shield.

No. 70.—The "Z" of "POSTZEGEL" is broken in the centre.

No. 72.—There is a small coloured dot below the point of the right-hand lower ray of the star above the shield.

No. 79.—There is a large break in the left-hand frame line about 3 mm. from the top corner.

No. 92.—There is a long uncoloured scratch in the top right-hand quarter of the shield extending from the left lower ray of the star to the corner below.

No. 95.—There is a large flaw in the centre of the upper half of the shield, breaking the dividing line and cutting away a portion of the bird's tail.

#### *The "VIER PENCE" value.*

The eight types of this value may be identified by means of the following distinguishing points:—

*Type 1.*—A tiny coloured line projects from the left-hand end of the semicircular outline of the top of the shield.

*Type 2.*—The end of the "Z" of "POSTZEGEL" is curved downwards, making the letter appear to belong to quite a different fount.

*Type 3.*—There is a large circular coloured spot in the left end of the middle portion of the scroll, and there is a minute coloured dot after the "T" of "STELLALAND."

*Type 4.*—There is a minute coloured dot above the end of the lowest horizontal stroke of the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL."

*Type 5.*—The top corner of the left-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken.

*Type 6.*—There is a minute coloured dot below the top line of the inner rectangle just under the "C" of "PENCE," and there is a tiny coloured line after the "D" of "STELLALAND."

*Type 7.*—A small triangular piece is cut out of the lower part of the left arm of the "T" of "STELLALAND" and there is a minute coloured dot below the top line of the inner rectangle just under the "N" of "PENCE."

*Type 8.*—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken near the right-hand end, and the first "E" of "STELLALAND" is thinned at the back of its lower half.

Types 2 and 3 are particularly prominent varieties and can be identified at a glance. The curly-footed "Z" in Type 2 is almost worthy of catalogue rank—it is so distinct from all other Stellaland varieties. The tiny dot in Type 7 is sometimes so faint as to be quite indistinguishable.

The flaws that are permanent in their appearance on certain stamps in every sheet are as follows:—

No. 3.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken below and to the left of the "V" of "VIER."

No. 5.—There is a circular dot of colour on the right-hand line of the inner rectangle near the lower corner.

No. 6.—There is a tiny coloured line in the centre of the "D" of "STELLALAND."

No. 9.—The top curve of the "S" of "POSTZEGEL" is broken.

No. 21.—The bottom frame line shows a large break near the left-hand end.

No. 22.—There is a break in the centre of the outline of the left lower quarter of the shield.

No. 24.—There is a long, thin broken line outside the top frame line extending from the left of the "V" of "VIER" to the centre of the first "E" of "PENCE."

No. 28.—The "O" of "POSTZEGEL" is broken on the left-hand side.

No. 38.—A dash of colour is attached to the top frame line above the first "E" of "PENCE."

No. 39.—The frame line on the left is broken near the lower corner.

No. 44.—There is a dot of colour outside the shield by the top left-hand corner.

No. 70.—There is a long coloured line joined to the end of the left-hand portion of the scroll and extending upwards towards the shield.

No. 74.—There is a small coloured dot under the left-hand end of the first "E" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 76.—There is a large coloured dot to the right of the left-hand line of the inner rectangle, opposite the second "E" of "REPUBLIEK."

No. 93.—There is a break in the left-hand line of the inner rectangle under the second "E" of "REPUBLIEK."

No. 94.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken below the second "E" of "PENCE."

No. 96.—There is a small coloured dot above and to the left of the "O" of "POSTZEGEL."

#### *The "ZES PENCE" value.*

This value differs from all the others in the set, owing to the fact that the sheets consist of 117 stamps arranged in thirteen rows of nine. The distinguishing characteristics of the nine types are as follows:—

*Type 1.*—The frame line on the right is bent inwards from just above the "S" of "STELLALAND" to the top.

*Type 2.*—A small coloured dot is attached to the outside of the right-hand frame line just below the third "I" of "STELLALAND."

*Type 3.*—The left-hand end of the lower line of the middle portion of the scroll is slightly broken or much thinned. The right-hand scale in the left lower quarter of the shield is broken at the base.

*Type 4.*—There is a very minute coloured dot between the tops of the letters "ST" of "STELLALAND."

*Type 5.*—The left-hand frame line bends slightly inwards near the top opposite the top line of the inner rectangle.

*Type 6.*—The frame on the left is slightly broken or thinned opposite the "L" of "REPUBLIEK."

*Type 7.*—The right-hand portion of the scroll is thinned or broken near the top left end, and there is

a coloured dot on the lower frame line below the second "E" of "POSTZEGEL."

*Type 8.*—There is a minute coloured dot outside the top frame line above the "S" of "ZES."

*Type 9.*—The line dividing the two left-hand quarters of the shield has a minute break or is thinned just where it should join the outer line of the shield.

Some of the types of this value are a little difficult to distinguish on many of the stamps, especially as the colour is such a poor one. The tiny dot in *Type 4* is very indistinct on the first three rows of some sheets, and the dot in *Type 8* is almost indistinguishable in rows 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The following is a list of the flaws that occur on certain stamps of all the sheets of this value:—

No. 1.—There is a break in the frame line on the left, just below the "R" of "REPUBLIEK."

No. 2.—The top frame line is broken above the space between the "ZE" of "ZES."

No. 3.—The left leg of the "N" in "PENCE" is a little shorter than usual.

No. 4.—The frame line on the right is broken in three places near the top.

No. 9.—The lines of shading in the left lower quarter of the shield have a "worn" appearance.

No. 14.—The top point of the star above the shield is cut away.

No. 49.—The left-hand frame line of the inner rectangle is broken about 2 mm. below the top corner.

No. 53.—The lower part of the shield and scroll on the left-hand side has a "worn" appearance, and the "T" of "POSTZEGEL" is cut in two.

No. 55.—The bottom line of the inner rectangle is broken above the "O" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 59.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken below the space between the "ZE" of "ZES."

No. 62.—There is a small break in the left-hand frame line near the lower corner.

No. 63.—The top line of the inner rectangle is thinned under the second stroke of the "N" of "PENCE."

No. 65.—There is a coloured dot on the bottom frame line near the right-hand end.

No. 71.—There is a long flaw in the right upper quarter of the shield, extending from below the centre of the star through the outline.

No. 73.—The lower line of the inner rectangle is broken above the "O" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 74.—A large piece of the lower frame line has been removed from under the "PO" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 77.—The lower curve of the "S" of "ZES" is cut.

No. 78.—There is a semicircular scratch through the letters "LAN" of "STELLALAND."

No. 80.—There is a "worn" patch on the shading in the left lower quarter of the shield, and a cut runs through the outline of the shield and through the leaf on the left below.

No. 87.—The second "L" in "STELLALAND" is very faintly printed.

No. 93.—There is a pronounced break about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long in the left-hand line of the inner rectangle just above the end of the scroll.

No. 109.—There is a long cut through the lower part of the shield into the leaf below on the right.

No. 110.—The top part of the "B" of "REPUBLIEK" is broken.

No. 116.—The left-hand frame line is broken at the top corner.

No. 117.—The left stroke of the "U" of "REPUBLIEK" is very thin, and the top frame line is broken above the space between the "CE" of "PENCE."

### *The "EEN SHILLING" value.*

An important point to notice in connection with the stamps of this value is that, attached to the central point of the left of the star in the right upper quarter of the shield, is an uncoloured spot caused by a break in the adjacent line of shading. The first "E" of "EEN," too, is always a little higher than the other letters in this word.

The eight types may be distinguished by the following peculiarities:—

*Type 1.*—There are two dots of colour outside the frame line on the left, the upper and larger one being about 3 mm. from the lower corner of the design. A small dot of colour is attached to the front of the "Z" of "POSTZEGEL."

*Type 2* has none of the characteristics that distinguish the other seven types.

*Type 3.*—The top line of the inner rectangle is slightly broken or thinned about 1 mm. from the right-hand end.

*Type 4.*—There is a tiny coloured line (usually with a minute dot above it) attached to the outside of the upper left-hand corner of the inner rectangle.

*Type 5.*—There is a triangular cut in the lower side of the bar connecting the two leaves immediately to the left of the point of the shield.

*Type 6.*—There is a distinct bulge on the left-hand frame line opposite the "R" of "REPUBLIEK," and there is a distinct coloured dot outside the right frame line about 1 mm. from the base.

*Type 7* has a small coloured dot or smudge joined to the inside of the frame line on the left, opposite the "P" of "REPUBLIEK."

*Type 8.*—The "O" of "POSTZEGEL" is cut near the top on the right-hand side.

No difficulty should be experienced in identifying the types of this value, though it is as well to point out that the coloured dot in *Type 6* is often removed by the perforation.

The flaws that occur on certain stamps of every sheet of this value are as follows:—

No. 11.—The bottom frame line is damaged below the "Z" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 15.—There is a small coloured dot under the bottom frame line below the "O" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 17.—Nearly 1 mm. of the right-hand frame is cut away opposite the "E" of "STELLALAND."

No. 33.—The "O" of "POSTZEGEL" is broken on the left-hand side.

No. 48.—The corner of the first "L" of "SHILLING" is damaged.

No. 58.—The end of the third "L" of "STELLALAND" is thinned.

No. 61.—There is a coloured dot above and to the right of the "N" of "EEN," and the "I" of "SHILLING" is badly battered.



No. 62.—There is a diagonal cut, sloping to the right, through the "S" of "SHILLING."

No. 63.—The top line of the inner rectangle is broken under the "H" of "SHILLING."

No. 71.—The "N" of "SHILLING" is very faintly printed.

No. 73.—The bottom frame line is broken to the right of the "T" of "POSTZEGEL."

No. 78.—There is a break in the top frame line above the end stroke of the "N" of "EEN."

No. 80.—The "E" of "STELLALAND" is faintly printed, and the right-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken just opposite this letter.

No. 94.—There is a coloured dot under the top frame line about 2 mm. from the left-hand end.

#### *The "TWEED PENCE" provisional.*

Some little time after the issue of the values described above a 2d. stamp was found necessary. A provisional stamp of this value was created by surcharging the 4d. with the word "Tweed" in Old English type in *violet-lake*. Possibly there was an intention of issuing a 2d. stamp in the same design as the others later on, but as the Republic came to a speedy end, such a stamp never materialized. The surcharge was applied at the top of the stamp, and reads downwards, sloping to the right, the first letter of "Tweed" falling on the word "VIER."

Four sheets of the 4d. value (384 stamps) were so treated, but whether any of these provisionals were actually used I am unable to say.

#### FORGERIES.

Several more or less dangerous forgeries of the stamps of Stellaland are in existence, and some of these, apparently, made their appearance soon after the stamps were withdrawn.

In *Africa*, Part III, it is stated that dangerous forgeries issued in sheets of 100 are known, but they are perf. 13 instead of 11½, 12, like the originals. Other forgeries perf. 11½ are also alluded to.

In *The Philatelic Record* for August, 1887, I find the following interesting paragraph:—

"Attempts are being made to foist on collectors a forged series of these stamps, which we hoped we had seen the last of, as they were of the poorest class of South African productions. They have been anatomized by Mr. Tamsen in a paper published in *Der Philatelist*, to which we refer such of our readers as may be curious in such matters. The forgeries, supposed to emanate from the Cape of Good Hope, are perf. 11½, while the originals are perf. 12. They are not even in size, being perforated evidently by a single-line machine. They are of two types: 3d. and 6d. of one type, and 1d., 4d., and 1s. of another."

As I pointed out in the early part of this article, the

originals are not always perf. 12, as asserted in the preceding paragraph, but gauge 11½, 12. The reference to a single-line perforating machine in the above extract is somewhat misleading, for the originals were perforated by a machine of this character, the work being so carefully done that the stamps are wonderfully uniform in size.

I have four forgeries of these stamps, of two distinct types, which I have taken from Exchange Club packets at various times, they being, of course, priced as genuine by their owners!

*Forgery No. 1.*—I have the 1d., 3d., and 1s. of this type, which are perf. 13, and are apparently the ones alluded to in *Africa*, Part III, as having been printed in sheets of 100. They are fairly dangerous to the uninitiated, though they differ in many particulars from the originals. They are exactly the same size as the genuine stamps, but the shades are very different. The 1d. is a *dull red*, the 3d. is *yellow*, and the 1s. is a *very pale green*. The lettering is more even than in the originals, and in the case of the words "REPUBLIEK," "STELLALAND," and "POSTZEGEL" the type is plainly larger. The point of the shield does not come so near the bar joining the leaves as in the genuine; the points of the leaf on the left *join* the scroll; the third point of the leaf on the left is not broken; and the dots after the "S" and above the "T" of "POSTZEGEL" do not show. Also, in the case of the 3d., there is no coloured dot under the "E" of "PENCE," and in the 1s. the words expressing the value are too large and the white flaw on the shading to the left of the star in the right upper quarter of the shield is not shown.

*Forgery No. 2.*—I have only one value of this type, the 1s., which is perf. 11½, and, like the ones mentioned in the paragraph from *The Philatelic Record*, it is from a sheet which was unevenly perforated.

I should stigmatize this as an exceedingly dangerous forgery, for, with the exception of two points, it is exactly like the genuine stamp. The point of the shield almost touches the bar below, the dots about the letters "ST" of "POSTZEGEL" are shown; the leaf on the left does not touch the scroll and the third point is cut through—all details one finds in the genuine stamps.

Fortunately the two points in which this forgery differs from the original are important ones. In the first place, the words "EEN SHILLING" are only 15 mm. instead of 16½ mm. long, and the "E" of "EEN" is on a level with the other letters; and secondly, the white flaw, which should appear on the end of the left point of the star in the upper right-hand quarter of the shield, is conspicuous by its absence.

# "Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(Continued from vol. xvii., page 235.)

\* \* \* \*

**H**ERE are some interesting notes of the period, 1871, which have never been reprinted, so far as I know. Thus, there is the report furnished by the Post Office authorities:—

"On March 21 last the capital awoke, with an indignation that was at once spontaneous and noisily manifested, to the fact that the post offices of Paris which were working on the evening before, were all at once closed and emptied of their staff. The public must judge of the morality of this step, which was more or less a political one; it is sufficient for us to show what was the situation which had to be faced by the delegate from the Commune charged, as he was, with the management of the Posts, on seeing that citizen Rampont had run away and had dared thereby to do that which no other Government official had dared to do previously, that is, disorganise a service whose officers, who had nothing to do with political fluctuations, recognised only one duty, which was that of fulfilling towards the public and under no matter what authority the delicate functions with which the law had invested them.

"It was a Headquarters' Staff without regimental officers, for with some rare exceptions here and there the clerks absented themselves; but a goodly number of third-class clerks came forward for the daily work, and to make up for the want of those mentioned above, which was so serious a loss, they provided us with some few officials faithful to their duty, a working nucleus by no means unimportant.

"Out of these disjointed fragments we have had to lay the foundations of a service re-established in haste and taken up with all the eagerness of a desire for the public good, in which we have found more zeal than general aptitude, and with which we should have been singularly embarrassed if, by the action of the authorities at Versailles in refusing to transmit to Paris letters from the provinces, the service had not found itself reduced to a simplicity which may be said to have been administrative.

"To-day, in spite of the want of the most elementary organisation, in spite of the parsimony with which the lists of officers are renewed, in the interests of the Treasury of the city abandoned by the Government of Versailles, we have managed nevertheless to arrange, upon a marvellously economical basis, a service which would doubtless be insufficient in ordinary times, but which will enable us to face the present emergency, and to increase with profit the means of carrying out the work so soon as the need for doing so shall be felt, and also to set going at once and intelligently an organisation that shall be substantial and adequate.

"At the present moment one can deal but temporarily with this question of organisation, which may be affected by circumstances which no one can foretell.

"In arranging our service we have contented ourselves with giving their regular salaries to those officials who have remained faithful, and with granting to the helpers temporary positions at from 4 to 5 fr. per day as a maximum, and 2 fr. 50 c. as a minimum; if the spontaneous assistance of the old officials

has been rewarded, it has been hitherto only by a recognition which would seem illusory, if these officials, filled above all else with the religion of democracy, did not find in the pride of their conscience a full satisfaction invaluable in their eyes. These temporary arrangements will be put into order when the reorganisation just mentioned is carried out. Thanks to this precious aid from divers quarters we have been able to deal with the most pressing business, to reopen the offices after some hours' delay, to restart the service unfortunately interrupted by the action of the Government at Versailles, and to offer at least to the impatient public some agents ready to meet their requirements.

"Besides our direct action, we have received in the intelligent initiative of our Heads of Departments assistance which was as devoted as it was enlightened, and we have tried to open communications, which would certainly have been successful, if the higher power which reigns beyond our walls did not oppose such brutal and constant obstacles.

"We are therefore justified in declaring that, apart from the needs of the moment, needs which render uncertain all our attempts, and compel us to conduct them with the greatest prudence and reserve in order to secure some little success, we have been able to make certain of being able to reinstall, so soon as the favourable moment arrives, instantaneously and on the most solid and strikingly economical basis, the postal service which is so useful and so universally valued.

*"The Council of Administration.*

*"PARIS, April 18, 1871."*

As the postal service had been disorganised by the Commune in Paris, the Post Office Department was established at Versailles with the greater part of its material and the majority of its employés. The army of Versailles, which was besieging Paris, led to the breaking-off of postal communication between that town and the provinces, and the inhabitants, who suffered from the situation, were obliged to get their letters posted in the letter-boxes of St. Denis and Pontois. Of course there were some private services established, and here follows a notice published regarding them:—

## "LETTER POST.

"Although this is the only one authorised by M. Rampont, Director of Posts, representing the Government at Versailles, and citizen Theisz, Director of Posts, representing the Commune, several agencies have been established at their own risks and perils, charging 0.50 centimes for each letter.

"I believe that I am performing a patriotic act in informing the public that I charge only 0.20 centimes for a letter, the actual sum necessary for covering my expenses.\*

"I am also authorised to receive letters from Paris

\* 0.20 c. was advertised, but the charge was really 0.40 centimes.

for transmission into the provinces or abroad, on payment of an excess charge of 0.30 centimes. I guarantee to the public the despatch of all letters entrusted to me.

"Beginning with to-day" [April 18, 1871] "the letters will be sent off regularly every day.

"As to the letters which I bring back from Versailles, the public must call for them at 8 rue du Sentier.

"I also undertake to send telegraphic messages.

"VOR. BÉCHET,

"8 rue du Sentier; Agent for the Postal Service.

"Copy of Authorisation.

"I give full powers to M. Vor. Béchet, Agent for the Postal Service, to receive any letters that I have at Versailles.

"PARIS, date...

"Signature and Address...

"In the case of registered letters the authorisation must be on stamped paper with attested signature."

The following is a circular which the Director-General of Posts addressed to his staff:—

"PARIS, April 24, 1871.

"CITIZENS,—A few days after the political troubles of March 18th last, as the result of which the telegraph staff of Paris threw in its lot with the cowardice and flight of the usurping Government, which now sits only at Versailles, you learned that the Commune of Paris, eager to sustain the great interests of commerce and to prepare for the victorious result of the military conflict still going on, had secured the telegraph service, and had placed its administration a few days later under my direction.

"In responding to my appeal to aid me in my task you have given a proof of your patriotic devotion. In that moment of disorganisation, I had to yield to a feeling of confidence in myself before accepting the responsibility of my mission and undertaking my new duties; but I have been so fortunate as to find in you a most generous and spontaneous sentiment of patriotism. I present this fine example to all the officials of the administration, who are traitors to their personal interests and traitors to their country; I leave to them the responsibility of the administrative disorganisation of which we are the first victims.

"In spite of their flight, which had been prepared long ago, and in spite of the material damage committed by them in their rage or their servile obedience, the great interests of the people and of the Commune of Paris have been maintained. And that was accomplished in a few hours and with one quarter of the former staff. May the sole consciousness of having done our duty be the reward of us all, and may shame and guilt fill the hearts of those unworthy colleagues. It is a month ago to day since the telegraph department recommenced its functions, so traitorously abandoned. The pledge of confidence on the part of the Commune, to which I attribute the high favour of my appointment as Director-General, points out to me from day to day fresh and important duties. The desire to be worthy of them enables me, with your aid, to renew in their proper places all the connections of the different branches of the service, and, thanks again to your devotion, I think I shall succeed without great difficulty.

"For the first time perhaps since the original creation of the telegraph department, telegraphy both military and civil has not been found unworthy of the high position which its importance has at all times assigned to it; it is because in this case we are working and devoting ourselves for the whole of France; in short, it is because our constant and dis-

interested efforts are working in accord with our earnest hopes for the moral and economic regeneration of our administration, a regeneration long called for by our just requirements, and refused hitherto in the interests of the reign of nepotism and servitude. I know how individual rights were trampled under the feet of caprice by the most revolting injustice; I shall know what are the merits and devotion of each one of you, and to guarantee those of the administration I shall never forget the old troubles of my soul when, as an employé, I was tyrannised over by despicable judges. Be assured that the administrative authority, such as that imposed upon us hitherto by the fallen government, has already ceased to be the concentration of despotism, favouritism, and burdensome officialism.

"Central unity, such as is called for by democratic principles and the lessons taught by experience, in short such as I understand it and as I am preparing it, will consist in the association of all individual aptitude, all spontaneous assistance, and all the initiative dictated by the love of the general weal and by the needs of personal security.

"My favour is and will be gained by devotion and merit; no claim will be lost sight of, and our united and laborious task will at all times assume by the liberty of our actions the sentiment and the semblance of that solidarity which assures the glory of all and the interests of each. My sole desire is that the public service shall not for one moment lag behind its natural needs or find itself even for once, through neglect or mere routine, in opposition to the spirit of the age, a spirit which is nothing less than progress, philosophically understood and scientifically applied.

"I count upon your fullest aid in redeeming one after another my grave responsibilities, too weighty for my own courage and strength. Let him among you, who is unwilling to aid me in bearing this burden, come forward and say so, and I shall be grateful to him for relieving me of the duty, painful but necessary in these times, of testing the conscience of the official, with a view to assuring the general interests of the administration and justifying the confidence placed in us by the Commune and the people of Paris.

"The Director-General of Telegraphs,

"A. PAUVERT."

The following is a notice issued by the Head Office:—

"General Post Office Department.

"The Administration of Posts, accused of having deceived the citizens of Paris by announcing that it was resuming the service with the Provinces, considers it to be its duty to defend itself against the base insinuations which seem to be inspired by the Government at Versailles or by those companies which, since our new siege began, have been formed for the purpose of exploiting the public of Paris at high rates without any guarantee.

"All the letters entrusted to the Department have been despatched; the Versailles Government is alone responsible for those which have not reached their destinations; it was that Government which seized the telegrams and collected the letters, which are now lying in heaps in its offices without any notice being given to the persons for whom they are intended; it is that Government which has taken prisoner and confined in its dungeons several of our letter-carriers, who were at once replaced by courageous citizens. In spite of this disloyal struggle the Post Office Department is keeping its engagements.

"In the interests of the citizens, it has granted to individual initiative the right of contributing towards the prompt re-establishment of communications; but,

it can assert, that since April 15th its despatches have reached their destinations, and it is convinced that, without having recourse to any increase in the rates of postage, it will shortly succeed in securing for the postal service all the regularity which alone can justify its privileges.

"PARIS, April 25, 1871.

"The Member of the Commune appointed as  
Director-General of Posts,

"A. THEISZ."

Again:—

"Seeing that it is the duty of the administration to furnish all the citizens of Paris with the means of corresponding with the provinces and abroad:

"That in the present circumstances the obstacles which the Government at Versailles places in the way of the postal service (by arresting the mail-bearers, seizing telegrams, etc.) compel the Commune to give a free hand to individual initiative:

"Seeing that, on the other hand, private agencies can take advantage of the franking stamps issued by the Versailles Government to obtain the conveyance of their despatches into Paris free of cost:

"That the Commune is the sole proprietor of the postal service within Paris and that it is in a position to perform that service:

"On the proposition of Citizen Theisz, Member of the Commune, appointed as Director-General of Posts,

"The Member of the Commune appointed to the Ministry of Finance,

Decrees:

"Art. 1. As a temporary arrangement, the transport of letters for the provinces and abroad is authorised without previous payment of postage to the Department.

"Art. 2. All *franked* letters sent from the provinces and from abroad for delivery in Paris are liable to payment of postage in Paris for Paris, whatever may be the mode of transport and of distribution.

"*Unfranked* letters will be charged the ordinary rates in Paris for Paris.

"Art. 3. Persons infringing these rules will be prosecuted according to the decrees of Prairial 27th, year IX, Art. 5, and of 19th Germinal, year X, Art. 1, and of the Law of June 22, 1854, Art. 21.

"Art. 4. The Director-General of Posts is charged with the execution of this present Decree.

"The Member of the Commune appointed to  
the Ministry of Finance.

"JOURDE."

(To be continued.)

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

\* \* \* \*

### Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: SIR W. B. AVERY, Bart.

President: R. HOLLOCK.

Vice-Presidents: T. W. PECK. W. PIMM.

Committee:

F. T. COLLIER.

H. GRINDALL.

P. T. DEAKIN.

C. A. STEPHENSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY 27. Inspection of auction lots and adjourned Annual Meeting.

It was decided to hold an Exhibition of stamps at the Midland Institute conversazione in January next. The Press show would be on January 11th, and the Exhibition January 12th to 15th inclusive. As the average attendance for many years past has been over 6000 for the four nights it was thought to be a very favourable opportunity for such an exhibition.

MARCH 19. In view of the Exhibition it was decided to postpone Messrs. Hollock and Stephenson's display of Victoria from next meeting (April 2nd) till next session, and invite members to bring their collections of those colonies they would prefer to exhibit, with a view to selecting those required.

### The International Philatelic Union.

THE annual general meeting and election of officers and committee for 1908-9 took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday, May 14th. Present: W. Schwarte (in the chair), J. E. Joselin, W. S. King, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham, L. W. Fulcher, P. P. Brown, E. W. Wetherell, A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, and the Hon. Secretary. The annual report and balance-sheet

was read and adopted subject to audit. The reports of Dr. Marx, M.A., Hon. Exchange Superintendent, and Mr. King, Hon. Librarian, having been read and approved, the resignation of Mr. H. R. Oldfield from the office of President was received with regret, and a vote of thanks for his services as President during the past ten years was unanimously accorded. The following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckett, H. L. Hayman, H. R. Oldfield, Vernon Roberts; President, J. C. Sidebotham; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte; Committee, P. P. Brown, W. J. Borill, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major J. de C. Laffan, R.E., F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, Dr. Marx, M.A., F. H. Oliver, P. L. Pemberton, W. E. Wetherell; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Dr. Marx, M.A. Displays of British stamps used abroad were given by J. C. Sidebotham and the Hon. Secretary, and votes of thanks to the chairman and exhibitors closed the proceedings. Next season will open with a smoking concert in October, and meetings will be continued monthly at Essex Hall from November to May.

T. H. HINTON, Hon. Secretary.

26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

### The Junior Philatelic Society.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.

THE Manchester branch of the Junior Philatelic Society have decided to hold an exhibition in that city on the 18th, 19th, and 20th February, 1909.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein has been elected Exhibition President, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht Exhibition Secretary and Treasurer, and a large and influential Committee is now being formed.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIGUA.		1903. Type 4. Large Arms.		s. d.
81.	½d., grey-black and grey-green		used	0 2
82.	1d. " " scarlet		"	0 2

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		1899-1900. Type 69. Revised price.		s. d.
164.	24 c., violet		used	0 3

AUSTRIA.		1908. Postage Due Stamps. New Type.		s. d.
1 h.	rose-carmine			0 1
2 h.	"			0 1
4 h.	"			0 1
6 h.	"			0 2
10 h.	"			0 2
20 h.	"			0 3
30 h.	"			0 5
50 h.	"			0 8
100 h.	"			1 3

BARBADOS.		Revised price.		s. d.
94.	2½d., ultramarine (Queen)		used	0 2

BELGIUM.		1884-98. Revised prices.		s. d.
152.	35 c., chocolate		used	0 2
166.	20 c., olive-green		"	0 1

BRAZIL.		1906. Portrait series. Revised prices.		s. d.
885.	100 r., rose-carmine		used	0 1
886.	200 r., blue		"	0 1
888.	400 r., olive-green		"	0 2

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.		1891-8. Stamps of Great Britain overprinted.		s. d.
84.	1d., lilac		used	0 2
69.	1d. " (Protectorate)		"	0 2

BULGARIA.		1892. Type 7, surcharged with Type 9 in black.		s. d.
55.	15 on 30 st., brown		used	0 1

CANADA.		Various issues. Revised prices.		s. d.
78.	6 c., pale brown		used	0 3
82.	½ c., black (small)		"	0 1

CEYLON.		1895-6. Service. Revised price.		s. d.
409.	2 c., green		used	0 1

CHILI.		1900-1. Type 16. Revised price.		s. d.
61.	30 c., orange-red		used	0 3

DOMINICA.		1903. View. CC. Reduced price.		s. d.
28.	1d., grey and carmine		used	0 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		1907. Arms Type. Watermarked Crosses and Circles.		s. d.
315.	1 c., rose-red		used	0 1

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.		1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.		s. d.
34.	3 c., grey-green		used	0 2

ECUADOR.		1901. Portrait of Moncayo.		s. d.
168.	5s., grey-black		used	6 0

EGYPT.		1907. Service. Overprinted O.H.H.S.		s. d.
252.	1 mil., brown		used	0 1
253.	2 mil., green		"	0 1

HAYTI.		1908. Type 16 overprinted with Types 17 and 18 in black.		s. d.
1 c.	on 10 c., orange-brown			0 1
2 c.	on 20 c., orange			0 1

LUXEMBURG.		Official Stamps.		s. d.
1899.	Type 9, perforated with the word OFFICIEL. Perf. 12½.			

		s. d.	s. d.
1 c.	pearl-grey	0 1	0 1
2 c.	grey-brown	0 1	0 1
4 c.	olive-bistre	0 1	0 1
5 c.	green	0 2	0 1
10 c.	carmine	0 2	0 2

## LUXEMBURG—continued.

		Type 8. Perf. 11½ x 12.	s. d.	s. d.
12½ c.	grey-green		0 6	0 3
20 c.	orange		0 6	0 3
25 c.	blue		0 6	0 3
30 c.	sage-green		1 0	0 4
37½ c.	green		0 9	0 5
50 c.	brown		1 0	0 6
1 fr.	purple		—	1 0
30 c.	sage green		2 0	—
1 fr.	purple		2 0	2 0
2½ frs.	black		3 0	—
5 frs.	lake		5 0	—

## NEW ZEALAND.

		1908. Design as Type 34, size of Type 44.	s. d.
1s.	vermilion		1 4

## NICARAGUA.

		1908. Type 37 overprinted with Type Z 3 in red, and Type 41 in black, reading up.	s. d.
15 c.	on 1 c., green		0 8
		Type 40 overprinted with Type Z 3 in black, and Type 41 or 42 in black, reading down.	
10 c.	on 20 c., claret (wide O type 41)		0 6
10 c.	on 20 c. " (narrow O type 42)		0 9

## NORWAY.

		1908. Type 6, surcharged as Type 14.	s. d.
15 öre	on 4 sk., mauve		0 4
15 öre	on 4 sk., pale mauve		0 4

## PARAGUAY.

		1908. Type 39. Lion. New colour.	s. d.
30 c.	bluish-purple		0 5
		1908. Type 66, overprinted as Type 41.	s. d.
5 c.	on 10 c., bistre		0 2
5 c.	on 30 c., blue-slate		0 2
5 c.	on 30 c., blue		0 2
5 c.	on 60 c., chestnut		0 2
5 c.	on 60 c., chocolate		0 2

## PERSIA.

		1908. Large portrait type.	s. d.
1 kr.	vermilion		0 9

## QUEENSLAND.

		1908. Types 26 and 21. Wmk. Crown A.	s. d.
½d.	deep yellow-green		0 1
1d.	vermilion		0 2
2d.	ultramarine		0 3

## SUDAN.

		1908. Camel Type surcharged.	s. d.
28.	5 m. on 5 p., brown and green		used 0 4

## VENEZUELA.

		1904. Type 53. General Sucre.	s. d.
388.	5 c., green		0 2
389.	10 c., carmine		0 3

IN PRICING OUR STOCK BOOKS OF THE STAMPS OF THE

## ITALIAN STATES

we find a few alterations are necessary, and the following corrections should be made.

Cat. No.		MODENA.	s. d.
8.	Price unused should be 80s., no price used.		
32.	This variety should be cut out.		
58.	Prices should be		6 0 7 6

## NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES.

Nos. 41a and 49a should be omitted.

## ROMAN STATES.

		40. Unused price should be	s.	d.
		42. This variety should be omitted.		
		After No. 49 add "Prepared for use, but not issued."		
		Unsurfaced Paper.		

	10 c., vermilion	.	.	.	.	unused	0	1
	20 c., solferino	.	.	.	.	"	0	4
	20 c., magenta	.	.	.	.	"	0	2
69a.	Unused price should be	.	.	.	.	"	0	6
70.	" " "	.	.	.	.	"	0	4
71.	" " "	.	.	.	.	"	8	0

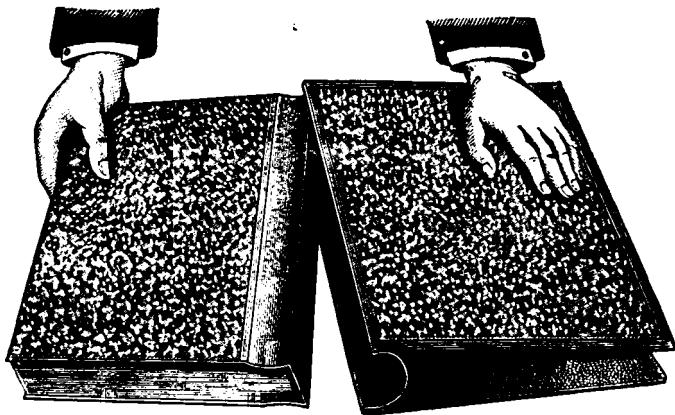
## SARDINIA.

31. Unused price should be	.	.	.	.	.	0	1
33a. " " "	.	.	.	.	.	0	2

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6. CAYMAN ISLANDS	4	" "	0	3	"	0	5
7. DOMINICA	10	" "	0	6	"	0	8
8. GRENADA	12	" "	0	6	"	0	8
9. JAMAICA	12	" "	0	6	"	0	8
10. LEEWARD ISLANDS	6	" "	0	4	"	0	6
11. MONTSERRAT	4	" "	0	3	"	0	5
12. NEVIS	10	" "	0	6	"	0	8
13. ST. CHRISTOPHER	10	" "	0	6	"	0	8
14. ST. KITTS-NEVIS	4	" "	0	3	"	0	5
15. ST. LUCIA	12	" "	0	6	"	0	8
16. ST. VINCENT	8	" "	0	4	"	0	6
17. TOBAGO	6	" "	0	4	"	0	6
18. TRINIDAD	22	" "	1	0	"	1	2
19. TURKS ISLANDS	8	" "	0	4	"	0	6
20. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	4	" "	0	3	"	0	5
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JUNE, 1908.

Established 1856

Vol. 41. No. 216

XVIII.

No. 216

# Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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We shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

JUNE 30, 1908.

No. 216.

## Editorial.



**The End of the "Monthly Journal."** IN our capacity as Editor of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* we bid a sad farewell to our readers with the present number, which completes our eighteenth volume. During eighteen years, all but a few months, we have had the pleasure of conducting this little magazine, and we only hope that it may have proved of some service to our readers and to the pursuit which we all have at heart. To ourselves it has been a pleasant task throughout; we have made many kind friends and we hope no real enemies. If we have made any of the latter (and we do not know of any), we would ask them to regard the Editor of the *M. J.* as dead and buried, and to endeavour to forget that he ever existed; whilst our friends we hope and believe will continue their friendship to us in the new post into which we step as soon as we relinquish the old. For we are not in reality bidding them Good-bye at all. Like the fabled Phoenix (a bird which is bound to intrude itself on occasions like this), we are privileged to arise from our own ashes, and that not once in a hundred years only, but once in every month, and whilst nominally *Weekly*, we hope to keep going as strong as ever for a few years more.

No one can regret the demise of the *Monthly Journal* more deeply than we do, who have endeavoured to guard its interests

and guide its fortunes from its earliest youth. But at the same time we have every reason to hope that by combination with a periodical which is calculated to reach a larger circle of readers, it may be rendered more widely useful in the future than it has been in the past. The younger readers of the *Weekly* will be led, we trust, to take an occasional glance at the drier and more advanced papers which have hitherto appeared only in the *Monthly*; whilst those who have confined their studies to the more abstruse philatelic problems may, if they transfer their subscriptions to the *Weekly*, be brought into closer and more sympathetic touch with the less experienced collectors, to whom their advice and assistance will be of the greatest service. Of the making of books there is, indeed, no end, and periodical philatelic literature has increased so largely of late, that the amalgamation of two journals published by the same firm may afford some relief to the library table—and, perhaps, to the eventual waste-paper basket.

\* \* \*

### The Past Year.

AMONG the pleasing features of the past twelve months have been some very successful exhibitions of stamps, which have been held at Calcutta, Cardiff, London, and Sheffield; and we have already had the satisfaction of announcing the fact that two more exhibitions are to be held next year, at Amsterdam and at Manchester, which we do not doubt will

compare favourably with their most successful predecessors. These exhibitions afford an immense amount of pleasure to a large number of collectors, and the warmest thanks of the whole philatelic community are due to their promoters for the time and trouble which they devote to their preparation and arrangement. If there is any fault to be found, it would be, we think, on the grounds that almost too many of these exhibitions take place in the same year. So far as this country is concerned, an ideal plan would be to have one great exhibition each year, in a different city, if possible, local philatelists to make the arrangements, and all the leading collectors in the country to combine to make the show as fine a one as possible. A non-competitive exhibition, like that organized by the Junior Philatelic Society this year, would probably answer the purpose best, so that there need be neither jealousy nor duplication of exhibits. All the great specialists would be invited to show their specialities, or one of them, and each of them something different, an effort being made to get together different collections each year, so that people may not be led to suppose that there is only one fine collection of the stamps of each country in the whole of Great Britain. By some such scheme as this, too, the much-debated problem of an annual Pan-Anglican Philatelic Congress might perhaps be satisfactorily solved.

Another of the features of the year has been the increasing attention given to the study and collection of philatelic literature, culminating in the formation of a Society devoted especially to that branch of Philately. Every collector of stamps is bound to possess at least a few books upon the subject—one or two recent catalogues, volumes of his favourite magazines, a handbook upon the stamps in which he is specially interested, etc.—and many of us have what we may call working libraries, containing most of the leading magazines and most useful philatelic works. A collector of philatelic literature of course goes further than this; he wants complete files of all the periodicals, however obscure, and the earliest editions of all the catalogues and handbooks, be they never so incomplete and inaccurate, for the rarity of these works is in inverse ratio to their utility. The cult in its most advanced form appeals naturally

to a very limited number of collectors, and the newly formed Society has recognized this fact by making its subscription a high one and reckoning upon a proportionately small circulation for its "organ." This may be the most prudent course, but we are inclined to think that a little more enterprise might have reaped its reward, and by extending the list of members have enabled the Society to do a larger amount of useful work. This, however, is merely a personal opinion, in which we may be quite mistaken; and it is evident that if a reduction in the subscription from a guinea to five shillings failed to increase the membership more than fourfold, there would be no advantage gained.

We hope that the formation of this Society may lead to the completion, within the lifetime of some of our younger philatelists, of the long-promised and much-wanted *Philatelic Index*, but the literature to be indexed increases at an alarming rate and the labourers are few; in the meantime we would suggest that a complete catalogue should be compiled, either by the one Society or the other, of the library of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which has recently received a most notable addition, rendering it one of the finest collections of philatelic literature in existence. When we recorded the death of the late Judge Fraenkel we expressed a hope that his great philatelic library might find a resting-place in some public institution in his own country, for the benefit of German philatelists, who have done so much good philatelic work in the past; but as that was not to be, the next best thing that could happen was that it should come over to England. It was purchased by the Earl of Crawford, who, after taking out of it the comparatively few works which filled gaps in his own wonderful collection, has presented the whole of the rest to the Royal Philatelic Society—a most munificent gift, which raises the library of that Society to a very high level indeed, and we trust will encourage its members to make the fullest possible use of the valuable material so generously placed at their disposal. The first thing to be done, however, will be to find suitable accommodation for it, where the members can have free access to it, and then to arrange it and compile and publish a catalogue.

**Death of  
M. Paul  
Mirabaud.**

DURING the last few months we have had the painful duty of recording the deaths of three notable philatelists, and now we have to add a fourth to the list, in the person of M. Paul Mirabaud, who died at Paris on May 12th, at the age of sixty. The name of Mirabaud was no doubt not so well known to the general body of collectors as that of Maury or Moens, but it should always be remembered as that of one of the authors of the most magnificent

book upon any philatelic subject that has ever been produced — *The Stamps of Switzerland*, by P. Mirabaud and A. de Reuterskiöld, published in 1899. M. Mirabaud's collection of Swiss stamps was no doubt the finest in the world, and his general collection is stated to be one of the most valuable in France, being noted for the perfect condition of the specimens contained in it. The death of its owner is another great loss to Philately.

## 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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

\* \* \* \*

**PART I.**

**Australian Commonwealth.**—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 6d., Postage Due, watermark Crown and single-lined "A," perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11. 6d., pale green; *wmk.* Type 3; *perf.* 11½, 12 × 11.

Our good friend "Cornelius Wrinkle," of *The Postage Stamp*, whilst endorsing for the most part our observations on the subject of the future Commonwealth issue, thinks that the "lines" we suggest for stamp designs are somewhat "too rigid." But, if he will excuse our saying so, his argument does not quite fit the case in point; he says: "When I think of the dear old guys that have figured as portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the stamps of Australia, and contrast them with the Sydney views, I cannot help saying, of the two equally correct drawings, let us have the Sydney views as designs." We quite agree with him. In the first place, the so-called "Sydney View," being a copy of the Great Seal of the colony, was entirely appropriate; in the second place, if we are to have bad drawing and worse engraving and printing, it may be better to attempt portraits of Kangaroos and Kiwis than those of Kings and Queens. (We will say no more about the Lyre-bird, whose instrument does not seem likely to produce harmony.) But Australia has not always been content with such poor work, and we are in hopes that the Commonwealth will insist upon having the very best obtainable, both in design and workmanship. We must not compare the New Zealand pictorial stamps with the crude "chromos" now in use in most of the States of Australia, but with fine engravings, such as the 1854

types of New South Wales, the first issue of New Zealand itself, the first issue of Queensland, and the current high values as printed from the engraved plates, the early issues of South Australia, the 1855 type of Tasmania, and, if local colour is insisted upon, the Black Swan of Western Australia. All these are fine designs, beautifully executed, and, in our humble opinion, are vastly superior to any of the present-day pictorials.

**Canada.**—The *Stamp Weekly* reports the 1 c. stamp in a *yellow* shade than hitherto and on *toned* paper, the colour of which is possibly due to the *yellow* ingredient in the ink.

1 c., yellow-green on *toned*.

The following extract from *Ewen's Weekly* leads us to hope that the threatened Commemorative issue may yet fail to materialize:—

"A correspondent who inquired for particulars of the new set which it had been rumoured was to be issued, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales in July, has received the following reply from the Post Office:—

'Post Office Department, Canada.

'Office of the Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch.

'Ottawa, 4th May, 1908.

'SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting certain particulars which seem to be based on information for which the Department is not responsible, as to a new stamp series, I beg to express regret that it is not practicable to give you the particulars you desire. Should there be such a series you may depend upon it the Department will

duly notify the public in the ordinary way in regard to it.

'I am, sir,  
'Your obedient servant,  
'E. P. STANTON,  
'Superintendent.'

It should be noted, however, that the correspondent is stated to have inquired about a set "to be issued on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales." The rumoured infliction had no direct connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, but was to form a somewhat questionable addition to the Tercentenary Festivities at Quebec, in which the Prince of Wales is to take a prominent part; and we regret to find that *Mekeel's Weekly* quotes, from a Canadian newspaper, a statement to the effect that the stamps are actually to be issued on July 3rd.

**Cayman Islands.**—Messrs. De La Rue & Co. are evidently quite unable to keep pace with the vast demands of the flourishing post office in this colony. The supply of 1d. stamps of the new type has been exhausted, or superseded, or withdrawn already, as *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a fresh provisional formed from the new 4d. Our contemporary is informed that "very few of them have been surcharged, and they were only on sale for a few hours."

"1d." on 4d., black and red on yellow.

The responsible authorities in these islands, the name of which seems to be singularly appropriate as belonging to one of the greediest creatures on the face of the earth, appear to be absolutely *sans peur*, if not altogether *sans reproche*, and their methods of dealing with their stamps, as related in the following extract from *Ewen's Weekly*, are calculated to test the enthusiasm of even the most fervent admirer of novelties:—

"The brave and greedy Cayman Islanders care naught for Colonial Office enquiries, exposures in *Truth*, or rude remarks in the philatelic journals. They know that stamp collectors delight in rare provisionals and are bent on meeting the demand, incidentally taking care that they shall rake in much good gold.

"Having surcharged all their old stock or sold it as remainders, they have obtained a brand-new stock inscribed 'Postage and Revenue,' and after selling £1000 worth or so to subscribers to New Issue services, have actually started to surcharge the remainder! In face of the storm that has been brewing in Europe lately and has threatened to overwhelm the Islanders, their daring in starting so early to surcharge the new issue really deserves the V.C. of Philately!

"Moreover the Cayman Islanders are really clever. They use a few of the stamps on correspondence; they grant a few more to collectors who send sixpenny postal orders; and (here is the touch of genius) they refuse every application from a dealer. They know the wretched dealer will be worried almost to death by his clients, who see specimens in the collections of the sixpenny-postal-order-brigade and cannot understand why the dealer should be unsuccessful in getting a supply. Having got the dealer in this terrible plight, they tantalize him with offers of the stamps at 5000, 10,000, or even 20,000 per cent premium over face value. The dealer, poor man, yielding to the pressure of his clients, can do nothing but draw out his cheque book.

"The ½d. on 5s. and 1d. on 5s., which were issued to the extent of about £24 face value, have yielded the

Islanders a profit of about £2000. At present they are changing hands in the islands at 18,000 per cent and 9000 per cent premium respectively.

"The 2½d. on 4d. changed hands during May at from 5000 per cent to 10,000 per cent premium, and are quoted in England as high as 48,000 per cent premium.

"No wonder the Cayman Islanders are issuing more provisionals!

"Stamp collectors also have nothing to grumble at, as prices are almost daily advancing, and purchasers of only a few weeks ago can already congratulate themselves on having got in at a low level. If the present boom [our printers set this word up 'boon,' a by no means inappropriate variation, at any rate as regards the Islanders] continues, the ½d. and 1d. on 5s. may go to 30s. and 40s. apiece."

**Gibraltar.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d. current type on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Grenada.**—According to the *M.C.*, the following values of the "Ship" type are to be recorded:—

3d., purple on yellow.  
6d., purple.  
1s., black on green.  
2s., blue and purple on bluish.  
5s., green and red on yellow.  
10s., green and carmine on bluish.

Nothing is said about the watermark or the paper, but the *Stamp Weekly*, in chronicling the 3d. only, states that the watermark is multiple and the surface chalky.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhopal.*—According to *Le T.-P.*, the ½ a. of the current series has appeared in a new colour; perhaps some of our friends can show us a sheet.

½ a., violet-rose.

**New Zealand.**—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the "King Edward VII Land" stamps are becoming quite common. Our contemporary says that "there would seem to be hundreds of them on the market just now." We gather also that the Antarctic Expedition post is a triumphant success, letters arriving (by wireless telegraphy, no doubt) with postmarks dated more than a fortnight after the towing ship left the *Nimrod*. The latter event took place, we are told, on January 15th, but letters have arrived with the Antarctic postmark dated February 3rd. We are not surprised to hear that these letters bear New Zealand or New South Wales stamps in addition to those of King Edward VII Land; transmission by Mahatma or other aerial post should be well worth the extra penny.

*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 4d. stamp, watermark Type 41, with compound perforation.

4d., blue and brown (on bluish?); perf. 11 × 14.

**St. Helena.**—*Ewen's Weekly* describes some new stamps in the "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" type with the King's Head; all are stated to be in sheets of 120, two panes of 60, with plate number "1."

2½d., ultramarine; multiple wmk., unsurfaced.  
4d., black and red on yellow; multiple, chalky.  
6d., lilac and violet  
10s., black on green; single wmk., chalky."

**South Australia.**—*The Postage Stamp* reports that the 10d. has been found in *pale orange*, which is stated to be a new shade. The watermark is also new for this value, being Crown and "A."

10d., pale orange; new wmk.; perf. 12.

**Sudan.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5 piastres with the multiple watermark overprinted "Army Service."

*Army Service Stamp.*

5 pias., brown and green; *new wmk.*

**Tasmania.**—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 6d., Type 29, has been issued with the Crown and A watermark. *The Aust. Ph.* states that the 1d. on this paper has been found entirely imperforate.

6d., rose-red; *wmk.* Type 33; *perf.* 11.

**Transvaal.**—The Government of this colony has given notice that the stamps, etc., of the late South African Republic overprinted "V.R.I." or "E.R.I." will cease to be available for postage after the 31st December next, but that they may be exchanged for current stamps, etc., after that date down to June 30, 1909. Stamps, etc., tendered for exchange will be carefully examined, as the Transvaal Government has reason to believe that a considerable quantity of counterfeit stamps and stamped stationery is in circulation. Forgers of stamps and overprints are liable to imprisonment with hard labour up to seven years.

## PART II.

**Belgium.**—We are delighted to find that *L'Echo de la T.* states that it was completely misinformed as to the issue of surcharged stamps for Belgian Post Offices in China. There are no such offices in existence, neither is there any intention of establishing them; the rumour was a rumour, and nothing more. Nevertheless, divers journals have gravely listed the stamps in question, and, as *L'Echo* remarks, before very long we may see reproductions of the non-existent surcharges!

**Chili.**—The *Stamp Weekly* describes some varieties of the surcharged stamps of 1903-4:—

10 c. on 30 c. (No. 77); *surcharge double, one inverted.*  
5 c., red (No. 83); *surcharge double.*

From the same source we learn that the 1 peso, No. 102, is in *grey-black, green, and gold*, instead of *grey-black and brown*; also that sheets of Nos. 79, 82, and 88 have been found with the surcharges misplaced, so that some of the stamps are without surcharge, whilst on the others the overprint is struck diagonally.

**France.**—*Le J. des Ph.* tells us that an official Notice, dated 18th March, 1908, has recently been published, according to which a 40 c. postage stamp is created, and the 4 c. is to be withdrawn when the existing stock is exhausted. But surely there is no occasion to *create* a 40 c. stamp; is there not still in use a beautiful and bicoloured stamp of that value, showing a picture of the Sower-lady (with a rather sour expression on her face) resting after her day's work in the fields, the rest commencing appropriately at 4 o'clock?

**Offices in China.**—We learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that the already long list of varieties issued for the supposed benefit of the patrons of these offices has been increased by no less than 112 new items, a set of sixteen surcharged stamps for each of seven cities: Canton, Hoi-Hao, Kouang-Tcheou, Mongtseu,

Packhoi, Tchongking, and Yunnan-Fou. The current pictorial series produced last year for Indo-China has been overprinted with the name of each of these places, in capitals, and the value in Chinese characters, in *blue* on the 10 c., 75 c., and 1 franc, and in *red* on the other values. The smaller stamps have the name above and the value below, and the large ones have the value above and the name below in larger type than on the smaller stamps. We refrain from copying the lists, and we can only advise our readers to refrain from purchasing the stamps. The 45 c. and 50 c. have apparently not yet made their appearance, so there are fourteen varieties to come.

P.S.—We have since learned from *The Postage Stamp* that the 50 c. has turned up, with *blue* surcharge, making 119 already on sale and seven more expected.

**French Colonies.**—*Tahiti.*—We find in *L'Echo de la T.* an illustration of a post card used in August, 1884, which our contemporary states "n'avait pas encore été signalé." But it appears to us to be a well-known variety, listed as No. 1 in our publishers' Catalogue of 1900.

**Germany.**—*Wurtemberg.*—The 50 pf. "AMTLICHER VERKEHR" stamp is reported by the *Stamp Weekly* to have appeared on the watermarked paper, completing the set.

50 pf., deep marone; *with watermark.*

**Italy.**—*Sicily.*—We are amused at seeing that one of our contemporaries gives the following reason for the peculiar form of cancellation employed for the Sicilian stamps of 1859:—

"The stamps of Sicily . . . contain the portrait of a monarch who suffered from vanity to an almost painful degree. . . . When it was decided to issue postage stamps, poor Bomba nearly became apoplectic with indignity at the thought that his portrait would have to be rudely struck with a cancelling stamp by the postal clerks, and he insisted that nothing of the sort should be done. He was quite obstinate on this point, until the difficulty was surmounted by the creation of a special mark which cancelled the border of the stamp, and did not touch his 'handsome' visage."

Dr. Diena's book, which contains a quantity of official correspondence upon this very subject, affords no grounds for this pleasing tale. It does not appear that the special cancellation mark was submitted to the King until it had been approved by his ministers, and it was the latter who were so extremely anxious to avoid the obliteration of the "sacred effigy," in view of the fact that political matters were in a very unsatisfactory state at the time, and that to officially obliterate the portrait of the Sovereign might be a dangerous example to set to those persons who were anxious to obliterate the Sovereign himself. Ferdinand II was by no means a very estimable character, but we doubt whether he was specially responsible for this obliterating mark, and if we are to learn history from our stamps, let us make sure that we get it correct.

**Italy.**—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that Italian Post Offices were opened on June 1st at Galata, Pera, and Stamboul,



**Russia.**—*Offices in China.*—The 15 and 25 kopeks of Type 8 are reported to have been overprinted with Type C1, in *blue* and *red* respectively, for use in these offices.

- 15 k., pale blue and claret.
- 25 k., lilac and dull green.

**Salvador.**—Some of our foreign contemporaries announce the issue of a 15 c., *black and red*, of the type of 1906; it seems a little late in the day, as that type was superseded last September, and we think it possible that "1906" should be "1907," and that the novelty may be the 15 c. Official stamp, to which we referred in March.

**Siam.**—*The Postage Stamp* chronicles the following alterations in and additions to the list of stamps of the current type:—

- 2 atts, green.
- 3 „ grey and violet.
- 4 „ rose and carmine.
- 9 „ pale blue and blue.
- 18 „ pale and deep red-brown.

**United States.**—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* has discovered a variety of type of the 2 c. of 1890, differing from the normal in the shape of the little ornaments inside the ovals containing the figures of value, and also in showing a white line in the thick frame at foot on each side of the projecting white point in the centre. We shall be glad to hear whether other copies are known.

In another number of the same journal a curious variety of perforation of the current 1 c. is described; it is imperforate at top and bottom, and has at each side two cuts, 1 mm. wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long, 3 mm. apart, the rest of the edge being clean cut. This is said, no doubt correctly, to be the product of one of the automatic stamp-vending machines, but whether it is to be considered an officially issued variety, or otherwise, seems uncertain.

## The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 206.)\*

\* \* \* \*

### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

(For the use of the Post Offices.)



HE Official "Mesdelelsor," No. 31, dated September 3rd, 1907, publishes the following Notice, addressed to the various Post Offices:—

"III. Information, of which due note should be taken, is hereby conveyed to the Post Offices, that the charge paid by the sender, for notices ["avis," invoices?] "of copies of newspapers sent to non-subscribers, will be, from the 1st October of this year, denoted by the Post Offices by means of Newspaper Stamps, which should be affixed by them to the special notices referred to, and obliterated with the date stamp.

"For the special journals for which no charge is indicated in the list of journals, special notices should be sent and despatched by the receiving offices. These will not bear the franking stamp referred to above, but simply the date stamp of the despatching office.

"The Newspaper 'avis' stamps, which alone can be employed for this purpose and which are not intended to be sold at the Post Office windows, seeing that as a general rule it is in the post offices themselves that these stamps are to be affixed, will be sent out in the values 1, 5, 7, 10, 20, 38, and 68 öre, and 1, 5, and 10 crowns. No discount is allowed on the Newspaper Stamps.

"The Post Offices should send in the necessary requisitions for these Newspaper Stamps to the Treasury Department, before the 14th of this month. Regarding this subject it should be observed that the provincial post offices and the despatching offices, at which hitherto the publishers of newspapers have not delivered the special 'avis' for the despatch through the post of copies of papers to non-subscribers, will

\* On page 108 the heading should be (Continued from page 59.). "Vol. XVII." should be struck out.

do well, with a view to the despatch of these 'avis' by private persons, to provide themselves with the said stamps, at least in small quantities of the lower values.

"The Newspaper Stamps are only sent out in sheets of 100 copies, and are reckoned at the value expressed upon them.

"In regard to the date at which these stamps should be employed, the special 'avis' should be franked with the Newspaper Stamps from the 1st October of this year, even though the 'avis' have been sent before that date.\*

"From that date the charge of 1 öre made for sending the Supplements of papers and reviews should be denoted by the post offices, by means of the said Newspaper Stamps, that is to say that the communications addressed to the post offices for the despatch of supplements should have affixed to them stamps to the value of the sum corresponding with the number of supplements. These stamps will be obliterated in the same manner as the special 'avis.'

"That part of the charge, which is eventually subject to the payment of 1 öre for despatch of supplements addressed to foreign parts, if it is a case of subscription through the Post Office, is to be indicated as hitherto, on condition, however, that the Newspaper Stamps are to be used, instead of ordinary stamps.

(Signed) "KIÖRBOE.  
"C. L. LAGE."

\* We must acknowledge that we do not fully understand the meaning of these regulations, which have probably been rendered the more obscure by translation from Danish into French and from French into English. We gather from this and other sources that the stamps in question are used to denote payment of the postage (and possibly also of the price) of newspapers sent to persons who have not regularly subscribed for their papers through the Post Office, as can be done in Denmark and in some other countries. Apparently the stamps are not affixed to the newspapers, but to a special form of some kind, termed "avis" (notice or invoice?), which, from this paragraph, can evidently be sent beforehand.—ED. M. J.



*Issue of October 1st, 1907.*

Numerals in the centre, in an octagon; a Posthorn above, below, and at each side, and a Crown at each corner; within a rectangular frame inscribed, at top "AVIS-PORTO," at foot "MÆRKE," and at each side "ØRE" or "KR."



The design is that of Mr. C. Hagen, which won the second prize in the competition of 1902, and was purchased by the Government for 300 crowns. Engraved by Ch. Danielsen, who altered the inscriptions.

Surface-printed, in colour, on white paper, watermark a Crown; per f. 12½ (12½, 13).

- 1 öre, olive.
- 5 „ blue.
- 7 „ carmine.
- 10 „ lilac.
- 20 „ green.
- 38 „ orange.
- 68 „ brown.
- 1 krona, carmine and grey-blue.
- 5 „ yellow-green and rose.
- 10 „ blue and buff.

\*\*\*

#### RETURNED LETTER STAMPS.

These stamps were created for use upon letters which could not be delivered, and which had to be opened for the purpose of returning them to their senders. They were put in use in Copenhagen in September, 1878.

*Issue of September, 1878.*

Oblong label, 43 x 27 mm. In the centre a Royal Crown, with an inscription in two horizontal lines, "KONTORET FOR" at left of the Crown, "BEHANDLING" at right, "AF UBESORGEDE POSTSAGER" \* below; in an arch above the Crown and this inscription are the words "POSTVÆSENETS OVERBESTYRELSE," and below, in a curve, "KJOBENHAVN"; † a Posthorn at each corner. All within a double frame, with rounded corners.

Engraved by Odewahn and printed by the Government Printers, Messrs. H. H. Thiele, of Copenhagen, in colour on white paper, with a netted ground in blue.

No value, brown and blue.

\*\*\*

*Issue of January 1st, 1890.*

Design of similar size and shape; Crown in a circle in the centre, placed upon an oblong tablet, inscribed in two lines "Kontoret for—ubesorgede" at left, "Behandling af—Postsager" at right; on an arched label above, "GENERAL DIREKTORALET," on a curved label below, "FOR POSTVÆSENET." Posthorns in circles at the corners; background netted, within a double frame filled in with vertical lines.

Designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. H. H. Thiele; colour on white paper; per f. 12.

These stamps were in sheets of eight, four horizontal rows, with the outer edges not perforated.

No value, brown.

\* "Office for dealing with unclaimed postal matter."  
† "Head Post Office, Copenhagen."

The use of these labels has been given up for some years past.

There were also envelopes of various sizes used for the same purpose from 1868, earlier therefore than the stamps. They have a transverse oval device on the flap, inscribed "GENERAL POSTDIRECTEUREN—GENERAL DIRECTORATET FOR POSTVÆSENET—POSTVÆSENETS OVERBESTYRELSE," with a Crown above.

These envelopes were replaced by an embossed label, with scalloped edge, bearing the Royal Arms and a Crown, on a red ground, surrounded by the words "GENERAL DIRECTORATET FOR POSTVÆSENET," which is also affixed to all the official letters of the Post Office Department.

\*\*\*

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The introduction of Official stamps was announced by Postal Circular No. 10, dated 30th March, 1871, from which I quote the paragraph relating to them. Their use was to commence on April 1st, 1871.

##### "L. Official Stamps.

"Free transmission ceases, except for the packets coming from foreign countries, the free despatch of which is covered by postal conventions.

"For use upon Official packets there are introduced Official Stamps, at 2, 4, and 16 skilling each (one hundred taken at the same time cost 2, 4, 8, or 16 R-d.), and post cards impressed with the Official Stamps at 2 and 4 skilling each (one hundred Official Cards taken at the same time cost 2 or 4 R-d.). They will be on sale at the Post Offices and despatching offices.

"For the payment made by the purchaser, the Post Office will give him a receipt (on a quarter-sheet of paper) in the following terms:—

"By . . . (the name of the office or the official) there have this day been purchased . . . Official Stamps (or Official Cards), for which there has been paid — R-d. — Sk.

"Post Office of . . . date . . .

"(Signature)

\* \* \* \* \*

(Signed) "S. DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE."

*Issue of April 1st, 1871.*

Arms (three Lions passant) in a Shield surmounted by a Royal Crown, enclosed in an oval with solid ground of colour; all within a rectangular frame, inscribed "TJENESTE" at left, "POST" at top, "FRIMÆRKE" at right, and value at bottom. Two varieties of type. Size 17 x 20 mm.

Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz and surface printed in colour, on yellowish-white, semitransparent paper; watermark a Crown; perforation varying.

(a) Per f. 12½.

- 4 sk., bright carmine, rose.
- 16 „ yellow-green.

(b) Per f. 14 x 13½.

- 2 sk., milky blue, dull blue, ultramarine.
- 4 „ carmine, rose.
- 16 „ yellow-green, deep yellow-green.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

- 2 sk., blue.  
4 „ carmine.  
16 „ yellow-green.

The sheets of these three stamps must each have contained two varieties, an unknown number of each (I have found the two varieties of the 4 skilling unsevered). They differ in the figures and letters of the value, as follows:—

2 *skilling*. (i.) The “κ” of “SK.” is more open than in (ii.): the two letters are the same height, and are slightly spaced.

(ii.) The “κ” is not so open, and the “s” is shorter than the “κ.”

4 *skilling*. (i.) The “κ” is more open below; the “s” is upright.

(ii.) The “κ” is more closed, the “s” slopes to the left from above.

16 *skilling*. (i.) The “s” and “κ” are spaced; the “s” is upright.

(ii.) The letters “SK” are close together; the “s” slopes; the “6” of “16” has the head more bent.

*Manufacture.* A single die was engraved without any expressed value, the latter being inserted in the varieties described above.

*Reprints.* Reprinting took place in 1885, and in the absence of the original plates new clichés were prepared. Ten of these made up the plate, in two vertical rows; there is a space of 9 mm. between the stamps horizontally and 5 mm. vertically.

The paper is white wove, without watermark or gum, and the impressions are imperforate.

- 2 sk., milky blue.  
4 „ bright carmine.  
16 „ yellow-green.

The 2 *skilling* has the numeral too large; the letters “SK” are also too large and do not correspond with those of the originals.

The 4 *skilling* has too wide a figure “4,” and the horizontal stroke of it is too thick; the letter “s” is smaller than the “κ.”

The 16 *skilling* has too wide a horizontal stroke to the figure “1,” and there is too much space between the figures “1” and “6,” and the “letters” “s” and “κ.”

*Essays and Proofs.*

The following proofs are known:—

*(a) On thick, white wove paper.*

- 2 sk., ultramarine, bright ultramarine.  
4 „ carmine.  
16 „ yellow-green.

Without inscription at foot.

No value, grey, rose, green, blue, violet, brown.

*(b) Coloured paper, watermark Crown.*

- 2 sk., mauve on green.  
2 „ green  
4 „ violet on pale brown.

The accompanying illustration shows an essay of 1869, also engraved by Ph. Batz, which was not accepted; it was engraved on brass. The design is similar to that of the adopted type, from which it differs principally in having the background of the oval formed of vertical lines, instead of solid colour, the inscriptions in coloured letters on *white*, instead of the contrary,



and different ornaments in the corners. The label at foot is left blank for the insertion of the value.

The die is in the possession of the Post Office Department.

Impressions are known on thick, white, wove paper.

No value, carmine, bistre, pale bistre, red-brown, pale mauve.

Also in pairs, the adopted type and the rejected, both without value, on the same paper.

No value (2 types), pale bistre.

\* \* \*

The Circular of December 19, 1874, which we have quoted in connection with the ordinary stamps of January, 1875,\* announced an issue of Official stamps, in the new currency, to appear on the 1st January following.

*Issue of January 1st, 1875.*

The design is identical with that of the stamps of 1871, the value only being altered. The paper and watermark are also the same. Perf. 14 × 13½.

- 3 öre, mauve (pale to bright).  
4 „ pale blue, bright blue, greenish blue, dull blue, milky blue, ultramarine.  
8 „ rose, carmine.  
32 „ green, yellow-green.

The 4 öre exists in two varieties, irregularly distributed over the sheets:—

(i.) Has the figure “4” upright, open at the top and with a small stroke below.

(ii.) Has the “4” wide, open at top, and a larger stroke below.

The 8 öre shows two varieties in the size of the figure “8.”

I have found no similar variations in the 3 and 32 öre.

*Varieties due to defective printing.*

- “3” (for “8”) öre, bright carmine.  
32 “ÖRF” (for “ÖRE”), bright yellow-green.

1885. Thick white paper, same watermark and perforation.

- 3 öre (?).  
4 „ dull blue, pale blue.  
8 „ carmine.  
32 „ yellow-green.

The two varieties of the 4 öre exist on this paper, but I only find one of the 8 öre.

1896. Paper and watermark as in 1885. Perf. 12½.

- 3 öre, mauve.  
4 „ pale blue.  
8 „ carmine.

I again find the two varieties of the 4 öre only.

\* \* \*

The 8 and 32 öre were withdrawn from circulation on October 1, 1902, in accordance with the Postal Circular of August 27, 1902, which we quoted under the ordinary issues, and which announced the issue of the 1, 5, and 10 öre.

Another circular, dated 28th January, 1907, states that those two values would be available for use up to the end of the following March, forgetful of the fact that they had been suppressed and withdrawn four

\* See page 109.

years and a half earlier. This is the result of a superabundance of circulars.\*

*Issue of September 1st, 1902.*

Additions to the previous series, the same designs, etc. Perf. 12½.

1 öre, orange.  
5 „ emerald-green.  
10 „ carmine.

*Manufacture.* The stamps were produced in the

\* The Circular of August 27, 1902 (see page 163), seems only to say that these stamps, together with certain Envelopes and Letter Cards, would cease to be sold after the 1st October of that year; another paragraph states that they would "remain available for postage until further orders."  
—ED. M. J.

same manner as in 1871, making use of the die without indication of value.

TABLE

*Showing the quantities that were printed of the Official stamps now out of use.*

Date of issue.	Date when replaced or withdrawn.	Value.	Number printed.
April, 1871	Dec. 31, 1874	2 sk.	902,200
" "	" "	4 "	2,377,900
" "	" "	16 "	309,600
Jan., 1875	{ Oct. 1, 1902, or April 1, 1907 }	8 öre	6,209,300
" "	" "	32 "	560,200

(To be continued.)

## "Old-Time Memories."

By L. HANCIAU.

(Continued from page 255.)

NOW for a few words on the subject of the House of Moens. What has been the true source of its strength? In the first place, it had confidence in the future of "Timbrophily," and it had the good fortune from the commencement and for long afterwards to be almost alone in the business; it dared to buy the stocks that others refused, and it did not attempt to make money out of them at once by scattering its purchases among its competitors; it thus kept down all competition; the stamps retained their value and gained in value by being thus stored away. The firm thus retained its clients also, who necessarily remained faithful to it, without thinking of fluttering elsewhere, because they had the certainty of finding abundance of choice, and of being able to buy in quantity; and with full confidence, things of which other people usually had but little stock.

Nowadays stocks of stamps no longer offer the security of old days, and the most cunning are often taken in. In the first place, stocks have become bigger, and he who takes the risk of buying them, not knowing whether he has the thing by the head or by the tail, hastens to lessen his risk by getting rid of them right and left, thus creating a competition with his own business which leads inevitably to the prices tumbling down, a thing which is of no more advantage to collectors than to dealers.

The purchase of collections was never an object with the House of Moens; on the contrary, when a collection was offered for sale, an attempt was first made to dissuade the seller and to try to convince him that it would be more to his interest to keep his collection, as he would regret later having made up his mind to part with it in a moment of weariness or discouragement. Many people followed this advice and put their collections on one side, until a day came when they were overjoyed to find them again, only to begin collecting once more with the greater enthusiasm.

At the present day things are done quite differently. People hunt after collections, which are broken up, just to try to gain a few notes of a hundred, or it may be a thousand, francs each; I do not think that is a good system.

Among the collections bought by Moens I will mention one of very early date, that of M. Hoferlin of

Luxemburg. It contained unused copies of the two stamps of Bergedorf, ½ sch., *black on violet*, and 3 sch., *black on rose*, bought by M. Hoferlin at the post office in 1861. That collector regretted very much having sold his collection, for when he began to collect again later he was never able to get these two Bergedorf. On M. Hoferlin's death the second collection was sold to M. Kuch, of Brussels.

I can recall only very vaguely the purchase of the Lecharf and Albis collections; but the collection formed by M. Berger-Levrault was very fine, and many of the stamps were stuck down on cardboard, amongst others two Réunion of the greatest beauty with enormous margins. For that was the speciality of this collector, who had a mania (and it was a real mania) for taking a stamp out of the centre of a block of nine unused, cutting about 2 mm. from each of the others of the block, so that eight stamps were lost, sacrificed and destroyed for the sake of a single one. It seems to me that it would have been wiser to have kept the whole block unused.

Another collection of great importance, though lacking the great rarities, was that bought by Moens from M. A. de Tedesco. There were all sorts of things in that collection, and especially some quite fancy articles which this collector had accepted, and some few forgeries, among others being some Réunion, with the obliteration of dots and the No. 5080, entire sheets of the 1 c. France, head of Napoleon, non-laureated, with the same obliteration, letters from sovereigns, with monograms, stamped paper of Italy; there were also the cards of the Loire created by M. de Tedesco and *obliterated*, without stamps, although they had never been in use. It was a most original collection; there were whole volumes that were absolutely valueless.

The finest collection, the most valuable and the best arranged, was that of M. Périnelle, bought in several instalments, which contained some remarkable items, both unused and used, especially among the Mauritius, including the two "Post Office"; there were also the two Réunion, etc.

M. Périnelle was a true collector; *he himself* arranged his stamps, and he often added notes of which *Le Timbre-Poste* made use. He had a mania for manufacturing stamps for himself, and he used to put

them into his album! In this way he succeeded perfectly in making the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch., *violet*, of Bergeford, by means of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch., *blue*; he converted, in the most deceptive manner, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sgr., black on *white*, Thurn and Taxis of 1862, into the black on *red-brown* of 1854, etc.

M. Périnelle collected *everything*, unused and used.

This was the last collection acquired by the firm of Moens.

It was in 1878, in consequence of the postal treaty concluded in Paris on June 1, that it was forbidden to send in wrappers, as printed matter, postage stamps, cards, money order cards, etc., and this measure came into force on April 1, 1879. This was a death-blow to the collection of entires. It was to the initiative of Germany and Belgium that we owed this attack upon dealing in postage stamps, and that without any valid reason.

The Article upon this point, as it appeared in the first draft of the detailed regulations for carrying out the postal treaty, included amongst the things that might pass at the reduced rate of postage: *Stamps and franking forms, both postal and telegraphic, obliterated or obsolete*. But, at the discussion, the German delegates and those of Belgium (MM. Vincent, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs,

(To be continued.)

## The Introduction of Penny Postage.

By PLAIN ANCHOR.

(Continued from page 248.)



HE following was another circular, issued by the Mercantile Committee; it contains some of the matter included in *The Post Circular*, April 17th, 1839, but I think should be quoted complete:—

"THE UNIFORM PENNY POST, recommended by the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is to be PAID IN ADVANCE. The mode as follows:—

"A stamped cover, like this pattern, or a small stamp, like a medicine stamp (a dozen or quire at a time, if it please you), may be bought at any stationer's, post office, or any convenient shop, either for a PENNY, if the letter weighs only *half an ounce*, or for TWO-PENCE, if it weighs *one ounce*; THREE-PENCE for *one ounce and a half*; FOUR-PENCE for *two ounces*, and so on: one penny for each additional half ounce. Thus, in such a cover as the present, which costs a penny, ANYTHING whatever, not weighing half an ounce, would be carried FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

"A merchant might send an INVOICE or ORDER for goods.

"A broker, tradesman, &c., a sample of any produce, not weighing half an ounce—of coffee, tea, sugar, spice, indigo, flax, cotton, cloth, wheat, hops, beaver, &c.

"A young lady, a watch ribbon, a miniature, or a locket of hair, or a shoe, pair of gloves, or a dried plant, or a piece of lace, silk, muslin, velvet, &c., of the last new pattern, a new song, &c.

"A son, a sovereign to his widowed mother, to save her from an union workhouse.

"A naturalist, specimens of minerals, plants, insects, &c.

"Sir Robert Peel's last speech, or the Rev. Sydney Smith's last pamphlet, or Nicholas Nickleby, could be sent from Truro to Falmouth, for four-pence, if it should happen to weigh two ounces.

"Sermons, policies of insurance, wills, proof sheets, law-deeds, physic, jewellery, a razor as a sample to Sheffield; buttons or buckles to Birmingham; a pattern of cloth to Leeds; pattern of calico

and F. Gife, Director of Posts) proposed to cut the italicized words out of the article. The reasons alleged by Germany were: The transport at reduced rates of franking forms, postal and telegraphic, obliterated or obsolete, is of service only to a very limited minority of the public. And it is unnecessary to introduce this innovation.

The reasons put forward by the Belgian delegates were: Stamps and franking forms, when obliterated, possess rather the character of pictures than that of business papers, seeing that they bear no writing. Thus, it seems, at first sight, that they should be assimilated to printed matter. But, as this assimilation is not in accordance with the nature of these objects, for that is quite special, it would be better to exclude them from the reduced rates of postage, so as to prevent unclosed packets from being sent, for such would lead to theft. They are, moreover, actual consignments of a species of a merchandise which has a recognized value for sale, and which therefore has no more claim to be carried at a reduced rate of postage, as printed matter, than it would have if sent as samples. It is fitting, moreover, to add a final paragraph, excluding from the reduced rate of postage such printed matter as represents an actual money value, such as unobliterated postage stamps, etc.

to Manchester; pattern of silk to Macclesfield; a shoe to Northampton; pattern of carpet to Kidderminster; sample of ore from Cornwall; specimen of type from Glasgow, &c., might also pass under a proper stamp.

"Some apprehensions are entertained that the vast consumption of the post office stamps will tempt to the forgery of them. The way to prevent forgery seems to oppose those difficulties, which are only conquerable with great mechanical ingenuity, and an outlay of large capital.

"It is believed that this stamp, though of simple appearance to an unskilled eye, alone presents mechanical difficulties in its construction of such a nature as of itself to give ample security against forgery. Even the difficulties of this stamp might be increased by another mode of printing; and it may be observed that such a stamp, which must be produced for much less than a penny, could only be printed profitably by a machine, which is very costly in itself.

"But if such a stamp be combined with any peculiar paper, also requiring the use of machinery in its manufacture (which involves an outlay of great capital), forgery may be completely guarded against.

"A forger could not produce this stamp, on a paper like Mr. Dickinson's, in sufficient numbers to be profitable (were he able to secure a safe market for them), for less than an outlay of *several thousands of pounds*.

"He must first learn how to engrave the stamp; then possess a very costly and very complicated machine to engrave it. He must possess another costly machine to print it. He must also command a paper mill, with other very costly machinery to make the paper. And lastly, possessing all these, he is at the mercy of not less than a dozen persons absolutely necessary for these several processes, any one of whom may inform against him."

This also is on a quarto sheet, on the back of which is printed the "Post Office Permit," in *green*, marked "Specimen" at top; it is similar to the one previously illustrated, printed in *blue* on the earlier circular.

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The next letters are of special interest, as both Mr. Cole's questions and Mr. Dillon's answers are given :—

"11, DOWNING STREET.  
19th March, 1841.

"No. 1.

"Dear Sir,

Mr. Rowland Hill, considering the interest you manifested as a Witness before the Commons' Committee on the subject of Postage, has requested me to forward to you the accompanying inquiries, and to express to you that he will feel himself much obliged by your favouring him with answers to the same.

"I am, Sir,

Your Obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HENRY COLE.

JOHN DILLON, Esq.

"No. 2.

"1. How far has your experience of the new system of postage confirmed, or contradicted, the anticipations you formed of it when a Witness before the Commons' Committee?

"Ans. The ratio of increase of letters has not been quite so great as I anticipated, but for that, good reasons may be given. Our letters are nearly trebled. As far as I can judge, the domestic letters have increased in a greater proportion than the trade letters. Circulars have not been sent in the number anticipated. The above remarks apply to number of letters only, as affecting revenue. In every other respect, I think the experiment has fully succeeded, and that the new law has been attended with the most advantageous results.

"2. Please to specify any instances within your knowledge of the use of the post by those who did not previously use it.

"Ans. Letters are now sent by post, which used to be sent in great numbers by parcels, particularly from the manufacturing towns; as also our letters which used to be sent by hand, every person who came to London, or who went elsewhere having letters given them. We now send a great number of invoices by post which used to be sent with the goods. We now receive acknowledgments of money remitted; formerly almost every one was satisfied with the parties in the Country *writing across* the checks sent. We apply for and receive by post, small balances which used to remain open till the debtors came to Town, an annoyance to both parties, and a frequent cause of dispute. The letters to and from the friends of persons in our employ have increased in a very great ratio indeed. Distant parties having to communicate on business with two or three houses, now write to each, instead of the clumsy expedient of employing one to call on, or write to, the others.

"(3) Also any facts shewing the use of the post in the conveyance of articles not usually transmitted by the post heretofore, such as samples of goods, deeds, policies of Insurance, catalogues, proof sheets, reports of public bodies, drugs, etc., etc.

"Ans. Patterns are now sent to all parts of the country. Light articles which are wanted immediately, are supplied at a cheap rate.

"(4) If able, please to state any important results which may be attributed to the new system of Postage.

"Ans. The beneficial effects of the system are very great indeed, but some of them it would be difficult to state, and some are not yet developed. It is no small benefit to be released from the annoyances referred to in the answer to the second query—to find letters in every parcel we opened, to be plagued about the delivery of letters in every town we visited, to receive commissions to execute, or letters enclosed to deliver, in distant parts of the town; to have our own business and connections exposed, and to see into the

business and connections of others. All this formed a system of annoyance and irritation to be delivered from which is alone a great benefit. Some houses have, we are told, discontinued the expensive system of *travelling*, in consequence of the facilities now afforded by the Post Office. The chief benefit, and one I apprehend not yet fully developed, is the lessening of distance, and extending and equalizing the advantages of intercourse. Cheap postage operates like a railroad, it brings the parts of a Country near to each other; it tends to introduce into distant Towns and Villages all the facilities and conveniences hitherto confined to the Metropolis, or the neighbourhood of cities; it brings the great body of consumers nearer to the producer.

"(5) Please state the effects on your own business, which may be attributed to the new system of Postage.

"Ans. The advantages to our own trade are not peculiar, but will be found stated in reply to the other queries.

"(6) What has been your experience of the system of charging by weight? of prepayment of postage? of the use of stamps? What in your opinion is the effect of the limitation of weight in the transmission of parcels?

"Ans. Charging by weight is found practically to work well; it is a great convenience, and a fair mode of charging. If any exception were made, it should be to increase the weight, that is, to decrease the charge in short distances from within the limit of the old threepenny post. I received a file of American newspapers the other day which I wished to send to Hampstead, but the charge prevented their being sent by post. An extension of the weight of parcels by post would be a great accommodation to the Public; but it would involve evident difficulties in forwarding the Mails. Never was anything more successful than the system of *prepayment*. Some parties refused at first, but example seems to have beaten down opposition. Our unpaid letters are now not 5 per cent on the number. Stamps are found in trade more convenient than envelopes. It would be well if the higher rates were marked by *differently coloured stamps*, instead of a greater number.

"(7) Please state any other observations which may have occurred to you on the subject.

"Ans. One reason why the total increase of letters cannot be taken by itself as an index of the amount of convenience to the Public, is that an enormous number of the letters formerly sent by surreptitious means found their way into the twopenny post. The sending half notes as recommended by the Post Office Authorities, would appear to be a very unbusiness-like mode, and operates very inconveniently."

"March, 1841.

(MR. DILLON'S) "ANSWERS TO QUERIES AS TO POSTAGE.

"1. The anticipations formed of the results of the new system of Postage appear to me to have been confirmed in so far as regards the general convenience of the public, and the particular interests of trade.

"2. Before the introduction of the present system, it was the practice to my knowledge, to take every means to evade the expense of postage. From my own observation, I can state that Dealers coming to town were in the habit of bringing with them great numbers of letters to be delivered in London—they often complained to me of the trouble given to them by their customers in this way, whose letters they were compelled to deliver, incurring great loss of time to themselves, in order that they might be able to say on their return, that they had done so, rather than give offence by apparent indifference. Numbers of such letters were also confided to me for delivery, parcels of goods inwards often contained sometimes even a dozen of

such letters, to be put into the 2d. post or delivered by hand. All this has ceased. We were also in the habit of enclosing nearly all our Invoices, acknowledgments for money, and other communications in our parcels to the Country. A vast number of letters used to be delivered to us for enclosure from other parties. Our customers in many instances required us to pay numerous Houses, and obtain their acknowledgments on the same sheet of paper to be enclosed in the parcel. All this also has ceased. The post seems now the great vehicle of communication between parties direct, instead of requiring, as before, the agency of third parties, and no subject seems too trifling for a post letter. I have even known instances where differences in account of a few pence, have been considered of sufficient consequence to occasion a letter, a reply, and sometimes a rejoinder; where even the present humble postage was equal to the difference; in cases where correctness in accounts is above all petty considerations.

"3. In our trade, light articles under 1 lb. but more frequently not exceeding an average of 6 ozs. in weight, are often sent by post, as the cheapest conveyance. There are very few evenings I have not to send several such parcels. We are also required to furnish patterns of different goods seldom exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, and the practice has become so general for parties in the Country to require such patterns, that we never send less than *six* every evening. In particular cases where we have thought it desirable to send such patterns ourselves, I have known 60 such enclosures sent by one post.

"4. The operation of the new system I consider of a most important character, and in a few years, the results in our trade cannot fail to be displayed. They are already beginning to shew themselves in the instance of Commercial travellers, I have been told of some Houses who have discontinued travelling simply because, from the facility now proposed by Country Dealers of obtaining patterns from the leading Houses in particular branches, they can now judge for themselves by comparison as to the pattern, price, and quality, and make their choice accordingly instead of giving their orders to a particular individual—this will insensibly lead to an improvement of taste in manufactures, and to a competition in prices, which will be to the advantage of the public. At present I am aware of no important results, but the new system of postage seems to have established causes which will produce such effects.

"5. The effects upon our own business are 1st, a vast increase of correspondence, inwards and outwards; 2nd, a vast increase in the number of orders (rather than the amount) for goods; 3rd, the means of obtaining payment of small or trifling balances which the former system rendered obnoxious to correspondence; 4th, greater correctness in accounts, by affording facilities for the adjustment of trifling differences; 5th, a general widening of the basis of our trade.

"6. From my experience I consider the system of charging by weight, as correct in principle, adopting the minimum of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an ounce for a single letter—in ordinary cases this gives the opportunity of enclosing a pattern, or several patterns (if light goods) and affords every facility which trade could desire—less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce I think would be objectionable. It appears to work well in practice. Out of 100 letters inwards in our trade, perhaps 75 are single sheets, 20 contain patterns or a single enclosure under half an ounce, and 5 of 1 oz. upwards. By *weight* also, distant communications are encouraged, and renders London as accessible to Scotland and Ireland, as the Metropolitan Districts. A charge by *distance* with respect to small orders where postage would be charged, would have the effect of limiting the demand for goods in the London Market, besides being an insidious tax.

I have no hesitation in stating that our orders from both Ireland and Scotland have increased from this consideration alone.

"My opinion is decidedly in favour of prepayment of postage, and this is confirmed by the fact that of the letters we receive inwards, the *unpaid* letters may not amount to 4 per cent upon the whole number.

"The label (from my experience) is most convenient, and of different colours according to weight. Where from 100 to 200 and sometimes 800 letters are despatched by us on an evening, an envelope would be attended with great loss of time, but I think that in heavier weights, different colours might be used with advantage, namely  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Red, 1 oz. Blue, 2 oz. Yellow, 4 oz. Green, or some other colour—in letters of small surface but of heavy weight, the number of labels is a great inconvenience, besides tending to obscure the address.

"The effect of weight in the limitation of parcels, must be attended with a serious diminution of profit to the Coach proprietors but with great advantage to the public; so far as our trade is concerned it is a great boon. At this time we are forwarding foreign invoices to Glasgow and Greenock for 6d. or 1/- which used to cost 5/- and 6/- two years ago. The Post Office derives the advantage of this, while the Coach proprietors lose it.

"7. Any observations on the operation of the New System can be best exemplified by—

1st,	the comparative number of letters received inwards.	
2nd	"	" outwards.
3rd	"	" of orders.
4th	"	" of letters answered."

\* \*

Then with regret we come to the trouble between Rowland Hill and the Treasury:—

"BAYSWATER,  
April 17th, 1843.

"My Dear Sir,

"Allow me to request your acceptance of a Copy of my Petition for Inquiry into the state of the Post Office, and of the whole of my correspondence with the Treasury.

"I must request the favour of your considering the latter communication strictly confidential, for though, as stated in the introduction, I consider myself fully entitled to publish the whole, I am desirous, if possible, of avoiding a step, the propriety of which might perhaps be questioned. From the Members of the Mercantile Committee, however, I have no right to withhold any explanation which it is in my power to give. To their support of my plan the Country is mainly indebted for the privilege of Cheap Postage, and for their satisfaction, as well as my own, I am bound to shew that their advocacy was founded on a correct estimate of the facts of the case, and that the expectations which they and I held out to the public have been proved by experiment to be just and reasonable.

"I am, Dear Sir,  
Very truly yours,  
ROWLAND HILL.

"JOHN DILLON, Esq."

And lastly an interesting letter from Dr. J. E. Gray regarding his suggestions on postal matters and stamps:—

"B.M., 23rd Dec., 1862.

"My Dear Dillon,

"I have sent you a little Book which I did not consider worthy of sending before, but Rowland Hill has given it importance by his letter in the *Athenaeum*. I think he will be vexed that he has written it, for I have given the true history of the origin of the Postage

reform and the Stamps. I expect he is vexed by my observation about the system not being carried out, and on his Pet Cover by Mulready, and that has made him over leap his judgment, or perhaps it is that the late attack of softening of the brain, which I am glad has now nearly recovered, has made him forget, or it may be the old story of the ladder, for there were stories about which he did not deny when they were mentioned in his presence, of how he heard of my suggestion and he has frequently consulted me on postage matter, and for 10 or 20 times discussed only a few years ago the plan about the unpaid letters, which I mention in the Preface. But I shall refer to none of these things, for it is not very wise to rake up affairs of nearly 30 years' standing.

"I am pleased that he should be renowned and honoured, for he had much trouble, but he might be satisfied with being the popular Deity of the plan, and not jealous of those that helped him, for with all his industry, he could not have carried it and got the plums without their help.

"With the Compliments of the Season to you & yours,  
Ever yours sincerely,  
J. E. GRAY."

The enclosure with Dr. J. E. Gray's letter, 23rd December, 1862, is *A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, Introduction, page viii:—

"I began to collect postage stamps shortly after the system was established and before it had become a rage, as I took a great interest in their use and extension; and I believe I was the first who proposed the system of a small uniform rate of postage to be prepaid by stamps, having satisfied my own mind that the great cost of the Post Office was not the reception, carriage, and delivery of the letters, but the complicated system of accounts that the old system required; and having learned from the best writers on political economy that the collection of money by stamps was the most certain and economical. It was, in fact, the mere application of the system used with regard to newspapers to letters in general.

"I found, after considerable trouble, that there was little, or, indeed, I may say no chance of getting attention to the plans suggested, without I could devote the whole of my time and energy to the agitation and development of it, which was not consistent with my position in the British Museum—an institution to which I had from a youth devoted my energies.

"Fortunately; Mr. (now Sir) Rowland Hill, who had leisure at his command by the dissolution of the South Australian Company, undertook the question, published several pamphlets on it, and with the assistance of Mr. G. Moffatt, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. Dillon, and sundry merchants and members of Parliament, whom they succeeded in interesting in the question, they carried the measure after very great exertion; and it has been a very great success, not only in a financial point of view, but also in what I consider a more important one, in spreading education and domestic intercourse among the people at large, and thereby increasing the happiness and well-being of the community.

"Large as is the balance carried to the Revenue from the Post Office, the system proposed by me, and that propounded by Mr. Rowland Hill in his pamphlet, and which he and the other advocates of the change recommended before the Parliamentary and other Committees, have never been completely carried out; consequently a large staff of clerks and other officials is still retained at the Post Office, at a large expense, to keep the complicated accounts that a few unpaid letters require, which, if the system were fully carried out, would not be necessary.

"I am aware that the prepayment of all letters by stamp is very difficult, if not impossible, to be carried out; but this not necessary. There is no necessity for any account of unpaid letters to be kept, except in cases where the official suspects some unfair play, otherwise it might be left for the postmaster, through whose hands the unstamped letter last passes, to place the requisite stamps upon it, and to collect the cost of those stamps from the person to whom the letter is directed. This he is likely to do with care, as each postmaster is allowed a commission on all the stamps he sells; and to prevent, as much as possible, the sending of letters that would require this treatment, the system of paying double postage, or even a higher fine, should be enforced on all letters not paid for in stamps before they are despatched. It is said that the postmaster may lose, as many of the letters on which he has placed stamps may be refused. If so, they would be returned to the Dead-letter Office, and his stamps allowed for; but this will not be often requisite, as the Post Office can now enforce the payment against the sender if it be refused by the person to whom the letter is directed.

"The Postage prepaid by stamps has been adopted, as this list will prove, by many other countries, and has been extended into other branches of the Government and the law courts. It is also used in the electric telegraph companies, and in several errand and carrier companies in Europe and America.

"While the subject was under discussion, an envelope was proposed surrounded by an engine-turned border, with the value and the weight it would carry marked in the corner; and during the discussion in Parliament various stamped covers were circulated by the advocates of the plan, to show the kind of envelope and stamp which they proposed should be used. They are now rare, and only to be seen in the albums of the wives and children of the members of the committee who preserved them.

"In 1840, when the new system was established, two printed envelopes were issued bearing a design by Mulready, the Royal Academician 'with the hopes of spreading the taste for high art,' but they called forth such an outburst of ridicule, and such a number of caricatures that they were soon disused; and then the engraved profile of the Queen was adopted as an adhesive stamp for affixing on letters, and after some time an embossed profile of the Queen was issued, stamped on paper as an envelope.

"When the first adhesive stamps were issued, they were printed in black ink; but it was found difficult to properly obliterate them either with black or red ink, and they were afterwards issued printed in a different coloured ink, so that they can all be obliterated with the same black hand or machine stamp."

# Stamps of Salvador.

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

(Continued from page 230.)

\* \* \*

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.



N 1896 both series of the current adhesives appeared overprinted in *black* with the above design. The die for this overprint was made in New York by order of Mr. Seebeck. The printing was done in Salvador, from an electrotyped plate of fifty impressions, five rows of ten impressions each. I have been unable to ascertain whether this plate was made in New York or in Salvador. In the original state of this plate the thirty-first impression was inverted; this was noticed after two values had been overprinted and the error corrected by cutting out the inverted impression and reinserting it in the normal position. The second issue of 1896 was the first to receive the overprint, as only the 10 and 20 centavos of that series were overprinted from the plate before it was corrected.

Second issue of 1896. Printed on thin white wove paper, overprinted in *black* in sheets of one hundred stamps, with the design illustrated above. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, emerald-green.
2 " lake.
3 " yellow-brown.
5 " deep blue.
10 " brown.
15 " dark blue-green.
20 " aniline pink.
100 " dark blue.

*Varieties.*

Pair with overprint tête-bêche.  
10 centavos, brown.

## Double overprint.

1 centavo, pale emerald-green.

The same. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, pale emerald-green.
2 " lake, carmine-lake.
3 " yellow-brown.
5 " blue, deep blue.
10 " brown.
12 " grey, slate.
15 " deep blue-green.
20 " aniline pink.
24 " purple, red-violet.
30 " green, slate-green.
50 " orange.
100 " deep blue, dark blue.

*Varieties.*

Pairs with overprint tête-bêche.  
10 centavos, brown.  
20 " aniline pink.

## Inverted overprint.

3 centavos, yellow-brown.

Pairs, one without overprint.

1 centavo, pale emerald-green.
10 " brown.
12 " grey.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper.  
Perforated 12.

3 centavos, yellow-brown.
5 " bright blue.
10 " brown.
12 " dark pearl-grey.
15 " dark blue-green.
30 " slate-green.
100 " deep blue.

*Variety.* Imperforate.

10 centavos, brown.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

50 centavos, orange.

First issue of 1896, overprinted in *black* as above.  
Printed on thin white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, ultramarine.
2 " brown, deep yellow-brown.
3 " deep green.
5 " olive-brown, dark olive-brown.
10 " yellow.
12 " indigo.
15 " deep violet, blue-violet.
20 " magenta.
24 " vermilion.
30 " orange.
50 " olive-black.
1 peso, crimson-lake.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper.  
Perforated 12.

1 centavo, bright blue.

\* \* \*

Simultaneously with the foregoing overprint there appeared the following overprint, handstamped in *black* or in *violet* on both issues of 1896.



Stamps of the first issue of 1896 handstamped in *black* with the above overprint. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, ultramarine.
2 " brown.
3 " deep green.
5 " olive-brown.
10 " yellow.
12 " indigo.
15 " violet.
20 " magenta.
24 " vermilion.
30 " orange.
50 " olive-black.
1 peso, crimson-lake.

The same. "DE OFICIO" reading downward.

1 centavo, ultramarine.
12 " indigo.

Handstamped in *violet*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, ultramarine.
2 " brown.



3 centavos,	deep green.
5 "	olive-brown.
10 "	yellow.
12 "	indigo.
15 "	violet.
20 "	magenta.
24 "	vermillion.
30 "	orange.
50 "	olive-black.
1 peso,	crimson-lake.

The same. "DE OFICIO" reading downward.

3 centavos,	deep green.
5 "	olive-brown.

Reprints. Handstamped in *black*.

1 centavo,	bright blue.
2 "	brown.

Reprint. Handstamped in *violet*.

1 centavo,	bright blue.
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Stamps of the second issue of 1896 handstamped in *black* with the same overprint. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	pale emerald-green.	— — —
2 "	lake.	
3 "	yellow-brown.	
5 "	blue.	
50 "	orange.	
100 "	deep blue.	

The same. "DE OFICIO" reading downward.

1 centavo,	pale emerald-green.
2 "	lake.
3 "	yellow-brown.
5 "	blue.
15 on 24 centavos,	purple.

Handstamped in *violet*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

2 centavos,	lake.
3 "	yellow-brown.
5 "	blue.
10 "	brown.
15 "	deep blue-green.
30 "	green.

The same. Printed on watermarked paper. Handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	pale emerald-green.
10 "	brown.
12 "	grey.
15 "	deep blue-green.
20 "	aniline pink.
24 "	purple.
30 "	green.
50 "	orange.
100 "	deep blue.

The same. "DE OFICIO" reading downward

1 centavo,	pale emerald-green.
2 "	lake.
3 "	yellow-brown.
5 "	blue.
10 "	brown.
50 "	orange.

The same. Handstamped in *violet*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward.

1 centavo,	pale emerald-green.
2 "	lake.
3 "	yellow-brown.
5 "	blue.
10 "	brown.
12 "	grey.
15 "	deep blue-green.
20 "	aniline pink.
24 "	purple.
30 "	green.
50 "	orange.
100 "	deep blue.

*Variety.* Overprint inverted.

10 centavos, brown.

The same. "DE OFICIO" reading downward.

1 centavo, pale emerald-green.

There are two very dangerous counterfeits of this handstamp: in one the letters are larger than in the original, while in the other the letters are smaller than in the original. The large-letter counterfeit is an electrotype, and is therefore printed instead of hand-stamped.



I have been unable to authoritatively determine why two overprints of an official character were needed, but, as one overprint reads "Official Frank or Label," and the other "Official Postage," I surmise that they were intended to in some way differentiate between mail matter of a private nature carried for officials and the regular official mail of the Government.

\* \* \*

Stamps of the 1897 issue printed on thin white wove paper, overprinted in *black* with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	scarlet.
2 "	deep yellow-green.
5 "	orange.
12 "	deep ultramarine.
20 "	grey black.
24 "	yellow.
30 "	pink.
50 "	deep violet.
100 "	brown-lake.

The same. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	scarlet.
2 "	deep yellow-green.
3 "	brown.
5 "	orange.
10 "	pale blue-green.
15 "	black.
20 "	grey-black.
24 "	yellow.
30 "	pink.
50 "	red-violet.

*Variety.* Overprint inverted.

24 centavos, yellow.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	pale scarlet.
2 "	blue-green.
3 "	brown.
5 "	deep orange.
10 "	deep green.
12 "	bright blue.
15 "	black.
20 "	purple-black.
24 "	yellow.
30 "	aniline rose.
50 "	purple, blue-violet.
100 "	brown-lake.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

1 centavo,	pale scarlet.
12 "	bright blue.
15 "	black.
100 "	brown-lake.

Stamps of the 1897 issue, printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole, handstamped in *violet* with the second type of official overprint "DE OFICIO" reading downward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, scarlet.

The same. Overprint handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward.

10 centavos, green.

20 " grey-black.

24 " yellow.

The same. Paper without watermark. Handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

2 centavos, deep yellow-green.

3 " brown.

5 " orange.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

12 centavos, bright blue.

30 " aniline-pink.

50 " purple.

100 " brown-lake.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, pale scarlet.

15 " black.

I do not believe in the above stamps with *black* overprint; the only ones I have seen were a lot in the stock of a European dealer. This lot ran just as I have listed them, the originals and reprints together making a set, and were purchased in Salvador. The original handstamp was in existence as late as 1903, when it was used upon the 3 c. Official of that issue, for some unknown reason, and I believe that the stamps in question were handstamped to oblige some dealer or official who supplied the stamps, purchasing them from a wholesaler for the purpose, and of course not knowing that some of the values were reprints.

\* \* \*

1897. Stamps of the "Greater Republic," first type, overprinted with handstamp in *violet*. "DE OFICIO" reading downward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, blue, red, green, purple, and gold.

5 " red, blue, green, and gold.

Variety. Pair, one without overprint.

1 centavo, blue, red, green, purple, and gold.

The same. Handstamped in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward.

1 centavo, blue, red, green, purple, and black.

Variety. Double overprint.

1 centavo, blue, red, green, purple, and gold.

Stamps of the "Greater Republic," second type, the type never in use in Salvador, overprinted in *black*, with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, blue, red, green, and gold.

5 " red, blue, green, and gold.

It is my belief that these stamps were never even sent to Salvador, and cannot even be termed reprints.

\* \* \*

Stamps of the 1898 issue. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Overprinted in *black* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, vermilion.

2 " old rose.

3 " pale yellow-green.

5 " blue-green.

10 centavos, ultramarine, pale ultramarine.

12 " purple.

13 " brown-lake.

20 " blue.

24 " violet-blue.

26 " brown.

50 " orange.

1 peso, yellow.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, vermilion.

2 " rose.

5 " deep green.

20 " bright blue.

24 " slate-blue.

Reprints. Printed on thick white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Perforated 12.

2 centavos, rose.

3 " deep yellow-green.

5 " deep green.

12 " purple.

13 " brown-lake.

26 " brown.

50 " orange.

1 peso, yellow.

Stamps of the 1898 issue, printed on thin white wove paper, watermark a Cap of Liberty on a pole. Overprinted with handstamp in *black*. "DE OFICIO" reading upward. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, vermilion.

The same. With additional wheel overprint.

1 centavo, vermilion.

Registration Stamp. Printed on thin white wove paper, overprinted in *red* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, deep slate-blue.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, deep blue.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper, overprinted in *black* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

10 centavos, brown-lake.

I have before stated that I believe the entire stock of the *blue* stamps was overprinted for official use. I do not believe that the *brown-lake* stamp was ever overprinted for official use, and it is therefore stretching a point to list the above as a reprint.

Return Receipt Stamp.

Reprint. Printed on thick white wove paper, overprinted in *black* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, deep green.

This stamp was undoubtedly never overprinted in Salvador, and is therefore a fraud.

\* \* \*

*FRANQUEO OFICIAL*

Stamps of the 1899 issue, overprinted with wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *black*, as above. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, dull orange.

12 " dark green.

24 " pale blue.

26 " pink.

The same. "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *blue*.

1 centavo, brown.

2 " pale yellow-green.

3 " deep blue.

10 " chocolate.

13 " dull carmine.

50 " orange-vermilion.

100 " violet.

These stamps without wheel overprint were never used in Salvador, and can only be regarded at the best as essays.

*Postage Due Stamps* of 1899, overprinted with wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval in *black*. Perforated 12.

1	centavo, orange.
2	" "
3	" "
5	" "
15	" "
25	" "
50	" "

The same. "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *violet*.

2	centavos, orange.
3	" "
10	" "

*Variety.* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" inverted  
10 centavos, orange.

*Postage Due Stamps* of 1899, overprinted with wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval in *black*, and punched with twelve holes. Perforated 12.

1	centavo, orange.
2	" "
3	" "
5	" "

*Postage Due Stamps* of 1899, overprinted with wheel, in *black*, and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" and large shield design in *violet*.

1	centavo, orange.
3	" "

\* \* \*

Stamps of the 1899 issue, overprinted with wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *black*, and punched with twelve holes.

5	centavos, dull orange.
26	" pink.

The same. "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *blue*.

1	centavo, brown.
13	" dull carmine.

Stamps of the 1899 issue without wheel, overprinted in *black* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL", and punched with twelve holes.

5	centavos, dull orange.
12	" deep green.

The same. "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in *blue*.

1	centavo, brown.
2	" pale yellow-green.
3	" blue.
10	" chocolate.
13	" dull carmine.

*Variety.* Hole design punched double.  
1 centavo, brown.

The same. Punched with fifteen holes, forming a dollar mark, \$.

1	centavo, brown.
2	" pale yellow-green.

Stamps of the 1899 issue, overprinted in *black*, "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval, and punched with twelve holes.

12	centavos, deep green.
13	" dull carmine.

I have never seen either of these stamps, and list them simply because they are catalogued by the publishers.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, overprinted in *violet*, with large shield design and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval.  
50 centavos, rose-red.

*Varieties.*

Shield overprint sideways.
50 centavos, rose-red.
Shield overprint inverted.
50 centavos, rose-red.

Stamps of the 1900 issue, overprinted in *violet* with small shield design, and in *black* with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval.

1	centavo, yellow-green.
2	" rose.
26	" light brown, orange-brown.
50	" rose-red.

*Varieties.*

Shield overprint inverted.
50 centavos, rose-red.
Pair, one without shield overprint.
26 centavos, light brown.
"FRANQUEO OFICIAL" inverted.
2 centavos, rose.
Both overprints inverted.
2 centavos, rose.

Stamps of the 1900 issue. Printed on thin white wove paper, overprinted in *black* "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval. Perforated 12.

1	centavo, yellow-green. Type I.
2	" rose, deep rose.
3	" black, grey-black.
5	" deep blue, grey-blue.
10	" blue.
12	" yellow-green.
13	" orange-brown.
24	" black, grey-black.

Same. Printed on thick porous paper.

1	centavo, blue-green. Type I.
2	" rose.
3	" black.
5	" greenish blue.

*Varieties.* Overprint inverted.

1	centavo, blue-green. Type I.
2	" rose.

\* \* \*



1903. Engraved by Waterlow and Sons of London. Printed on thin white wove paper, watermark an "S". Size 20½ by 24 mm. Perforated 14½ by 14.

1	centavo, green.
2	" carmine.
3	" orange.
5	" deep blue.
10	" dull lilac.
13	" red-brown.
15	" pale brown.
24	" scarlet.
50	" olive-bistre.
100	" bluish green.

The same. Overprinted in *black* with second type of official overprint.

3 centavos, orange.

The stamps of this issue catalogued as overprinted "D'Office—De Ofício—Official," in a frame, are of no importance, as the so-called overprint is merely one of many cancellations.

1905. Official stamps of the 1903 issue surcharged in *black*.

3 3

- 2 centavos on 5 centavos, deep blue.  
 3 " " 10 " dull lilac.  
 3 " " 13 " red-brown.  
*Variety.* Double surcharge.  
 3 centavos on 5 centavos, deep blue.

I have seen about a dozen copies of the 3 c. on 5 c., all of which were doubly surcharged. The stamp is very scarce, and it is my opinion that only the one sheet with double surcharge was printed, and that the stamp does not exist except in that condition.

Stamps of the 1900 issue. Printed on thick porous paper, overprinted with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval in *black*, and "1905" in *blue*.

1905

3 centavos, black.

The same. Overprinted "1906" in *blue*.

2 centavos, rose.

3 " black.

\* \* \*



1906. Engraved by Waterlow and Sons of London. Printed, by Señor Carlos Parraga of Salvador, on thick white wove paper. Size 22 by 30½ mm. Perforated 11.

Portrait in *black*.

- 1 centavo, dark green.  
 2 " deep rose.  
 3 " orange-yellow.  
 5 " dark blue.  
 10 " purple.  
 13 " dark brown.  
 15 " brick-red.  
 24 " carmine-rose.

The same. Portrait in *indigo*.

- 24 centavos, carmine-rose.  
 50 " dull orange.  
 100 " indigo.

I desire to express my most sincere thanks to the following gentlemen and dealers for helping me greatly in compiling this somewhat lengthy and tedious article: Messrs. Ernest Schernikow, Henry L. Calman, Albert Calman, John N. Luff, A. Krassa, J. C. Morgenthau, J. W. Scott, W. F. Gregory, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Bogert and Durbin Co., Nassau Stamp Co., and last but not least Mr. E. B. Power. It is to his magnificent philatelic library that I am indebted for the major portion of my data. Without the information gained by the study of articles, notes, and chronicles, written in the various papers at the time of issue, I should have been utterly unable to unravel the tangle of the early issues.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

### Herts Philatelic Society.

THE annual meeting for the session 1907-8 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, May 19, 1908.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. A. Leon, A. H. L. Giles, C. Nissen, H. J. Bignold, E. Bounds, J. W. Jones, A. G. Wane, C. R. Sutherland, M. Simons, S. Chapman, P. Ashley, F. Read, W. H. Eastwood, W. A. Boyes, H. L. Hayman, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Hayman took the chair at 6 p.m.

The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 14th, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

A telegram from Mr. Reichenheim from Homburg regretting his enforced absence was read, and the meeting instructed the Hon. Secretary to express their hope for his speedy recovery, and their regret at his inability to be among them.

Mr. Willy Ehrmann was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Donations of entire sets were received from Mr. Watson; of adhesives from Mr. Watson and Mr. Hayman; and of forgeries from Mr. Frentzel. Votes of thanks were passed for all these donations to the Society's collections.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Librarian, and the Hon. Curators of the Society's collections. Thanks were passed for these reports, which will be published in full in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

No alterations were made in the rules.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President: Franz Reichenheim. Vice-President: H. L. Hayman. Hon. Vice-Presidents: Sir William Avery, Bart.; M. P. Castle, J.P.; Herbert R. Oldfield. Committee: L. E. Bradbury; W. A. Boyes; W. G. Cool; R. Frentzel; A. H. L. Giles; T. H. Harvey; C. R. Sutherland; W. T. Standen. Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham. Hon. Lecturer: Percy Ashley, M.A. Hon. Auditors: F. Read; A. G. Wane. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

It was resolved that the headquarters of the Society remain unchanged.

It was proposed and carried "That Mr. Reichenheim receive the heartiest thanks of the Society for the very able manner in which he has carried out the laborious and responsible duties of Editor of the *Monthly Report*. That the members are of opinion that the paper should on no account be abandoned. That the meeting has heard read the statement of accounts for the past season, and agree to contribute from the funds of the Society a sum not exceeding £25, for the session 1908-9, towards the expenses of the publication of the *Monthly Report*, with a proviso that the reports of the proceedings of the Society be inserted *in extenso* and be not curtailed in any way."

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close at 7.30 p.m.

## Answers to Correspondents.

**NOTE.**—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

X. Y.—We think our contemporary is wrong in stating that "Regular perforation" is the one usually found on the stamp of any series, or on those issued by any particular body. The more usual interpretation is that "Regular perforation" is perforation of which the gauge is the same at all parts of the line of holes which the machine produces; "irregular perforation" being one which is not "regular" in this respect, gauging, say, 11 in one part of the row and 12 in another.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1908. New Portrait type.	s. d.
2 c., chocolate	0 1
5 c., dull carmine	0 1

## AUSTRIA.

1908. Jubilee issue. Handsome stamps.	
3 h., purple	used 0 1
5 h., green	" 0 1
6 h., buff	" 0 1
10 h., rose-carmine	" 0 1

## BARBADOS.

1894-9. Type 6. Revised price.	
100a. 2d., blue-black and orange	used 0 6

## BAVARIA.

1908. Railway Official Stamp.	
Type 8, overprinted E. in green.	
408. 10 pf., carmine	used 0 1

## BELGIUM.

1908. Type 31, but new type of Sunday Label.	
2 c., brown	0 1

## BERMUDA.

1884-93. Type 1. Watermark Crown C A.	
28. 1d., dull rose	used 0 6

## BRAZIL.

1905-6. Various issues and types.	
826. 100 r., carmine	used 0 1
828. 300 r., black and green	" 0 4
831. 200 r., blue	" 0 6

## BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Various issues. Revised prices.	
16. 1s., green (large)	used 1 0
86. 4d., brown and green	" 0 6
70. 2d., green and red (Protectorate)	" 0 4
72. 4d., brown and green ( " )	" 0 6
78. 1d., scarlet (King)	" 0 2

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Various issues. Revised prices.	
4. 1s., brown	used 2 6
19. 2d., green and vermilion	" 0 6
21. 4d., chestnut and black	" 0 6
34. 1s., green and blue	" 0 9
63. 4d., olive	" 0 5
64. 6d., violet	" 0 5
1908. Type 10. Arms. New values.	
62a. 3d., dull carmine	" 0 5
65b. 3s., deep violet	" 4 0
67a. 10s., dull green	" 12 6
68a. 1s., brown	" 48 0

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1902. Type 15. Wmk. Crown C A.	
89. 3d., magenta	used 0 3

## CHILI.

1904. Telegraph Stamp surcharged. Variety—no star at left of CENTAVOS.	
89. 12 c. on 5 c., red	used 6 0

## CHINA.

1907. Type 30. New value.	
144a. 16 c., olive-green	used 0 6
1904. Postage Due. Revised price.	
206. 10 c., deep green	used 0 4

## CUBA (U.S.A.).

1899. Various types. Reduced prices.	
107. 5 c. on 3 c., blue	used 0 2
111. 3 c., purple	" 0 2

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1907. Type 32. Watermarked Crosses and Circles.	
81b. 2 c., black and chestnut	used 0 1

## ECUADOR.

1896. Postal Fiscal. Revised price.	
510. 5 c. on 10 c., orange	used 0 2

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1904-7. Tiger. Multiple watermark.	
82. 20 c., lilac and black	used 0 4

## FRENCH SOUDAN.

Cat. No.	1894. Tablet type.	s. d.
4.	1 c., black on azure	used 0 1
8.	15 c., blue	" 0 3

## GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. Type 14. Large stamp.	
108. 2 m., blue	used 0 2

## GOLD COAST.

1884-1902. Various types. Revised prices.	
15. 4d., mauve	used 0 9
80. 6d., lilac and mauve	" 0 6
43. 6d., lilac and mauve	" 0 6

## GUATEMALA.

1902-7. Pictorial type.	
212. 1½ c., black and blue	used 0 2

## GWALIOR.

1899-1901. Stamp of India surcharged.	
68. ½ a., pea-green (Queen)	used 0 2

## HAYTI.

1904. Type 16 without overprint. Horizontal pair. Imperf. between.	
152. 20 c., orange	3 6

## HOLKAR.

1905. Type 3, overprinted with native characters.	
14. ½ a. on ½ a., purple	5 0

## HONG KONG.

1903. King's Head. Single watermark.	
107. 30 c., grey-green and black	used 0 6

## INDIA.

1902-5. Service. King. Revised price.	
568. 8 a., magenta	used 0 1

## JOHOR.

1896. Type 1. Overprinted KEMAHKOTAAN.	
88. 5 c., purple and green	used 0 6

## MAURITIUS.

1902. Type 25. Overprinted POSTAGE & REVENUE.	
147. 50 c. green	used 1 0

## MONTENEGRO.

1902. Type 4. Perf. 13.	
159. 10 h., rosine	used 0 2

1907. Type 7. Portrait.	
268. 5 para, pale green	used 0 1

## NATAL.

1902-3. King's Head. Wmk. Crown C C.	
140. 5s., dull blue and carmine	used 4 6
141. 10s., carmine and chocolate	" 6 0
142. 1s., black and ultramarine	" 10 0

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

1887. Type 16. Revised price.	
51. 2 c., orange-vermilion (fish)	used 0 4

## NEW ZEALAND.

1908. Types 22, 43 and 39. Perf. 14 x 13½.	
513. ½d., green	0 1
515. 3d., brown	0 5
516. 4d., blue and brown on bluish	0 6

## PAHANG.

1898. Stamp of Perak surcharged.	
24. 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine	used 1 0

## PANAMA.

1906. Portrait types, etc.	
291. ½ c., red, blue, green, and orange	used 0 2
292. 2 c., black and green	" 0 2
293. 2½ c., pale red	" 0 2
294. 5 c., black and blue	" 0 2
296. 10 c., violet	" 0 4

1907. Same types, overprinted CANAL ZONE.	
764. 1 c., black and green	used 0 1
765. 5 c., blue	" 0 1
766. 8 c., purple	" 0 4
767. 10 c., violet	" 0 4

## PAPUA.

1907. Type 1 of Br. New Guinea overprinted PAPUA, small surcharge.	
18. 1d., black and lake	0 3
22. 6d., myrtle-green	2 0

1908. As Type 1 of Br. New Guinea, but inscribed PAPUA.	
½d., black and green (perf. 11)	0 1
4d., sepia ( " 12½)	0 8

## PARAGUAY.

Cat. No.	1904-6. Type 39. Lion.	s. d.
110.	60 c., chocolate	used 0 9
	1908. Type 39. Change of colour.	
115.	2 c., carmine	0 1

## PATIALA.

1902. Queen's Head. Revised price.	
58. 1 a., carmine	used
1892. Service. Queen's Head.	
122. 2 a., blue	used 0 6

## ST. LUCIA.

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple watermark.	
64. ½d., lilac and green	used 0 1

## ST. VINCENT.

1904-4. King's Head.	
76. ½d., lilac and green (single)	used 0 2
85. ½d., " " (multiple)	" 0 2

## SALVADOR.

Various issues. Revised prices.	
79. 2 c., pale yellow-green	0 4
172. 3 c., brown	0 4
198. 30 c., orange	0 3
233. 1 c., scarlet	0 6
234. 2 c., deep yellow-green	0 6
562-3. 6 c., carmine (Escalona)	used 0 2
588. 10 c., violet (Palace)	" 0 1

## SIAM.

1908. Provisional. Cat. No. 21 surcharged.	
161. 1 att on 24 a., purple and blue	0 4

## SPAIN.

1900-2. King Alfonso. Reduced price.	
474. 1 p., magenta	used 0 1

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1902. Type 40. Revised price.	
106. 8 c., purple on blue (King, small) used	0 2

## SUDAN.

Various issues. Revised prices.	
1. 1 m., brown	used 0 2
2. 2 m., green	" 0 2
172a. 1 m., brown and carmine	" 0 1
18. 2 m., green and brown	" 0 2
19. 3 m., mauve and green	" 0 2
55. 2 m., black and brown (Unpaid)	" 0 2
213. 5 m., carmine and black (Army Service)	" 0 1

## TRANSVAAL.

1887-90. Type 20. Revised prices.	
354. 4d., bronze	used 0 3
356. 1s., green	" 0 3

## TURKEY.

1905. Type 23. Perf. 12.	
175. 2 pi., slate	used 0 1

## UNITED STATES.

1893. Columbian series. Revised price.	
272. 3 c., green	used 0 3

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906-7. Type 31. Revised price.	
164. 6d., bright violet	used 0 2

## WURTEMBERG.

1906-7. Type 51. Municipal Service. Watermarked.	
224. 2 pf., grey	0 4
225. 3 pf., brown	0 1
226. 5 pf., green	0 2
227. 10 pf., green	0 3
228. 25 pf., orange	0 6

1906-7. Type 61. Officials. Watermarked.	
345. 2 pf., grey	0 4
346. 3 pf., brown	0 1
347. 5 pf., green	0 2
348. 10 pf., rose	0 3
349. 20 pf., ultramarine	0 4
350. 25 pf., orange	0 5
351. 30 pf., black and orange	0 6
352. 40 pf., carmine	0 8
353. 50 pf., marone	0 9
354. 1 mk., violet	1 9



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By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

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