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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. XIX.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1911.

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BUENOS AIRES

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EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS.—Articles intended for publication, reports of societies, etc., should be addressed to

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Sydenham, London, S.E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, complaints as to non-receipt of the paper, etc., should be addressed to

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with the *M.J.*, are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to each of the above addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

BINDING CASES.—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., can supply special green cloth covers, lettered in gold, suitable for binding up any volume of the *M.J.* The covers are of sufficient size to include all advertisement pages.

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" 4 . . .	5	6	" 9 . . .	"	5
" 5 . . .	5	0	" 10 . . .	"	5
" 6 . . .	6	6	" 18 . . .	"	4
" 7 . . .	6	0			

The *M.J.* was discontinued between June 30, 1908, and January 31, 1911.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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" 10 . . .	July to Dec., 1909 . . .	5	0
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" 12 . . .	July to Dec., 1910 . . .	5	0

These volumes are replete with information useful to all collectors.

Expert Examination of Doubtful Stamps.

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

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

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc. etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 49 Oriol Albums.

We wish to purchase new forgeries, and all kinds of proofs, essays, and waste, and shall be glad to receive selections.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
391 Strand, London, W.C. (Opposite Hotel Cecil).

Branches (198 Broadway, New York.
(571 Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.

SPECIAL RARITIES and FINE PAIRS and BLOCKS

In these columns we shall offer, from time to time, such special items as pass through our hands, and which cannot well be noted in an ordinary catalogue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1854. 6d., reddish mauve, *mint* block of four, sharp embossing, a gem £60
1848. 10d., deep brown, *mint* pair from corner of sheet, buff paper and very dark gum, Die 3 £16
- " 10d., brown, superb *mint* block of four, well embossed on pure white paper, about the finest block we ever saw £34
1855. 4d., carmine on blue, *mint* (small garter) £15
- " 4d. " no gum, very fine (small garter) £12
1856. 4d., carmine on blue, *mint* (med. garter) £20
- " 4d. " no gum, fine " £15
1857. 4d., carmine on white, *mint* " £9
- " 4d., rose-carmine on white, *mint* block of four (large garter) £8
1862. 3d., rose (with white dots), a superb *mint* imperf. pane of 20 stamps, with large margin all round, probably unique £50
- " 6d., lilac, with hair-lines, a *mint* imperf. pane of 20, with margins, and companion to last £30
- " 1s., green, horizontal corner *mint* pair of Plate III, but numbered 2, with hair-lines and imperf. £12

CANADA.

1851. 12d., black, on laid paper, a superb *mint* stamp, large margins, *ex* C. Colman's collection £94
- " 6d., about ten unused on various papers (laid, thin and thick wove), from £10 to £30

HONG KONG.

1865. 96 c., olive-brown, *mint* £16

The following are in *mint blocks of four* :—

- Crown CC, 6 c., rare slate-lilac £2
- " 8 c., bright orange £2 10s.
- " 16 c., yellow £7
- " 18 c., lilac (*ex. rare*) £20
- " 30 c., mauve £2 10s.
- " 96 c., greenish grey (*rare shade*) £4 10s.

MOLDAVIA.

1858. 54 p., blue on green, very fine *used*, with large margins all round £13
- " 81 p., blue on bluish, superb *unused*, margins 3 to 4 mm. all round, an unusually large stamp, with guarantee of Pemberton, Wilson and Co. £215
- " 108 p., blue on pink, square but small margins, and circle of stamp very slightly cut into at bottom, *unused* and very rare thus £85
- " 108 p., a fine *used* stamp with red cancellation, fair margins £40

SWITZERLAND.

- ZURICH, 4 rp., six *unused* on hand, vertical and horizontal lines £25 to £40
- VAUD, 4 c., *unused*, no gum £45
- " 4 c., horizontal *pair* with bottom margin of sheet, on letter, *slight* tear on top of one stamp. *Very few* pairs known £48
- POSTE LOCALE, 2½ rp., no frame to cross, fine *unused* with gum, the rarest Swiss stamp, *ex* Ehrenbach collection £90

HAWAIIAN ISLES.

1851. 13 c., blue, the rare type (dice box) with "H.I. AND U.S. POSTAGE," fixed on portion of the original letter with red wafer, black bar postmark, slight nick out of left side, large margins top and bottom, the bottom showing it to be from the bottom row of the sheet and thus invaluable to any collector attempting to reconstruct the sheet £105

SAMOA.

1877. Original uncut sheets, 1d. sheet of 20, 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 5s., each in sheets of the ten types, all *mint* and all fine except three of the 1d., which are slightly flicked. The 5s. sheet is exceedingly rare £65

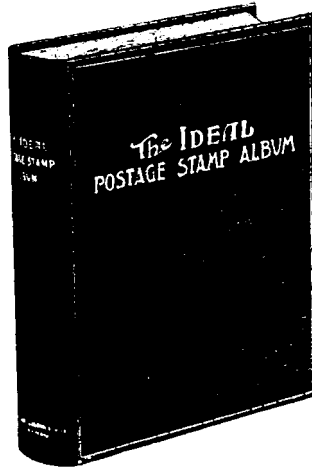
Will Collectors kindly note that above prices are absolutely the *lowest nett*? All possible discounts have been deducted.

The IDEAL THIRD EDITION. Postage Stamp Album.

(Published Jan., 1911.)

This is a New and Up-to-date
Album for the
GENERAL COLLECTOR.

Spaces for about
20,000 Stamps.

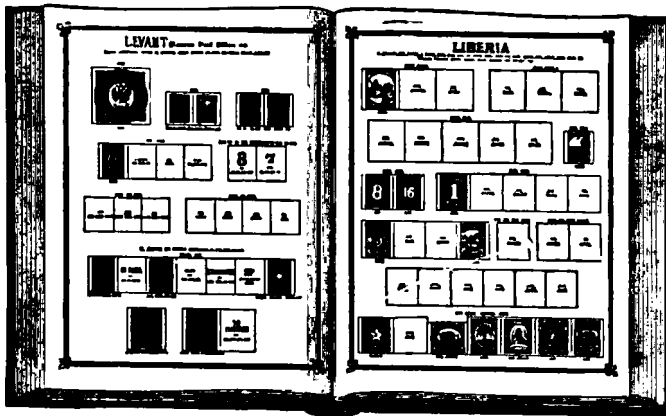


1012.

720 pages.

Size: $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ in.—Royal 4to.

5900 Illustrations.



1011.

5900
FULL-SIZE ILLUSTRATIONS,
printed from a new set of clichés
specially made for this Album.

**PLENTY OF ROOM LEFT FOR
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New Issues included up to date of
publication.

200 POSTAGE STAMPS, all different,
presented free with each Ideal Album.

*Nos. 1011 and 1012 bound in blue, green, bright
red, or marone.*

No. 1013 bound in half red or green morocco only.

ALL THE WORLD IN ONE VOLUME.

FOR some years past we have had a great demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each Stamp, and omitting all minor varieties.

It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is *arranged strictly alphabetically*—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

IDEAL No. 1011.—*On good quality paper, strongly bound in cloth, sprinkled edges, gold lettering on front.* Weight, 7 lbs. } Price 12/6; or post-free in U.K., 13/1.

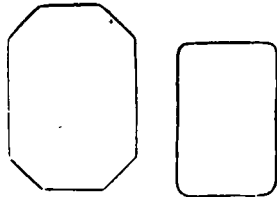
IDEAL No. 1012.—*As last, but interleaved to prevent Stamps rubbing.* Weight, 10½ lbs. } Price 17/6; or post-free in U.K., 18/5.

IDEAL No. 1013.—*Sumptuously bound in half morocco, gilt edges and lettering, and interleaved as Ideal II.* Weight, 11 lbs. } Price 25/-; or post-free in U.K., 25/11.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

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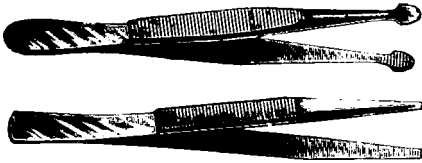
We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, sizes as shown, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Price 6d. per Box.

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These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps. They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

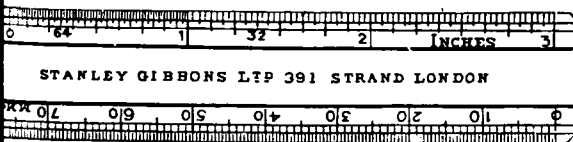


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For Measuring Stamps, Surcharges, &c.
Most useful for detecting Forged Surcharges.



One side divided into inches and subdivided up to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch. The other side divided into centimetres and half-millimetres. Supplied in Neat Leatherette Case for the waistcoat pocket.

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A most useful device by means of which most watermarks can easily be seen when stamps are placed on the black polished surface face downwards. Watermarks that are very hard to see, such as Barbados Stars, United States 1894 issues, will show up clearly if a little benzine is poured into the recessed portion; benzine does not affect the gum or colour of stamps. Size, 3 inches square. Packed in neat cardboard box, with full directions for use. Weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

No. 1110. **Price 1/-**

Postage 2d.; British Cols. and U.S.A., 4d.; Foreign, 8d.

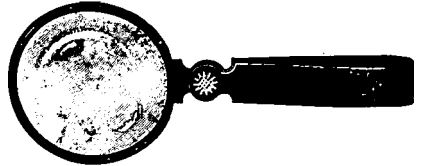
PERFORATION GAUGE

The best, most reliable, and in every way the most convenient Perforation Gauge ever invented. Size $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches. Printed on best quality granite-grey card. It is portable, being of a convenient size to be carried in the breast pocket. It is accurate, every gauge having been carefully measured, and the Gauge itself is printed from an engraved copper plate. It has *three* sets of gauges, by which plan the perforations of stamps arranged in Albums on the hinge system can be measured without taking them from the book; also stamps gummed down can be accurately tested without removal from the book.

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(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket. Packed in cardboard box. Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight 2 oz.

No. 1535. **Price 9d.**

Postage 1d.; British Cols. and U.S.A., 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

"CODDINGTON" MAGNIFYING GLASS.

A fine Coddington Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined. Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws.



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1893-1908.

A fine selection of the stamps of this country, comprising early issues (tree with drooping leaves); 1898 issue, including the scarce 50 c. and 1 gourde values; 1904, Centenary and Regular issues, with and without overprint; 1906, Inland Postage; and 1906-8 Provisionals on Portrait Type.

Special Bargain Price

For the set of 50 stamps, unused and mint,

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SPAIN

1909-10.

Portrait of King Alfonso.

- 2 c., black-brown.
- 5 c., deep green.
- 10 c., red.
- 15 c., bright violet.
- 20 c., grey-green.
- 25 c., blue.
- 30 c., blue-green.
- 40 c., pink.
- 50 c., slate-blue.

Special Bargain Price

For the set of 9 values, 2 c. to 50 c. complete, as above, used,

9d. post-free.

AFGHANISTAN.			
Cat. No.	1909. Types 52, 53, and new type (1 rupee).	s.	d.
298.	1 a., blue	1	3
294.	2 a., green	2	0
295.	1 r., violet-brown	3	0
1909. Parcel Post Stamps.			
Types 91 to 94.			
351.	3 ch., brown	0	10
352.	6 ch., grey-brown	1	6
358.	1 r., orange	3	0
3 4.	2 r., brick-red	5	6
BRUNEI.			
Catalogue Correction.			
17.	Delete price unused.		
FERNANDO POO.			
Revised and additional prices.			
35.	5 c. on 2 c., rosine (surch. blk.)	15	0
37.	5 c. on 10 c., chestnut (" ")	50	0
48.	5 c. on 2 c., rosine (" blue)	5	0
50.	5 c. on 5 c., green (" red)	30	0
58.	15 c. on 10 c., blue-green (" ")	10	0
(HABILITADO)			
59.	10 c. on 25 c.	20	0
71.	4 c., orange (portrait, 1899) used	2	6
77.	20 c., marone (" ")	2	0
71.	1 p., yellow-green (" ")	30	0
82.	2 p., indigo (" ")	30	0
89.	50 c. on 20 c., marone (provisional)	3	6
84.	5 c. on 20 c. (" ")	5	0
Revised and additional prices.			
105.	20 c., brown (portrait, 1906)	1	6
106.	40 c., orange-brown (" ")	5	0
107.	60 c., bright green (" ")	6	0
108.	80 c., deep blue (" ")	7	6
109.	1 p., red-brown (" ")	10	0
120.	50 c. on 4 c., orange (surch. violet)	25	0
121.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	65	0
122.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	60	0
122a.	50 c. on 20 c., brown (surch. black)	40	0
180.	25 c., blue (portrait, 1901)	0	6
131.	50 c., claret (" ")	0	9
182.	75 c., sepia (" ")	1	6
192.	5 c., orange-buff (" " 1907)	0	3
198.	10 c., claret (" ")	0	9
194.	15 c., bronze-black (" ")	0	6
195.	25 c., brown (" ")	0	8
196.	50 c., emerald-green (" ")	1	6
197.	75 c., orange-red (" ")	1	9
198.	1 p., dull blue (" ")	2	6
GERMAN P.O.'s IN MOROCCO.			
1905. Error. Type 11 surcharged with Type 45, in black.			
M33.	5 c. on 5 (pf.), green	used	3 0
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Catalogue Corrections.			
223a.	Price unused should be		0 9
L23.	Delete price unused.		
HAYTI.			
Revised and additional prices.			
27.	3 c., grey (upright leaves) ..	0	6
31.	2 c. on 3 c., grey (" ") ..	0	6
34.	1 c., purple (drooping leaves) ..	0	2
37.	3 c., drab-lilac (" ") ..	0	5
40.	20 c., brown (" ") ..	0	6
43.	1 c., pale blue (" ") ..	0	2
49.	2 c., on 20 c., brown (drooping leaves) used	1	0
66.	50 c., brown-lake (portrait, 1898)	1	0
67.	1 gourde, mauve (" ") ..	1	0
116.	2 c., black and rose (with overprint)	0	2
117.	5 c., blue (" ") ..	0	2
119.	5 c., yellow (" ") ..	0	2
120.	20 c., grey (" ") ..	0	4
121.	50 c., olive-bistre (" ") ..	0	5
136.	1 c., green (" ") ..	0	9
137.	1 c., (with overprint) used	0	2
138.	2 c., red (" ") ..	0	1
137.	2 c., (" ") used	0	2
138.	5 c., deep blue (" ") ..	0	2
140.	20 c., orange (" ") ..	0	6
151.	10 c., orange-brown (without overprint)	0	3
152.	20 c., orange (without overprint)	0	5
153.	50 c., claret (" ") ..	0	8
166.	1 c., yellow-green (provisional) used	0	6
167.	2 c., orange (" ") ..	1	6
169.	3 c., green (" ") ..	0	9
170.	4 c., red (" ") ..	2	6

Cat. No.	HAYTI—continued.	s.	d.
171.	5 c., brown (provisional) ..	2	6
172.	5 c., sky-blue (" ") ..	1	0
174.	8 c., carmine (" ") ..	1	0
175.	10 c., orange (" ") ..	1	3
181.	2 c., (surch. inverted) ..	4	0
196.	3 c. de g., slate (Inland post) used	0	2
197.	7 " " " " " " " " " " " "	0	2
199.	2 c. de p., vermilion (Foreign post)	0	1
214.	2 c. on 10 c., orange-brown (red surch.) ..	0	1
LIBERIA.			
1910. Type 60 (triangular) surcharged "3 cents, Inland Postage" in blue.			
	3 c. on 10 c., black and purple ..	0	3
1910. Official. As above, overprinted "O.S.," Type 138, in addition.			
	3 c. on 10 c., blue and black ..	0	3
NEVIS.			
Catalogue Correction.			
17.	Price used should be		£60
PARAGUAY.			
1910. Type 41. Government Buildings.			
141.	2 p., black and orange-brown ..	1	6
QUEENSLAND.			
Catalogue Correction.			
134.	Price unused should be	32	6
RIO DE ORO.			
Revised and additional prices.			
11.	1 p., chestnut (portrait, 1905) ..	6	6
17.	15 c. on 25 c., deep blue (oval surch.)	25	0
25.	25 c., bronze-green (portrait, 1907)	3	0
26.	50 c., deep purple (" ")	3	0
27.	75 c., orange-brown (" ")	3	0
28.	1 p., orange-buff (" ")	3	6
29.	2 p., deep lilac (" ")	5	0
80.	3 p., blue-green (" ")	6	6
81.	4 p., dull blue (" ")	10	0
82.	5 p., red (" ")	12	0
83.	10 p., emerald-green (" ")	15	0
34.	5 c. on 50 c., yellow-green (surch. carmine)	25	0
34a.	5 c. on 50 c., yellow-green (surch. violet)	70	0
35.	5 c. on 50 c., blue-green (surch. carmine)	20	0
36.	2 c. on 2 p., dull orange (pro., 1907-8)	10	0
37.	10 c. on 50 c., myrtle-green (" ")	10	0
38.	10 c. on 75 c., violet (" ")	12	6
39.	15 c. on 25 c., bronze-green (" 1908)	10	0
41a.	15 c. on 75 c., orange-brown (surch. inverted)	20	0
41b.	15 c. on 1 p., orange-buff (surch. inverted)	20	0
58.	10 c. on 5 p., dull blue (pro., 1910)	15	0
59.	10 c. on 10 p., red (" ")	15	0
60.	15 c. on 3 p., deep lilac (" ")	17	6
61.	15 c. on 2 p., blue-green (" ")	17	6
RUSSIAN P.O.'s IN TURKEY.			
1910. Stamps of Russia, 1908-10, surcharged with new values.			
	5 paras on 1 k., orange ..	0	1
10	" " 2 k., green ..	0	1
20	" " 4 k., rose ..	0	2
	1 pi. on 10 k., blue ..	0	5
	5 pi. on 50 k., green and purple ..	1	0
	7 pi. on 70 k., orange and brown ..	2	0
	10 pi. on 1 r. " " " " " "	2	6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
Catalogue Correction.			
Nos. 144 and 145 should be described as Types 41 and 42 respectively.			
UNITED STATES.			
1910. Type 113. Wmk. single-lined "U.S.P.S."			
4 c., brown ..	0 3	6 c., orange ..	0 5
5 c., blue ..	0 4	8 c., olive ..	0 6
1910. Types 112 and 113. Wmk. as above. Imperf.			
1 c., green ..	0 1	2 c., carmine ..	0 1
1910. Special Delivery. Type 153. Wmk. as above.			
10 c., blue ..			0 7

NOTE.—By writing up the information contained in this list each month, Collectors will be enabled to keep their Catalogues up to date.



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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No. 217.

Editorial

IN resuming the issue of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* after an interval of two years and a half—an interval which we are proud to see has appeared very much longer to one of our **Volume** kindly contemporaries—it seems **XIX.** well to say a few words as to our programme, and the object and scope of our magazine. Our main object in the future, as it has been in the past, is to assist and interest, so far as in us lies, all classes of Stamp Collectors. To those in need of information or advice our letter-box will always be open, and under the heading "Notes and Queries" we will endeavour to provide the information they require or we will publish their questions with a view to obtaining answers from others. We hope to publish articles that will be of service to the less experienced collector, as well as papers of a more scientific nature; but the contents of a "Stamp Magazine" must naturally have some close connection with *Stamps*, and beyond that subject, in a fairly wide sense, we do not propose to stray—well, hardly ever.

The general lines of the journal will be much the same as in earlier days, except that we intend to leave the troublesome work of the chronicle of "New Issues, etc.," in the hands of our friend Mr. Norman Thornton, who has carried it out so ably in *G.S.W.* during the past twelve months, and who is also closely in touch with the Catalogue, into which the new issues have to be inserted in due course. By placing the chronicle more nearly at the end of each number, instead of near the beginning, it will also be easier to add any items that may

arrive at the last moment before going to press and thus to bring the list more nearly up to date. We have the promise of some excellent articles upon the stamps of various countries, the issues of which have been unduly neglected of late years by British collectors, and we hope that they will not only afford our readers a great deal of interesting information, but will also lead to further study of subjects about which there is still much to be learned.

As we shall have a greater number of pages at our disposal, we will endeavour to publish the reports of the proceedings of Philatelic Societies more regularly than we were able to do in some of the later volumes of the *Monthly Journal*. We will do our best to publish, as fully and as promptly as possible, all reports that are sent us, but it may sometimes be necessary to delay their publication; we cannot absolutely promise that they shall appear in the very next number after they are received, and if they become very stale we may occasionally be compelled to omit some of them altogether, rather than give them very belated publicity.

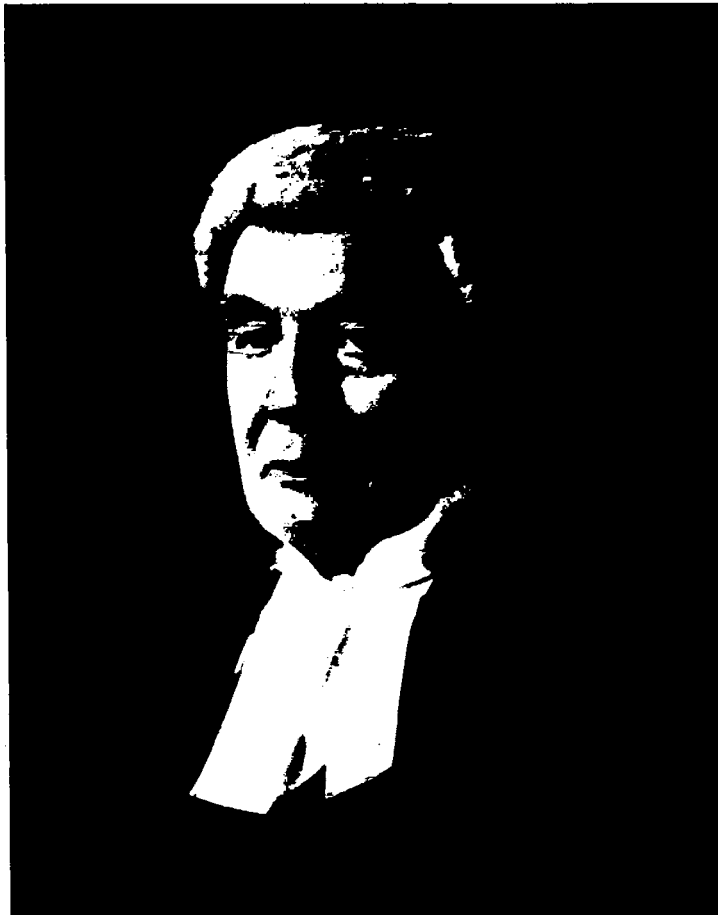
We wish to assist the Societies in every way that we can, and especially the smaller and less prominent bodies, which need more assistance than those which we are glad to see are flourishing and require no help from us; the difficulty is to know how this can best be done, and we shall be glad to have the opinions of Secretaries of Societies upon this point. A list each month of meetings to take place in the following month might perhaps be of more interest than reports of the bare fact that meetings have taken place.

Death of Judge F. A. Philbrick, K.C.

IT is with feelings of very great sorrow that we have to record the death, which took place on Christmas day, of a very old personal friend and a great philatelist; one of the founders of British Philately, almost, if not quite, the

number of the second volume of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1864, is an interesting letter signed "Amateur," which we believe was Mr. Philbrick's *nom de plume*, and which shows the writer to have been a philatelist of some experience at that early date, before that word had been invented. Various letters over the same signature appeared in subsequent volumes, and a good many unsigned articles of more than passing value were written by the same hand.

In the course of 1867 and 1868 there was some correspondence in the magazines on the subject of the formation of a Philatelic Society, but the nucleus of such a Society was already in existence, consisting of a small number of earnest students, who met at one another's houses or offices to discuss and exchange stamps, and it was by some of these that, on the 10th of April, 1869, The Philatelic Society, London, was formally constituted; with Sir Daniel Cooper as *President*, F. A. Philbrick as *Vice-President*, W. Dudley Atlee as *Secretary*, and a *Committee* consisting of E. L. Pemberton,



[Photo.]

[Elliott and Fry.]

last of the little company that in April, 1869, formed THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, now the Royal Philatelic Society.

Judge Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, K.C., was born, we believe, at Colchester in the year 1836; he was educated at the London University, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860. At what date he commenced collecting stamps we do not know, but it must have been quite in the early sixties, or probably earlier still. In the December

C. W. Viner, T. F. Erskine, J. Speranza, and W. E. Hayns.

From this time onwards Mr. Philbrick took a very prominent part, not only in the affairs of the Society, but in Philately generally; his collection came to be known as undoubtedly the finest in this country, and probably unsurpassed elsewhere, and its owner was recognized as a leading authority on all matters connected with our pursuit, one pre-eminently capable of sifting the

evidence in the troublesome cases which from time to time arise, and aiding his collaborators to arrive at a just conclusion. Sir Daniel Cooper parted with his collection in 1878, and on his resignation of the Presidency of the Society Mr. Philbrick was elected to that office, which he held until 1892.

In 1881 appeared the first of the *great* works published by the London Philatelic Society, *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by Frederick A. Philbrick and William A. S. Westoby (the book familiarly known to collectors as "Philbrick and Westoby"), and although more elaborate philatelic works have appeared since, we are inclined to think that no more readable book, dealing equally fully and scientifically with the postal history and postal issues of any country, has yet been produced.

A year later, to the great regret of all British philatelists, the Philbrick collection followed that of Sir Daniel Cooper, and left this country for ever. The price then paid, £8,000, was regarded as an enormous one to be given for an accumulation of postage stamps; but the contents of that collection would fetch a good many times that amount at the present day.

We have reason to believe that, on the sale of his collection, Mr. Philbrick contemplated retiring from the post of President of the London Philatelic Society, but he was persuaded not to do so, and his interest in Philately continued unabated. He made a fine collection of all the Postal Issues of Great Britain, to which he had already devoted so much study; the adhesive portion of this collection was bought by our publishers, for £1500, some sixteen years ago, but the "entires" remained in his possession. Materials had been accumulated with a view to a second edition of the book on *Great Britain*, to be compiled as before with the collaboration of Mr. Westoby, but the death of the latter, in 1899, put an end to this project. The publication, by the Philatelic Society, of the work by Messrs. Wright and Creeke, rendered a new edition of the earlier book to

some extent unnecessary, so far as the British adhesives were concerned, but we still hope that some use may yet be made of the notes upon the "entires," which we know were in existence some years ago.

Judge Philbrick had held a prominent position in his profession for many years past. He became Recorder of his native town of Colchester in 1870, a Q.C. in 1874, and Judge of the Dorsetshire County Courts in 1895. He was also a Freemason of very high standing, and the following extract from *The Daily Telegraph* details the offices that he held in the Craft:—

"One of the Grand Superintendents of England, an active member in Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and one of the most prominent workers of the Province of Essex, Judge F. A. Philbrick, has to be added to the already long list of prominent Freemasons who have passed away in 1910. His Honour was appointed Grand Registrar of England in 1884, succeeding the late Judge McIntyre in the office, and holding the post until the appointment of Mr. John Strachan in 1898. He received the further preferment of a Past Grand Warden of England in 1898, in which year he retired from the Deputy Provincial Grand Mastership of Essex, a post he had filled for close upon twenty years. The Philbrick Lodge, No. 2255, meeting at Chingford, and established in 1888, and the Philbrick Chapter, No. 1662, meeting at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, were named after the late judge."

Advancing years and abundance of professional work had caused Judge Philbrick to abandon, to some extent, the active pursuit of Philately for some time past, but his interest in the subject had by no means ceased. Just twelve months ago we were in correspondence with him upon some matters relating to Mulready envelopes and covers, and received, as we had so often done before, the kindest of assistance. We have personally to regret the loss of a friend, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for an immense amount of encouragement and help in the days of our early philatelic studies; and philatelists in general owe more than the present-day collector knows to the support given to our hobby by the late judge and the friends who worked with him in days gone by, and who, like him, have gone to their rest.



The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Introduction.

THE stamps of Paraguay have been almost totally neglected by philatelists during the past thirty years; perhaps in the old days this was because there were too few to be of any interest, and perhaps during the last six years the contrary has been the case, and collectors have neglected this country owing to the quantity of new issues and provisionals.

No doubt there has been a lot of speculation in the modern issues, but I claim that there are many interesting points to be cleared up in connection with these stamps; also that in almost all collections and stocks there are numerous forgeries, and I think that a serious study of these despised issues will yield some interesting results.

The only articles I have found that contain any information worth having are as follows:—

By SEÑOR F. P. HANSEN, of the Buenos Ayres Post Office, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1869.

By Dr. WONNER, of Montevideo, in the same journal for 1871, p. 70.

By Dr. E. L. PARODI, of Buenos Ayres, in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, Nov., 1894.

By SEÑOR ESTABAN LATOUR, in the same paper, a series of articles in 1894-5.

By Mr. B. T. K. SMITH, in the *Monthly Circular* for 1904-5.

I have also found some useful general information in the following works:—

Paraguay, by Dr. E. de Bourgade La Dardye.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel, by A. H. Keane.

A good collection of the stamps of Paraguay can be formed at a small cost; I do not think that there is a single stamp worth ten pounds, and very few worth five pounds each, therefore it is essentially a country the stamps of which can be specialized by collectors who do not wish to spend too much money on their hobby.

CHAPTER I.

Geography and History.

PARAGUAY is situated near the centre of the South American continent, it is bounded on the south and west by the Argentine Republic, and on the east and north by Brazil. The boundary line on the whole of the south and half of the eastern portion is marked by the great river Parana, and on the west by the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo.

The area is about 98,000 square miles, rather larger than England, Scotland, and Wales put together.

The population to-day is about 970,000, roughly divided as follows:—

Paraguayans proper	826,000
Indians	130,000
Settlers from the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Italy, Germany, and England	14,000
	<u>970,000</u>

Asuncion, the capital, has about 55,000 inhabitants.

The modern history of Paraguay may be said to date from 1865, when the Dictator, Francisco Solano Lopez, organized the whole nation on a military basis, and for no less than five years fought a terrible war against the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay. Lopez was killed on March 1, 1870, and a Treaty of Peace was signed in August, 1870, which was followed by the declaration of a new Constitution; the legislature was vested in a Congress of two Houses elected directly by the people, and the executive entrusted to a President elected for four years, and aided by a Vice-President and a Cabinet of five responsible ministers.

Affairs are now well settled in Paraguay, the Income balances the Expenditure, and the country is being rapidly developed by the aid of foreign capital, chiefly British.

CHAPTER II.

Early Franking Marks and Essays for Stamps.

PARAGUAY, like the Republic of Uruguay, originally formed part of the Vice-Royalty of the Plata, and used a handstamp bearing the word "FRANCA" to stamp all letters upon which postage had been paid.

On the 26th November, 1842, the Independence of Paraguay was declared, and about this date a new handstamp was used to denote prepayment of postage; this was of the annexed design, and is found in *black* and occasionally in *red*. This mark was in use up to April, 1865.

During the war against the triple alliance, 1865-70, letters were marked in Asuncion and other cities with a circular handstamp, impressed in *blue*. The design consisted of a star in a circle, surrounded by an outer circle containing the word "CORREOS" and the name of the town of use.

Another design was sometimes employed, consisting of a circle containing the name of the town, the date, and the letters "K.P."; this was also generally struck in *blue*.

Essays.

About 1860 an Essay was submitted to President Carlos Lopez of the annexed design, but I have not been able to find out where or by whom it was made. In 1869, when the allied troops occupied Asuncion, amongst the articles captured was a die bearing this design. In that year this die came into the possession of the editor of a newspaper in Buenos Ayres, and about 1870 many facsimiles of this essay were produced.



The genuine Essay has, in each corner, a well-formed Star of five points, and the lines forming the corner squares are double; in the best forgeries the Stars are small and badly shaped, and there is hardly any trace of double lines in the corners.

Another forgery I have has the stars slightly larger than in the original, and the pearls round the inner oval are large and wide apart, instead of practically touching; a third and very poor forgery has very small stars, and is lettered "RE. DE. PARAGUAY," instead of "RE DEL PARAGUAY," as in the genuine.

Mount Brown, in the third edition of his catalogue, 1862, lists these essays as existing in "black, green, rose, blue, brown, red, violet, yellow."

The imitations may be found in many different colours.

In 1864 the annexed oval design was produced, by some person unknown.

Dr. Wonner had in his possession an envelope, from a Government official in Paraguay, sealed with this design; so the die was sent to Asuncion if not produced there. This is stated to exist in green, blue, and red, and to be of the value of 2 reales.



The wreath on this design is composed of two branches intertwined; the right-hand branch, with berries, is that of the coffee plant; the left-hand branch is that of the Paraguay tea plant, termed "Verba-maté."

In the *Magasin Pittoresque* for 1866 M. Rondot states as follows:—

"In January, 1864, General Francisco Solano Lopez . . . got M. Stern, engraver, of Paris, to engrave the design of a postage stamp intended for Paraguay. The design consisted of the arms of the Republic. As soon as the die was made General Lopez took the proofs with him to Asuncion, and nothing more was done in the matter. The die remained in M. Stern's hands. . . ."



nothing more was done in the matter. The die remained in M. Stern's hands. . . ."

To this note Dr. Magnus (*nom de plume* of Dr. Legrand) adds that the die came into M. Hulot's possession, and that that gentleman struck off a number of copies in various colours.

I have the following:—
Un real, deep carmine.
4 reales, deep blue.

These came from an old collection found in Montevideo, and I suppose them to be of the original printing of M. Stern.

Moens notes also a 2 reales, green.

* * *

This illustration shows a famous bogus stamp, concocted by the Boston (U.S.A.) firm of swindlers in 1868. Considerable ingenuity was displayed in placing these stamps on the market, and they were backed up with letters supposed to be from the United States Minister in Asuncion, which were afterwards proved to be forgeries.



While English papers accepted these stamps, M. Hanciau, of the firm of J. B. Moens, always cast doubts on their authenticity, and eventually he was proved to be right.

These bogus stamps are known in red and in green, and the 5 c., red, was also surcharged 10 c. in deep green, 20 c. in deep blue, and 50c. in red, in the centre of the oval.

I mention these curiosities here, as for more than a year they were accepted as a genuine first issue of stamps for Paraguay.

In 1868-9, a portion of the country was occupied by the allied troops of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, and the postal service in this district was under an Argentine official. The stamps used were those of the Argentine Republic, 1867 issue, with bust of Rivadavia, 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., perforated. These stamps can only be distinguished by the postmark, which consists of a letter "H" in a diamond of straight lines as illustrated.



The "H" is for "Humaita," a fortress on the river Paraguay, in the south-west corner of that country, which was used by the Argentine forces as a base during the war.

CHAPTER III.
Issue of 1870.



THE first postage stamps of Paraguay appeared when the personal Government of the last President Lopez was on its last legs, and this issue really owes its existence to the Provisional Government which was established by the triple alliance.

The emblematical Lion was in use on papers used by the Minister of the Treasury, and had been so authorized by a decree in 1842.* It was decided to use this Lion as the central device on the new stamps, and it is shown rampant holding a pole on the top of which is a Phrygian bonnet (or Cap of Liberty).

The manufacture of the stamps was entrusted to

* Dr. Parodi, in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, Nov., 1894.

Señor Roberto Lange, Litografía San Martín, Buenos Ayres, and they were all produced by the lithographic process. The work is roughly executed, and I find so many flaws and marks in the design that I think one could easily plate the stamps with the aid of an uncut sheet.

This issue was put in circulation on August 1, 1870.

Of the "Un real" 20,000 were printed. I can find no record of the other two values, but the numbers must have been small, as originals are now rare, and the stock was surcharged and used up in 1878.

These early stamps were very little used; the Paraguayans had gone so long without stamps that they did not—at first—appreciate their advantages. Dr. Parodi says that, about 1890, there still remained 7000 of the original issue of the 1 real in the Treasury at Asunción.

Original impressions of this issue are upon thin to medium paper, and the gum is *yellowish* and crackly.

All three values were printed in sheets of 100 stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. The construction of the sheets is rather curious. It is shown in the following diagram:—

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2½ mm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1½ mm.

Two rows of ten impressions were transferred to a stone, forming twenty minor varieties; this block of twenty was reproduced four times, and then one extra impression of the block was divided horizontally, and

the bottom row of ten placed at the top of the stone, and the top row of ten at the bottom of the stone.

The horizontal space between the transfers Nos. 1 to 10 and 11 to 20 is always 1½ mm., and that between the groups of 20 transfers is 2½ mm. I have been able to prove this by means of entire proof sheets in my collection.

Colour proofs.

I possess, or have seen, the following colour proofs of this issue:—

On stout yellowish card.

2	reales, green.
2	„ ultramarine.
2	„ brown.
2	„ lake.

Trial perforation.

I have met with several copies of the 3 reales perf. 13 at top and bottom and imperf. at the sides. These were all used, and it is possibly a means of separating the stamps that was adopted by some private firm.

I do not think this perforation is *official*, as the 13 gauge was not used by any of the manufacturers of the early Paraguay stamps.

Reprints.

The 2 reales has been reprinted. Dr. José Marcó del Pont has a full sheet of 100 stamps, and I have seen many copies for sale in dealers' stock books, priced as originals. The reprints are on thicker paper than the originals, and have a smooth, *very white* gum. The colour is a rather *brighter blue* than that of the originals.

I do not think that the other values have been reprinted, although some authorities in Buenos Ayres claim that there are reprints of the 3 reales.

* * *

Summary.

Aug. 1, 1870. *Lithographed by R. Lange, Buenos Ayres.*

Medium stout paper. Imperf.

1	real, rose-pink.
1	„ bright rose.
2	reales, dull blue.
3	„ black.

The 2 reales has been reprinted in rather *brighter blue*, on *thick* paper.

(The note after No. 3 in the Catalogue is incorrect.)

(To be continued.)



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the month of September of the year 1840, in the reign of King Louis Philippe, the first of that name, the whole of France was in a wild state of excitement over what is termed a *cause célèbre*. A young woman named Marie Capelle, wife of one Lafarge, was brought before the assize court of Tulle, accused of having, in the month of January of that year, poisoned her husband with arsenic concealed in cakes.

But few trials have ever aroused so much interest as this; the whole country was divided into two camps—the “Lafargiens,” who upheld the charge, and the “Capelliens,” who were on the side of the accused. And the excitement was not limited to France itself, the question was as hotly argued in foreign countries as in our own, and many were the bets that were made upon the result.

Experts, with M. Orfila, the well-known authority on poisons, at their head, were charged with an examination, the result of which was that there certainly was arsenic present. And it was then that M. F. V. Raspail, celebrated both as doctor and chemist, who was engaged by the defence, unable to restrain himself any longer, shouted out, addressing himself to the President of the Court—“Arsenic! A fine proof truly! There is arsenic everywhere, in everything; and I can assure you, M. le Président, if with your authorization I were to make careful search, I could find arsenic even in the wood of the bench upon which you are sitting!”

The moral is that we may say that in everything, whether it be a picture, a statue, a book, a page of music, or a page of Nature herself, however much it may have been looked into, one may always, if one goes to work with the determination to do so, succeed in finding some little detail, some meaning, attitude, phrase, expression, or position, which perhaps thousands of other persons have passed over, but which cannot escape the eye of the indefatigable searcher, who possesses the gift of seeing what others fail to perceive.

We may mention, as one of the most striking examples, the watermark of the 6d. stamp of Great Britain, 1854, which we discovered fourteen years later, in 1868, after the stamps had been seen and handled, unused and used, in vast quantities by untold hundreds of collectors, who had never imagined that a watermark was likely to exist in the paper of an embossed stamp. Only it is not every one that has the gift of knowing how to look at a stamp; it is a talent that may sometimes be acquired by long practice, when it is not a natural gift, in which case it is far more precious. But this faculty is one that many persons never succeed in developing, and thus it is that although numbers of people pompously style themselves “Experts,” there are very few who are really capable of making a scientific examination.

From what we have stated above, it may be seen that, if one seriously takes the trouble to examine closely, to study, stamps that one may have looked at for years, perhaps, without any suspicion that there was anything about them that one had not perceived or that was worthy of notice, one may be surprised at the number and importance of the varieties that are to be found.

It would seem that more or less recently philatelists have taken up the study of the stamps of Brazil, and more especially the first three issues of that country; but without, nevertheless, going very much further than what is to be found in the catalogues.

Brazil is above all others the country of immense forests, parts of which still remain unexplored. Similarly, Brazil from the philatelic point of view is also far from having been completely investigated, and gradual penetration into its darkest recesses may discover riches that have hitherto remained concealed.

The handling of an entire collection of this country, which we have recently had to arrange afresh, has given us the opportunity of extending our researches further than the catalogues have gone, and of making, in several of the issues, a certain number of discoveries which will be revelations to the majority of our readers. These we proceed to give in their proper order. But, before going further, we would point out that, at the same time as we describe various things that will be new to almost every one, we shall have also to refer to others which have already been mentioned elsewhere, but which have nevertheless remained unknown to the majority of collectors, because their description would occupy too much space to be given in the catalogues.

There is some little uncertainty as to the origin of the first issue, the stamps of which, owing to some sort of resemblance to the visual organs of the chief of the ruminants, became popularly known as “Bull’s Eyes,” as we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1867. It has for long been believed, and we think rightly, that they were of local manufacture; the following information was supplied by a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro and given in the number of *Le Timbre-Poste* already referred to:—

“They were engraved” in *taille-douce* “by Messrs. Carlos Custodio de Azevedo et Quintino* José de Faria, engravers at the Mint, and printed on a machine press by Messrs. Clementino Geraldo de Gonvea and Florentino Rodrigues Prado at the works of the National Treasury.”

On the other hand, Mr. C. J. Phillips, in his letter from Pernambuco, published in *G.S.W.* of April 2, 1910, wrote as follows:—

“Issue of 1843. All officials agree in stating that this issue was printed in the United States, and one gentleman informed Mr. Benest† that a friend of his

* Should not this be “Quintin”?

† Of this gentleman Mr. Phillips says: “My friend Mr. E. B. S. Benest has lived in Rio for nearly forty years, and through his personal friendship with the higher officials I was able to see a good deal that is not usually shown to casual visitors.”

—an officer in the United States Navy—had seen the plates* in New York.”

This statement cannot be accepted as positive proof, because it is quite possible that, during the rebellion which broke out in 1885, the plates that had been deposited at the Mint might have been removed from there and might later have been found at New York. This would be no new thing, as numbers of other plates have been known to make voyages of a similar nature, though under other conditions, some of them having been acquired by private persons, as in the cases of those of Heligoland and the provisional stamps of Modena and Romagna. Quite recently the plate of the 20 c. of the first issue of Chili has been found in the hands of a Dr. Hugo Hahn, who had obtained it in London;† and we were promised reprints in four different colours, overprinted with different values, but the reprinting has been forbidden by the Chilian Government.

Nature has shown us far greater displacements than these: a philatelist of former days, M. Jules Marcou, the distinguished geologist, tells us that, in the course of a journey to Mexico, he found Jurassic strata on the side of the mountains of Sonora!

Our own opinion is in favour of the first of the two accounts, as we are unable to see any trace of the hand of United States engravers in the production of these stamps, even in looking back to what was being done in the United States at the time when they were issued. Besides which, the names of the engravers and printers, certainly Brazilian, and the place at which it is stated that the printing was done, seem sufficient to show that the stamps in question were truly, both as regards their engraving and printing, a national product of Brazil.‡

On the other hand, it may be said to be improbable that, at the distant date of 1843, machine engraving, such as was required for the production of the engine-turned background of the stamps, was in use in Rio. The fragments of sheets of these stamps that we have met with were unfortunately all of them clipped in such a way as to leave no margins; but it would be only at the bottom of the sheet, below the third row of 90 reis, that one would find an inscription indicating from what source the plate was obtained.

We must therefore wait until time, the great teacher from whom we learn all, gives us the solution of this problem, which, after all, is of but secondary interest. Whether the stamps were manufactured in this place or that is of little consequence; it is the details of the stamps themselves alone that are of importance to us.

Let us premise that we do not propose in this paper to rearrange the catalogue of the stamps of Brazil; all the portion that may be termed “ordinary” is sufficiently well described in the catalogues that have been published. The article that we are about

to submit to our readers has for its object the throwing of light upon certain varieties; perhaps we should say the description of certain species and series, followed by varieties that have hitherto remained unnoticed by the cataloguers. There will be some discoveries of importance, about which one may say, “How is it that we never noticed this? It is astonishing!” Astonishing it is, but after all the recent discoveries of science, is there anything that should astonish us?

We have done for the stamps of Brazil what M. A. Jal* did for the biographical dictionaries. That author set himself the task of searching among legal documents, in order to discover unpublished details relating to the persons he selected, in order to add them to the biographies of those persons that had already been compiled, and that had been published in the general dictionaries of biography; the latter were, for him, the equivalents of our catalogues, which are indeed dictionaries.

THE FIRST ISSUE.



1843. 30, 60, 90 (reis).

These three stamps, of a uniform design, of which each value forms a variety, were, according to *Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular* for September, 1898, all engraved in *taille-douce* upon a single plate, to the number of sixty, arranged as shown below in ten horizontal rows of six:—

30	30	30	30	30	30
30	30	30	30	30	30
30	30	30	30	30	30
60	60	60	60	60	60
60	60	60	60	60	60
60	60	60	60	60	60
60	60	60	60	60	60
90	90	90	90	90	90
90	90	90	90	90	90
90	90	90	90	90	90

* The plural number employed here seems to justify the opinion that we had formed, from seeing the marked differences of spacing between the frame lines, that there must have existed several plates, or, at all events, more than one.

† This is news to us, the place was “Hamburg” in the story that reached us.—Ed. G.S.W.

‡ If the account given in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1867 is correct, that given to Mr. Phillips is, of course, incorrect. But perhaps M. Mahé means that the details supplied in the earlier account are in favour of its being the more accurate of the two.—Ed. G.S.W.

* *Dictionnaire Critique de Biographie et d'Histoire*; Paris, Plon, 1872.

Thus we have

Rows 1 to 3 of 30 reis = 18.
 „ 4 to 7 of 60 „ = 24.
 „ 8 to 10 of 90 „ = 18.

The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* of September 3, 1910, states in error that there were :—

3 rows of 30 reis.
 3 „ 60 „
 4 „ 90 „

The figures of value and the groundwork are uniform in each value ; only the ornaments completing the oval at top and bottom, of the same type, vary in detail, having been engraved one after the other. The pearls in the centre are sometimes large, sometimes small, regular in shape, or malformed. The little palm leaves that accompany them, at left and right, vary in shape and dimensions.

We are indebted to the courtesy of M. Th. Lemaire, to whom we wish to tender our thanks, for the loan of a vertical strip of three stamps shown in the accompanying illustration.* This strip (reproduced in *La Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* last year) shows exactly the arrangement of the different values on the sheet. It may be presumed that the lines which separate the 30 r. from the 60 r. were repeated between the 60 r. and the 90 r.

In addition to this, we find, in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* of September 3, 1898, the reproduction of a most interesting and valuable block of eighteen 90 reis stamps, forming the bottom part of a sheet of sixty, the 8th, 9th, and 10th rows of six.

* The illustration shows that there was a line round the pane of each value and an additional line between the panes. In the *Monthly Circular* for September, 1898, it is stated that "between the bottom row of 30 and the top row of 60 was a space of about 12 mm., along the middle of which was a fine horizontal line. A similar space divided the block of 60 from that of 90, and there was also a line between, but a thick one."—Ed. M.J.



(To be continued.)



Essex Stamp Exhibition

THIS Exhibition, which is to be held at the Walthamstow Public Library from February 4th to 11th, may be expected to be a most successful and attractive one.

In connection with what is intended to be its chief feature, a display illustrating "The History and Evolution of the Penny Post," HIS MAJESTY THE KING is lending the following most interesting exhibits :—

Sir Rowland Hill's original water-colour sketches for the Penny and Twopence stamps of 1840 ;

The original pencil sketch by W. Mulready, R.A., for the Mulready envelope ;

The proof of the King Edward Penny stamp (with head leaning too far forward) signed by King Edward's own hand ;

And the 2d., *magenta*, King Edward stamp, prepared for issue, but withdrawn.

The Earl of Crawford is also exhibiting ; and we hear that Mrs. Field's famous collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope will be there, and

also the great collection of the Cayman Islands of Mr. A. Leon Adutt.

The opening ceremony is to be performed at 4 p.m. on Saturday, February 4th, by His Majesty's Solicitor-General, Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P. for Walthamstow, supported by Mr. L. Stanley Johnson.

Admission to the opening will be by special tickets, to be obtained from Mr. A. B. Dyer, 133 Hoe Street, Walthamstow. The Exhibition will be open to the public at 6 p.m.

There are competitive sections and classes, open to all, for Collections, Essays, Philatelic Publications, etc., particulars of which have unfortunately reached us too late for us to find space for them, and in any case we fear that it would have been but little use to publish them at this late date.

Our readers will take note that the place of the Exhibition is Walthamstow Public Library, High Street, Walthamstow (nearest station, Hoe Street, G.E.R.).



Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from Vol. XII, page 622, "Gibbons Stamp Weekly")

CHAPTER X.—OTHER PROCESSES OF PREPARING INTAGLIO PLATES.

The Perkins Process limited to Large Establishments.—From the preceding chapter it should be clear that the main principle of the Perkins process, used now in a number of establishments, consists in the manipulation of steel so that it can bear any number of exact facsimiles of an original die. In the nature (not necessarily in the quality) of the resulting impressions upon paper, there is no difference between printing from intaglio steel plates produced in the manner described and from intaglio plates of steel or copper which have been hand-engraved, or which have been produced by other chemical or mechanical processes.

The Perkins process is a very important one in the annals of stamp printing, and it gave us the finest of the early engraved stamps now treasured by the philatelist. But it will have been seen that it requires the use of powerful and costly machinery, many parts of which, in the early years of stamp production, were still protected by patent rights, and the use of certain other parts was comparatively unknown and was certainly little used outside the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., in England, and certain of the bank-note printers in the United States.

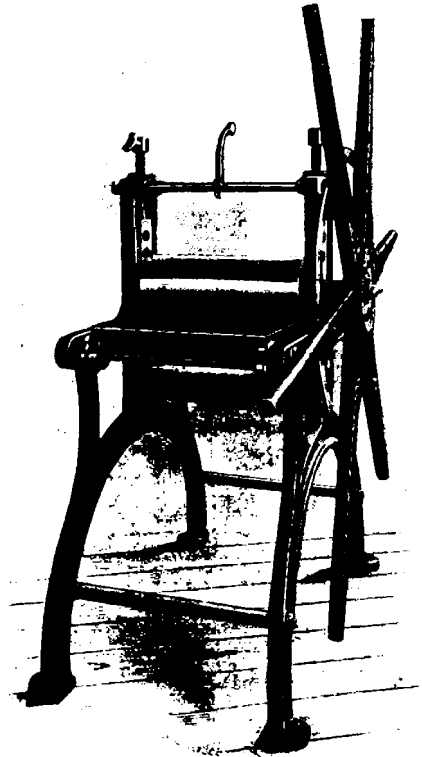
When the demand for postage stamps extended to a large number of countries and colonies many of them gave the printing of their stamps to local workers, who in some instances endeavoured to follow the system adopted for printing the English stamps, but without the mechanical facilities possessed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and described in our last chapter. Consequently we have to account for other methods of producing intaglio plates, to fully cover the methods of manufacturing stamps, and the present point in our work (where, it will be remembered, we have brought the Perkins plate to the point of completion and ready for the press) is convenient for an explanation of the other practices. The subsequent printing from such intaglio plates, no matter by what process they are produced, is practically the same; and will be the theme of a later chapter.

Copper and Steel Plates Compared.—The metals almost exclusively used for intaglio plates are copper and steel. The engraving of both is done in the same way, and likewise the taking of the impression, but it is essential that steel should be engraved more deeply than copper. Copper plates being much softer than steel ones do not last so long, in fact, they very speedily show signs of wear, and constantly call for the attention of the engraver, who, by improving them here and there, provides the specialist with the "retouches" which add not a little to the interest of the

study of stamps. In removing guide lines from a copper die or plate, the latter is polished with charcoal, and it is necessary to use the greatest caution not to rub down the more delicate tracery of the engraved design. With steel, emery paper is used for the removal of guide-lines or accidental scratches.



Stamps Printed Direct from the Die.—A few stamps, such as each of the two denominations of the "Post Office" Mauritius, have been produced by a single die, from which the impressions were taken direct.



The copper-plate press.

Each die was engraved by hand on copper, the engraver, Mr. J. Barnard, working upon the plate much in the same way as the engraver of a steel

original die. The printing direct from these and similar dies was exactly the same in principle as the printing from a large steel or copper plate engraved in *taille-douce*, and it would be done on an ordinary copper-plate press of the type still used for printing

not last long, and when once worn the engraving would have to be done over again. To judge of the extravagance of this method, one may note that the engraving of the One Penny and Two Pence "Post Office" Mauritius cost £10, and the printing of



The copper-plate press on which the Sydney View and Laureated Head stamps of New South Wales were printed. (Dr. Hoatson's *History of the Post Office in New South Wales*.)

visiting cards in many establishments. But only one stamp could be printed at each impression, and the process was therefore tedious and for most stamp purposes inadequate; it also was costly in that it was using the original engraving, which being of copper could

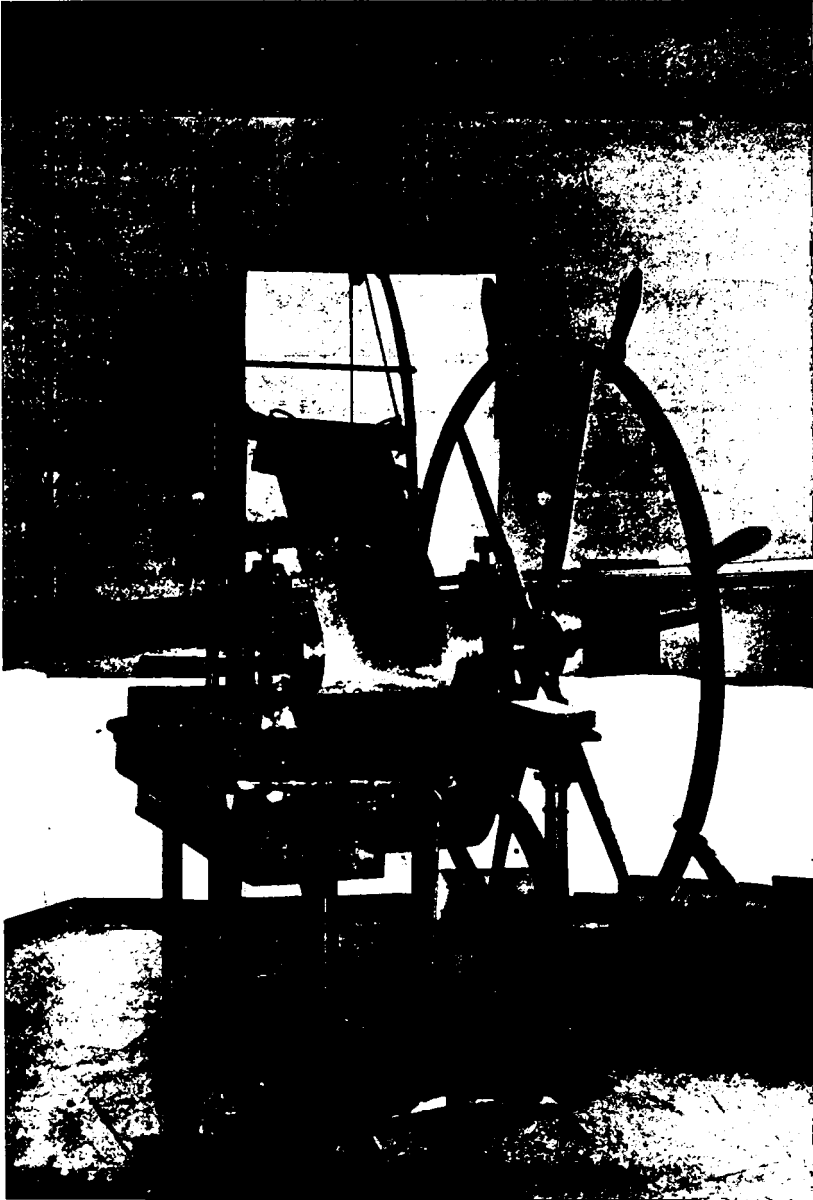
them cost 10s. per thousand. The total face value of the stamps said to have been printed was £6 5s., so they were sold to the public in the first instance at a loss. The slow method of printing accounts for the high price of 10s. per thousand;

to-day the stamps of the United States are produced in *taille-douce* at less than 2½d. per thousand.

Larger Hand-engraved Plates.—Then we have instances where plates for printing whole sheets of stamps have been constructed by hand. In the

of the first stamps of Nevis, engraved also in plates of twelve, but produced by a skilled engraver in England, the points of difference are sometimes extremely slight.

It is easy to understand that if one design can be worked by hand on copper or steel to produce the die



An improved type of copper-plate press used in Sydney, N.S.W., in 1854. It was ordered from Perkins Bacon and Co., and was estimated to print one-third more stamps per diem than the earlier type of press. (Dr. Houston's *History of the Post Office in New South Wales*.)

case of the "Post Paid" Mauritius, the same engraver repeated the design twelve times on each plate, so that the work of printing could be accelerated. The stamps on each plate all differ from one another considerably, though they all bear a kind of family resemblance. But when we examine a sheet

there is nothing to prevent the same thing being done several times on the same piece of copper and steel for use as a plate. It is, however, a laborious process, and we cannot expect absolute identity of design in all the repetitions required to compose the plate.

Plates rarely Engraved entirely by Hand.—But what has no doubt puzzled many students in their efforts at plating stamps (that is to say, reconstructing complete sheets from single stamps, pairs, strips, and blocks in the endeavour to show the original construction of the plate) is how mere hand-work has so nearly produced identity in all the separate operations, as it has on the 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of Nevis, and in some of the early Australian work. The explanation lies in the fact that very little engraving on steel or copper is, strictly speaking, entirely hand-work. It is in nearly every case assisted by the chemical process known as etching.

Etching as an Aid to Hand-engraving.—Etching is a complete process in itself, but it has chiefly been used for stamp work as a means of guiding the engraver. It is the custom of many engravers, when working from a drawing reduced to stamp size, to trace the drawing on a piece of glass or transparent paper. An etching ground is then laid down on the die or plate over which the glass paper is placed and pricked through the paper, and through the etching ground to the metal in parts, especially at such points as muscles, where the subject includes figures. Then the die or plate is slightly etched, and the dots thus formed on the plate are the guides to the engraver in his work. The fact that the engraver has to reverse the original drawing when working on a die or plate renders the use of glass paper after this manner a very valuable accessory. And as the method is capable of extension from being merely a slight guide of dots to providing practically a complete tracing, repeatable at will to furnish the required number of stamps on a plate, we may satisfy ourselves that the wonderfully similar stamps of Nevis, New South Wales, Victoria, Japan, Bolivia, Brazil, etc., were not produced without some measure of assistance from this process. And in the Condor issue of Bolivia it is not improbable that the pantograph was used as a means of tracing the design on to the etching ground seventy-two, seventy-eight, or thirty times as required for the sheets of different dimensions.

The Process of Etching explained.—Etching has been practised among artists from the time of Albert Dürer (1471–1528). Artists use two kinds of etching, the more primitive consisting simply of scratching the work upon the surface of the metal with a sharp steel point, and this class of work is styled “dry point.” The plate with the lines thus drawn or scratched upon the metal is inked as any other intaglio plate would be.

We are chiefly concerned with the chemical etching which depends upon the corroding action of certain acids upon suitable metals, and upon the resistance of other materials (the “ground”) to such acids.

The die or plate is (for us) a perfectly smooth-surfaced block or sheet of copper or steel. Upon the surface the etching ground is laid. The etching ground may be either “solid ground” or may be applied in the form of a liquid.

A solid ground is composed of three parts asphaltum, three parts Burgundy pitch, and one and a half part of beeswax.

The amount of the last-named ingredient is variable according to the class of work, more being added for soft effects in the etching. The composition formed by melting these ingredients is worked into small balls or pellets, enclosed in a silken bag. The plate is rendered perfectly clean by the use of whiting on its surface. It is then heated, and the bag containing the waxen ball is rubbed over its surface, the wax oozing through the silk on to the plate, the object of the operator being to produce an even coating of the wax all over the surface.

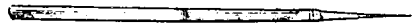
The liquid ground can be produced by breaking up one of the waxen pellets used for the solid ground and mixing in sulphuric ether. The plate is cleaned first with turpentine and afterwards with whiting, and then the liquid ground is poured or dabbed on. As the ether evaporates the ground is left solid on the surface of the plate.

The ground is smoked black over a lighted candle for the artist's convenience in seeing his work, and a “bridge” is used over the plate as a rest for the artist's hand.

With the ground thus provided the engraver can prick the guide dots through his tracing to the plate, or the outline may be actually transferred to the ground by a set-off from a drawing upon oil paper, in some cases from a tracing cut into gelatine paper, the lines of which are filled with vermilion or other suitable ink, and transferred to the ground by burnishing the back of the gelatine paper.

As in all these printing processes, there are variations of detail, and it would not often be possible to say *exactly* how each item was effected in specified instances; the main thing for the philatelic student to know is the principle of each process, and such guides to the practice of it as may be available.

The Etching Needle.—The tool with which the engraver works upon an etching ground is a sharp-pointed, steel needle, which is held much like a pencil,



The Etching Needle.

and the charm of published etchings is largely due to the freedom of manipulation which the process allows. The *burin* (see chapter IX.), though it is often wielded with wonderful skill, does not admit of the same light, easy touch. The etching needle is pressed firmly enough to penetrate the ground and to cut into the steel. The part or the whole of the design may thus be drawn on the plate with the etching needle. Then the parts of the ground which have not been affected by the drawing of the outline or design are “stopped out” by a varnish of turpentine and asphaltum, and a little ledge of beeswax is formed all round the plate to hold the liquid acid, but an opening is left through which the acid can be poured off.

(To be continued.)

The Buenos Ayres Philatelic Exhibition

The leading Exhibits briefly described

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

BEFORE my good friend Dr. E. Diena left for Buenos Ayres, I asked him to try to write a short account of the Exhibition, and he said that he thought he would be able to do so; but on his return to Rome he wrote to me on October 15th last as follows:—

"I hoped to write a report of the Buenos Ayres Exhibition for your *Weekly*, but during the journey it was impossible for me to write, and now I am so pressed with other business that I am prevented to do so.

"For the present I will say that I have a very favourable opinion of Argentine Philately. If you say in the *Journal* that I am very grateful for the very kind reception and for the marks of sympathy received, you will do me a favour."

My son, Frank Phillips, sent me some notes and a number of cuttings from local papers, but I could not write a fair report until I had received the *Revista de la Soc. F. Arg.*, and I am only now able, from all these sources, to give my readers a short account of this very fine and successful Exhibition.

CLASS I. General Collections.

Section I. Unused and Used Stamps.

SEÑOR AGUSTIN MOLteni. *Gold Medal.*

The following are a few of the *rare* stamps in this fine general collection:—

Argentina.	1892, 5 c., <i>green</i> (error in colour of 2 c.).
Spain.	1851, 2 reales, a used <i>pair</i> .
"	1865, 12 c., centre inverted, on letter.
"	1877, ½ c. de p., green, <i>tte-bêche</i> , unused.
United States.	1869, centres inverted, 15, 24, and 30 cents.
"	State Depart. \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20.
Switzerland.	All the Cantonals.
Tuscany.	3 lire.
Uruguay.	60 c., Type II, and 25 c., centre inverted.

SEÑOR H. A. TANNER. *Silver Medal.*

A very large general collection, but lacking the rarities.

SEÑOR ELOY UDABE. *Silver Medal.*

SEÑOR JUAN MIGONE. *Silver Medal.*

I have no description of these last two exhibits.

Section II. Unused Stamps.

SEÑOR JORGE E. RODRIGUEZ.

Gold Medal and Cup presented by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

This collection contains about 35,000 unused stamps, in perfect condition, and is one of the best collections of unused stamps only that is known; but it is lacking in real philatelic interest, owing to the absence of scarce and interesting varieties, which the owner does not collect. There are also very many fine stamps that are not included, because they cannot be obtained in unused, mint condition; nevertheless it is a truly grand collection, worth, at least, the high awards it has gained.

Among a few of the gems I note:—

Austria.	"Mercury," <i>red</i> .
Buenos Ayres.	4 p., <i>red</i> ; 5 p., <i>orange</i> .
Cape of Good Hope.	1d. and 4d., woodblocks.
Spain.	1851, 2 reales.
"	Inverted centres, 12c., imperf. and perf.
Hawaiian.	1851, 5 c and 13 c.
New Brunswick.	} 1s. of each.
Nova Scotia.	
Newfoundland.	}

SEÑOR V. LAS CAZAS. *Silver Medal.*

A large general collection, beautifully mounted, but lacking most of the rarities.

Moldavia.	54 p., 81 p., and 108 p.
Barbados.	Pair of 1d. on half 5s.
Réunion.	15 c. and 30 c., first issue.
Tuscany.	3 lire.
	Etc. etc. etc.

CLASS II. General Collections of the Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

DR. J. MARCÓ DEL PONT.

Grand Gold Medal and *Special Gold Medal* given by the National Centenary Commission,

With the congratulations of the Jury upon the method and arrangement of the collection, and especially the study shown in the classification of the "Rivadavia" stamps.

I somewhat fully described this superb collection in my notes upon my visit to South America, so I only mention a few of the most interesting items.

The collection starts with a large number of documents and letters relating to the posts in the Rio de la Plata prior to the introduction of postage stamps; amongst these is the original appointment of the last Lieutenant of the Chief Post Office of the Indians in Buenos Ayres, sent from Lima in January, 1767.

Argentine Confederation.

A large number of entire sheets, showing all the known settings.

Argentine Republic.

1862. *With accent over the letter "ú."*

- 5 c., entire sheet.
- 10 c., blocks of twelve and of four unused.
- 15 c., block of seven unused with one stamp *inverted*.
- 15 c., block of six unused, one stamp without accent.

1863. *Without accent.*

- 5 c., two entire sheets.

1864.

- 5 c., last printing, block of eight unused.

Rivadavia issue.

Essays on card, all proofs and trial impressions of the 5 c. in blocks of four, and also one entire sheet.

Imperf. with wmk.

Two 5 c., *unused*.

Used pairs of 5 c. and 10 c.

Official reprints. 5 c., *red*, 5 c., *blue*, 5 c., *green*, and 5 c., *black*, in entire sheets.

All the printings of these fine stamps, properly grouped, are shown unused, used and on letters, and in all the known varieties.

In the later issues, a large number of rare sheets and almost all the stamps in blocks of four; also a unique collection of essays, colour trials, etc.

1892. 5 c., *green*, error, block of four and also a single copy used on a letter.
 1899. *Centres inverted*. 1 peso and 5 pesos, a block of four of each unused.

Buenos Ayres.

- 4 p., *red*, three unused and one used.
 5 p., *orange*, etc., two unused and four used.

Half of a 4 pesos stamp used for 2 pesos on the entire letter.

The original cliché from which the painter Romero made the reprints of 1881.

Proofs in *black* of the transfers that were not used, in groups of nine. Entire sheets of the four semi-official reprints.

Essay of the Head of Liberty type, 1 peso, in *green*, printed in Paris.

Finally, there is an interesting collection of English, French, and Italian stamps, used in Buenos Ayres prior to the Argentine Republic joining the U.P.U., and also three letters from the Argentine Post Office in Paraguay franked with Argentine stamps, 5 c. and 10 c. of 1868.

I consider that this collection by its extent, its completeness in stamps, essays, and postal documents, and in its historical interest, is worthy of ranking with the finest specialized collections in the world, such as:—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Great Britain | . of the Earl of Crawford. |
| Victoria | . of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. |
| New Zealand | . of Mr. W. W. Mann. |
| France | . of M. le Comte Durrieu. |

* * *

MR. J. D. SIMONS. *Gold Medal.*

This is one of the largest and finest collections of Argentine stamps that I saw during my trip to South America.

I understand that Mr. Simons has only collected for eight or nine years, but he has been most energetic, and has got together more treasures than many collectors who have specialized for three times as long.

Argentine Confederation.

A speciality of this collection is a marvellous lot of these stamps on letters, with almost all known varieties of postmark, also a superb lot of rare varieties of stamps divided and used for half or for one-third of their original value.

Argentine Republic.

1862. *With accent on "ú."*

A unique block of thirty of the 10 c., *green*, unused and with gum. This is one of the finest things to be found in any Argentine collection; the next largest block that I know of contains only twelve stamps. This block is a fine colour and in beautiful condition. Of singles and pairs there was a fine page of unused and used in all shades.

15 c., *blue*. The finest lot of unused I have ever seen, running through all shades of *pale blue*, *deep blue*, and the rare *ultramarine*.

On the fine page of used 15 c. there are two copies of the stamp without accent on "u."

1863. *No accent.*

5 c., *pale rose*, entire sheet, and a fine page of unused in all shades, including pairs and blocks.

10 c., *yellow-green*, superb copies in all shades, in mint unused condition.

January, 1864. 5 c., *brick-red*. These stamps, in unused mint condition, are much rarer than most collectors suppose, and are often confused with the early reprints; but Mr. Simons has the real things in beautiful shades, in rows of mint copies.

1864. *The Rivadavia stamps.*

I believe that Mr. Simons is a bachelor (always a good thing for the dealers!), and I know that he loves this issue as most of us do our wives and children. The result of this affection is that he has got together the most wonderful lot of these stamps in the world.

Of the *imperf.* stamps with wmk. Mr. Simons has between twenty and twenty-four of the 10 c. and 15 c.; all these are fine early copies, with the lines clear and distinct. There is a 10 c., *unused*, and a superb 15 c., *unused*, in the rare *slate-blue* colour, one of the rarest stamps in the whole Argentine list; there is also a used horizontal pair of the 10 c.

Of the 1867 issue on *thin* paper, *no wmk.*, imperf., there are many 5 c., *unused*; of the 10 c., two fine used and several *unused*; and of the 15 c., some beautiful copies *unused*, and used with various obliterations.

The perforated stamps of the issues 1864-7 are simply wonderful. There are *many hundreds*, in all known shades, and including a great quantity of *unused*; among these are some superb blocks of four in mint condition.

Mr. Simons most kindly has given me a photograph, reproduced on the next page, of a very interesting block in his collection; this is the 4 c. on 5 c. of 1884, in which the surcharge has been misplaced, and two stamps in the block having escaped the surcharge almost entirely, were corrected in the Post Office by having a figure "4" written on each in *black ink*.

1892. 5 c., *green*, error, three copies.

1899. *Centre inverted*. Entire and unique sheet of 1 peso, twenty-five stamps.

„ 5 pesos, *centre inverted*, a block of six, the largest block known.

1892-5 and 1896. In these issues Mr. Simons has separated the varieties into sets perf. 11, perf. 12, and perf. compound. This part of the collection is very strong, and when I was in Buenos Ayres I made a list of the most prominent shades found with each variety of perforation.

All through the collection a speciality is made of unused blocks of four, in which it is extremely strong.

Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Simons has a veritable fleet of "Ships." I counted no less than 260 when I saw them last; amongst these are four of the 4 p., *red*, *unused*, three of the 5 p., *orange*, *unused*, and eight or nine of the 3 p., *green*, *unused*. The used are a fine lot, in almost all varieties and shades.

SEÑOR MIGUEL GAMBIN.

Gold Medal given by the Postmaster-General.

This gentleman only collects the stamps of the Argentine Republic with Buenos Ayres, etc., and I somewhat fully described this collection in *G.S.W.* in February last.

The collection is noteworthy for the beautiful way in which it is written up, with all the necessary notes on dates, names of printers, method of printing, number of stamps issued, etc. If I remember right, it fills some twelve large volumes, and it took Señor Gambin nearly two years to write it up.

**Argentine Confederation.**

Fourteen letters franked with halves of 10 c. stamps, with different postmarks; three letters franked with one-third of 15 c. stamps used for 5 c.; and a large number of stamps on letters, showing various types of the stamps and of the postmarks.

Argentine Republic.

1862. *With accent on "ó."*

Twenty-five unused 10 c., green, including a block of four. Eighteen unused 15 c., blue.

Rivadavia. 1864-72. Imperf., with wmk.

- 5 c., three unused.
- 10 c., four unused, pair and four used.
- 15 c., one unused and five used.

Among the perforated stamps of this issue noticeable items were blocks of twenty-eight of the 10 c. and sixteen of the 15 c., both used.

1867. *Imperf., no wmk.*

- 10 c., green, two unused and two used.
- 15 c., blue, two unused and three used.

1884. Half a sheet of the "½" on 15 c., six of the stamps being without the surcharge.

Buenos Ayres.

I have examined this collection and compared it with others of great value and interest, but I consider *this* the finest and most complete collection of the "Ship" stamps in the world. It is strong in the interesting minor varieties, perfect in shades, and above all, every stamp is in matchless condition. I only noted one rarity that is missing, and that is a rare shade and printing of the 5 pesos, *unused*.

Altogether there are 286 stamps of the "Ship" type, amongst these:—

- 3 pesos, eight unused and seventeen used.
- 4 " six unused and seven used.
- 5 " three unused and seven used.

SEÑOR G. F. RODRIGUEZ.

Gold Medal and Special Mention.

Señor Rodriguez only specializes in the stamps of this group, and he has one of the really fine collections.

He is the author of some important historical works, and I was not surprised to note in his collection that a great deal of attention had been paid to the history of the early posts in the Argentine territory, and many documents and letters of the periods prior to the introduction of postage stamps are included in this collection.

The collection is beautifully arranged, well spaced, and fully written up, and is a monument to the energy and knowledge of the owner.

In the **Argentine Confederation** there are some interesting essays, stamps divided used for half their value, and some with rare postmarks.

Argentine Republic.

Rivadavia. 1864.

Imperf., with wmk.

- 5 c., strip of three used.
- 10 c., one unused and two pairs used, one horizontal and the other vertical.
- 15 c., one very early impression, sharp and clear, on part of a letter, and four others used, all fine.

Perf.

10 c., green, a used pair on *ribbed* paper.

1867. *Imperf., with wmk.*

5 c. on *thick paper*, an unused pair.

1867. *Imperf., no wmk., thinner paper.*

10 c., two pairs.

15 c., two unused and seven used.

1868, half of 10 c. ; 1878, half of 12 c. ; both on parts of letters, and used for half their nominal value.

Buenos Ayres.

This is a fine lot. I think it is the third best collection of these stamps in the Argentine Republic. Among the most important items I note :—

- 3 pesos, green, six unused and fourteen used. Among these is an envelope addressed to Don Bartolomé Mitre, franked with two 3 pesos stamps.
- 4 " red, three unused and five used.
- 5 " orange, one unused and five used.
- 5 " olive-yellow, one unused. This is the rarest stamp of Buenos Ayres, and the only unused copy I saw during my visit there.

SEÑOR E. MARCÓ DEL PONT. *Gold Medal.*

This is a much more recently formed collection than those I have previously mentioned, but Don Ernesto is an enthusiastic collector, a great student of Philately, and comes of a great family of collectors.

Argentine Confederation.

Proofs of the 5 c. and 15 c. in *black*. Three full sheets showing different compositions of the small 5 c., and two sheets showing different compositions of the large 5 c.

Argentine Republic.

Rivadavia. 1864-72.

There are some interesting things here in the way of proof impressions, such as a full sheet of the 5 centavos, and blocks of four, in various colours. Among the issued stamps I note :—

Imperf., with wmk.

- 5 c., pair unused.
- 10 c., unused, and a used copy with inverted wmk.
- 15 c., two used.

Perf., with wmk.

- 5 c., two unused blocks of four of the printings of 1864 and the end of 1865.
- 10 c., unused block of four.

1867. *Imperf., no wmk.*

- 10 c., unused.
- 15 c., unused, with the word "PRUEBA" on the back, and two used.
- Reprints of the 5 c. in all colours, in blocks of four.

In the later issues there is a practically complete collection of proofs and essays.

1892. 5 c., green, error, unused.

1899. Centres inverted, 1 p., 5 p., and 20 p.

Buenos Ayres.

- 3 pesos, green, two unused and six used.
- 4 " red, one unused and two used.
- 5 " orange, two unused and four used.

CLASS IV. Section II.

Collections of various countries in America, British Colonies in America, and United States.

SEÑOR E. MARCÓ DEL PONT. *Gold Medal.*

A good collection, most of the smaller colonies complete in unused stamps, the following being a few of the best :—

- Bahamas. *No wmk.*, two sets unused.
- Barbados. 1d. on 5s., pair and four singles, showing the different types.
- Canada. 6d., *laid* paper, and 6d., *thick* paper, unused.
- Nevis. *Blue* paper, all unused.
- " *Engraved*, 4d., orange, complete sheet.
- " *Lithographed*, 6d., grey, and both colours of the 1s., in uncut sheets.
- New Brunswick. Connell, 5 c., brown.
- " " 1s., used and fine.
- Nova Scotia. } 1s. of each, used and fine.
- Newfoundland. }
- Turks Islands. } Nearly all the rare varieties of surcharge.
- United States. } All the Departmentals complete, including the four high values of the State Department.
- Periodicals complete.

SEÑOR JOSÉ V. FRUGONE. *Silver Medal.*

A good general collection, well arranged and displayed, but I have no particulars of the contents.

Class IV. Section III.

Collections of any one country of South America, with the exception of Argentine Republic.

MR. C. L. PACK (Uruguay). *Gold Medal.*

With the special felicitations of the Jury on the general arrangement, and especially the reconstruction of the plates of the early issues.

Mr. Pack's collection of Uruguay is the finest, largest, and most complete of all the great collections of the stamps of this interesting country that are known to exist.

Mr. Pack has specialized in the issues of Uruguay for many years, as he seems to have long ago foreseen a great future for these stamps. Some three years ago he bought the well-known Uruguay collection of Mr. T. W. Hall, and last year he made a large purchase from our publishers out of the "Griebert" collection. The result is a marvellous display, which is beautifully mounted and written up, with full details and correct dates, taken from Mr. Griebert's handbook.

In such a collection, which fills some twelve Oriel Albums, I can only briefly note a few of the gems :—

- 1856. 60 c., a fine page, with shades running from *pale blue* to the rare *indigo*.
- 80 c., a reconstructed plate of the different varieties, only one other being known.
- 1 real, a partly reconstructed plate, the thirty-five varieties being shown, but the correct position of them all has not yet been determined.
- [These plates are not those from the "Griebert" collection, but they have been reconstructed by Mr. Pack by the aid of Griebert's handbook.]
- 1857. 60 c., Type II, two unused.

1858. A grand lot of all the values, used and unused, and amongst them a superb pair of the 120 c., *tête-bêche*; this pair (the only one shown) was greatly admired, and was beyond doubt one of the finest things in the whole Exhibition.
240 c., dull vermilion, reconstructed plate of twenty-nine stamps and one blank space.
1859. *Thin figures*. A superb lot in all shades, in singles and blocks, used and unused.
1860. *Thick figures*. In some cases full panes of forty-eight stamps have been reconstructed, in others the twelve types are shown, and in addition there are superb pages of shades and interesting varieties.
1866. A fine lot of errors, with inverted and double surcharge, surcharged on wrong values, etc.
1877. 1 peso, blue, the type with smaller Arms and the quarterings reversed, a rare error that was prepared but not issued.
1895. *Centre inverted*. 25 c., three used.

DR. J. MARCÓ DEL PONT (Uruguay).

Gold Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

I am very pleased that the Medal given by our publishers should have been won by the most famous Philatelist in South America. Like all collections made by Don José, this one shows the hand and the brain of the trained philatelic student, and contains many interesting items not to be met with in other collections.

1856. The collection contains specimens of the 60 c., 80 c., and 1 real with similar flaws in each, showing that the three values were printed from one stone, and only the values altered.
1857. 60 c., Type II, two copies unused, and one on a letter dated 26 Jan., 1859.
1858. 240 c., essay in *black*.
Covers with copies of the 120 c., 180 c., and one with two of the 240 c., which are very rare used on entires.
1859. *Thin figures*. Unused blocks of four of all except the 80 c.
1860. *Thick figures*. Remade panes of the 60 c. (twelve varieties repeated four times), both used and unused; 80 c., uncut pane of forty-eight stamps; 100 c., the twelve varieties, unused and used, both in *carmine* and in *pale rose-red*; 120 c., the twelve varieties, unused, and a pane of forty-eight used.
1864. A unique and very valuable sheet of the 8 c., green, containing sixty-four stamps, in which there are eight horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs.
1856. A grand lot of errors, possibly the best that exists in any collection, amongst them being several stamps surcharged with wrong values, and pairs showing one stamp with and one without surcharge.
1866. Large figures. Rare designs sent to England as suggestions for this issue, by the then Postmaster-General, Dr. Alejandro Gutiérrez, also proofs in *black* and in the adopted colours.
- A number of letters with half and one-third of stamps, used for those fractions of their values.
1866. Used, vertical pair of 20 c., *imperf. between*; etc. etc. etc.

SEÑORITA SUSANA A. FERRER (Uruguay).

Gold Medal.

Señorita Ferrer showed a portion of the collection of the stamps of Uruguay formed by her father, Señor Vicente Ferrer.

Some of the finest were as follows:—

1856. The celebrated block of fifteen stamps of 80 c., the largest block now known to exist, from the sheet formerly in the collection of Dr. Woner.
1857. 60 c., Type II, on a letter.
- 1859 and 1860. Almost all in blocks of four.
1895. 25 c. with *centre inverted*.

SEÑOR E. MARCÓ DEL PONT (Uruguay).

Silver Medal.

1856. 60 c., two in *indigo-blue*.
60 c. and 80 c., on letters, very rare thus.
1857. 60 c., Type II, on letter dated 24 Dec., 1858.
1858. 240 c., block of eight and a blank space in the centre, a very rare thing; also one copy used on a letter and two other singles used.
- 1859 and 1860. Almost all in unused blocks of four, a rare thing being the unused block of four of the 180 c., *thick figures*.
In the *thick figures* series the twelve types are shown of the 60 c., 80 c., 100 c., and 120 c.
1866. A very fine lot, including many errors and rarities.

MR. E. M. TAYLOR (Bolivia).

Gold Medal.

This is the finest and most complete collection of the early issues of Bolivia that is known to me. When I mention that, in addition to many smaller purchases, the owner bought from our publishers the marvellous collection formed by the late Mr. W. Moser, and also purchased the fine collection of Mr. Oldfield, some idea may be formed of the strength of this grand collection. I would also point out that this is the first collection that has been exhibited mounted in our new large "Luxe Facile" Album, which is specially designed for collections containing large sheets or panes of stamps.

All the sheets of the 1866 and 1867 issues are shown either uncut or reconstructed, and of the 5 c. there are over a dozen sheets, showing the various states of the plates and also the shades.

The large sheet of the 10 c., brown, is very fine, and a great rarity is the sheet of the 50 c., blue. An enormous lot of minor errors, slips of the engravers, etc., are also included.

Another noticeable feature is the number of rare stamps in the later issues; for instance, of the 1867 issue, with nine stars, there are about six unused and three used, and of the 1871 issue, with eleven stars, three unused and two used. The whole collection is beautifully arranged, and well written up with copious notes to each issue. I hear that this exhibit was much admired in Buenos Ayres, where no such collection of Bolivian stamps had ever been seen before.

SEÑOR ELOY UDABE (Paraguay). *Gold Medal*.

This collection was awarded the Gold Medal on account of the enormous number of full sheets, including many rarities in the early issues. Unfortunately I was not able to see it when in Buenos Ayres, and there is no proper description in any of the notices I have received from South America.

MR. E. M. TAYLOR (Paraguay). *Silver Medal*.

I have this collection before me, as Mr. Taylor has been good enough to lend it to me while I am writing my book on the stamps of Paraguay.

The collection is a very fine one, with a large number of full sheets, and with the forgeries, reprints, and genuine stamps of the early issues and of the "Officials" carefully sorted out.

There are numbers of sheets of essays and colour trials, and proofs in various colours of the early issues.

A fine lot of the provisionals of 1878.

The 10 c. on 15 c. of August, 1898, with *double surcharge*, a very rare stamp, and many rare errors in the later issues.

SEÑOR JUAN P. UDABE (Peru). *Gold Medal.*

I am under special obligations to Don Juan, not only for his kindness to me in Buenos Ayres, when he brought his collection to my hotel and explained many of the rarities in it, but also for having lately been so kind as to translate the *Peru* portion of my Catalogue into Spanish, in preparation for the second edition of our Spanish Catalogue of the South American countries.

Space will only allow of mention of a few gems in this collection :—

- 1857. P.S.N. Co. Set complete, and the 1 real, *blue*, used.
- 1858. $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, *yellow*, two pairs and three singles. $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, *rose*, a truly *superb* example.
- 1858-60. A magnificent lot, unused and used, with many pairs, etc.
- 1868. 1 din., *Arms inverted*, a fine pair.
- 1881-4. *The War Provisionals*. A really magnificent collection, including almost all the known varieties and many errors.
- 1883. A special study of the stamps with Triangle; etc. etc. etc.

SEÑOR JOSÉ V. FRUGONE (Mexico). *Bronze Medal.*

A nice collection with some interesting things in the earlier issues, but I have not received any further particulars of this exhibit.

MONSIEUR T. H. LEMAIRE (Brazil).

M. Lemaire only sent a small exhibit of a few choice specimens of the early issues; amongst these, however, were some fine things, such as :—

- 1843. A vertical strip of three stamps, the two upper ones being 30 reis and the lower one 60 reis, thus proving that the values were engraved on the same plate, the panes being generally separated before the stamps were sold to the public.
- 1846. Slanting figures. A block of four 300 reis, used; block of four 600 reis, unused, and a superb block of fifteen of the 600 reis, penstroked.

CLASS V. Section I.

General Collections of European Stamps.

SEÑORITA SUSANA A. FERRER. *Bronze Medal.*

I saw this collection in Buenos Ayres, and found that it contained many fine stamps, especially among the unused, but not many of the greater rarities.

Section II.

Any one country of Europe.

SEÑOR ROBERTO DR SOTO (Spain and Colonies). *Gold Medal.*

Don Roberto is a gentleman from Spain, who has lived in the Argentine Republic for many years, and when he decided to specialize he naturally turned to the stamps of his native country.

I know the collection very well, and it is one of the finest collections of Spanish stamps I have ever seen. It is beautifully arranged on the following plan :—

First there is a short history of each issue, with all the necessary details; this is followed by the essays and designs of that issue, then a single set of the issued stamps, and again a series in blocks of four, which are wonderfully complete, even in the rarities. Finally there are reprints and forged stamps genuinely used.

The issues of 1850-4 are very fine, there are several of each of the 2 reales stamps, and interesting letters, such as one of 1852, with fourteen 5 reales stamps and five 6 reales; another letter with two 2 reales stamps and two 5 reales.

1855. A pair of the *blue* stamps, one of which is the *error* 2 reales.

1853. The Madrid stamps are very fine, a number unused, also used and copies on letters.

The later issues very complete, with almost all the known varieties.

I only found the collection weak in one respect—Don Roberto does not collect the stamps overprinted "HABILITADO." I think it is a pity that such historically interesting stamps should be missing from this fine collection.

Philippine Islands.

A fine lot of the early issues, unused and used, in singles, pairs, and blocks of four, among them two fine shades of the "CORROS" error.

The other Spanish Colonies are shown very complete, in almost all varieties, and the whole collection is a most interesting one, and one that the owner has good reason to be proud of.

CLASS IX.

Telegraph Stamps.

SEÑOR H. A. TANNER. *Bronze Medal.*

CLASS X.

Entire Envelopes and Post Cards.

SEÑOR J. MIGONE. *Gold Medal.*

DR. J. MARCÓ DEL PONT. *Gold Medal.*

MR. J. D. SIMONS. *Silver Medal.*

I have no description of Classes IX and X, and I think it is a pity that the editors of the *Revista de la S. Fil. Arg.* did not describe all the exhibits, and give more details of some very fine ones which are passed over without half the notice that they deserved. A fine Exhibition, such as this, only occurs once in several years, and it is worth some trouble to carefully describe fine exhibits, as the information is not only of interest now, but may be of great use to future students.

For these reasons I have for many years taken much trouble in writing very full notes on Exhibitions, and in paying special attention to uncatalogued varieties, interesting dates, etc.

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SEÑOR H. A. TANNER. *Silver Medal.*

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED. *Gold Medal.*

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On the day following the closing of the Exhibition the Committee gave a banquet, at "The Sportsman" Restaurant, to Dr. Emilio Diena, who had gone from Rome to Buenos Ayres solely to act as Judge at this Exhibition.

1858. A grand lot of all the values, used and unused, and amongst them a superb pair of the 120 c., *tte-bêche*; this pair (the only one shown) was greatly admired, and was beyond doubt one of the finest things in the whole Exhibition.
- 240 c., dull vermilion, reconstructed plate of twenty-nine stamps and one blank space.
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1877. 1 peso, blue, the type with smaller Arms and the quarterings reversed, a rare error that was prepared but not issued.
1895. *Centre inverted*. 25 c., three used.

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Señorita Ferrer showed a portion of the collection of the stamps of Uruguay formed by her father, Señor Vicente Ferrer.

Some of the finest were as follows:—

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The large sheet of the 10 c., brown, is very fine, and a great rarity is the sheet of the 50 c., blue. An enormous lot of minor errors, slips of the engravers, etc., are also included.

Another noticeable feature is the number of rare stamps in the later issues; for instance, of the 1867 issue, with nine stars, there are about six unused and three used, and of the 1871 issue, with eleven stars, three unused and two used. The whole collection is beautifully arranged, and well written up with copious notes to each issue. I hear that this exhibit was much admired in Buenos Ayres, where no such collection of Bolivian stamps had ever been seen before.

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- 1858-60. A magnificent lot, unused and used, with many pairs, etc.
1868. 1 din., *Arms inverted*, a fine pair.
- 1881-4. *The War Provisionals*. A really magnificent collection, including almost all the known varieties and many errors.
1883. A special study of the stamps with Triangle; etc. etc. etc.

SEÑOR JOSÉ V. FRUGONE (Mexico). *Bronze Medal*.

A nice collection with some interesting things in the earlier issues, but I have not received any further particulars of this exhibit.

MONSIEUR T. H. LEMAIRE (Brazil).

M. Lemaire only sent a small exhibit of a few choice specimens of the early issues; amongst these, however, were some fine things, such as:—

1843. A vertical strip of three stamps, the two upper ones being 30 reis and the lower one 60 reis, thus proving that the values were engraved on the same plate, the panes being generally separated before the stamps were sold to the public.
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CLASS V. Section I.

General Collections of European Stamps.

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I saw this collection in Buenos Ayres, and found that it contained many fine stamps, especially among the unused, but not many of the greater rarities.

Section II.

Any one country of Europe.

SEÑOR ROBERTO DE SOTO (Spain and Colonies). *Gold Medal*.

Don Roberto is a gentleman from Spain, who has lived in the Argentine Republic for many years, and when he decided to specialize he naturally turned to the stamps of his native country.

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The later issues very complete, with almost all the known varieties.

I only found the collection weak in one respect—Don Roberto does not collect the stamps overprinted "HABILITADO." I think it is a pity that such historically interesting stamps should be missing from this fine collection.

Philippine Islands.

A fine lot of the early issues, unused and used, in singles, pairs, and blocks of four, among them two fine shades of the "CORROS" error.

The other Spanish Colonies are shown very complete, in almost all varieties, and the whole collection is a most interesting one, and one that the owner has good reason to be proud of.

CLASS IX. Telegraph Stamps.

SEÑOR H. A. TANNER. *Bronze Medal*.

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Entire Envelopes and Post Cards.

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MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO. *Bronze Medal* for Stamp Albums.

MR. W. S. LINCOLN. *Bronze Medal* for Stamp Albums.

On the day following the closing of the Exhibition the Committee gave a banquet, at "The Sportsman" Restaurant, to Dr. Emilio Diena, who had gone from Rome to Buenos Ayres solely to act as Judge at this Exhibition.

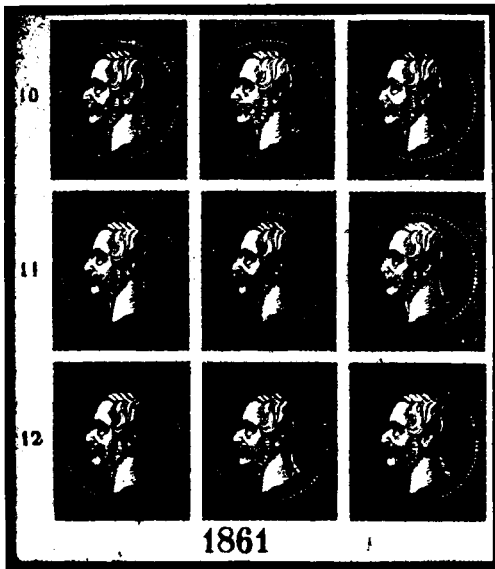
Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The Hanover Remainers.

I GAVE a list of these in *G.S.W.* for December 3rd last. The sale took place in Berlin on December 9th, and was a great success, some £4500 being paid for the Hanover stamps, and over £1500 for the parcels of used German Colonials. It was the anticipation of these used stamps selling cheaply that caused one German dealer, Mr. P. Kosack, to very largely reduce his prices for such stamps as were in this Government auction, but the public demand was so great that very little reduction will be necessary in any of the German Colonials.

Our publishers purchased a small lot of the Hanover stamps, and a few notes on the varieties I have noted in our stock may be of some interest.



The stamps with head of King George V were printed in sheets of 120, arranged in twelve rows of 10. In the left and right-hand margins of each sheet numbers are printed in the colours of the stamps, and in the bottom margin of each sheet the year of the printing is also given, in figures, below the second stamp from the left of the bottom row.

To make all this quite clear I give an illustration of a block of nine stamps, showing the marginal numbers and the date.

1 groschen. Imperf.

In our stock I note as follows:—

- 1 gr., *claret*, on thick, hard paper, with *deep rose* gum, dated only "1861." This is our rarest colour.
- 1 gr., *carmine*, on thinner paper, some sheets being semi-transparent and showing the design through on the back; these are dated "1861." I have also found a small block on the thick paper with quite a different gum, a sort of *deep carmine* colour, mottled with lumps of the colour pigment; this is dated "1862."

1 gr., *rose*. This is the commonest of our stamps, quite three-quarters of our stock being in this shade. The paper is rather thin and semi-transparent.

1 gr., *rose-pink*, in fact almost a true *pink*. This colour is scarce with us. The paper is of medium thickness, and all are dated "1861."

2 groschen. Imperf.

Every stamp on the sheet has a coloured stop between the "S" and "C" of "GROSCHEN." No. 27 on our sheets has the head of the "S" of "GROSCHEN" half blotted out with a blob of colour.

On several occasions collectors have drawn my attention to a so-called variety, in which the bottom stroke of the "2" was supposed to be curved instead of straight. I note that in different sheets this variety occurs in three different positions; it is not, however, really a differently shaped figure, but is one that has been slightly damaged, or a piece of dirt has stuck upon the lower part of it, and has prevented it from printing properly.

2 gr., *Prussian blue*, all on thin paper, very transparent at the back; *bright rose* gum; all dated "1861."

2 gr., *ultramarine*. The darker shade comes on the thin, transparent paper, but the paler and better colour is on a thick, hard, opaque paper.

1 groschen. *Perçés en arc*. *White gum*.

1 gr., *rose*. Thin paper, but not transparent, dated "1864." Rough, crackly gum.

1 gr., *bright rose*, paper as last, dated "1865," gum very smooth and shiny.

1 gr., *bale rose*, almost *rose-pink*. Paper and gum as last, dated "1865." This is slightly the best shade.

The quoted prices in the Catalogue must be cancelled, and for the moment we are selling at the following *nett bargain prices*, but cannot guarantee that they will not shortly be advanced, as rates appear to be considerably higher in Germany.

Unused, with full gum, and in brilliant colours:—

Cat. No.	Imperf.	s.	d.
21	1 gr., claret	6	0
22	1 gr., pale carmine	4	0
23	1 gr., rose	2	6
24	1 gr., rose-pink	4	0
25	2 gr., Prussian blue	6	0
26	2 gr., ultramarine	6	0

Perçés en arc. *White gum*.

42	1 gr., rose	2	6
42a	1 gr., bright rose	2	6
43	1 gr., pale rose-pink	2	6

Singles, pairs, or blocks can be supplied at the above rates per stamp.

* * *

Paraguay Postal Notes.—Last year, while writing my *History of the Stamps of Paraguay*, I had the loan of some letters from a collector there to a friend in the North of England. I quote a few amusing extracts from these letters:—

"On one occasion I had an argument with the official in charge of the registered letter department, which lasted half an hour. I handed in a letter

addressed to Manchester, Inglaterra. The man in charge swore that Manchester was in France, and it took me half an hour to convince him that it was a village in England."

"In another Republic the mails were brought to a small town by river, coming some 1800 miles from where they first started. The owners of the boats bringing the mails were supposed to deliver them to the post office. But on one occasion forty-two bags of mails arrived and, as there was no cart to be had, no further trouble or time was wasted; the bags were put on the river-bank and lay there for two days without any one in charge. After this time a few of the merchants in the place made a subscription and raised the necessary 10s. to pay for the carriage of the mails to the post office.

"This office is classed 'A 1' in order that it should have five employés, and the Government pays the salary of the five; but only one man is employed, the balance of the salary-account going into the pocket of a high official."

"In another small town I called at the local post office to ask for newspapers which I expected; the man in charge was most obliging and handed me a large sack of papers, and said that if mine were not there I could help myself to any I fancied, in spite of the fact that they were all addressed to other persons."

* * *

Mr. John N. Luff.—In September of last year we gave Mr. J. N. Luff three months' notice of the termination of his connection with our New York office, which thus came to an end on the 31st of December last. This step was taken after due and full consideration by the Directors, aided by the advice of our Manager in America, and was caused by a rearrangement of our office work in New York which did not any longer call for the use of a man of Mr. Luff's great philatelic ability.

As it is possible that clients of ours, and even some of the friends of Mr. Luff, may think that this dismissal is some reflection on his character, I wish to take this opportunity of saying publicly that he left us solely for business reasons, and that I and my co-Directors know Mr. John N. Luff to be a man of unimpeachable honour as well as the finest philatelist in the United States.

I am very pleased to hear that Mr. Luff has rejoined the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and I congratulate that firm on securing his services.

* * *

Mr. John Walter Scott.—*The Philatelic Gazette* has an interesting article upon Mr. Scott, and states that he has been a stamp dealer for fifty years. This record is, alas, shared but by few of our dealers nowadays. Probably Mr. W. Lincoln, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, and M. Hanciau are the only others now living who were in the stamp business in 1860.

I am glad to be able to say that Mr. J. W. Scott is a Londoner, having been born here on November 2nd, 1845, five years later than Mr. Gibbons, who dates from 1840.

Mr. Scott went to America in 1863, and started dealing over there in Chambers Street. In 1867 he was doing business in the name of "J. W. Scott and Co." at 34 Liberty Street. In 1872 he opened a branch office at 46 Leadenhall Street, London, but

this only continued for some two years. In 1887 a syndicate, consisting of Messrs. G. B. and Henry Calman and H. Collin, bought his stock and formed the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. About 1889 Mr. Scott started again in business at 45 Fulton Street, under the name of the "J. W. Scott Co., Ltd.," and some years later on moved to his present address at 36 John Street, quite close to our Broadway offices.

In February, 1868, the New York Philatelic Society started *The American Journal of Philately*, with Mr. J. W. Scott as Editor, a post that he most ably filled for some years.

Mr. Scott's first catalogue consisted of a strip of paper, about a foot long and four columns wide. I do not remember that I have ever seen a copy of this.

Mr. Scott was the first to start stamp auctions. His first sale took place in New York on May 28th, 1870, and he held the first sale of its kind in London on March 18th, 1872.

For more than thirty years he has been a vegetarian and a strong advocate of the "no midday meal" plan. He says that he is never sick, and that his theories have proved to be sound. Long may this G.O.M. of Philately live and flourish amongst us.

* * *

The Monthly Journal.—This is the first number of the new issue of our old friend the *M.J.*, and I hope that my readers will like and support this venture.

I think I can claim that it possesses some material advantages over the old paper.

- 1st. It is much larger. The older *M.J.* generally contained twenty-four pages. This one will have thirty-two as a minimum, and often more.
- 2nd. The paper is much better. It is heavy and with a fine highly glazed surface that will show up the illustrations much more sharply and clearly than the ordinary paper.
- 3rd. The cover has been redesigned, and while it is quite plain is still, I think, very effective.
- 4th. The contents. Here my readers must be the judges. We shall endeavour to give good-class *original* articles, that will be of real use and interest, and that not only to readers of to-day but also as useful matter for reference for many years to come.
- 5th. We have arranged to send the *M.J.* out flat, so that plates and illustrations will not be damaged.

* * *

Will YOU help us?—Will every one of you who receives this paper lend us a helping hand in *your* own interest?

What I want *you* to do is to show *this* particular copy to every stamp-collecting friend you have got, and try to persuade him (or her) to subscribe to it. The larger our subscription list the better and larger we shall make the paper, as with a really large list of regular subscribers it will pay us, indirectly, from the increased advertisement that our specialities will have.

A philatelic paper, without any outside advertisements, is a very expensive hobby; perhaps the following figures may be of interest:—

We will calculate on a subscription list of 5000, each paying 3s. per annum.

The postage will, I expect, be 1s. 3d. per annum (some months will be 1d., some 1½d. each number). This leaves an income of 1s. 9d. from each subscriber, say £437. The monthly expenses of 5000 copies for printing, illustrations, paper, editing, and paid contributions, will be about £105, or £1260 a year, showing a nett loss of £823 a year, which has to be charged to advertisement account.

* * *

The Australian Stamp Journal.—Mr. J. H. Smyth has left the firm of Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., of Sydney, and has restarted in business, under the name of "J. H. Smyth, Ltd.," at 50 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Mr. Smyth has just produced a new stamp journal with the above title, and will edit it himself, and with his extensive knowledge of philatelic journalism I think he should make it a success.

The first number contains an interesting article by Mr. Smyth entitled, "Random Notes on Victoria Stamps." Mr. Smyth argues that early New South Wales stamps, bearing Victorian postmarks, should be listed under "Victoria." If we once applied this principle in our Catalogue, we should have to extend it to the hundreds of British stamps that were used in foreign countries, and to scores of other similar cases. I think that stamps are much better when grouped under the "country of origin," irrespective of where or for what purpose they were used.

The subscription is 3s. per annum to places outside Australia.

* * *

New Albums for 1911.—The demand, both for Stamp Albums and Catalogues, in 1910 was the greatest that we have experienced for many years, and in the autumn of last year we commenced to prepare new editions of various albums, bringing them fully up to date by including all stamps issued up to the day that each page went to press.

The following New Editions for 1911 are now ready:—

The "Ideal" Stamp Album.

This is a simplified "Imperial"; all minor varieties are omitted, and spaces are given of the exact size of each stamp. It has all the world in one volume, arranged throughout in alphabetical order. Spaces are provided for 20,000 stamps, and there are 5900 illustrations.

The "Strand" Stamp Album.

This is a smaller and simpler album, with spaces for 8000 stamps. The new edition is the ninth, and over 80,000 of these albums have been sold since we first introduced them.

The Improved No. 0.

This is both the largest and cheapest shilling album in the world, and has a truly remarkable sale. Although it has not been many years on the market, we have

sold nearly 200,000. The new edition is enlarged and fully brought up to date. This edition is in the press, and will be ready in March next. Particulars and prices will be found in our advertisement pages.

* * *

Stock Taking.—Our office and shop was closed during the week after Christmas, and over seventy clerks set to work to count the loose stamps, and to value the books and sheets of stamps both on hand and out on approval. This is an immense undertaking, and one that is only done thoroughly every third year. The calculations will probably take us until the end of February. The whole stock of publications was also counted, those on hand and at the printers' and binders'.

* * *

A Complete Philatelic Bibliography.—The Philatelic Literature Society will publish, about the end of February, a Special Edition of the *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.* This is a work of the utmost importance to Philatelists, being practically a complete bibliography of philately, the Library containing almost every known handbook, periodical, catalogue and price list relating to stamps and stamp collecting, posts and postal service, etc., in all languages. The Catalogue has been compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon, President of the Philatelic Literature Society, and the leading authority in the world on philatelic literature. Full particulars of edition, collating, size, and all other bibliographical details are given, and the addition of subject entries makes the volume of the highest importance to those who wish to know what has been written upon any country. It will be published in one volume, 470 pages, size 14 x 10½ inches, printed in double columns on specially made paper. Three hundred copies will be printed, of which only two hundred are offered for sale. The number being strictly limited, *immediate application* should be made. Price £2 2s. nett. Orders may now be booked.

* * *

Death of Mr. A. Reinheimer.—I have heard with much regret of the death of Mr. Adolf Reinheimer, of Frankfort-on-Main, which took place on December 12th last. Mr. Reinheimer had written several articles for our paper, and for over thirty years was known as a keen and expert philatelist who delighted in studying the most minute details of our hobby. By his death, German Philately has lost one of its best students, and we mourn a very old friend.

* * *

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published:—

Brazil.

THREE very fine and complete volumes have just been finished, and having now sorted and classified the immense stock of stamps that I purchased last year in Rio de Janeiro, I have been able to revise and correct many of the prices, especially in the issues of 1894 to 1905; a new list has also been adopted, in place of numbers 357 to 376 in the 1911 Catalogue, and this list has already been published in *G.S.W.*

These books are worth examination, even by advanced collectors.

Griqualand.

A nice book, containing many rare types both used and unused, and also quite a number of pairs and blocks showing two or three types *se tenant*.

Norway.

We have been able to make up a *very* fine lot of the stamps of this country, owing to a large purchase of old issues that we have recently made from a Norwegian dealer, who has been selling off his old stock.

Hayti.

A very strong book, wonderfully complete in the various issues. Last year the Government cleared out all the small remainders they had on hand, and we were able to fill up many missing spaces in our books.

Servia.

An interesting country, with many points worthy of study in the early issues. This new book is a fine one; the early issues are well represented, and we have several fine sheets of the twelve types of the

1 and 2 p. of 1866, showing various shades and papers.

Bechuanaland and Zululand.

Another good book; the stamps of these countries are popular and sell well, and both are well represented. The B. Bechuanaland are strong in rarities, such as the long *green* stamps (2s. to 10s.) overprinted "Protectorate," the "2d." surcharged in *green*, and many with inverted and double surcharges.

Portugal, Vol. III.

Having made a large purchase of the popular stamps of King Manuel, and the same overprinted for the new Republic, we have had to make up a new book as above. The unsurcharged stamps of this issue, over 10 reis in value, are becoming rare, and Catalogue prices in general are about doubled; no stocks seem to exist in Portugal, and I think that prices, especially for the higher values, will be *much* higher still before the next Catalogue is issued.

Bulgaria.

A medium lot only; the first two issues seem to be worth more than Catalogue price, and we have had some difficulty in filling up spaces and have had to increase the prices of a few stamps.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bahamas.—The 1d. Queen's Staircase type is now appearing on multiple Crown C A paper.



1910. Type 6. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.*
56 | 1d., black and red.

Fiji.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 6d. and 1s. in new colours.

1910. Types 24 and 23. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Universal colours. Perf. 14.*
202 | 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
203 | 1s., black on *green*, C.

Gwalior.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 2 r. and 3 r. overprinted for this State.

1910. Type 52 of India overprinted with Type 2, in black.
85 | 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown.
86 | 3 r., brown and green.

Johore.—The current 3 c. and 4 c. have been issued on chalky paper, *wmk. multiple Rosettes*.



1910. Type 12. *Wmk. Multiple Rosettes. Perf. 14.*
92 | 3 c., dull purple and olive-black, C.
93 | 4 c. " " carmine, C.

Leeward Islands.—We have seen the new 5s. value in the Universal colours.



1910. Type 8. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Universal colours. Perf. 14.*
47 | 5s., red and green on *yellow*, C.

Malta.—We have received the 5s. in the new colours.

1910. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
58 | 5s., green and red on yellow, C.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Philatelist* states that the current 2s. 6d. stamp is now issued perforated 11. This will come into the Catalogue as 490a.

Northern Nigeria.—The 6d. and 1s. have appeared in the Universal colours.



3



4

1910. Types 4 and 3. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Universal colours. Perf. 14.*

32 | 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
33 | 1s., black on green, C.

Papua.—*The Australian Philatelist* reports the 2½d. and 4d., wmk. upright, perf. 12½, in the large "Papua" type (Type 5). The former is in a distinct shade of violet-blue. We have also seen the ½d., wmk. sideways, perf. 12½, in a very distinct shade of blue-green.

St. Lucia.—The 6d. has appeared in the new colours.



10

1910. Type 10. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Universal colours. Perf. 14.*

76 | 6d., dull and bright purple, C.

Straits Settlements.—Two new values have appeared in a new type in the Universal colours for 6d. and 1s. This appears to be the sequel to the reduction of the 1d. rate from 4c. to 3c. The 8r is also issued in the new colours.



48

1910. Type 48. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Universal colours. Perf. 14.*

155 | 21c., dull and bright purple, C.
156 | 45c., black on green, C.

Type 40. *New colours.*

152 | 8r, black and red on blue, C.

Trengganu.—We hear that the Post Office was opened on December 14th last. We hope to be able to illustrate and chronicle the stamps next month.

Union of South Africa.—We are informed from several sources that the stamps sold in South Africa were generally of a paler shade than those which were obtainable in London, and that the paper of the former was not blued by the ink. It seems that two shades will have to be included in the Catalogue.

Victoria.—The current 6d., green, wmk. Crown over A, is now being perforated 11.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Brazil.—We illustrate the \$10 chronicled in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of December 24th last.



Chili.—We have received the missing 15c. of the centenary issue. A correspondent informs us that from November 16th last all postage stamps, with the exception of the centenary issue and those overprinted "Islas de Juan Fernandez," are out of date and of no value. Any one in possession of same will be afforded an opportunity to exchange them for authorized stamps at the post offices and fiscal treasuries up to May 31st, 1911.



35a

1910. Type 35a. *Centre in black. Perf. 12.*
124a | 15c., black and slate.

Cuba.—*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* makes note of a 15c., slate and black, added to the recent commemorative issue. We have at present no means of illustrating.

Eritrea.—The new 15c. has been issued in a type similar to that of the permanent 25c.



2a

1910. Type 2a. *Line-engraved. Perf. 14.*
39 | 15c., slate.

Honduras.—We have received from our New York house two provisionals made from the 20c. stamp of 1907. There must have been two printings of this stamp, as the provisional 5c. is of an ultramarine shade, whilst the 10c. is in a blue of quite a different character.

Meekel's Weekly also records the 1c.

5
23



10
24

1910. Type 22. *Surcharged as Types 23 and 24, in black, green, or red.*

- 143 | 1 on 20 c., ultramarine (Bk.).
- 144 | 5 on 20 c., ultramarine (G.).
- 145 | 10 on 20 c., deep blue (R.).

Italy.—It seems that the Garibaldi commemoratives were a financial success, for there have appeared two more stamps of a similar nature purporting to commemorate the national plebiscite of the Southern States in 1860, which resulted in a vote in favour of unification with Sardinia. How far these labels are available for postage we cannot say, presumably only in Italy. They are of the face value of 5 c. and 15 c. and are sold at a premium of 5 c. each. In our opinion it is a mistake for dealers to encourage the circulation of this rubbish, and its inclusion in stock or collections should be rigidly vetoed. We append an illustration, which shows a portrait of Count Cavour. The colour of the 5 c. is rose and of the 15 c. green—paper and perf. as before.



Nicaragua.—Our New York house sends us three more provisionals with a slightly different type of surcharge, instead of in that listed in the last number of *G.S.W.*

VALE 6 c

22

1910. Type 37. *Surcharged with Type 55, in red or black.*

- 2 c. on 3 c., reddish orange (Bk.).
- 5 c. on 20 c., olive-brown (R.).
- 10 c. on 20 c., black (Bk.).

There are varieties, with sloping "E" and with sloping "L" in the word "VALE" and also with sloping "1" and "c" in "10 c."

We have seen a postally used copy of the 2 pesos, carmine, overprinted with the word "OFICIAL" in a type similar to, but slightly smaller than that on stamps recorded in the early part of last year.

OFICIAL

223

1910. Type 37. *Overprinted with Type 123, in black.*
2 p., carmine.

Philippine Islands.—We have seen or heard of the following colour changes, made with the object of bringing the colours into line with those of the corresponding values of United States.

- 4 centavos, carmine-lake.
- 6 " bright purple.
- 10 " pale blue.
- 12 " red-orange.
- 20 " yellow.
- 30 " ultramarine.

Portugal.—We hear of the 2½ r., 10 r., 25 r., and 50 r. "Republica" with inverted overprint, and the 25 r. with double overprint. There are also rumours that this word is to appear in Gothic characters instead of ordinary capitals, but from what we hear these are from unauthorized sources, and should be avoided.

Russian P.O.'s in Turkish Empire.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the usual stamps have been overprinted "Beyrout" and "Dardanelles." We have no space to waste on extended lists.

Salvador.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports the following Officials and Postage Dues of the Figueroa type. We have not yet seen any of the latter, but suppose them to be of the same type as the Officials with the word "Deficiente" substituted for "Oficial."

- Official Stamps.*
- 17 c., black and olive-green.
 - 19 c. " chestnut.
 - 29 c. " chocolate.
 - 50 c. " yellow.
 - 100 c. " turquoise-blue.

- Postage Due Stamps.*
- 1 c., black and deep brown.
 - 2 c. " green.
 - 3 c. " yellow.
 - 4 c. " carmine.
 - 5 c. " bright violet.
 - 12 c. " blue.
 - 24 c. " brown-red.

Siam.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the old 4 atts of Type 53 as a provisional.

1910. Type 53 *surcharged with Type 62, in black.*
260a | 6 sat. on 4 atts, pale red and sepia.

Sweden.—*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the 1, 8, and 15 öre Officials in the new type, and we have received the 10 öre of the same series as well as the 2 öre of the ordinary series.



14



63

1910. Type 14. *Wmk. Crown, Type 10.*
2-öre, orange-yellow.

- Official Stamps.* Type 63.
- 1 öre, black.
 - 8 " claret.
 - 10 " carmine.
 - 15 " brown.

Turkey.—We have been shown the current 1 piastre, perf. 12, in an ultramarine shade, quite distinct from the bright blue which is usual in this issue, and almost exactly corresponding to the colour of this value in the 1908 celebration issue.

United States of America.—We have received three further values, 4 c., 6 c., and 8 c., with the new single-lined wmk.

Uruguay.—We have received supplies of the handsome new permanent (?) set. This set is to be used in conjunction with the current stamps until the stock of the latter has been used up. The 5 mils., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 20 c. are all of the same design—a portrait of General Artigas—and the 23 c., 50 c., and 1 p. show an allegorical picture representing Industry and Commerce; a lady—Industry perhaps—is seen descending from her pedestal, preparing to run and catch the train which is just steaming up; she appears to have stolen Mercury's caduceus, which may account for her anxious expression. The stamps are produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, Ltd.



100a



100b

1910. Types 100a and 100b (23 c., 50 c., and 1 p.).
Perf. 14.

381	5 mils., mauve.
382	1 c., green.
383	2 c., brick-red.
384	5 c., blue.
385	8 c., black.
386	20 c., brown.
387	23 c., deep blue.
388	50 c., orange-yellow.
389	1 p., scarlet.



Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Vice-Presidents: W. PIMM. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Committee:

H. BARNWELL.	T. GROOM, D.S.C.
F. T. COLLIER.	H. B. TILLY.
H. GRINDALL.	W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.
Official Address: 303 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

DECEMBER 1. Auction. 247 lots were sold at satisfactory prices.

Lady B. Collen and Messrs. W. R. Burrell and J. Hurden were elected members.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett and F. C. Henderson were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

DECEMBER 15. Display. Unused Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles.

Mr. Knowles was unavoidably absent, but he sent his superb collection of unused stamps of Great Britain to be displayed to the members.

THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM. June 7-9, 1911.

Patron: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-Patrons: J. HENNIKER HEATON, Esq.
M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of Executive Committee: R. HOLLICK, Esq., C.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on December 15th the above acceptances of office were announced. Other invitations will shortly be issued.

Mr. M. P. Castle sent the first contribution of stamps to be sold by auction, during the Congress, in aid of the funds. Others have promised to send contributions shortly.

The Earl of Crawford has promised an important contribution to the Exhibition, but has not yet decided what colony or country it shall be.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at
4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.*
Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

THE third general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 20th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. Dunbar Heath (Hon. Vice-President), W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, T. F. Stafford, A. G. Wane, F. Read, A. J. Séfi, D. Field, T. E. Sansom, D. Thomson, G. Loverius, J. A. Leon, E. W. Arnold, Guy Semple, L. Sauvé, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, Fred J. Melville, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and four visitors (Mr. Paul King, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs; Mr. P. Defrance, Representative of the Belgian State Railway; Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokio; and Mr. J. Samuel).

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on November 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct. The following were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society: Messrs. Sham Lal, Constantine Poucet, C. L. Harte Lovelace, H. L. Churchill, G. Lesont, and Jules Chasleson.

Mr. Ivan Chen (Secretary to the Chinese Legation) notified his return to China and wished prosperity to the Society. The Hon. Secretary was requested to send a reply to Mr. Ivan Chen, wishing him a safe return, and informing him that his name would be retained on the list of honorary members.

The Hon. Secretary was further instructed to write a letter to Mr. W. G. Cool, expressing the hopes of the members for a speedy recovery from his long illness.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) gave some particulars of the recent auction of Hanoverian Remains, and exhibited several blocks of the different values in various shades.

The Hon. Librarian reported numerous presentations of books, etc., to the library during last month, from the President, Messrs. R. E. R. Dalwidge, W. H. Peckitt, Whitfield King and Co., W. T. Wilson, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., A. Friedemann, and Jules Bernichon.

Mr. E. W. Arnold presented a Japanese entire with special postmark, "Port Arthur, September 1st, 1909," commemorating the termination of military regulations for that town. Only used for one day.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of formal business, the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) gave a display, accompanied by instructive notes, of his wonderful specialized collection of the stamps of the Belgian Congo.

The display was followed by a paper, delivered by Mr. Percy Ashley, on "The Discovery and Development of the Congo."

Messrs. Hayman and Ashley entirely deserved the encomiums lavished upon them by Mr. A. J. Séfi in proposing a vote of thanks, and by Mr. W. A. Boyes, who seconded the vote, which, needless to say, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Paul King, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the Chairman for the opportunity afforded them in meeting such a progressive Society as the Herts; and Mr. Dunbar Heath, in returning thanks for his appointment as Hon. Vice-President, gave some useful "inside" information as to certain printings of Sarawak and Congo stamps.

The recipients of the votes of thanks modestly acknowledged the sincere appreciation of the members, and a "red-letter" evening terminated at 8.30.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

NOVEMBER 8. Mr. Ornstien, Vice-President, took the chair in the absence of Mr. Hand, President. Dr. Vella-cott was proposed as a country member. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed the new issue of Newfoundland. Two distinct shades of the 2½d. "Union" stamp were reported, and shown, by Messrs. Ornstien and A. J. Cohen. Mr. Ansell reported that the Transvaal stamps heretofore perforated "C S A R" are now perforated "S A R." Mr. Schofield reported that the dotless variety of "O. R. C. ½d." on Cape occurs at the top of the left lower pane, and not as stated in Gibbons at the same place in the left upper pane.

Messrs. Henderson and A. J. Cohen were the only exhibitors of New Zealand.

NOVEMBER 22. A fair gathering and good meeting. The election of Dr. Vella-cott, Bloemfontein, as a country member was confirmed. Correspondence was read from the Rhodesian Society as to the new Rhodesian issue, including a copy of the Official Notification of the issue, a somewhat caustic criticism of its execution and colour-combinations, and a note that a variety had already been discovered. A few specimens were laid on the table. Some protests were raised by members who use Stanley Gibbons Sectional or other numbered Albums against the sweeping changes made in the numbering of the new Catalogue, Part II. It was, however, pointed out by others that the changes were generally recognized as good, and that they chiefly occurred in the South American Sections, as yet barely touched by the Sectional Album. Mr. A. J. Cohen noted that a home dealer was advertising the Transvaal "C S A R" (perforated) "all superb used copies," complete up to 1s., the last priced 6s. Does the stamp exist?

None of those present were aware of it. The Society resolved that letters of condolence be sent to Messrs. Ansell and Glasser in their recent bereavements.

The exhibits for the evening, Sierra Leone and Chili, brought out three exhibitors. Messrs. W. P. Cohen and Henderson showed Sierra Leone only, Mr. A. J. Cohen both countries, his Chilians being particularly fine.

DECEMBER 13. Mr. Hand presided over a large gathering, including eleven visitors. The nomination of Mr. B. D. Waterson, Boksburg, as a country member was referred to the Committee. Sympathetic reference was made to the death, on December 1st, of Mr. Daniel MacKay, first Honorary Secretary of the Society, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to send a letter of condolence to his widow. Gifts of Gibbons "Sections" and Binders from Messrs. Ackerley and Leo Meyer were acknowledged with thanks. It was reported that the Society's Exchange packet had been returned from Rhodesia (net sales £3 os. 8d.). Owing to the absence, illness, or dilatoriness of some of the members of the Society's Exchange circuit, the packet of the Rhodesian Society was not yet ready to go back, and the Society decided that the fines for dilatoriness be strictly enforced. The syllabus for January-May, 1911, as drawn up by the Committee, was approved.

The exhibits (proper) of the evening were (1) Hong Kong, shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen only, and (2) Zululand, shown by Messrs. Ornstien, Henderson, W. P. Cohen, and A. J. Cohen (complete except the £5). In addition there were special displays of New Zealand by Messrs. Hand and W. P. Cohen, who had both been unfortunately absent from the exhibition of New Zealand at the meeting of November 8th.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

THE sixth meeting of the session was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on December 15th, 1910, Mr. W. J. Cochrane in the chair, and twenty-one members present.

The following gentlemen read papers on "My Favourite Country, and Why," Mr. L. E. Buckell (Norway), Mr. W. J. Cochrane (Great Britain), Dr. R. F. Craggs (Switzerland), Mr. J. B. Denley (China), Mr. H. R. Viall (Chili), and Mr. R. W. Wilkinson (Holland). The papers were accompanied by displays of stamps, and both the papers and displays were greatly appreciated by the members present.

The seventh meeting was held on January 5th, 1911, Mr. W. J. Cochrane in the chair, and twenty members present.

Messrs. S. B. Hodgson and R. B. Sparrow were elected to the membership.

The following were elected as delegates on behalf of the Society to the Congress at Birmingham: Messrs. M. H. Horsley, W. J. Cochrane, and E. Philpot Crowther.

Mr. T. Fred Marriner then gave a display, accompanied by notes, of his specialized collection of the stamps of the Sudan.

These were shown in mint condition, and are complete. Many interesting varieties of overprint, setting, etc., were to be noticed, including a block of four of the 5 millimètres of the first issue with overprint inverted. A number of interesting forgeries were also shown.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

128 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: S. ORLO SMITH,
46 Park Street, St. Kilda.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, September 15th, 1910, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m. The President, the Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and a fair number of members attended. The resignation

of Mr. M. R. Caspar was received and accepted with regret. A letter was read from Mr. Courtenay Smith, containing a synopsis of the book on *Australian Philately* which he proposes to publish.

The Braddon Clause, which determined the financial affairs between the Commonwealth of Australia and the various States, expires at the end of the year, consequently there will be no further need for State book-keeping in the Postal Department, i.e. separate stamps will not be required for each State. It had been persistently rumoured that the postal officials intend to surcharge the States stamps with the word "Australia," and that these stamps will be used from 1st of January, 1911, until such time as the new Commonwealth issue is available, probably in April next year.

It was moved that the Hon. Secretary write to the P. M. G. (Mr. Thomas) strongly protesting against this course, as being unnecessary and derogatory to the dignity of this country, and urging that the present stamps be used in an uncharged condition until the new issue appears.

The hope was expressed that the other Australian Philatelic Societies would adopt a similar course of action.

The ballot for position in Exchange Book No. 208 then took place. A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held at 128 Russell Street on Thursday, 20th of October, 1910, at 8 p.m. The President, the Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was an average attendance of members.

Amongst the correspondence a reply was received from the Postmaster-General to the effect that the Government had no intention of overprinting various State stamps with the word "Australia" or any similar surcharge; and that the State stamps were now interchangeable until such time as the new Commonwealth issues were available.

The annual report and balance sheet of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand was received.

Positions in Exchange Book No. 209 were then balloted for, after which a sale of stamps by tender took place.

It was unanimously resolved by those present that the commission on stamps sold by tender at the Society's meetings be waived until the rule relating to the commission can be voted upon at the annual meeting and repealed.

After the business of the meeting was completed the members listened with appreciation to various selections on the gramophone, kindly brought by Mr. C. B. Donne, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Standard Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: R. W. MILLER, 246 Hornsey Road, London, N.

PROGRAMME (Subject to alteration).

January to May, 1911.

- | | | |
|------|-----|--|
| Jan. | 4. | Paper and Display: "Argentina." L. E. Jones. |
| " | 11. | Paper and Display: "Interesting First Issues." A. Clarke. |
| " | 18. | Paper and Display: "Belgium." R. W. Miller. |
| " | 25. | (Subject to be announced.) |
| Feb. | 7. | Paper and Display: "Cape of Good Hope." W. M. Joslin. |
| " | 8. | Paper: "The Kinetics of Philately." C. M. Symes. |
| " | 15. | Paper and Display: "Victoria." F. Whitehead. |
| " | 22. | Display: Jamaica, Leeward Islands, etc. E. Heginbottom, B.A. |

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|-------|-----|--|
| Mar. | 1. | Paper: "Some Notable Philatelists." M. Joslin. |
| " | 8. | Paper: "Philatelic Terms." G. Gascoyne. |
| " | 15. | No meeting. |
| " | 22. | (Subject to be announced.) Members. |
| " | 29. | Paper and Display: "Austria." A. Clarke. |
| April | 5. | Paper: "Methods of Collecting." R. W. Miller. |
| " | 12. | Paper and Display: "Commemoratives." F. Whitehead. |
| " | 19. | Paper: "The Early Post Office." C. M. Symes. |
| " | 26. | Display: Twenty (or less) Stamps. Members. |
| May | 3. | Paper and Display: "Chili." C. Rayson. |
| " | 10. | Debate. (Subject to be announced.) |
| " | 17. | Paper and Display: "Orange River Colony." A. Clarke. |
| " | 17. | Annual General Meeting. |

The Committee of the above Society earnestly appeal for a few books relating to Philately, in order to start a small library and thus increase the popularity of Philately amongst members.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

At the meeting held on December 29th a very fine display of stamps was given by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, F.R.P.S.L., Secretary of the Travellers' Stamp Exchange. The countries shown were Ceylon, Cape Colony, Queensland, and Western Australia. Over five hundred triangular Capes were shown, including the set in mint blocks of four. In Ceylon a mint block of four 2s. was greatly admired. Mr. Paine's strongest country was probably Western Australia, which, beside a magnificent lot of mint stamps, also includes a number of the 1d., *black*, with coloured postmarks. Messrs. H. A. Payne and J. M. Hickley proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried amid applause. Mr. Paine, in replying, impressed upon those present the importance of putting only fine perfect copies in their collection, as when it came to *buying* they would find that a dealer would not look at a damaged or heavily obliterated specimen. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mead, the meeting was ably presided over by Mr. W. C. Owen.

At this meeting a representative of Brighton Society was present.

A MEETING was held at the Expr. Creamery, Brighton, on January 12th, under the presidency of Mr. W. Mead. Mr. Herbert Clark gave a display of forgeries from his reference collection. Without having seen them, who would suppose that excellent forgeries exist of the 1896 issue of Transvaal, Montenegro 1898 Commemorative issue, China 1894 (excellently good), Germany 1899 surcharged "Karolinen Inseln" (the stamps forged as well as the surcharge), Greece 1886, etc.? These latter are also very well executed. The Servian "deathmask" issue should be mentioned as having been shown, well forged.

A paper was read by Mr. J. Ireland on the Colour Scheme drawn up for printing the Colonial stamps required for both Postage and Revenue purposes.



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180†	"	Large figures. ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c., and 1 c. on "Revenue"	4	1 0
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182*	1898-1910.	London Plates. Most values up to 50 c.	12	1 3
183*	1903.	Commemorative Issue. Pagoda. 2 c., 3 c., and 7 c.	3	0 8
COCHIN.				
185†	1892-7.	Small type. ½ p., 1 p., and 2 p.	3	0 8
186*	1892-1908.	Large and small types. ½ p. (2), 1 p. (2), 2 p. (2), and 3 pces	7	0 10
187†	1898.	Large types. ½ p., 1 p., and 2 p.	3	0 9
COLOMBIA.				
188*	1868-89.	Various issues. imperf. and perf.	5	0 9
189†	1870-4	U.S. of Colombia. 1 c. (2) and 5 c.	3	1 0
190†	1881.	" Arms. 1 c. to 20 c.	5	2 0
191†	1881-9.	Arms and Portrait types. 1 c. (2), 2 c., 5 c., and 20 c. (2)	6	1 9
192†	1890-1.	Arms. 2 c., 5 c. (2), 10 c., and 20 c.	5	2 9
193†	1892-7.	" 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 5 pesos	6	2 9
194*	"	" 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 1 peso	6	0 9
195†	1898-1901.	" 1 c. to 50 c.	4	0 9
196†	1899-1902.	Cartagena provisionals. Large types. 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c.	5	1 0
197†	1901-2.	" Small " 1 c. (2), 2 c. (2), 5 c., and 10 c.	6	0 6
198†	1902-3.	Regular issue. 2 c., 4 c. (2), 5 c. (2), 10 c., 20 c. (2), and 1 peso	6	1 3
199*	"	" 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. Pictorial, 10 c. and 20 c.	6	0 8
200†	"	Pictorial. 2 c. (2), 10 c. (3), and 20 c. (2)	7	0 9
201†	"	Arms. 1 c. to 20 c.	9	1 3
202†	1903-4.	Ship and Portrait types. 5 c. (2), 50 c. (5), and 1 peso (2)	5	3 0
203†	"	Arms. 5 pesos (3) and 10 pesos (2)	5	7 0
204†	"	View. Four varieties of 10 c.	4	1 0
205*	1904.	Arms and Figure types. ½ c., 1 c. (2), 2 c. (2), and 5 c. (2)	7	0 8
206†	1910.	Portraits. ½ c. to 5 c.	4	0 7
207†	1886-1904.	Supplementary Services. Too Late, Registration, and A.R.	8	1 6
COOK ISLANDS.				
210†	1893-9.	Queen and Bird types. ½d. to 2½d.	5	1 6
211†	1902.	Same types. Colours changed. ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	0 6
COREA.				
212†	1885-99.	Early issues. Large stamps. 10 mon, 10 and 50 poon	3	1 3
213†	1900-1.	Smaller types. 2 re to 10 ch.	8	2 3
COSTA RICA.				
217†	1862-82.	Ship. 4 reales, 2 c. on ½ r., and 5 c. on ½ r.	3	1 3
218†	1883.	Portraits. 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c.	3	0 6
219†	1889.	Portrait, Soto. 1 c. to 1 peso	7	0 8
220*	1889-1907.	Portrait, Arms and Pictorial types. Various issues	14	0 9
221†	Official. 1889-1903.	Various types overprinted "OFICIAL"	11	1 2
GUANACASTE.				
222†	1885-9.	Portrait types overprinted. 1 c., 2 c. (2), 5 c., and 10 c. (2)	6	1 0
CRETE.				
225†	1898-9.	British Sphere. 10 par. (2), and 20 par. (2)	4	1 3
226†	1900.	Allegorical and Portrait types. 1 l., 10 l., 20 l., 25 l., and 50 l.	5	1 6
228†	1905.	Revolutionary. Map. 5, 10, and 20 leptas	3	2 3
229†	1908-9.	Various types, overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ." 1 l., 2 l. (2), 5 l. (2), and 10 l. (2)	7	0 10

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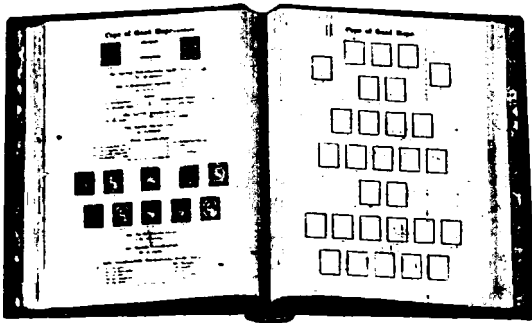
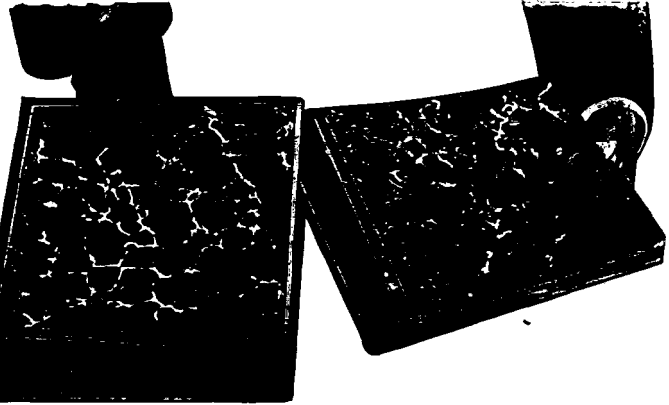
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The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and can send us a want list consisting only of the name of the Country and the number of the square. All stamps given in our Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

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Section	Price. Pages, s. d.	Section	Price. Pages, s. d.	Section	Price. Pages, s. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86.. 3 8	ASIATIC COLONIES—contd.		COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		
WEST INDIES.			78. Perak (2.09)	12.. 0 6	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	10.. 0 8
2. Antigua (2.09)	5.. 0 4	79. Selangor (8.09)	8.. 0 4	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12.. 0 6	
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8.. 0 4	80. Sunda Ujong (8.09)	6.. 0 4	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4.. 0 3	
4. Barbados (2.09)	12.. 0 6	81. Fed. Malay States (8.09)	6.. 0 4	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4.. 0 3	
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6.. 0 4	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			160. Benin (12.09)	10.. 0 5 6
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6.. 0 4	82. Australian Commonwealth (8.09)	6.. 0 4	161. Cochinchina (12.09)	4.. 0 3	
7. Dominica (8.09)	10.. 0 6	83. Papua (8.09)	5.. 0 4	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10.. 0 6	
8. Grenada (8.09)	14.. 0 8	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (8.09)	4.. 0 3	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10.. 0 6	
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16.. 0 8	85. Cook Islands (8.09)	6.. 0 4	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12.. 0 6	
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6.. 0 4	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16.. 0 8	165. French Congo (12.09)	8.. 0 4	
11. Montserrat (8.09)	6.. 0 4	86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4.. 0 3	166. " Guiana (1.10)	8.. 0 4	
12. Nevis (8.09)	10.. 0 6	87. New South Wales (4.09)	68.. 2 10	167. " Guinea (1.10)	10.. 0 6	
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10.. 0 6	88. New Zealand (5.09)	70.. 3 0	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8.. 0 4	
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4.. 0 3	89. Queensland (5.09)	26.. 1 2	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4.. 0 3	
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12.. 0 6	90. South Australia (8.09)	42.. 1 10	170. Gabon (1.10)	4.. 0 3	
16. St. Vincent (8.09)	8.. 0 4	91. Tasmania (8.09)	26.. 1 2	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4.. 0 3	
17. Tobago (8.09)	6.. 0 4	92. Tonga (6.09)	12.. 0 6	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36.. 3 6	
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22.. 1 0	93. Victoria (7.09)	42.. 1 10	173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4.. 0 3	
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8.. 0 4	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24.. 1 0	174. Indo-China (8.10)	10.. 0 6	
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4.. 0 3	EUROPE.			175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16.. 0 8
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8.. 0 4	95. Austria (8.09)	44.. 1 10	176. Madagascar (8.10)	4.. 0 3	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10.. 0 6	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14.. 0 8
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4.. 0 3	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20.. 10 0	178. Martinique (4.10)	18.. 0 10	
23. Canada (4.09)	22.. 1 2	98. Hungary (9.09)	26.. 1 2	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8.. 0 4	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4.. 0 3	99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30.. 1 4	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4.. 0 3	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12.. 0 6	100. Belgium (10.09)	28.. 1 2	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4.. 0 3	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4.. 0 3	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26.. 1 2	182. Mobei (4.10)	4.. 0 3	
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4.. 0 3	102. Crete (10.09)	32.. 1 4	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16.. 0 8	
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22.. 1 0	103. Denmark (11.09)	30.. 0 10	183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4.. 0 3	
29. Honduras (6.08)	8.. 0 4	104. Iceland (11.09)	24.. 1 0	184. Nouz-Bé (4.10)	10.. 0 6	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6.. 0 4	105. France (11.09)	34.. 1 6	185. Obock (4.10)	12.. 0 6	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116.. 4 10	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4.. 0 3
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8.. 0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12.. 0 6	187. Réunion (4.10)	14.. 0 8	
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (10.10)	10.. 0 6	108. Baden (12.09)	6.. 0 4	188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4.. 0 3	
33. Brit. East Africa (6.08)	12.. 0 6	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20.. 10 0	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16.. 0 8	
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10.. 0 6	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4.. 0 3	190. Senegal (5.10)	12.. 0 6	
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10.. 0 6	111. Bremen (1.10)	4.. 0 3	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4.. 0 3	
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20.. 10 0	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6.. 0 4	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10.. 0 6	
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6.. 0 4	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6.. 0 4	193. Tunis (6.10)	14.. 0 8	
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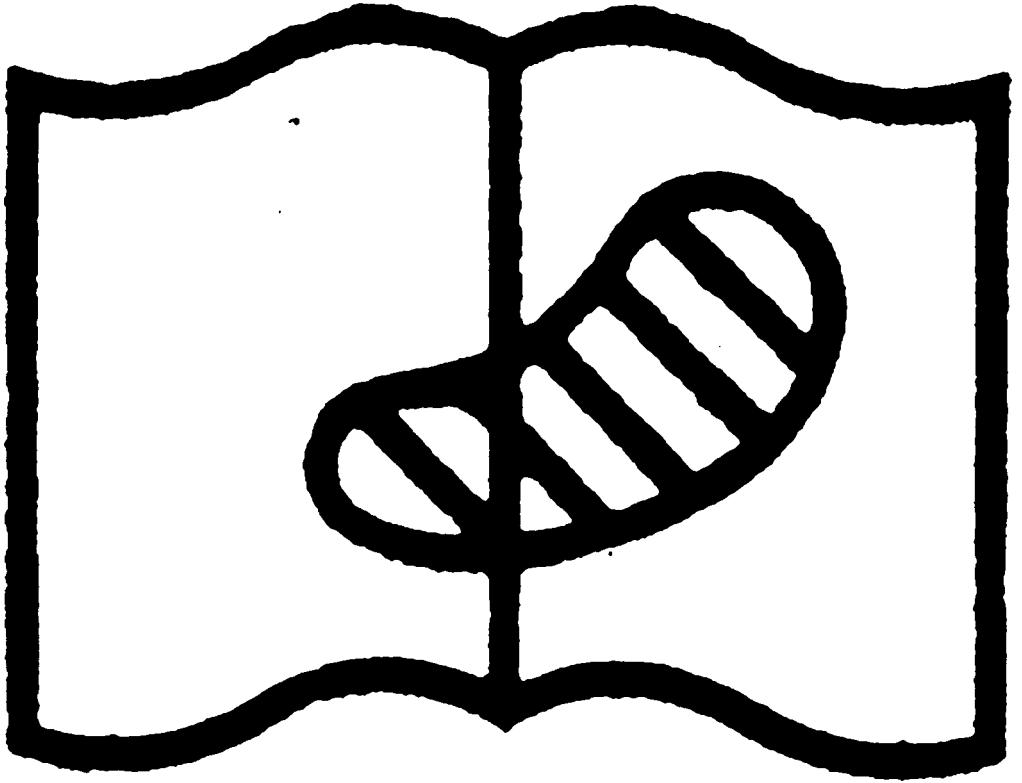
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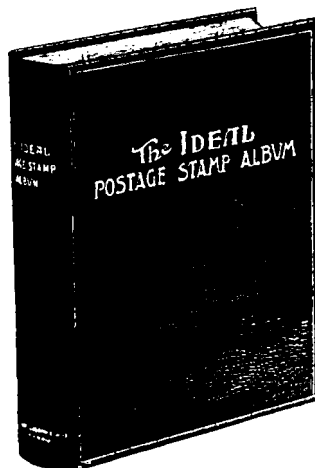
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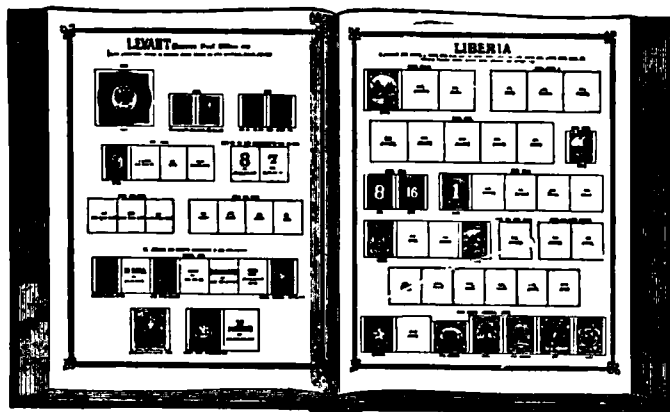


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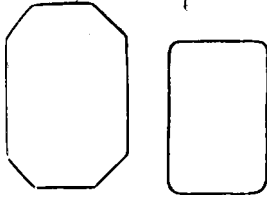
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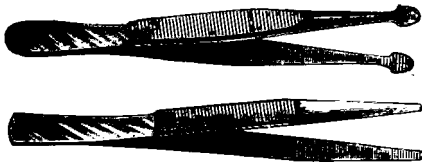
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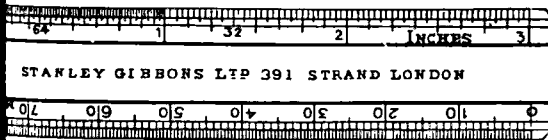


No. 1085. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Rounded ends. Weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
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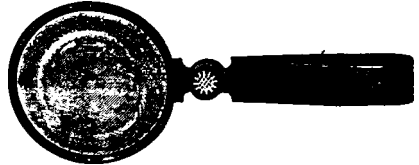
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The lens is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket. Packed in cardboard box. Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, 2 oz.

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N.B.—The prices quoted in this circular are those given in exchange in stamps of a similar quality, common stamps for common, rare for rare, but are not cash prices.

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This new list of all our publications for 1911 contains full particulars of Stamp Albums from 1/- to £5 each, Handbooks, Catalogues, Collector's Guide Books, Publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, and all objects necessary to the Stamp Collector. Sent gratis and post-free on demand.

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Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Special Bargains for
M.J. Readers.

BRUNEI

1907.

View on Brunei River.

- 1 c., grey-black and pale green.
- 2 c. " " scarlet.
- 3 c. " " chocolate.
- 4 c. " " mauve.
- 5 c. " " blue.
- 8 c. " " orange.

With the exception of the 4 c., the above stamps are all obsolete, the 5 c., in particular, being very scarce.

Special Bargain Price

For the set of six stamps, as above, unused,

9s. post-free.

PERSIA

1894.

- Lion type, 1 ch. to 8 ch., *s. d.*
Portrait, 10 ch. to 50 kr.
- Set of 11, complete *used* 3 6

1898.

- Lion type, 1 ch. to 16 ch.,
Shah, 1 kr. to 50 kr.
- Set of 16, complete *used* 5 0

1903-4.

- Lion type, 1 ch. to 12 ch.,
Shah, 1 kr. to 30 kr.
- Set of 12 *used* 3 0

ANGOLA.

- s. d.*
1902. *Provisionals on Portrait type.*
139. 400 r. on 5 r., black *used* 6 0
140. 400 r. on 20 r., pink " 25 0

EULGARIA.

1907. *Commemorative Issue. Type 17.*
95. 5 st., deep green *used* 0 3
96. 10 st., pinkish brown " " 0 4

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

1902. *Type 4 overprinted "Provisorio."*
130. 15 r., chocolate *used* 0 3
133. 75 r., carmine " 0 9

ELOBEY, ANNOBON, AND CORISCO.

1903. *Type 1. Revised prices.*
8. 10 c., rose-lake 0 8
9. 15 c., orange 0 9

1906. *Nos. 19 to 22 surcharged as Type 2.*
35. 10 c. on 1 c., rose 7 6
36. 15 c. on 2 c., deep purple 8 6
37. 25 c. on 3 c., black 10 0
38. 50 c. on 4 c., pale red 10 0

- 1908-10. *Type 3 overprinted with Type 4.*
55. 05 c. on 1 c., deep purple 12 6
56. 05 c. on 2 c., black 12 6
57. 05 c. on 3 c., orange-red 10 0
58. 05 c. on 4 c., grey-green 10 0
59. 05 c. on 10 c., dull lilac 7 6
59 05 c. on 10 c. " *used* 7 6

GREAT BRITAIN.

1902. *O.W. Official. Reduced prices.*
030. ½d., deep green *used* 2 0
037. 1d., scarlet " 1 6
038. 2d., green and carmine " 4 0

HAYTI.

1902. *Provisionals. "MAI Gt Pre 1902"*
Revised prices.
71. 1 c., blue (Portrait) 0 8
73. 2 c., orange (") 0 8
75. 3 c., green (") 0 5
77. 5 c., brown (") 0 9
79. 7 c., grey (") 0 9
80. 8 c., carmine (") 0 9
81. 10 c., orange (Arms) 0 9
82. 15 c., olive-grey (Portrait) 1 6
83. 20 c., black (") 1 6
84. 50 c., brown-lake (") 3 6

INDO-CHINA.

- 1892-1906. *Additional prices.*
16. 20 c., red on green (Commerce) 2 0
42a. 35 c., black on yellow (Gra-set) 1 6

INHAMBANE.

1903. *Type 2. King Carlos.*
26. 75 r., purple *used* 0 7

ITALIAN P.O.'S IN TURKEY.

1908. *Stamps of Italy surcharged.*
S30a. 30 par. on 15 c., slate (violet surch.) *used* 0 6
S42. 30 par. on 15 c., slate (red surch.) *used* 0 6

MACAO.

1902. *Provisionals on Portrait type.*
185. 18 avos on 25 r., bright mauve *used* 10 0
187. 18 " 100 r., brown 2 6
189. 18 " 300 r., orange 3 0
190. 18 " 80 r., grey 20 0
191. 18 " 200 r., lavender 15 0

MOZAMBIQUE.

- s. d.*
- 1898-1903. *Type 10. King Carlos.*
94. 2½ r., grey *used* 0 1
140. 25 r., blue-green (Provisorio) 0 4
143. 15 r., dull green " 0 2
144. 25 r., carmine " 0 3

SIAM.

1910. *Type 64. Portrait.*
273. 2 sat., green and orange *used* 0 1
275. 6 " carmine " 0 2
276. 12 " olive-brown and black " 0 3
277. 14 " blue " 0 4

SPANISH GUINEA.

1903. *Type 3. Revised prices.*
13. 3 c., chocolate 0 6
14. 4 c., red 0 6
15. 5 c., olive-black 0 6
17. 15 c., deep blue 1 0

1908-10. Type 4 surcharged with Type 5.

59. 05 c. on 1 c., bronze-green 15 0
60. 05 c. on 2 c., dull blue 15 0
61. 05 c. on 3 c., deep lilac 12 0
62. 05 c. on 4 c., pale green 12 0

1909. Type 6. King Alfonso

64. 1 c., orange-brown 0 1
65. 2 c., rosine 0 1
66. 5 c., myrtle 0 2
67. 10 c., orange-million 0 3
68. 15 c., black-brown 0 4
69. 20 c., deep reddish mauve 0 6
70. 25 c., indigo-blue 0 6
71. 25 c., chocolate 0 8
72. 40 c., lake 1 0
73. 50 c., indigo-lilac 1 1
74. 1 p., green 2 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1907. *Stamps of Labuan. Crown type.*
Overprinted.
132. 1 c., black and purple 5 0
138. 2 c. " green 15 0

TRANSVAAL.

- 1904-9. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
569. 25, grey-black and yellow *used* 1 4
570. 25, 60., mauve and black 2 0
571. 55., black & purple on yellow 4 0
572. 10s. " red 7 0

TURKEY.

- 1901-5. *Revised and additional prices.*
216. 2 pi., bright blue (exterior) *used* 0 4
220. 5 par., violet (interior, perf. 12) 0 4
221. 20 " carmine (" ") 0 6
223. 5 pi., mauve (" ") 2 6
230. 2½ " purple (Type 23, 1905) 0 6
231. 5 " brown (" ") 0 6
347. 10 " grey-green (" ") 0 1
348. 20 " rose (" ") 0 1

URUGUAY.

1910. *New Portrait and allegorical type.*
5 mils., mauve 0 1
1 c., green 0 1
2 c., brick-red 0 1
5 c., blue 0 1
8 c., black 0 1
20 c., brown 0 1
23 c., deep blue 1 1
50 c., orange-yellow 3 4
1 p., scarlet 6 0
1911. *Commemorative of Postal Congress.*
5 c., carmine and black 0 1

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No. 218.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 12.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Provisionals of 1878.



Genuine.



Reprint.



Genuine.

THE earliest records that I can find of these stamps are as follows:—

- "5," in black (?),* on 3 reales. *Le Timbre-Poste*, May, 1878.
- "5," in blue, on 3 reales. *Le Timbre-Poste*, June, 1878.
- "5," " (?)* on 2 " " " July, 1879.
- "5+5," in blue, on 2 " " " Nov., 1879.
- "5," in blue, on 1 real, sent by Mr. Philbrick } " July, 1880.
- "5," in black, on 1 real. *Philatelic Record*, Aug., 1879.
- "5" " 2 reales. " " "

This last notice is important, as we shall see later on, so I quote an extract from *The Ph.R.*, vol. i., p. 61:—

"We have found what we suppose to be two provisional Paraguayans. They are the ordinary 1 real, rose, and 2 reales, blue, surcharged in black with the numeral 5 (15 mm. in length by 6 in width) of that peculiar curly type, etc.

* * * * *

"In our specimens the postmark covers a part of the numeral."

Mr. E. Latour, in the *Revista* for November, 1894, says that these surcharges were introduced owing to a change in the postal rates; the stamps so surcharged were sold as "5 centavos" instead of "reales" as previously. The surcharges were struck by hand, and may be found in different positions on the stamps and sometimes double.

* The (?) in both of these cases seems to refer to the value expressed by the overprint, whether it was "centavos" or "reales"; the chronicle of June, 1878, states that "The 3 reales exists not only with a surcharge 5 in black, but also in blue." And that of July, 1879, says: "We have met with the 2 reales surcharged with a figure in colour," presumably the same colour as the stamp itself.

There are two types of these figures, as illustrated; in one the "5" is 15 mm. high, in the other it is barely 12 mm. high.

Mr. Latour does not include the "5" on 1 real, rose, in his list in the *Revista*, but I find in the same journal for May, 1895, some correspondence between Dr. J. Marcó del Pont and Mr. Latour. In his letter Mr. Latour states that the "5" on 1 real, rose, never existed except as a variety made "*par complaisance*" in Asuncion, in 1892, and used on letters to collectors in Buenos Ayres and elsewhere.

With this opinion I am quite unable to agree; on the contrary, I think that these stamps were made and issued in 1878. The "5" in black on 1 real was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for August, 1879, and the "5" in blue on 1 real was shown to the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* by Mr. Philbrick in July, 1880.

These two records are sufficient to prove that this stamp existed with the surcharge in both colours, at a much earlier date than 1892, and I believe it to have been genuinely issued; the type of the surcharge was, I think, in both cases the large figure "5," although this is not noted in the papers referred to.

I now come to the most difficult question about these surcharged stamps, and that is—how to separate genuine, reprints, and forgeries one from the other.

The genuine tall figure "5" is a well-shaped figure, with thin lines connecting the thick portions.

I believe that the reprints were made with the original handstamp, probably at the date which Latour mentions, 1892; one of my reasons for this opinion is that, prior to about 1892, the "5" on 1 real, rose-pink, was very rare, but that after that date the stamps were offered in whole sheets, at about 1s. per stamp, and they are still about in quantities.

I noted in chapter III. a statement by Dr. Parodi, that there were 7000 of the unsurcharged 1 real stamps in the Treasury, as late as 1890, and I think that a large portion of these were used for making reprints of the provisionals.

There is no doubt that between 1878 and 1892 the handstamp of the large "5" was knocking about in one of the Government offices in Asuncion, and became badly damaged; this can be seen by comparing the two large figures shown at the head of this chapter.

In the reprints breaks occur in the downstroke connecting the head with the body of the "5," and also where the thin curved line joins the thick back of the figure.

In later reprints I notice also a break in the right-hand portion of the thick head of the "5."

As a rule the reprinted figures are rather too *black*, and are very heavily impressed.

There are numerous forgeries, but not dangerous ones; the figures are too thick, their measurements are wrong, and the colours are bad.

The genuine *blue* surcharges are always in a very *dull blue*; the imitations are often in a *bright blue* that is never found in the originals. I notice that the colour of the genuine "5" in *blue* (both large and small) is exactly the same as that used for some of the postmarks on the first issue.

A number of varieties are found in old collections, and I record all those I have seen which I believe to be genuine.

In the fine collection of Mr. George H. Worthington (which he has most kindly lent me), I find an extraordinary variety—the 3 reales, *black*, surcharged in *dull blue* with a *large and a small* "5," both printed sideways. The stamp is used, and both the overprints appear to be genuine.

* * *

Summary.

March (?), 1878. A. Handstamped at Asuncion with a tall figure "5," 15 mm. high.

(i) *In black.*

- 5 (centavos) on 1 real, bright rose.
- 5 (") on 2 reales, dull blue.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Double.
- (c) Double, one inverted.
- 5 (centavos) on 3 reales, black.

(ii) *In dull blue.*

- 5 (centavos) on 1 real, bright rose.
- 5 (") on 2 reales, dull blue (Moens).
- 5 (") on 3 " black.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Pair, one stamp only with surcharge.

B. Handstamped with a short figure "5," 12 mm. high, generally struck sideways.

(i) *In black.*

- 5 (centavos) on 2 reales, dull blue.
- 5 (") on 3 " black.

(ii) *In blue.*

- 5 (centavos) on 3 reales, black.

Surcharged with both the large and small "5"
in blue.

- 5 (centavos) on 2 reales, dull blue.

CHAPTER V.

Issue of 1879.



In 1879 an order was given to Señor Roberto Lange, of Buenos Ayres, for a new issue, and he prepared two stamps:—

- 5 reales, orange.
- 10 " pale red-brown, deep brown.

These were produced by lithography, in sheets of 100, arranged in ten rows of ten stamps.

The perforation is nearly 13, in fact much nearer 13 than 12½, which has hitherto been given as the gauge, and it was made by means of a single-line machine. The paper is thin, tough, and yellowed by the gum.

Before the stamps arrived in Paraguay the currency of the country had been changed from the old one of "reales" to a new one expressed in "centavos" and "pesos."

The Government refused to accept these stamps, and returned them to Señor Lange, and allowed him to sell them to collectors. None of them were issued to the public, but they were sold in Buenos Ayres, and some found their way back to Paraguay and were used on letters, no doubt being mistaken for the genuine issue with values in "centavos." I possess used copies postmarked "Asuncion," "Villa Concepcion," and "Sn Estan . . . ao," (possibly Sn. Estanislao), but they can only be collected as curiosities.

Some dealers were not above manufacturing bogus provisionals by means of these unissued stamps, and in 1882 both were surcharged "1^c" in *black*. About the same time other bogus varieties were made in Vienna, the two values being surcharged "5 centav." and "10 centav." respectively.

When the stamps with value in "reales" were returned to Señor Lange, he at once proceeded to prepare a new supply with value in "centavos."



The *design* is the same as that of the rejected stamps, but differs largely in the smaller details, as may be seen by a comparison of the illustrations given above.

The stamps are lithographed, and in preparing the stone ten transfers in two rows of five were first laid down, and then nine other transfers were made from

the group of ten, the stone having on it ten distinct groups of ten minor varieties, as shown in the diagram.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10

Any collector with a large portion of a sheet of the 5 c. may test this as follows :—

No. 13 has a small white dot to the left of the upper portion of the second "A" in "PARAGUAY," and this is repeated on Nos. 18, 33, 38, 53, 58, 73, 78, 93, and 98 in the sheet.

The stone of the 10 c. was made up in exactly the same manner, and the sheet again consists of ten groups of ten minor varieties.

The paper is thin and tough and generally yellowed by the gum.

The perforation has always been described as 12½, but this is not correct. Señor Lange had in constant use two single-line, guillotine machines, one gauging 12½ and the other 11½, and these two were used indiscriminately.

Of the 5 c. I have a sheet and a used specimen perf. 11½, and a number of used copies perf. 12½. Of the 10 c. I have a sheet perf. 12½ x 11½, and single copies, used, perf. 11½ and 12½ respectively.

One or more sheets of the 10 c. were issued imperforate, and I have a used pair on a portion of an original envelope.

In Mr. G. H. Worthington's collection there is a horizontal pair, perf. 11½ all round and imperf. between.

The 5 centavos was put into circulation in September, 1879, but the 10 centavos was not issued until August 30, 1881.

Reprints.

After the death of Señor Lange, his stock of plates, stones, etc., was sold to a Señor Torres, who, in 1891, made a large number of reprints, which can be distinguished from the originals by their colours and more easily still by the perforation.

The reprints are perf. 14, small, clean-cut holes, by means of a single-line machine. Reprints of both values also exist imperf.

The gum of the reprints is rather yellow in tone. The colour of the 5 c. is *light brown*, in place of the *orange-brown* and *reddish brown* of the originals.

The colour of the reprinted 10 c. is very distinct ; it is a *deep yellow-green*, whereas the originals are all in *bluish green*.

* * *

Summary.

(Lithographed by Señor R. Lange, Buenos Ayres.)
1879. *Prepared for use, but not issued.*

Perf. nearly 13.

5 reales, orange.

10 ,, pale red-brown, deep brown.

1879-81. *Issued stamps. Perf. 11½, 12½, and compound.*

5 centavos (Sept., 1879), orange-brown, reddish brown.
10 ,, (Aug. 30, 1881), bluish green.

Variety. Imperf.

10 centavos, bluish green.

1891. *Reprints.*

(a) *Perf. 14, small holes.*

5 centavos, light brown.

10 ,, deep yellow-green.

(b) *Imperf.*

5 centavos, light brown.

10 ,, deep yellow-green.

CHAPTER VI.

The Provisionals of 1881.



The following is a translation of the notice that was published authorizing these provisionals :—

"It is hereby made known to the public that from this date there is to be an issue of the nature of provisionals of the following postage stamps with the values hereby assigned to them.

"Green stamp with the inscription of '10 centavos' with the figure 1 in black, value: 'Un centavo fuerte.'

"Green stamp with the inscription of '10 centavos' with the figure 2 in black, value: 'Dos centavos fuertes.'

"Asuncion, July 1, 1881.

"The Administrator.

"MANUEL AVILA."

Two distinct printings of the surcharges are known, the first with the figures in *dull pale black*, and the second with the figures in *intense black*; sometimes the ink of these latter appears quite glossy.

Up to quite recently the stamps of this second printing have been classed as reprints, but in reply to inquiries I made in South America I am assured that both printings were made by the Postal Authorities, and that both were sold to the public at the head office in Asuncion, and were used postally. I saw several copies with the *intense black* surcharge, used on portions of letters, and they appeared genuine in all respects.*

The figures were impressed by hand in Asuncion, I think by means of single handstamps, and vary very considerably in shape and impression. I have a block of 28 of the "2" on 10 c., and the figure "2" varies

* There was a good deal of discussion on the subject of these stamps in *Le Timbre-Poste*, in 1882, the stamps with *intense black* surcharge being first declared to be forgeries and afterwards to be reprints. Señor M. Avila, however, certified them as genuine, and in view of the fact that genuinely used copies have been found, we may be content to accept them as such.—Ed. M.J.

according to the way in which it was impressed : if the pressure was heaviest on the lower part of the handstamp, the foot of the "2" is well defined and shows a square end to the figure at the right-hand side with a thin line at the end ; if the pressure was on the top of the "2" the bottom stroke appears weak, the end is often rounded, and no fine line appears at the right-hand side.

The stamps that were surcharged first have the figures "1" and "2" more clearly defined than in the later prints. I illustrate some marked varieties of both printings at head of this chapter.

In the first prints of the "1" the serif is clear and well separated from the downstroke of the figure ; in the later prints the serif is damaged, clogged up, and appears to be joined on to the downstroke.

In the early prints of the "2" the head of the figure is perfect, and well defined, but after very little use a break occurred in the fine line at the top of the "2," and I find this break in the *dull pale black* printing. In the second printing the break became more pronounced, and produced a figure as illustrated.

The following varieties are known :—

- "1" on 10 c., *double.*
- " " " *inverted.*
- " " " *pair, one stamp only surcharged.*
- "2" on 10 c., *double.*
- " " " *inverted.*
- " " " *pair, one stamp only surcharged.*

A copy of the "2" on 10 c. is noted with the foot of the "2" curved instead of straight. This can only be a forgery. These provisionals were withdrawn from circulation and not available for postage after September 30, 1881.

* * *

Summary.

The 10 c. of the previous issue overprinted in Asuncion by means of a handstamp.

July 1, 1881. (a) *First printing with figures in dull pale black.*

- "1" (centavo fuerte) on 10 centavos, green.
- "2" (centavos fuertes) on 10 " "

Aug. (?), 1881. (b) *Reissue, used for postage ; figures blurred and in intense black.*

- "1" (centavo fuerte) on 10 centavos, green.
- "2" (centavos fuertes) on 10 " "

Varieties.

- Surcharge double. Both values.
- " inverted. "
- Pairs, one stamp only surcharged. "

CHAPTER VII.

Issue of August, 1881.



PARAGUAY joined the Postal Union in July, 1881, and the issue I am about to describe was the first one issued after that event.

The following "Official Notice" authorized this issue :—

"Notice of the Postmaster-General.

"It is hereby notified to the public that from this date the following postage stamps are to be issued :—

- Green stamps, 10 cent. fuertes
- Brown " 4 " " } Perforation 12½.
- Carmine " 2 " " }
- Blue " 1 " " }

"At the same time it is notified to the holders of provisional stamps of 1 and 2 centavos that they are to be withdrawn from circulation, and one month from this date is granted to them to change them at this office.

"An equal term and for the same reason is granted to the holders of the 2 and 3 reales.

Asuncion, Aug. 30, 1881.

The Postmaster-General,

" M. AVILA."

The 10 c., green, stamp referred to in this notice was that printed by Señor R. Lange, in 1879, and mentioned in chapter v.

It is a curious fact that this stamp was issued first as a provisional, as described in chapter VI., and afterwards as a normal stamp without surcharge.

The 1, 2, and 4 centavos were lithographed and printed by Señor L. Goumand, in Buenos Ayres, and his imprint appears in the margins at the top, bottom, and both sides of each sheet.

The sheets are of 100 stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten.

The make-up of the sheet is as follows :—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Six single impressions were transferred to the stone ; these groups of six minor varieties were repeated fifteen times, and then, to complete the sheet, five transfers of varieties 1 and 2 were made for the bottom row.

Any collector with a portion of a sheet, say of the common 2 centavos, can prove this arrangement by noting the following small variations :—

No. 3 in each group of six stamps has a small coloured dot in the right-hand limb of the "A" in "REPUBLICA."

No. 5 has a coloured line in the curve of the "1" in "DEL."

I have *colour trials* in full sheets, imperf., of this issue as follows:—

- 1 centavo, rose-carmine;
- 1 ,, pale brown;
- 2 centavos, black;
- 2 ,, pale blue;
- 4 ,, rose-carmine;

and I have a single specimen of the 2 c. in *green*, also imperf.

I have the following colour trials very roughly perf. 12:—

- 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., rose-carmine.
- 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., pale brown.
- 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., black.
- 2 c., 4 c., blue.

The perforation of this issue was done with single-line or guillotine machines, in which the pins were placed very irregularly; I have entire sheets of the 2 c. and 4 c., and have carefully measured the perforations.

In the horizontal rows of ten stamps, I find (counting from the left):—

- Nos. 1, 2, and 3, perf. 12½.
- ,, 4 ,, 13.
- ,, 5, 6, and 7 ,, 12.
- ,, 8 ,, 12½.
- ,, 9 and 10 ,, 13.

The vertical rows also vary between 12 and 13, and we can thus find all the stamps of this issue perf. 12, 12½, and 13, and with all compounds of those gauges.

The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, notes these stamps perf. 13½ and 14, but I am unable to find any copies thus perforated, and I am inclined to doubt their existence.

(To be continued.)



Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 19.)

CHAPTER X.—OTHER PROCESSES OF PREPARING INTAGLIO PLATES—*contd.*

The Purpose of the Acid.—The acid is applied with the object of eating into the copper or steel where it has been laid bare by the etching needle. This action of the acid deepens the lines already cut, and gives us a printing plate capable of producing a large number of impressions. When the plate to be bitten into is copper, the operator uses nitrous acid diluted with water; but if the plate be steel, then nitric acid with acetic acid or water is required.

Great care and a nice judgment are necessary in applying the acid. It has to be applied quickly and removed without delay, then warm water is promptly poured over the plate, and the latter dried. The work is then examined, and parts of it, if sufficiently corroded, may be stopped out before a further application of the acid is made.

The following [varieties partly perforated are known (I only list those that have been found in *pairs*, so that there can be no doubt about them):—

- Imperf. horizontally, perf. all round. 2 c., 4 c.
- ,, vertically ,, ,, 2 c., 4 c.
- ,, altogether ,, ,, 4 c.

Copies with double perforation are common, but I do not think these are worth listing. The colours vary a little, except in the 1 c., which I find quite a scarce little stamp, and only in *pale blue*.

The first printing of the 2 c. appears to have been in *dull orange-red*, and the later and commoner stamps are in *aniline rosine*. The rare shade of the 4 c. is a *pale yellowish brown*, the commoner colour is *deep brown*.

Some sheets of this issue show a manufacturer's watermark, "ORIGINAL TURKEY MILL," in tall double-lined capitals; portions of one or more of these letters may often be found in a stamp of this issue.

* * *

Summary.

Aug. 30, 1881. *Lithographed by Señor L. Goumand in Buenos Ayres. Perf. 12, 12½, 13, and compound.*

- 1 centavo, pale blue.
- 2 centavos, dull orange-red, rosine.
- 4 ,, pale yellowish brown, deep brown.

Varieties.

- Imperf. 4 centavos.
- ,, horizontally, 2 and 4 ,,
- ,, vertically 2 and 4 ,,

The acid is applied and removed in this manner several times, until all the required parts are bitten in to the desired depth.

Etching may be an Aid to Handwork or a Process in Itself.—It should be quite clear that etching may form only a part, or it may form the whole process of producing a plate from which to print.* Used as a guide to the engraver, the guide may be limited to dots indicating certain points in the outline, or it may be a more pretentious outline of the whole design, according to how far the engraver is relying upon his own skill. Even when the whole plate is produced by etching it is generally necessary for the engraver to work over parts of it with the dry point.

* The latest Swiss stamps of the intaglio-plate description were produced by etching, the design being reproduced, we believe, photographically.

Other Etching Processes.—Friends of the arts, among whom a large proportion of stamp collectors may be numbered, will be familiar with the productions of the "aquatint" process for prints. Although not used for stamps, it may be explained that the peculiarity of this class of work is that the plate (copper) is sprinkled with a ground which takes a granular form, not a perfectly smooth, even coating like the solid or liquid etching ground we have described. When the acid is applied it gets between the grains and produces an effect resembling a wash of India ink, and is successfully used by artists to produce prints in imitation of sketches in India ink and sepia.

The term aquatint is derived from the Latin *aquafortis*, which, as everybody knows, is the nitric acid of chemists.



Anaglyptography.—There are several processes for producing plates on similar lines to that which we have described for etching. Anaglyptography is a kindred process. It was used for the Austrian high-value stamps of 1890, and gives the head the appearance of relief printing without any actual relief.

A rare essay by William Wyon (a helmeted head of Britannia, *vide* Philbrick and Westoby, p. 274) and various other British essays by this process are known. The effect is produced by machine-ruling on an etching ground. It used to be employed a good deal for the reproduction on paper of coins and bas-reliefs.

Etching Processes for Typography.—Etching is also used for surface printing, and we shall deal with the processes involved, viz. Ectypography and Chemotypy in our chapters on surface printing.

Electrotyping.—Apart from the Perkins process and etching, electrotyping is the only other method of multiplying dies to form plates known to have been used for stamp printing in intaglio.

Electrotyping is done in a variety of ways, and as it is more important to the philatelist in connection with surface printing, it is being given a fully illustrated chapter later in this work. But on account of the variation in details of the process, and to avoid reverting to the subject of intaglio-plate printing in later sections, we would draw attention to the two important instances of line-engraved electrotypes recently brought before the philatelic public.

The stamps of Sicily first call for our attention. Dr. Diena gives in his monograph a very interesting record of the difficulties under which the printers La Barbera and Lao laboured, and doubtless many of their troubles were shared by the printers of other early issues. But while directing attention to the account of the experimental work, and the numerous failures of La Barbera and his colleague, we would simply quote here the short summary of the process

ultimately evolved, as described by Giuseppe Perez in 1858:—

How the Plates for the "King Bomba" Stamps were made.—"The method employed for the production of the plates for the postage stamps is that of electrotyping, which is carried out as follows:—

"A trough or tub, either of wood, glazed earthenware, or glass, is filled with a solution of sulphate of copper. Within this vessel are placed jars of porous porcelain, containing water rendered slightly acid by means of a few drops of sulphuric acid. Cylinders of zinc are immersed in the acidulated water and connected together by a conducting wire of copper, to which, by means of screws, are attached the plates or dies which it is desired to reproduce. The chemical action which is caused by the contact of the zinc with the acid water produces an electric current, which, starting from this point, which is termed the positive pole, passes through the pores of the jars, attacks the solution of sulphate of copper, and by means of the force of magnetism causes the molecules of copper contained in the liquid to deposit themselves upon the plates or dies, which should have a metallic surface. The electricity then passes by the conducting wire back to the zinc, and thus completes the circuit of the electric current.

"To produce the plates for the postage stamps the procedure is as follows: The original steel die is fixed in a hollow in a piece of iron. There have been previously prepared pieces of a metal composed of lead, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, cut to the



size of the die. By means of a small press an impression of the engraving on the die is then struck upon each of these pieces, the four sides of which are cut with a bevel at the back. A hundred of these little pieces or matrices having been produced, they are arranged, face downwards, in a rectangular form upon a level table, and are clamped together; they are then soldered to one another from the back, the liquid solder being poured into the channels formed by the bevelling of the edges. Thus soldered together, the back of the matrix plate is coated with wax or varnish, and it is immersed in the electric bath, attached to the conducting wire, to undergo the electrotyping process described above. Remaining in the bath for five or more days, according as the strength of the current is greater or less, there is deposited upon the matrices a layer of copper of about the thickness of a grano coin. This thin plate is detached and is strengthened by soldering to the back of it other plates of copper or iron; it can then be placed upon a press and printed from, in the same manner as all other engraved plates.

"It should, however, be observed that the copper obtained by the electrotype process being pure, and therefore to some extent deficient in toughness, is but little malleable, and its molecules being united solely by magnetic adhesion they have not the same degree of cohesiveness as is found in cast metals. From this arises the fact that when these plates are subjected to pressure in the printing-press they will not last long, and the lines of the engraving are easily damaged, so much so that it is difficult to obtain more than five hundred impressions from one plate.*

* This number was exceeded in actual practice by La Barbera.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep the electro-typing baths continually at work."

The Swiss Line-Engraved Electrotypes.—In Mr. Zumstein's work on Switzerland it is explained that the stamps with Helvetia standing, printed by the "copper-plate" process (i.e. from intaglio plates), were from plates made by a form of electrotyping.



"Matrices," he says, "were prepared from the original steel die, and from these an intermediate plate was obtained by pressing into leaden plates; the latter were then surfaced with graphite, and copper was electrolytically deposited so as to furnish the plates for use."

Retouches and Alterations on Line-Engraved Electrotypes.—In both the Sicilian and the Swiss stamps produced by the electrotyping process the results cannot be said to have been entirely satisfactory from the point of view of identity. Retouches, necessitated by the wear of the copper, are very numerous, and have provided an abundance of work for the philatelic specialist. The question has been put to us in connection with these stamps as to the extent of alteration possible in an electrotype of an intaglio plate. This is not, we believe, limited to adding lines in recess, as instances are known where corrections, in map printing, for example, are made on such plates by depositing fresh copper on the surface at the point where the alteration is to be made. This would allow for entirely new work to be inserted at that point.*

The Steel Facing of Copper Plates.—Before concluding our chapter on variations of the method of preparing intaglio plates, it should be mentioned that all copper surfaces are of limited durability unless protected by further treatment. Since the invention of acierage by M. Joubert, the eminent engraver who gave us the best of the De La Rue surface-printing dies, it has been possible to coat any copper plate, original or electrotype, with a fine hard deposit of steel, which gives the copper plate or electro the durability of steel. This deposit is so fine that its addition to the plate makes no perceptible difference in the lines of the design. In some respects the system is an advance on engraved steel plates, for once a copper electro has been coated with steel the wear of printing only affects the steel covering, which when it does show signs of wear can be entirely removed, and a fresh covering of steel applied so that the copper surface beneath gets a minimum of wear.

Steel facing is extensively used by copper-plate en-

* Much the same thing is done with electros for surface-printing. We remember an instance where a modern portrait of a certain highly placed personage was not in existence. His face was "valanc'd" since the portrait was taken from which the one available electro has been made, and when his death was suddenly reported from a distant land the newspapers appeared with up-to-date portraits, which were obtained by blowing fresh copper on the electro with a blow-pipe, and engraving the addition of a beard upon the surface thus provided.

gravers to this day, and where comparatively large editions of visiting cards or book-plates are required, it is thus that the copper originals would be protected. The system also applies to typography, and will be treated in detail when dealing with the processes at Messrs. De La Rue's establishment.

CHAPTER XI. PRINTING FROM INTAGLIO PLATES.

Doling out the Paper.—Having procured the plate or plates which have been prepared for "copper-plate" or intaglio printing, no matter by what process they have been obtained, the method of taking the impressions on paper is the same in principle for all.

The special paper to be used for the printing of stamps is always subject to careful checking, and is doled out to the printer in known quantities. Sometimes it is bound in book form, the leaves of each book being numbered by means of a paging machine. These numbers are often found in the margin of sheets of stamps. By this method a strict account of every sheet of paper is kept, and the printer has to account for every page, including spoils and waste. In some cases it is not permitted to the workmen to introduce any other similar paper, such as plain white paper, into the works, and all proving and trial work has to be done on distinctive coloured papers.

Damping the Paper.—Before taking the impression, the paper has to be damped, so this first requires the attention of the printers. There have been various forms of automatic sprinklers invented to perform this operation, but in general the practice is to place the sheets of paper between damp cloths, or to saturate portions of a pile of paper sheets and let the moisture permeate through the rest of the pile. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. wet the paper in a tank of water and then squeeze the excess of water out by an hydraulic press. The paper is then left until in the required condition of dampness. Care has to be taken that the outside edges which are now exposed to the atmosphere do not dry before the centre of the paper.

The "Wetting-down" Room at Washington.—A portion of the "Wetting-down" Room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, is included among the photographic illustrations, and it can be clearly seen from this picture how the sheets of paper are pressed between the damp cloths. To prevent the outside edges of the paper drying before the inside, the ragged edges of the cloths overlap the paper. The premature drying of the outside edges would disturb the register of a sheet to be printed in two colours, and put the perforations out of register also. The tendency would be to make the paper uneven or crinkly in the centre.

It is to this essential operation of wetting down that may be attributed most of the evils due to the uneven expansion and contraction of the paper referred to at the beginning of chapter III. A large proportion of the stamps printed in the United States until recently have been badly perforated, not on account of defects in the perforating machinery, but solely due to the variability in the paper shrinkage. Unfortunately the



The "Wetting-down" Room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The paper is pressed between damp cloths

damping of the paper before taking the impression cannot be avoided, as the paper must be rendered temporarily soft and pliable to be forced into the recessed lines on the plate.

Printer's Plate Marks.—The plate has to be fixed in the printing press, and before doing this the operator in the Bureau at Washington has to make his mark on the plate, by which can be traced, if required, the actual workman who printed any particular sheet. Many collectors have been puzzled by the sometimes long strings of initials crudely stamped upon the margins of sheets of United States stamps. The explanation and illustration we have given elsewhere* appears to be rather misleading and inadequate, so we take this opportunity of correcting it. There are

the initials of the man who hardened the plate after it had been laid down are on the right-hand corner of the right lower pane, though these are sometimes omitted.

Inking the Plate.—The plate on the press has to be kept warm, and this is done in various ways on the different types of press which we will describe in due course. The ink is applied to the plate in such manner as to force it into the recessed lines of the design. There are automatic inking arrangements on the power presses, but, generally speaking, the hand dabber as seen in the photograph taken at the British establishment is the most effective. This literally punches the ink into the lines. After the ink has been applied so as to fully charge the recessed lines,



The hand presses on which the old English stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

several groups of these letters. Those letters showing down the left side of the upper pane of 100 stamps in a U.S. sheet are the initials of the men who have used the plate at the press. A little dash separates their initials each time; but the dash is not always used, and examples may be found where the letters run on in an unbroken string. It usually is the case that the longer the string of letters the older is the plate, but it sometimes happens that one printer will use the same set of four plates at his press until they are used up, and then there are just his initials at the left side of the upper pane.

Mr. Morris, of Washington, informs us that the initials of the mechanic who transferred the impressions to the plate from the transfer roll are always on the lower left-hand corner of the lower left pane, and

* *United States Postage Stamps, 1894-1910*, p. 15.

all the surplus ink on the surface of the plate has to be removed by wiping, and the plate is then polished with the palm of the hand. The human hand is unrivalled as a polishing medium, and the operator before applying his hand covers it with some whiting. In wiping and polishing care has to be exercised to avoid removing any of the ink from the sunken lines.

The Impression.—Now that the plate is inked and polished a sheet of the damped paper is laid upon its surface, and the plate and paper are subjected to pressure in the printing press. The soft paper gets forced into the recessed lines in the plate, and so gathers up the ink with which those lines have been charged. By the very nature of the process there is a slight relief in the resulting impression, and the lines of an intaglio-printed stamp always stand up slightly from the level of the paper.

(To be continued.)



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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(Continued from page 15.)

IT would seem that, in spite of the short period during which these stamps were in issue (twelve months only, from July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844), there must have been at least two plates employed, for we have met with fragments of sheets of the 60 reis, on which the spaces between the stamps varied from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm. horizontally, and from 4 to 5 mm. vertically.

We find (after writing this) in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *South American Catalogue* the following information, which contradicts what we have stated above. According to that Catalogue, the earliest plates contained only eighteen stamps for each value, arranged in three rows of six, and the number of plates was as follows:—

3 plates of 30 reis.
9 " 60 "
3 " 90 "

This note was somewhat obscure, but light has been thrown upon it by an explanation that has been given us by Mr. C. J. Phillips. According to this information, which is final, the original plate (or plates) contained only fifty-four stamps (instead of sixty as previously described), and the fifty-four stamps were divided into three groups of eighteen stamps of each of the three values, 30, 60, and 90 reis, arranged in three rows of six,* which gave only nine rows, in place of the ten which we had supposed.

It follows from this new arrangement that the three values having been printed in equal numbers, it is difficult to understand the great difference in their rarity, a difference which appears altogether abnormal.

There has also been seen, printed from one of the later plates of the 60 reis, a vertical strip of *ten* stamps; the number in each horizontal row on this plate is unknown, but we may presume that it was *six*, which would give us a plate of *sixty stamps*, as in the case of the plate with all three values, which we described to commence with.

But in Part II of the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue for 1911, we find a fresh account, which in its turn contradicts the preceding; according to this, the number of the plates was not less than—

9 of the 30 reis.
5 " 60 "
4 " 90 "

These new figures astonish us greatly, because they in no way correspond with what we should suppose to be the case, and the number of plates given in the first list seems to us the more probable.

In point of fact, if *nine* plates were used for the printing of the 30 reis, and only *five* plates for that of the 60 reis, it would follow that the first of those two

values should be much more common than the second. Whereas the exact contrary is the case, if we go by the prices at which they are offered for sale, as we see in the Catalogue for 1911 the following quotations, under the three varieties of paper:—

30 r. (9 plates).		60 r. (5 plates).	
Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
50.0	15.0	30.0	10.0
40.0	12.0	25.0	6.0
40.0	12.0	20.0	6.0

For the 90 reis (of which there were four plates, as against five for the 60 reis) the difference in price, which should be but small, that is to say some 20 per cent, is, on the contrary, enormous. The following are the quotations, again under the three papers:—

90 r. (4 plates).		60 r. (5 plates).	
Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
100.0	65.0	30.0	10.0
90.0	40.0	25.0	6.0
85.0	40.0	20.0	6.0

The Yvert and Tellier Catalogue prices them as follows, *used only*:—

30 reis, 15 fr.
60 " 7 fr. 50 c.
90 " 50 fr.

Thus, as we see, the prices of the two catalogues are approximately the same.

We have here, it appears to us, evidence which must be taken into account, and which leads us to suppose it possible that there may have been some mistake, or transposition of the figures, in the numbers given for the plates of the various values. To sum up, the various points are mutually contradictory, and we cannot feel certain about anything. The current prices, however, seem to us to be sure proof that the comparative numbers given for the plates are incorrect.

The one thing that certainly seems surprising is the great number of plates required for the printing of these stamps, which were only in use for a year. And this seems the more incomprehensible since the engraving has the appearance of great solidity, and one cannot understand why these plates lasted so short a time.

What can have been done to these unfortunate plates? Were they worked day and night, without stopping, or was the metal of which they were composed of such poor quality that they could hardly bear looking at? Were hundreds of thousands of sheets printed from them, that they were worn out in so short a time?

One might almost suppose that they were made of tin (or pewter). You need not laugh! Music sold at cheap prices nowadays is engraved on plates of pewter, by the same methods as those employed for the Brazilian plates—that is to say, partly by percuss-

* This is the meaning of the note which M. Mahé had not fully understood.—E.O. M.J.

sion (or impression), partly by hand ; these plates serve for the production of lithographic transfers, and the cheap music is printed by lithography.

From the diverse documents, etc., with which we are acquainted, the following seems to us to be the case :—

The first plates would have been those bearing *the three values together*, and the latter, not being employed in the proportions provided by the plates, in spite of the fact that they contained a larger number of the 60 reis than of the other two values, these plates would have been replaced by those which contained only *a single value*; then, still later, in consequence of the much larger demand for the 60 reis than for the others, another or perhaps several other plates of that value may have been manufactured, containing sixty stamps each. All this is of course a supposition, but it seems a reasonable one.*

The manufacture of the printing plates appears to us to have been done by the following processes :—

First, the engraving on the original dies of the numerals and the background—

1. The numerals engraved by hand.
2. The background engine-turned.†

Second, the formation of the plate or plates—

1. The transfer to the plates, mechanically, of the sixty impressions (or other number), not yet provided with the portions outside the engine-turned oval, above and below.

2. The addition of those portions to each impression on the plate, engraved by hand and therefore differing one from another.

The fact that the names of two persons are mentioned as engravers, confirms the idea that we had formed regarding the execution of these stamps. In our opinion, one of the two artists must have engraved by hand, upon the original dies, the principal portion of the design, that is to say the numerals, and upon the plates the ornaments at the top and bottom of the oval ; while the other artist must have engraved by machinery, upon the original dies, the engine-turned background.

We have noticed in these portions of two 60 reis stamps, certain little variations :—

The pearl in the centre below is accompanied, at left

and right, by very minute white dots, placed vertically one above another, and varying in number—

1. Three dots at left, very close together ; three dots at right, more spaced.
2. One dot at left, higher than the large pearl ; three dots at right, at some distance apart.

In the same two stamps, the pearl at top is crossed by a little vertical line.

These are minor variations, which we only mention for the benefit of the specialist, to whom nothing, however small, is without interest.

This first issue was printed on three different kinds of paper. The first of these, which is described in the catalogues as *yellowish*, was originally *white*, as may be recognized from certain copies that have retained almost their pristine appearance. But time, and the action of the gum upon paper insufficiently sized, have given it a more or less *yellow tint*.

In this connection, let us state that stamps have never been printed on *yellowish* paper ; time alone has produced this accidental discoloration, and it is in error that certain catalogues have assigned the title *buff* to papers of poor quality, *yellowed* by decomposition or exposure to sunlight, or discoloured by the action of the gum.

A certain kind of paper, with *yellowish size*, is employed for the printing of engravings, with the view of imitating old paper, *yellowed* by age. The same sort of paper is also used for reprints of old books.

The second kind of paper was thinner, and of a *greyish tint*, which does not appear to have undergone any appreciable change.

The third is also thin, and very slightly *bluish*.

The impression varies from *deep grey* to *bright black*, sometimes very deep.

The blocks of six Essays of the three values, printed in *violet* (see *G.S.W.*, April 2, 1910), appear to us to be probably posthumous impressions, made in New York for some purpose unknown to us.

We cannot let pass entirely without protest the opinion upon this series expressed by *Le Bulletin Philatelique*, of July 15 last, to the following effect :—

“ It must be acknowledged that these stamps *were not beautiful*, but if they were *defective* from that point of view, it must be allowed that they were difficult to counterfeit.”

Our own personal opinion is entirely opposed to that of our confrère. If these stamps do not possess the somewhat meretricious attractiveness of the many-coloured pictures of the American Bank Note Company, if they do not profess to represent either the Creation or the End of the World, one must admit, nevertheless, that their unassuming and original design and their excellent execution render them some of the most successful of the postal vignettes, and that they may be regarded as the prototypes of the first issues of Thurn and Taxis—North and South—the most remarkable of the stamp designs consisting mainly of numerals.

* Having had an opportunity of examining the collection of Mr. Stanley Mann, upon which the note in the Catalogue is founded, we are able to supplement, to some extent, the information given by M. Mahé. There is evidence of nine plates or panes of the 30 reis, each consisting of three horizontal rows ; two of these might have formed parts of one larger pane of six or more horizontal rows, the other seven were separate panes. There is evidence of four similar plates or panes of the 60 reis, and of two larger ones, one of which consisted of ten horizontal rows and the other of at least nine, probably ten, rows. And of six panes of the 60 reis, each consisting of three rows of six stamps. Supposing that in all cases the horizontal rows contained six stamps each, the plates would have given a total of 162 of the 30 r., 192 of the 60 r., and 102 of the 60 r. In certain cases, probably in the majority of the cases, a small pane of each of the three values formed a plate ; we should be inclined to suggest that there may have been other plates or panes of the 60 r., the existence of which has not yet been proved, and that there may have been at least six plates containing the three values, in addition to two plates of the 60 r. alone, and one or more of the 30 r. alone.—Ed. M. J.

† The order of these two processes should, of course, be reversed. The engine-turning would be done first, and then spaces scraped away for the engraving of the figures.—Ed. M. J.

(To be continued.)



Essex Stamp Exhibition

THE Show at Walthamstow seems to have been a very successful one from all points of view, so far as we have heard. There were some extremely interesting things shown, it was not of the gigantic dimensions that are apt to be rather overwhelming to the more modest class of collectors, and it appeared to us to contain a larger proportion than usual of items which the general collector, and even the outsider, can understand and appreciate. Highly specialized collections were not entirely absent, as we shall show later on, but the leading feature of the Exhibition was the "History and Evolution of the Penny Post," and the great majority of the exhibits had some relation to this idea, which afforded scope for the display of many interesting prints, notices, etc., perhaps more postal than philatelic, but thus all the more likely to attract the non-philatelist and bring him into the fold.

In his opening address, Sir John Simon referred, in terms which all stamp collectors will fully endorse, to the great kindness of His Majesty the King in lending some unique drawings and proofs from his own collection, and thus once more exhibiting his interest in Philately and his constant readiness to associate himself with the pleasures and hobbies of his people. The Solicitor-General confessed that he had never personally been a collector of stamps, and that the only use he had for them was paying postage on letters, but he claimed to have done a good deal in that way during the last few months, to the benefit, no doubt, of the postal revenue.

His Majesty's contributions were in close connection with what we have said was the leading feature of the Exhibition, consisting as they did:—First of Original Sketches for the earliest British postal adhesives and envelopes; second of essays for the first stamp of King Edward VII; and finally the last stamp of the late reign, an unused pair of the suppressed 2d. stamp, and a copy used on an envelope addressed to the Prince of Wales (now King George V), and posted on May 5, 1910, no doubt the only copy that has ever paid postage on a letter. The sketches for the first adhesives are the somewhat rough pictures in *black* and *blue*, submitted by Rowland Hill, as showing the idea of the designs of the stamps; they were reproduced in the book on the *Stamps of the British Isles*, by Messrs. Wright and Creeke, published by the Royal Philatelic Society. The Mulready sketch is a very delicate pencil drawing, agreeing for the most part with the design as adopted, but lacking the flying messengers at each side of the figure of Britannia, and therefore presumably an earlier drawing than that which was afterwards copied by the engraver.

Items kindly lent by the Earl of Crawford carried

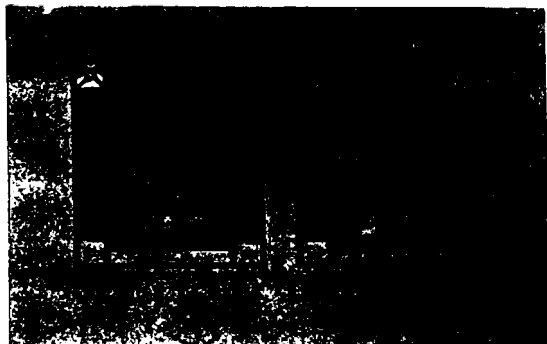
the history a little further, including specimens of the line-engraved Penny on Dickinson paper, and the 9d. stamp with "hair lines"—which may be termed two rare forms of trial impression, one of them unissued and the other issued.

A most comprehensive and interesting exhibit was that of Mr. W. V. Morten, which covered a period of some four centuries, commencing with a "Portrait of Sir Brian Tuke, the first 'Master of the Posts,' appointed by H.M. Henry VII," about 1510, a period when the cancellation of "Queens' heads" was not an entirely unknown process, though the method of separation would be considered crude by collectors of the present day. Mr. Morten's collection included a vast number of pictures, letters, pamphlets, official notices, etc. etc., besides essays, proofs, and stamps, a brief description of which filled nearly five pages of the Exhibition Catalogue.

Among the numerous other exhibits connected more strictly with the modern history of the British Post Office (from 1840), was an extensive show by Messrs. C. Nissen and Co., including a great number of essays and proofs, both of stamps and envelopes, of various natures and dates, a very fine and interesting collection. There were several more, of less extent, but each of them containing one or more items of interest and forming such a gathering of British postal curiosities as has perhaps never before been brought together in one room.

Of other exhibits, two of the most conspicuous formed a marvellous contrast. The stamps of the Cape of Good Hope are among the most interesting from every point of view, and the most absolutely straightforward that are known to collectors; the stamps of the Cayman Islands are interesting also, in their way, but it is a very different way. Mrs. Field showed a fine collection of the former, including some beautiful specimens of the good old triangular stamps which have always attracted collectors, and three very fine *unused* "woodblocks," 1d., red, and 4d., blue and *dark blue*. The great collection of Cayman Islands, made by Mr. A. L. Adutt, is a wonderful one, but in looking at it one's first feeling is one of regret that so much valuable time, and still more valuable philatelic study, should have been devoted to so entirely unworthy a subject. It reminds us of the story told, we think of Dr. Johnson, who after hearing a young lady perform some wonderful gymnastics upon the piano-forte, was informed that they were very difficult, and expressed a fervent wish that they had been impossible! Still, the collection is one that would attract attention at any Exhibition, and we do not doubt that it was of interest to a great many of the visitors to a most successful Exhibition, upon which all concerned may be warmly congratulated.

SOME OF THE KING'S EXHIBITS AT WALTHAMSTOW.



Original Sketches for the first One Penny and Twopence Stamps.



+

head leaning too far forward

pose of head correct

A

B.

Essays for the First Stamp of King Edward VII.



The Twopence that was not issued

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The Third Philatelic Congress—Birmingham, 1911.

THE Committee wished to hold this Congress late in June after the Coronation, so as to suit the convenience of collectors in the North of England who find it difficult to get away during the holiday time at the beginning of that month, but they found that the rooms had been booked for other congresses and meetings, and they can only be obtained for the original date that was fixed, viz:—

June 7th, 8th, and 9th.

The Provisional Programme is as follows:—

Wednesday, June 7th.

2.30 p.m. Formal opening of the Congress.
Receive Report of Committee on "Philatelic Terms."

5 p.m. Stamp Auction.

7.30 p.m. Reception, Smoking Concert, and light Refreshments.

Thursday, June 8th.

9.45 a.m. Bourse opens. The room to be used as a rendezvous for Delegates and Philatelists and to remain open until 7 p.m.

A large separate room with a number of small tables has been set aside for this purpose.

11 a.m. Second Session of Congress. Receive Report from the Committee on "Forged Stamps," etc. Original paper and discussion thereon.

3 p.m. Third Session of Congress. "The Colour Question." Original paper and discussion thereon.

7 p.m. Banquet.

Friday, June 9th.

10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Excursions, including visit to Warwick Castle, where the Countess of Warwick has graciously invited the Delegates to accept refreshments.

4.30 p.m. Final Session of Congress.

Formation of permanent Congress Committee to consist of gentlemen who have conducted former Congresses and nominees of the next succeeding Congress, its purpose being to induce a continuity of policy and to act in conjunction with the local executive.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to become patrons of the Congress:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.
" " H. L. Samuel, P.M.G.
" " Austen Chamberlain, late P.M.G.
" " Sydney Buxton, late P.M.G.
J. Henniker Heaton, Esq.
M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P.

Donations towards the expenses to the amount of £60 have been received, and other amounts are promised.

The Committee hope that every Philatelic Society in Great Britain will subscribe to the funds, so that smaller societies should not feel it impossible to invite the Congress to meet, in the future, at their centres.

Donations of stamps for the auction are specially requested. The total amount realized will go towards the expenses.

Mr. J. J. Darlow has kindly given his services as auctioneer.

An EXHIBITION, non-competitive, will be arranged round the room in the frames used at the First London Stamp Exhibition.

* * *

Brazil.—The short articles I published in the December numbers of *G.S.W.*, on recent issues of Brazil, have brought me a good many letters from readers who are studying the stamps of that country, and among these I am specially indebted to Mr. C. L. Pack, who has been kind enough to write me some interesting particulars of rare varieties in his very fine specialized collection, and also to lend me the following, so that I can record them fully:—

Forged Stamps used Postally.

In *G.S.W.* of December 24th, 1910, p. 629, I described and illustrated the forgery of the 300 reis of 1895-1904. Mr. Pack has lent me two covers bearing forgeries; one of these is franked with a pair of the forged 300 reis; it is dated "Rio de Janeiro 27 Oct. 1900" and "C. do Para 12 Nov. 1900," and is addressed to an official; the senders appear to be E. Samuel Hoffmann and Co., 3 Becco do Rosario, Rio de Janeiro, as their date stamp is struck several times on the back of the envelope. The registered number on this envelope is 217,688.

Another envelope from the same firm to the same address is franked with two forged 300 reis and a genuine 200 reis; this is dated "Rio de Janeiro 21 Jul. 1900." The Para date is not legible. The registered number is 139,973.

Another very interesting cover is addressed to the same official, and is franked with a forged 500 reis and a genuine 100 reis; dated "21 Oct. 1900, Rio de Janeiro." Registered number is 215,416.

Mr. C. C. Tait kindly sends me for inspection some copies of Brazilian stamps antedating those I noted in *G.S.W.* of December 24th, 1910, as follows:—

Cat. No.			
222	100 r., carmine and ult., p. 11-11½		15. 7. 92
228	100 r. " " p. comp.		11. 3. 62
234	100 r., rose, p. 11-11½		Apl. 93
236	100 r. " " p. comp.		22. 3. 93
239	20 r., blue and orange		31. 7. 94
241	100 r., black and rose		1. 12. 04
243	300 r., black and green		1. 7. 95
253	100 r., black and rose		10. 10. 94

Cat. No.	Description	Price
254	200 r., black and orange	31. 10. 94
254a	200 r. ,, deep orange	3. 1. 95
260	700 r. ,, mauve	23. 6. 02
263	2000 r., purple and grey..	21. 10. 95
264	10 r., blue and rose	11. 4. 95
265	20 r. ,, deep orange	25. 11. 95
266	50 r., blue	26. — 94
268	200 r., black and orange	25. 9. 94
269a	300 r. ,, emerald	17. 12. 01
273	200 r. ,, orange	9. 1. 95
274	500 r. ,, blue	— 4. 95
282	500 r. ,, ,,	1. 2. 95
285	2000 r., purple and grey	— 1. 90
286	10 r., blue and rose	27. 6. 97
287	10 r., deep blue and carmine	8. 5. 01
340	200 r., black and orange	23. 2. 99
341	300 r. ,, emerald	25. 3. 99
344	20 r., blue and yellow	29. 6. 99
346	200 r., black and orange	26. 6. 99
349	1000 r., mauve and green	8. 5. 00

* * *

Philately in the Daily Papers.—Our hobby is being noticed more and more in the great papers of this country. Some time ago I drew attention to the column that is published every Thursday in *The Daily Telegraph*; now I am glad to see that *The Evening News* has started a weekly column, which appears every Saturday. The first article came out on the 4th inst., and contained much interesting matter.

The Times has commenced to accept advertisements from stamp firms in the Literary Supplement published each Thursday.

The Daily Telegraph on Monday, February 6th, gave a whole column to the Stamp Exhibition at Walthamstow, with a careful description of the exhibits of H.M. the King.

* * *

Sectional Imperial Album.—The following new Sections have been published during the last month:—

No.	Pages.	Price—s. d.
145. Portugal (11.10)	42	1 10
220. Madeira (10.10)	16	0 8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	20	0 10
222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18	0 10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8	0 4
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6	0 4
225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10	0 6
226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34	1 6
227. St. Thomas and Prince Is.	<i>Ready shortly.</i>	
228. Timor (12.10)	20	0 10

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged and repriced since last list published in the "M.J."

Colombia.

Two good books have now been remade; they contain a fair lot of the interesting old issues, and the middle and modern issues are all well represented.

Antioquia and Bolivar.

A fair average lot, but the stock is considerably reduced on account of the fine books of these countries that we have made up for our South American Branch.

Cundinamarca to Tolima.

Two good books, with an average lot of all issues and a fair number of rarities.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

A very good book, strong in the fine old issues, for which there is always a good demand.

St. Helena and Heligoland.

A superb book. The St. Helenas are a grand lot, with many rare blocks, especially of the earliest issues. The Heligoland stamps include a superb lot of entire original sheets and many copies with rare postmarks.

Cape of Good Hope.

This is one of the best and most valuable books we have remade for some months, and we have added to it some recent important purchases of the old and ever-interesting stamps. To give collectors some idea of the importance of this book, I mention a few of the better things in it:—

1853. Really blue paper.

1d., six unused, and some fine blocks of four and pairs used.

4d., three fine unused.

1855-8. Perkins Bacon printings.

A fine lot of all values, including 6d., grey, six unused; 1s., yellow-green, five unused; 1s., dark deep green, blocks of 18 and 8 unused.

1861. Woodblocks.

1d., vermilion, etc., five unused, three superb pairs and a number of singles used.

4d., blue, two unused, four pairs and many singles used.

4d., deep blue, six used.

Errors. One 1d., blue; two 4d., red.

1863-4. De La Rue printings.

1d., carmine, mint blocks of 18, 8, and 4, etc. etc.

4d., blue ,, ,, 17, 4, etc.

6d., mauve ,, ,, 18, 4, etc.

The issues of 1865-77 and the provisionals of 1874-82 are also strongly represented, and the book contains a few of the "Mafeking Besieged," etc.

This is a book well worth inspection even by advanced specialists.

British Central and South Africa.

A very good new book is now ready and is strong in almost all the issues. There is a fine lot of the popular "Victoria Falls" stamps, the stamps surcharged "Rhodesia," and the magnificent new sets up to £1, with portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen.

Lagos and Sierra Leone.

A good book of these popular countries is now ready, and we have amalgamated with it the balance of a fine specialized collection that we recently purchased.

* * *

"The Future of Australian Philately," by Courtenay Smith.—This interesting and well-written book of 73 pages was published by the author at Sydney, N.S.W., on November 19th, 1910. As giving some idea of the scope of the

work, I may mention that the following are the headings of a few of the chapters:—

- "The Call of the Cult."
- "Practical Suggestions for arousing increased Interest in Australian Philately."
- "The Australian Exchange System."
- "Uncatalogued Australians."
- "Economic and Financial Aspects of Australian Philately."
- "The Romance of some Island Issues."
- etc. etc. etc.

Mr. Courtenay Smith sent seven very pertinent questions to a number of the best-known Australian collectors, and many of the answers are published in full.

The first edition of the work was limited to 100 copies, which are marked on the title-page

"Subscribers' Edition,"

and they will be very scarce, as most of the copies have been taken up locally.

We have secured a few copies of each edition, and as long as our stock lasts we can supply them at the following rates:—

1st Edition, price 6s. 6d., post free, 6s. 8d.
2nd " " 2s. 6d. " 2s. 8d.

* * *

The Thurn and Taxis Reprints.—The "Ratisbona" Philatelic Society has been appointed sole agent for the sale of these new reprints.

Of each stamp 25 sheets have been reprinted, and as a sheet contains 150 stamps, there are 3750 copies of the reprints of each value. No less quantity than 10 full sets of the reprints will be sold by the Society.

The following is a full list of the stamps that have been reprinted:—

Northern District.

1852-8. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.
1853. 1 sgr.
1859-60. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.
1862-4. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.
1865. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 sgr.

Southern District.

1852-8. 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.
1858. 3 kr.
1859. 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.
1862. 3, 6, and 9 kr.
1865. 1 kr.

Each stamp has the letters "N.D." printed on the back, in *purple* ink, and they are not gummed. The colours of the reprints are brighter than those of the originals, and the paper is generally thicker.

If any of our clients would like a set of these interesting and official reprints for reference purposes, we can supply them at 20s. per set net, which is rather less than 8d. per stamp.

* * *

The "Lindenberg" Medal.—This medal, the annual award of which was instituted on February 6th, 1905, has been awarded this year to Dr. Kalckhoff,

the eminent Berlin philatelist, who has been a student and writer on stamp matters for nearly a generation.

Dr. Franz Kalckhoff was born in Berlin on November 10th, 1860, and is a well-known chemist, an Imperial Counsellor, and a member of the Board of the Patent Office. Dr. Kalckhoff commenced to collect postage stamps in 1868, and is also known as a specialist and authority on Telegraph stamps and on German envelopes. In 1879 he commenced writing in the Philatelic press, and in 1888 joined the contributors to the *Lindenberg Handbooks*; from 1891 to 1894 he edited the *I.B.Z.*, of Leipzig, and wrote many articles under various titles; he also wrote some interesting articles and "Berlin Letters" for the *Monthly Journal*.

* * *

The Vienna Philatelic Exhibition.—This Exhibition will be held in *The Fine Art Gallery* of the Austrian Association of Painters and Sculptors; it is to be opened on September 7th, and will be closed on the 17th.

The building is very well lighted, and has room for over 850 square metres of show cases. It is very central and close to the magnificent Imperial Opera House.

Several members of the Committee of the Artists' Association are joining the Philatelic Committee, and will give material help in the decoration, etc. The prospectus is now being printed in German, French, and English, and we shall be glad to send a copy to any collector who thinks of exhibiting.

This Vienna Exhibition is to be a very fine and really international one, and collections of the first rank will be shown from North and South America, as well as from all over Europe. I trust that many of our finest collections will be well represented.

Owing to continued ill health, the President, Dr. von Woerz, has resigned, and Ritter Hermann de la Rénetière has been appointed President.

* * *

Death of Professor A. Lindstrom.—I have only just heard of the lamented death of this gentleman, who was one of the oldest and greatest of the collectors in Sweden. I had the pleasure of meeting him on a trip in Sweden some years ago, and our publishers have done business with him for close on twenty years.

Professor Lindstrom was born in 1853, and graduated as M.D. in 1888. In 1902 he was appointed one of the professors at the Royal Academy of Art. A few years ago he sold his general collection, which had a catalogue value of over £10,000, and for many years he has specialized in the stamps of Sweden, and was reputed to have the finest collection of the stamps of that country in existence. His loss will be a great blow to the Stockholm Philatelic Society, of which he was one of the most prominent members.

* * *

Visit to Berlin.—In the middle of this month I had occasion to visit Berlin on business, and after a round of the dealers I found that one and all I met agreed in stating that business in Germany is excel-

lent, and that never in the history of the stamp trade have things been so brisk.

It is impossible to buy real rarities in Berlin, as the dealers do not handle such stamps as often as we do in London, and when they do get a fine thing they make the most of it.

I had an example of this in looking over an old collection. There was a fairly good specimen of the United States 1869 30 c., with inverted flags, and used. For this our price is £130, and I was asked 5000 marks net, about £245!

I saw a few fine Buenos Ayres, and the owner only valued these at 50 per cent *over* catalogue, and said he could get that in Russia.

My visit was entirely for the purpose of buying, and I was able to get some good parcels of useful stuff for our business.

All the dealers tell me that it is most difficult to sell *unused* stamps in Germany—nineteen out of twenty collectors will not take them at all, and consequently

nice old unused stamps can often be picked up cheaply over there.

The leading stamp business in Berlin is undoubtedly that of Mr. Philip Kosack, who now has two shops and a fine range of offices close to the palace of the Kaiser.

I am much indebted to Mr. Kosack for many kindnesses during my visit, and I found that his business has increased enormously since my last visit some four years ago. Mr. Kosack has now no less than fifty clerks, and even with this staff he has hard work to keep pace with the great demand he has for small stamps, the bulk of the business being in stamps from 1s. to 10s. each. His stock of such stamps is truly enormous—I think I saw over twenty safes full, and many of these are very large ones.

The card index system is used throughout this business, and is worked out in the smallest details and in the manner so characteristic of Germany, where details of business management are really a great part of the education of the business man.



Condominium or no Condominium?

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

RELATED BY OUR SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT

WHEN Mr. G. Roy, whom I had known as Chief Postmaster of the New Hebrides Condominium, walked into my office on the 15th December, I surmised that he had come to Sydney for a Christmas holiday, and I was very much surprised when he told me that he had been superseded (whether temporarily or permanently he could not definitely say), and was on his way to France. While there it will be decided whether he will go back to New Hebrides or be promoted to another position. He would prefer to go back.

Mr. Roy, who is a tall, gentlemanly fellow of about fifty years of age, is an official of the French Government. Prior to his appointment to the position of Chief Postmaster and Treasurer of the New Hebrides, he was twenty-four years in Noumea. In another three years he will be entitled to retire on a pension. Having been three years at Vila he was due for a holiday in February next, but he was astonished when, on the arrival of a new French Resident Commissioner about the middle of last month (November), he was informed by that worthy that he, Mr. Roy, could have six months' holiday from that date. In spite of appeals to Mr. King, the British Resident Commissioner, who would not interfere, Mr. Roy was requested to hand over his papers to his successor.

It transpired in the course of a lengthy conversa-

tion between the writer and Mr. Roy, that since the inception of the Condominium there have been seven successive French Resident Commissioners, the practice being to appoint a new one every six months. The gentleman who reached Vila last month decided to have a Secretary, Treasurer, and Postmaster of his own choosing, and told Mr. Roy so.

On his arrival at Noumea, friend Roy interviewed the French High Commissioner, who could give him no satisfaction, and suggested that he should go to France and place his case before the Colonial Office. This he intends doing, and he will at the same time put the authorities there in possession of some facts in relation to the New Hebrides which may have an important effect on the future government of those islands.

I was astonished to learn that there had been seven French Resident Commissioners in a little over three years, and asked Mr. Roy again if it was really so. He replied in the affirmative.

While the Chief Postmaster is appointed by the French Resident Commissioner, his salary is paid every month (half by the French and half by the British Commissioner), but he was always under the control of the former. Mr. Roy's practice was to make up at the end of each month the total amount received (for stamps sold, whether British or French), divide it by two, and place half to the

credit of both the French and British Commissioners. His duties at times became very heavy, and when, after a while, he was inundated with requests from abroad for supplies of stamps, he was kept fully occupied, even after ordinary business hours, attending to these requests and in replying to letters, while his other work had to stand aside. On one occasion, when hurrying to catch an outgoing steamer, he lost several pounds through sending away a larger number of stamps than that for which he had received the money; he never got the additional sum, so he determined that in future he would only execute those orders which contained some extra remuneration for his extra trouble.

Then one of the French Commissioners ordered him not to sell more than one stamp of a kind at one time, and that only over the counter. This led to serious trouble, as he returned a large sum of money to an English firm of stamp dealers, who wrote to France demanding an explanation. The firm referred to subsequently served a summons on Mr. Roy, claiming a large sum of money as damages, but nothing came of it. The instruction was, however, cancelled, and the Chief Postmaster was told that he must not at any time send more than twenty-five stamps to any one person at one time.

In October of last year (1909), acting on a decision arrived at by the French and British Commissioners of the day (Mr. King has been the only British Resident Commissioner up to the present), a request was sent to the British and French Colonial Offices, through the High Commissioners, for a supply of permanent stamps which would show the denomination in both English and French, but Mr. Roy has heard nothing of it since.

New Caledonia stamps with the word "Condominium" added arrived at Vila recently, but up till the 19th November only 5 c. to 10 c. and 1 franc values had been received, and although a cable had been received from England stating that a new supply of Fiji stamps (without bar) had been despatched on the 28th September, they had not, up till Mr. Roy's departure from the island, reached there. He assumed that the stamps had been sent to Fiji to be sent from there by the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who represents British interests in the group.

It appears that owing to a shortage of Fiji stamps

in Fiji it was decided to send the order for those required for New Hebrides to Messrs. De La Rue; consequently, not only have the stamps been supplied by that firm, but the overprint has been applied at the same time. Such being the case, I should not be surprised to find that the type of the latter will differ in some respects from the previous one.

Mr. Roy informed me that when he left Vila nearly all the stock of Fijian New Hebrides stamps had been sold out, and the arrival of the new stamps was being anxiously awaited. No Fijian New Hebrides stamps were received after January 10th, 1909. Letters addressed to Mr. Roy by name would be forwarded on to him. In future, therefore, it would be better to send orders for stamps to the "Chief Postmaster."

Asked if he had heard of the discussion in the *Sydney Daily Press* last month (November) re "New Hebrides a Failure," Mr. Roy replied that he had not. He remarked, however, that he did not think the joint control would continue. Asked why, he said, "The French Commissioner has *déjeuner* at 11 o'clock, and the British Commissioner his lunch at 12 o'clock." In other words, the two functionaries did not pull together; each kept to himself, and did not interfere with the other. Mr. Roy was of opinion that the short stay of a French Commissioner (six months) was not conducive to the welfare of the group, for by the time he had become acquainted with the surrounding circumstances it was time for him to vacate his position. Mr. Roy spoke very highly of Mr. King, the British Resident Commissioner, but that gentleman kept aloof from any interference with him in the discharge of his duties.

Prior to our friend's leaving an indignation meeting of British residents was held, at which protest was made at his being superseded, and general regret was expressed at his departure.

The likelihood of the control of the group being taken over either by the French or British authorities is being discussed freely at Vila, and it is generally thought that before long the "Condominium" will have become a thing of the past.

It may be news to some to learn that only 1440 of the 1s. value on single-watermark paper were issued. Mr. Roy states that only that number was received in the first supply, and that all subsequent supplies were on multiple paper.



Notes and Queries

Perforated Officials.

WE are fully aware that the Editor and the Publishers of this Magazine, in declining to chronicle and to catalogue stamps perforated with initials denoting their special use for Official purposes, or to treat them in the same fashion as stamps overprinted for similar uses, may lay themselves open to the charge of inconsistency. So far as we, personally, are concerned, we should in no way regret the omission of both classes from our lists, but at the same time we feel that the overprinted and the perforated stamps are not exactly on the same footing; the latter have superseded the former in certain places, and if the actual reasons for the alteration were fully explained, we believe that it would be found that the official *status* of the stamps was not quite the same in both cases. We may be quite mistaken, but our view is that, as a change was made, there was probably some good reason for it, and that at any rate the actual difference between the two methods adopted of marking the stamps is a sufficient excuse for excluding from lists that are already long enough, varieties that are not of very special philatelic interest.

Our contributor "Sydney Cammeray" tells us, in connection with the perforated stamps, of a curious result of the unification of the Post Offices of the Commonwealth of Australia. Hitherto, we understand, the various States have each employed, for Official postage, their own stamps perforated with the initials "O.S." only; now that the stamps of the different States are interchangeable for ordinary postal use, and can be employed indiscriminately throughout Australia, it seems that the Official stamps of the different States have to be differentiated in some way. Accordingly, we are shown a New South Wales stamp perforated with the letters "O.S.—N.S.W.," in two lines, effectually disfiguring the specimen. If this is to be done in all the different States, and if, worse still, it should become necessary to supply stamps of one State to the public offices of some of the others and let the latter perforate them with their own initials, we shall feel more than ever thankful that we have no need to deal with the extraordinary results that might be produced.

* * *

The First Issue of Siam.—In reference to our article on this issue, in *G.S.W.* of December 3, 1910, a correspondent has very kindly sent us measurements of other sheets of various values, which confirm our opinion that the irregularities of size are due to, or can be fully accounted for by irregular expansion of the paper when wetted and consequent irregular contraction in drying. We gather that he has found irregularities of alignment also, but not such as, in his opinion, would prove the existence of more than one plate for any one value. This is a point that requires further investiga-

tion; our own view is that where the alignment manifestly differs in corresponding rows of different sheets, those sheets must have been printed from different plates.

* * *

Perforations of Holland.—The very valuable article by Mr. A. J. Warren, which was published in *G.S.W.* of September 3, 1910, has been read with great interest by students of the stamps of Holland. One of them, following the excellent example of Oliver Twist, asks for more details—more, we regret to say, than can at present be furnished; we therefore publish the substance of his queries, with the information that Mr. Warren has very kindly given us in reference to them, and if others of our readers will lend their aid we may in time be able to compile lists which go further than is necessary in any but a very highly specialized catalogue.

Our correspondent asks: What values of the 1867–71 issue are so far known with the perforations noted below, both on white and bluish papers; and also in which has Die I been found?

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ small holes.
 ,, $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
 ,, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$,, ,,
 ,, $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,

These are the stamps in our publishers' Catalogue numbered 38 to 46, which we are asked to divide first into *white* paper and *bluish* paper, secondly under the two different machines that were employed in combination with that gauging 14, and thirdly under the two varieties of perforation that each of these combinations could produce, according to which machine was employed for the horizontal and which for the vertical perforations. First of all, we gather from the Catalogue that the 5 c. alone of this series exists in Die I, that it is only known on *white* paper, and, as far as we know, it may be found perforated horizontally either $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ or $13\frac{1}{2}$. In regard to our thirdly, we understand that these two machines were used *horizontally*, only, for these stamps, and that they were always perf. 14 *vertically*; the other two machines having been, as stated by Mr. Warren, originally comb-machines, and therefore not having long enough rows of pins to perforate these sheets vertically. This simplifies matters considerably. We then have in Die II all the values from 5 c. to 25 c., and of these all are found on *white* paper, and all except the highest on *bluish*. Mr. Warren tells us that all the values exist perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, and all except the 25 c. perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, but that he had not classified either of these sets under the two varieties of paper.

Our correspondent further asks whether the 5 c. and 10 c. of the 1872–88 issue "perf. 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$ " (Nos. 80 and 80a in the Catalogue) are perforated with the $13\frac{1}{2}$ (small holes) comb-machine of 1870–71. Mr. Warren says that these stamps are perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, and

adds: "I have never seen enough of them to say anything about the machine, except that it is not the 13½ comb."

* * *

Herts Society's Library.—We have received a copy of the *Catalogue of Handbooks, Journals, etc., in the Library of the Herts Philatelic Society at Christmas, 1910*, a work which should be of great service to the members of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books freely, and which, by showing them what their library contains, should incite them to add to it and thus render it more useful still. The list has been arranged on a concise and simple plan, handy for reference, giving each book under its full title and also under the names of the countries whose stamps are described in it; the work has been done by Mr. F. Reichenheim, the President, to whom the Society is also indebted for the use of a number of volumes of Journals, Catalogues, etc., from his own library, which he kindly places at the disposal of the members.

* * *

The Stamps of Heligoland.—There are few postal issues about which more has been written, in proportion to their number and original simplicity, than about those of Heligoland, and it might almost be supposed that there was little to be said that had not already been published. We have received, however, a small book, entitled "*Origin aux et Réimpressions de Heligoland. Etude sur les timbres de ce pays et rectifications des données de MOENS, LINDENBERG et autres*," by Arthur Wulbern, Brussels, 1911, which is intended to give all the latest discoveries in a convenient form. The difficulties connected with the stamps of Heligoland are, as we have hinted above, in no way due to the multiplication or complication of the original issues; they all arise from the fact that there have been unfortunately numberless reprints produced at divers times and places, and under very various circumstances; some of them comparatively easy to be distinguished from the originals, others exceedingly difficult—so much so that careful comparison by an expert is necessary, in some cases, to determine the true nature of an impression. We doubt whether any book will enable the general collector to decide difficult questions of this kind, but a book like the one before us can at least point out the manifest points of distinction, and indicate the cases in which professional experience is requisite.

* * *

Confederate States, First Issue.—Some little time back an article on the stamps of the Confederate States, by Mr. L. W. Crouch, was published in *The Stamp Lover*, and we are glad to see that this has recently been reproduced in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and has reawakened an interest in the stamps in the United States. An article by Mr. James Lewis Howe, in *Mekeel's Weekly* of December 31, gives us some interesting information as to the actual date of issue of the first of the Confederate Government postage stamps, a date which it seems was not quite

correctly given previously. Mr. Howe writes as follows:—

"In this excellent paper [that of Mr. Crouch] the following statement is made:—

"The 5 cents was the first value issued; the Richmond *Examiner* of October 19th, 1861, gives the date of issue as October 18th, 1861."

"Having had some reason to doubt the complete accuracy of the date mentioned, I have made a rather careful examination of the files of the Richmond papers for the fall of 1861, and fail to find in the *Examiner* of October 19th any reference to the stamps, but the quotations which I give below settle, I think, beyond any question, that the first stamp of the Confederacy was sold to the public on October 16th, 1861.

"Richmond *Dispatch*, Tuesday, October 15th, 1861, page 3, column 1:—'The New Postage Stamp. The lithographic printers are busily striking off impressions of the new five-cent postage stamp for the Government, and a quantity will be ready for distribution in a very short time.'

"Richmond *Examiner*, Wednesday, October 16th, 1861, page 3, column 2:—'Postage Stamps. Sale of the new Confederate postage stamps will commence to-day at the Richmond post office. They are quite handsomely gotten up, are of a green colour, and are ornamented with a likeness of President Davis. They will prove of great convenience to the public.'

"Richmond *Dispatch*, Thursday, October 17th, 1861, page 2, column 4:—'The New Postage Stamp. A very large number of the new Confederate postage stamps were disposed of yesterday (October 16) at the Richmond post office. Their introduction supplies a want which has heretofore seriously taxed the public endurance. The stamps are of the size of those in use by the old U.S. Government, are colored green, and ornamented with a very excellent bust of President Davis. Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, of this city, have the credit of supplying the Government with these needed articles.'

Mr. Crouch's date was taken, we fancy, from some papers which we published in an early volume of the *Monthly Journal*, in which we find that we said (April 30, 1892):—

"The 5 cents was issued first, as stated by Colonel Offutt, and as shown by the following extract from *The Richmond Examiner*, October 19, 1861, quoted by Mr. Corwin:—

"The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on the 18th of October, and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border surmounted with the inscription 'Confederate States of America.' Outside the circle and at the head of the stamp is the word 'Postage,' and at the lower edge its denomination, 'Five Cents'."

Now where did Mr. Corwin find this?

* * *

Answers.—E. W. W.—Many thanks for your letter. The *Salvador* of 1903, Nos. 457 to 467, 765 to 770, and 1121 to 1130, were all printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co.; Waterlow's name was inserted by mistake. We are not able in all cases to give the printers' names; where we omit to do so we confess ignorance. *Liberia*: Types 135 and 138 were no doubt printed on the stamps by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., and Waterlow Brothers and Layton are distinct and separate business firms.

D.—The "Great Central Fair" stamps were labels used at a great Fancy Fair in the United States.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Brunei.—A \$5 stamp in the usual type has been issued here. *The Metropolitan Philatelist* also mentions a \$25, and suggests that it will be used for sending some one's laundry to England for repair, as a \$25 stamp would otherwise hardly be required for letters or even by stamp collectors. We are inclined to agree that this value is beyond practical postal requirements.

1910. Type 4. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
 30 | \$5, carmine on green.
 31 | \$25, black on red.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—From a circular which we have received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, it seems that the Fiji stamps overprinted for this group are now obtainable. The overprint reads "Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate," and is in black, except on the 1s., which stamp is adorned with a red overprint.

1911. Stamps of Fiji overprin'ed.

- 1 ½d., green, O.
- 2 1d., red, O.
- 3 2d., grey, O
- 4 2½d., ultramarine, O.
- 5 5d., purple and olive-green, C.
- 6 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
- 7 1s., black on green, C.

Indian Native States.—*Cochin.*—We have obtained from Messrs. Yvert and Tellier two curious varieties of the "2" on 3 pies stamp. In making up the plate for the printing of the stamp itself one of the clichés was inverted, thus giving a *tête-bêche* pair of the 3 pies, before the overprint was applied to it. When the stamp was completed a peculiar effect was produced; singly it might have been called a stamp with inverted surcharge, in the sheet it was plainly a surcharge with an inverted stamp! Then the printers seem to have perceived that there was something wrong, and they turned one of the figures "2" upside down in the forme, and thus produced *tête-bêche* pairs of the completed stamp. We have not seen an entire sheet, but the misplaced stamp is in the top row, and is the second from the right upper corner.—E. B. E.

Newfoundland.—A little time ago, having run out of their stock of some values of the "Guy" issue, our publishers sent to St. John's for a further supply. They have just arrived, and to our astonishment we find that all values above the 5 c. are printed *from engraved plates!* Is this the result of the criticisms passed upon these stamps? In any case, why were not engraved plates made in the first instance?

Even now the "Lord Bacon" anomaly has been allowed to stand.



51



52



53



54



55



56

1911. Types 51 to 56. Engraved. Perf. 14.

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 111 | 6 c., claret. |
| 112 | 8 c., bistre. |
| 113 | 9 c., olive-green. |
| 114 | 10 c., black. |
| 115 | 12 c., pale brown. |
| 116 | 15 c., greenish black. |

Queensland.—We have seen the current 2s. 6d. stamp in a new shade of dull orange. This will follow No. 229 in the Catalogue.

Rhodesia.—We have received a very distinct shade of the 2½d. Commemorative issue. The ultramarine colour has given way to a pale blue.

Trengganu.—We have at last seen the set issued for this State.



1

1910. Type 1. *Universal colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 c., blue-green, O. |
| 2 | 3 c., carmine, O. |
| 3 | 4 c., orange, O. |
| 4 | 5 c., grey, O. |
| 5 | 8 c., ultramarine, O. |
| 6 | 10 c., purple on yellow, O. |
| 7 | 20 c., dull and bright purple, C. |
| 8 | 50 c., black on green, C. |
| 9 | \$1, black and carmine on blue, C. |

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Azores.—Mr. Power reports that he has seen the 2½ r. of 1906 with the name, etc., inverted.



27

1906. Type 27. *Variety with name, letters, and numerals inverted.*

27a | 2½ r., grey.

The Postage Due stamps have received the "Republica" overprint.

1911. Type 71 overprinted with Type 72, in black, and further overprinted with Type 50 (Portugal), in red or in green (50 reis).

508	5 reis, brown.
509	10 " orange.
510	20 " dull mauve.
511	30 " green.
512	40 " dull lilac.
513	50 " carmine.
514	100 " blue.

Bavaria.—The mark values of the current type have appeared with wmk. of horizontal wavy lines and perforation 11½, which is a new combination. There has also been a reissue of the 5 pf., perf. 14½, with perpendicular wmk.

1911. Type 6. *Wmk. horizontal wavy lines. Perf. 11½.*

134	1 m., mauve
135	2 m., orange-yellow.
136	3 m., olive-brown.
137	5 m., pale green.

Colombia.—The 10 c. registration stamp is now being printed at the Government Works, Bogota, and appears with the imprint "Lit. Nacional."

1910. Type c 10. *Printed at Government Works, Bogota. Perf. 10.*

637 | 10 c., violet.

Costa Rica.—We have seen the 5 c. of 1901 used on the original envelope in an imperforate state.

Cuba.—In our last issue we reported, on the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, a 15 c. for this island. This was an error on the part of our contemporary, whose heading should have been "Chili."

Ecuador.—Mr. E. Stanjer has shown us a 5 c. and a 10 c. in a new type which may be the forerunners of an entirely new set. The former bears a portrait of Sr. Urvina and the latter of Garcia Morena.

1911. New types. *Perf. 12.*

5 c.	black and scarlet.
10 c.	" " blue.

Finland.—The new stamps have appeared, and resemble the current Russian set excepting that they have no diagonal wmk. lines, and have the values in Finnish currency. They are for use within the Russian Empire only.



16



17



18

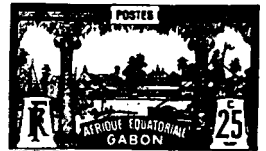
1911. Types 16, 17 (10 p.), and 18 (40 p.). *No wmk. Perf. 14.*

167	2 pen., orange.
168	5 " green.
169	10 " carmine.
170	20 " blue.
171	40 " blue and claret.

Gabon.—We have received the new set with the inscription altered to "Afrique Equatoriale—Gabon."



11



12



13

1910. Types 11 (1 c. to 20 c.), 12 (25 c. to 75 c.), and 13. *Centres in first colour. Perf. 14 × 13½.*

47	1 c., brown and orange.
48	2 c., black and chocolate.
49	4 c., violet and dull blue.
50	10 (c.), red and rose-lake.
51	20 (c.), chocolate and violet.
52	25 c. " " dull blue.
53	30 c., scarlet and grey.
54	35 c., green and violet.
55	40 c., ultramarine and chocolate.
56	45 c., violet and carmine.
57	50 c., grey and blue-green.
58	75 c., chocolate and orange-vermilion.
59	1 fr., bistre and brown.
60	2 fr., brown and carmine.
61	5 fr., chocolate and blue.

German P.O.'s in Morocco.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces that the 3 c. on 3 pf., brown, has appeared with the surcharge spelt "Marokko" with double "k" instead of double "c" as formerly.

Honduras.—We have received news from New York of a new permanent (?) issue. The design is the same for all values, and depicts a forest landscape with a "steamboat thumping down the river"; this in an oval band inscribed "Correos de Honduras 1911." The stamps appear to be lithographed, and have no wmk. We shall illustrate when we get an unused copy.

1911. New type. No wmk. Perf. 14.

- 143 | 1 c., violet.
- 144 | 2 c., green.
- 145 | 5 c., carmine.
- 146 | 6 c., milky blue.
- 147 | 10 c., blue.
- 148 | 20 c., lemon-yellow.
- 149 | 50 c., brown.
- 150 | 1 p., olive.

Italy.—The new 10 lire stamp has been issued in a design harmonizing with those of the other current values.



4*

1910. Type 42. Wmk. Crown, Type 7. Perf. 14.
139 | 10 l., pale rose and sage-green.

This stamp has also been surcharged for use in the Constantinople Offices with a new type of surcharge, a variation of Type 87.

COSTANTINOPOLI
4 PIASTRE 4
87

For use in Constantinople.

Type 42 surcharged similarly to Type 87, in black.

852 | 40 pias. on 10 l., pale rose and sage-green.

In common with the majority of our contemporaries we were led into the error of describing the bearded portrait on the new commemoratives as Count Cavour. It should be Garibaldi: the Count, we are told, preferred a razor to a chin-fringe.

Macao.—We have been shown the provisional newspaper stamp with double surcharge.

Nicaragua.—We have received stocks of three more provisionals with yet another type of surcharge.—

Vale
2 cts
56

1910. Type 37 surcharged as Type 56, in black.

- 429 | 2 c. on 3 c., reddish orange.
- 430 | 10 c. on 50 c., myrtle.
- 431 | 10 c. on 1 p., orange-yellow.

There is a variety in each pane without stop after "cts," and the 10 c. on 1 p. has also a broken "o" on one stamp in each pane.

We were in error last month in describing one of the provisionals then listed as "10 c. on 20 c., black." This should have read "10 c. on 15 c., slate."

We have lately had a copy of the 5 c. provisional of 1904 (No. 255) with double surcharge.

Norway.—In July last we chronicled in *G.S.W.* the 3 öre and 30 öre printed from new plates, with

the figures "3" slightly modified. The 5 öre was also printed from fresh plates about the same time, and we now give an enlarged illustration showing the difference between the new and the old. The "5" in the oval band is, in the case of the old plate, taller, thinner, and more open than in the redrawn type. The shading on the crown and posthorn is also minutely different.



A

B

B

1910. Type 12. Redrawn "5" as B. Wmk. Type 7.
Perf. 14½ × 13½.

147a | 5 öre, deep green.

Nyassa.—A new set has been issued here, and is made up of three stamps each of the "dromedary" and "giraffe" types, and three each of new types depicting a zebra and a ship. The colours of all values are altered from those of the previous set, and the whole are overprinted with "Republica" in red.

The colours here given are quoted from a contemporary, and may undergo revision when we see the stamps.

Dromedary type.

- 2½ r., violet and black.
- 5 r., black.
- 10 r., olive and black.

Zebra type.

- 20 r., carmine and black.
- 25 r., purple-brown (?) and black.
- 30 r., blue and black.

Giraffe type.

- 75 r., brown and black.
- 100 r. " " on green.
- 200 r. " " on salmon.

Ship type.

- 300 r., black on blue.
- 400 r., brown and black.
- 500 r., violet and olive.

Panama.—A new value, 13 c., has been issued here, and surcharged as soon as issued, "Canal Zone, 10 cts." We expect a supply shortly.



CANAL 10 cts. ZONE
113

47

1911. Type 47 surcharged with Type 113, in black.
795 | 10 c. on 13 c., grey.

Portugal.—We have seen a used copy of the 25 r. with the "Republica" overprint done in blue instead of in red.

1911. Type 48 overprinted with Type 50.
Variety, overprint in blue.

418 | 25 r., chocolate.

The postage due stamps have been overprinted "Republica." We are at present without information as to the colour of the overprint.

1911. Type U 2 overprinted with Type 50.

615	5 r., brown.
616	10 r., dull orange.
617	20 r., mauve.
618	30 r., green.
619	40 r., deep lilac.
620	50 r., carmine.
621	100 r., blue.

Portuguese Congo.—Certain stamps of King Carlo's issue of Angola, Type 5, have been transformed for Portuguese Congo by the application of an overprint with the word "Congo" at the top, and a black bar cancelling the word "Angola" in the stamp. The "Republica" overprint has also been affixed in red.

La Revue Postale reports the following values treated in this manner:—

5 reis,	orange-red.
10 ,,	green.
15 ,,	dull green.

Russian P.O.'s in China.—*Die Post* reports that the 15 k. of Russia has been overprinted for use here.

1910. No. 50 of Russia overprinted with Type C I, in black.

33a | 15 k., ultramarine and pale magenta (Bk.).

Timor.—The 6 avos on 2½ r. (p. 13½) of 1902 (No. 97 in the Catalogue) has been seen with inverted surcharge.

Uruguay.—Not content with the handsome new set just issued, this prolific republic has brought forth another commemorative stamp, the excuse being the meeting of the Postal Congress. The design is an angel with a trumpet (Gabriel perhaps) about to deliver a letter, though we had never heard that this was part of the archangel's duties. The stamp is by the South American Bank Note Company.



1911. Type 100c. Wmk. as Type 95.
400 | 5 c., black and carmine.

Correspondence

DEAR SIR,—I see in to-day's *Leeds Mercury* that one of the proposals which will come before the next Imperial Conference for discussion is the question of having a uniform stamp for the Empire.

It would be interesting to ascertain, through the medium of the *Monthly Journal*, the opinion of stamp collectors on so important a scheme.

From a collector's point of view it has its disadvantages, for though, perhaps, it would dispense with all issues of a speculative or doubtful nature, it would do so at the expense of the most interesting branch of Philately—British Colonials.

Unless you are opposed to your columns becoming a field of controversy, I suggest that the subject would form a very interesting theme for discussion.

I am,

Yours truly,

F. R. CHIPPINDALE.

THE EDITOR,

S. G. Monthly Journal.

[We shall be glad to hear the opinions of others of our readers upon this subject, which is one that is of interest philatelically as well as postally. A uniform design is all that can be expected or desired, as it would be impossible to place all the Post Offices in the Empire under one head.—ED. M.J.]



Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 26. Messrs. J. Swabey and F. C. Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. R. Hollick gave his paper on "Interesting Colonials," illustrating it by stamps from his own collection. He included a number of bisected stamps used as originals, either alone or in combination with others to make up, for instance, the 2½d. rate when only 1d. stamps were available. It was suggested that a paper on "Bisected Stamps" would be very interesting.

FEBRUARY 9. Paper. "Iceland." Rev. W. N. Usher.

This most interesting paper was illustrated by his magnificent collection of these stamps. They were not only shown in a profusion of shade, used and unused, but also in complete sheets, so that the actual position of the rare errors and varieties could be seen at a glance.

THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, June 7-9, 1911.

Chairman of Executive Committee: R. HOLLICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

In addition to the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., and M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., the following have accepted the position of patron of the Conference:—The Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's P.M.G.; the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., late P.M.G.; the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., late P.M.G.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the first and second Philatelic Conferences and Mr. W. T. Wilson were added to the Executive Committee.

A tentative programme has been drawn up, and delegates

and visitors will be interested to know that, what with Bourse, Exhibition, Auction, Banquet, Papers, Garden Parties, and other frivolities, time is already very fully taken up.

Several suggestions have been made for altering the date, but each suggestion clashes with other conferences here, and would prevent us booking the rooms (reception and bed) which we have booked for the above dates, so that it had better be taken for granted that the original dates—June 7th to 9th—hold good!

We shall be glad to know the names of delegates as soon as the Societies can elect them. We have received particulars in some cases, but only a few.

Messrs. T. Groom and W. F. Wadams were thanked for stamps sent for sale at the Conference auction for the benefit of same. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent £10; Messrs. G. B. Barrington, W. Scott, H. L. Hayman, Harvey R. G. Clarke, E. D. Bacon, J. N. Keynes, £1 1s. each; Major E. B. Evans, £2 2s.; Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society, 15s.; E. H. Atchley, 10s. 6d.; H. Fiddian and Rev. W. N. Usher, 5s. each.

Carlisle Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: T. FRED. MARRINER,
The Poplars, Edentown, Carlisle.

THE February meeting of the above Society was held at the Y. M. C. A. on the 28th of January (?).

Several new members were admitted. A rule was passed regulating the admission of visitors, and it was decided to hold some additional meetings on Saturday afternoons for the convenience of members living in the country.

After the business portion of the meeting, Mr. Hugh Patrickson, of Edentown, Carlisle, passed round his collection of the stamps of the U.S.A. The collection contains some fine examples of the Pony Express and Wells Fargo stamps. Every issue of the country was represented in singles, pairs, strips, and blocks, mostly used, and many on entires with dates. There were very few blanks. The bulk of the collection was made twenty years ago, and laid aside. Mr. Patrickson is one of the collectors whose interest in the hobby has been brought to life again by the formation of the Society. There were one or two uncatalogued varieties, used and unused, and the whole collection was made interesting by many marginal notes and sketches illustrating points connected with the stamps.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. L. Cowan and seconded by Mr. J. Russell, and the rest of the evening was spent in conversation and "swapping."

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at
4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.*
Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fourth general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, January 17th, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, T. E. Sansom, W. A. Gunner, R. H. Newton, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvé, D. Field, D. Thomson, Alexander J. Séfi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on December 20th, 1910, were read and signed as correct. Messrs. Paul and King and E. T. F. Crowe were duly elected Ordinary Members of the Society.

The following donations were received during the last month: Stamps and Entires from the President, Stamps from the Vice-President and Dr. E. Diena, Forgeries from

Messrs. Frank Neck, M. Weinberg, and A. J. Séfi. For the Society's Library: Books, etc., from the President, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. Lane Joynt, J. C. Sidebotham, Whitfield King and Co., Gustav Freyse, and the Manchester Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President passed round for the inspection of the members a set of entires of the newly opened Pneumatic Post in Marseilles.

At the conclusion of the formal business Mr. Alexander J. Séfi gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Kashmir, accompanied by a full historical and philatelic paper. The collection is so complete and the paper so interesting, that they entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. G. Cool, seconded by Mr. W. A. Boyes, and carried with acclamation.

The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Séfi.

The meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

International Philatelic Union.

President: J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: THOS. T. M. HINTON,
26 Crumford Road, East Putney, S.W.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, January 12th, when the President announced the sad intelligence of the death of His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., Honorary President, and a vote of condolence and sympathy with his family was unanimously passed. The late Judge Philbrick was President from 1895 to 1898, when he became Hon. President on his removal into the country. A display of the Postage and Revenue stamps of Brazil and Uruguay was given by Messrs. Giles and Schombucher, and afforded much interest to all present.

THE fifth meeting took place on Thursday, February 9th, when, on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the President, H. R. Oldfield, Esq., was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Union. Mr. T. W. Hall gave a display of his superb collection of the stamps of Colombia, accompanied by a paper conveying much valuable information on the stamps of this country and of great interest to all present.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting was held at Trust Buildings on January 10th, when Mr. Hand presided over a very large gathering. Mr. B. D. Waterson, Boksburg, was elected to country membership, and Mr. C. F. Jacobs nominated for election. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed a number of new issues:—Portugal, overprinted "Republica"; Switzerland, new design; Sweden, 5 and 10 öre, re-engraved; Colombia, Mexico, Montenegro, commemorative issues.

Mr. Schofield gave interesting and authentic information about the newly-catalogued Bechuanaland Protectorate overprint on the current Transvaal 6d. (S.G. 79). He read a letter from the postmaster of Mafeking stating that the stamps in question had been issued to a few Commissioners of Revenue for fiscal purposes only, and had never been authorized for postal use. It follows therefore that any postal cancellation found on them must have been put there by some good-natured post-office clerk. In the same connection it was remarked that more than one member present possessed Transvaal stamps, overprinted for revenue purposes in Swaziland, postally cancelled (i.e. by favour and unofficially), but that no one would dream of claiming them as postal fiscals, or allowing them catalogue status.

An interesting, albeit two-year-old letter, was read from the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell to Mr. C. F. Jacobs, in reference to the 1d. Transvaal with anchor watermark. Further information as to the occurrence of this "error" was promised by Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. Henderson then read a paper, the first of a series entitled "Nights at the Round Table." For this occasion the Round Table had debated the drastic changes in Part II

of the new Gibbons Catalogue. The paper was received with applause, and, if its general conclusions did not win universal assent, it caused a lively and interesting discussion. The paper will be printed in the February *South African Philatelist*, and will, it is hoped, lead to useful comment and criticism in the form of "Letters to the Editor."

Next followed an exhibition of the stamps of British South Africa (Rhodesia). Mr. A. J. Cohen's exhibit was, as usual, of the highest order of beauty and completeness. Strong collections were also shown by Messrs. Hand, Henderson, and W. P. Cohen.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

A VERY enjoyable meeting was held on January 26th at the Express Creamery. The Chairman, Mr. W. Mead, displayed his fine specialized collection of Belgium, this being followed by a general display of Colonials by Mr. C. J. Smith. Mr. Mead prefaced his display by a short paper on the country in question, dealing mainly with the first and second issues; he described the various printings, and gave the quantities of each value issued, mentioning also the different papers used. Mr. Mead considers the 40 c. of the first issue a very scarce stamp, also the 1 franc (1865), perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. The collection shown was practically complete, and the condition left nothing to be desired.

Mr. Smith's display, consisting of a number of countries, was excellent, Grenada, Newfoundland, and St. Vincent being perhaps the finest, as these contained some great rarities. A prominent feature was the neat and artistic mounting of the specimens, the work of Mr. C. J. Smith's son, Mr. Douglas Smith; in fact, it was the latter's collection, and every credit is due to both father and son for a display interesting to the general collector and specialist alike.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Mead and Mr. Smith, proposed by the Rev. H. C. Bond and seconded by Mr. G. Lumgair, was carried unanimously. Both gentlemen spoke a few words in reply.

Mr. C. R. Scott was elected a member.

A MEETING was held on February 9th at the Express Creamery, Brighton, under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr. W. Mead.

Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., the great authority on British stamps, read an exhaustive paper dealing with the Postal Fiscals of Great Britain, illustrated with a display of the stamps in question, kindly sent by Mr. Charles Nissen. The display was probably complete, and contained a fine range of shades. Mr. Creeke also showed a negative of the "woodblock" from which the well-known Cape stamps known by this term were printed.

It is satisfactory to know that this has been effectually defaced, and is now in the museum at Cape Town.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Creeke for his paper, and to Mr. Nissen for sending his stamps, was passed on the initiative of Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. C. J. Smith.

Modern Collectors' Club.

Secretary: ALBERT H. HARRIS, 38 Helix Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

THE Postmaster-General has kindly granted facilities for a party of members of the "M.C.C." to pay a visit of inspection to the new Post Office Buildings in King Edward Street, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, March 25th.

The party, which will be strictly limited in number, will meet at the southern entrance in King Edward Street at 3 p.m., and tea will afterwards be served at reserved tables in the King's Hall Café, Cheapside.

The Secretary hopes on this occasion to make the acquaintance of those members residing in or near London whom he has not hitherto had the pleasure of meeting, and those desiring to avail themselves of this, the first, opportunity to inspect London's latest and most up-to-date Government building should communicate with the Secretary without delay.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held on January 19th.

This was the "Junior" night. There was a good attendance of members and schoolboys, and some useful work was done.

REPORT of meeting held on February 2nd, 1911.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane took the chair, and there were twenty-six members present and four visitors. Dr. F. J. Dawson and Mr. F. W. Bryans were elected members, bringing the total membership up to 108.

Mr. E. Philpot Crowther then read a short paper on the important question of mounting, setting out the views of Mr. C. E. Page, of Newport, who had sent a portion of his highly specialized collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain for the purpose of illustrating his views. The mounting and writing up of the stamps was a veritable work of art, and fully justified Mr. Page's views.

The collection is particularly rich in pairs, strips, and blocks of the 1d., black, and 2d., blue (1840). All varieties of guide lines, paper, watermark, obliterations, etc., are shown. Amongst the 1d., red, imperf., was a strip of four with the watermark sideways—a rare item. In the perforated series a large number of double perforations drew particular attention.

At the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Crowther and also to Mr. Page.

Prahran Philatelic Society.

Secretary: G. W. MINTY, Corner Kooyong and Wattleree Roads, Armadale.

Society's Rooms: Protestant Hall, Chapel Street, Prahran.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on November 19th, Mr. J. Lawson, Vice-President, in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was received from Mr. J. H. Smyth with reference to his publishing a new paper called *The Australian Stamp Journal*. The Society decided to subscribe to it. The following persons were proposed for membership, and are to be balloted for at the next meeting:—Mr. Arthur Whiting, proposed by Mr. Best, seconded by Mr. Johnston; Mr. W. Orchard, proposed by Mr. Malone, seconded by Mr. Johnston. Ballot was taken for next exchange book, after which Mr. Sholl showed the members several very interesting essays of South Australian stamps, imperf. and perf. 14, also specimen copies of new issue for Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Mr. H. W. Johnston then showed his fine collection of King's Head stamps, unused, which was greatly appreciated by the members. The single CA up to 10s. are practically complete, about half a dozen varieties being absent. After a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sholl for their displays, the chairman declared the meeting closed.



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 has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

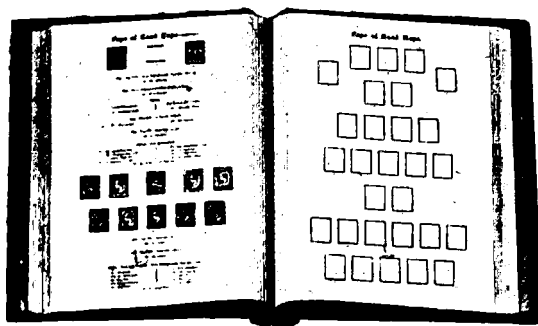
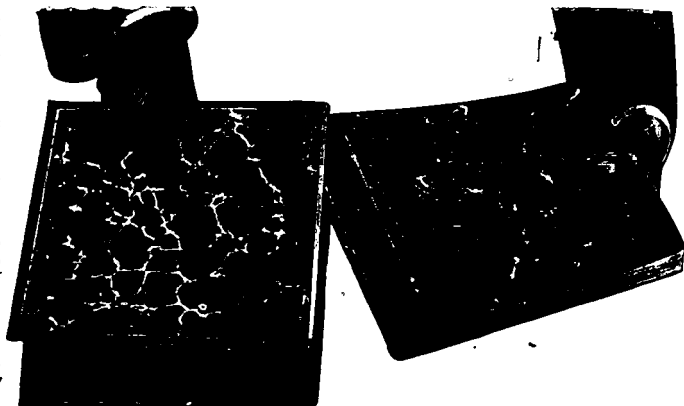
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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.



SPECIAL BINDERS have been made to hold loose Sections.

They are of the simplest possible description, and will hold from thirty to four hundred pages. The binders have a spring grip, on the principle of our well-known "Simplex" Album.

When ordering binders, reckon that one will hold 375 pages easily, or 450 pages maximum.

Size of Page, 11½ x 8 in. clear of binding.
Size of Binders, 11½ x 10½ in.

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Binder No. 1148.

Handsomely covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

Price 6/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5; abroad, 7/-

Binder No. 1149.

Superbly half-covered in green Levant morocco, cloth sides, bevelled boards, gold lettering on back, with sunk panel for contents.

Price 15/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 15/5; abroad, 16/-
Weight, 1148 or 1149, under 3 lbs. (empty, packed in box).

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 700 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published. A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application. The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published

Section	Pages, s. d.	Price.
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3	8

WEST INDIES.

2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0	4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0	8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0	8
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	0
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4

AMERICAN COLONIES.

22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0	3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (9.10)	10..0	6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0	4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0	6
33. Brit. East Africa (6.08)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0	4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1	2
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1	2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1	2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0	4
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2	10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.

60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0	8
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES.

65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1	2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0	10
68. India (6.10)	34..1	8
69. Indian Colonies (1.09)	62..3	8
70. Labuan (5.09)	18..0	10
71. Brunei (5.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES—contd.

Section	Pages, s. d.	Price.
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0	3
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6
79. Selangor (3.09)	6..0	4
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	66..0	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	8
86a. New Hebrides (6.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2
90. South Australia (6.09)	26..1	2
91. Tasmania (6.09)	22..1	0
92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0	6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	0
94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0

EUROPE.

95. Austria (6.09)	44..1	10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2
99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklinburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10
128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	10
129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6
136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6
137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1	2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2
141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32	1
142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0	6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..1	6
144. Norway	(ready shortly)	
145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1	10

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Post-terr' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..3	8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Revenue St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0
242. Confed. States Post-terr' St'ps (12.08)	14..0	8
243. Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8

UNITED STATES AND COLONIES—contd.

Section	Pages, s. d.	Price.
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjoman (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Soares (12.09)	10..0	6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Grand Comoro (1.10)	36..1	6
173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3
184. Noui-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
185. Obock (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0	8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0	3
200. Kiautshou (6.10)	6..0	4
201. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0	3
204. Togo (6.10)	4..0	3
205. Curacao (7.10)	14..0	8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1	0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0	8
207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0	8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0	4
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0	3
210. Angola (9.10)	22..1	0
211. Angra (9.10)	6..0	4
212. Azores (9.10)	32..1	4
213. Cape Verde I. (10.10)	20..0	10
214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0	4
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0	10
216. Borta (10.10)	6..0	4
217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0	3
218. Lourenco Marques (10.10)	14..0	8
219. Macao (10.10)	26..1	2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0	8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	10..0	6
222. Y. osambique Co. (11.10)	18..0	10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8..0	4
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6..0	4
225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10..0	6
226. Portuguese I. dia (11.10)	34..1	6
227. St. Thomas & Pri. cells (ready shortly)		
228. Timor (12.10)	20..0	10

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	32..2	2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8
251. Brazil (6.10)	38..3	8
252. Chili (6.10)	32..1	8
257. Paraguay (9.10)	22..1	0
274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2	4

The Stamp Collector's Library

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue.

PRICES QUOTED ARE ALL POST-FREE IN U.K.

- STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE.** Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.
- STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.** By MAJOR E. B. EVANS. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/3; cloth, 4/3.
- STAMP COLLECTING AS A PASTIME.** By the late EDWARD J. NANKIVELL. A peep behind the scenes, explaining how it is that, after nearly half a century, Stamp Collecting has never been more popular than it is to-day. Contents: The Charm of Stamp Collecting—Stamps with a History—Great Rarities—Romance of Stamp Collecting—Stamp Collecting as an Investment—What to Collect and how to Collect, etc. Cloth, 1/3.
- ALBUM WEEDS.** By REV. R. B. EARÉE. Forgeries and how to detect them. Fully illustrated. New and Revised Edition, greatly enlarged. Vol. I, cloth, 10/5; Vol. II, cloth, 10/5.
- THE STAMP COLLECTOR.** By W. J. HARDY and E. D. BACON. Contents: Collecting, its Origin and Development—Stamps made for Collectors—Art in Postage Stamps—Stamps with Stories—History in Postage Stamps—Famous Collections, etc. Cloth, 4/10.
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1911

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" 7 . . .	6	0			

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

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

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

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

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In these columns we shall offer, from time to time, such special items as pass through our hands, and which cannot well be noted in an ordinary catalogue.

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4 c., orange, cut round, and rather heavily obliterated	£17
8 c., green, cut to shape, but circle complete and fine impression, the scarce variety with stop after cents. inverted	£25
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12 c., pale blue, square, but rather heavily obliterated	£22
12 c., deep blue, square, and really superb, large margins and light cancellation	£34
12 c., indigo, square, and very fine	£32

1852. TYPE 2.

1 c., black on magenta, <i>unused</i> and fine	£16
Ditto, used from £5 to £9 each.	
4 c., black on deep blue, <i>unused</i> , but slightly cut into on upper right side	£14
Ditto, used from £5 to £11 each.	

1853. TYPE 3.

1 c., vermilion, unused	£13
Ditto, very fine used <i>pair</i> , large margins	£9
1 c., dull red, fine used <i>pair</i>	£13
1 c., red-brown, unused, and no margins	£13

1856. TYPE 4.

Large Oblong.

4 c., black on magenta, a superb stamp with extra large margins all round	£27
Ditto, corners clipped, but design not touched, light dated postmark	£13
Ditto, cut close, and design not very distinct	£9
4 c., black on rose-carmine, superb stamp, large margins, and in a very rare colour	£34
4 c., black on blue surfaced paper, corners slightly clipped, but design of stamp not touched, very light dated postmark. A fine specimen of this rarity	£105

1862. PROVISIONALS.

1 c., black on rose, Type 6, unused and signed, but no roulettes	£7
Ditto, used	£6 to £10 each.
Ditto, Type 7, unused, signed, and very fine	£12
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2 c. on 12 c., violet, block of four, two stamps of each type	90s.
---	------

1882. TYPES 24 & 25.

2 c., yellow, vertical pair of the two types, with double printing, once plain and once coloured	90s.
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1 c. and 2 c., plates of both settings (2 × 6 and 3 × 4)	from 65s. to 105s. the twelve varieties.

JUNE, 1882.

Crown and CA.

Violet stamp, perf. 12, and no value in tablet. A very rare trial printing	70s.
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OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Wmk. Crown and CC.

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Will Collectors kindly note that above prices are absolutely the *lowest nett*? All possible discounts have been deducted.

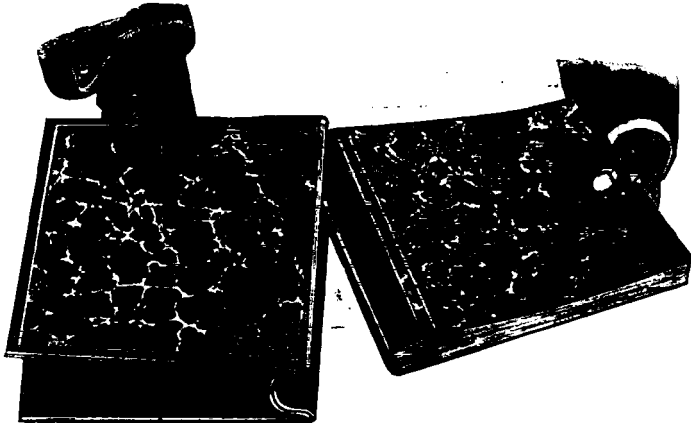
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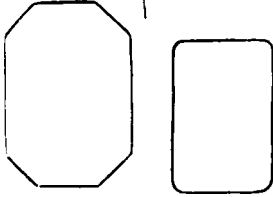
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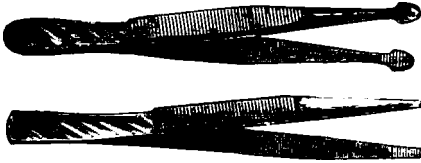
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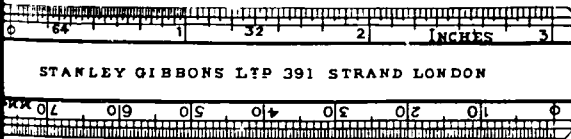


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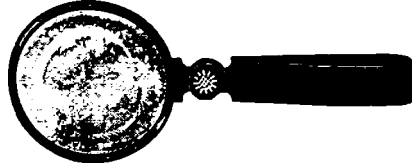
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The best, most reliable, and in every way the most convenient Perforation Gauge ever invented. Size $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. Printed on best quality granite-grey card. It is portable, being of a convenient size to be carried in the breast pocket. It is accurate, every gauge having been carefully measured, and the Gauge itself is printed from an engraved copper plate. It has *three* sets of gauges, by which plan the perforations of stamps arranged in Albums on the hinge system can be measured without taking them from the book; also stamps gummed down can be accurately tested without removal from the book.

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N.B.—The prices quoted in this circular are those given in exchange in stamps of a similar quality, common stamps for common, rare for rare, but are not cash prices.

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Special Bargains for
M.J. Readers.

UNITED STATES

First General Issue
August, 1847.

Type 1.

5 cents, brown, deep brown, or red-brown, on greyish-blue paper.

All on entire original letter sheets.

Pen-stroked . . . each	s. d.
Red postmarks . . . "	5 0
" " pairs, rare . . . "	15 0
Blue postmarks, rare . . . "	10 0

BAVARIA

1911.

NEW ISSUE.

Portrait of the Prince Regent

3 pf., brown on drab . . .	0 1
5 pf., deep green on green . . .	0 2
10 pf., red on buff . . .	0 1
20 pf., deep blue on blue . . .	0 4
25 pf., purple-black on buff . . .	0 5
30 pf., orange on buff . . .	0 6
40 pf., olive on buff . . .	0 7
50 pf., marone on drab . . .	0 8
80 pf., violet on drab . . .	1 0
1 m., grey-brown on drab . . .	1 4
2 m., deep green on green . . .	2 8
3 m., crimson on buff . . .	4 0
5 m., deep blue on buff . . .	6 6
10 m., orange on yellow . . .	12 6
20 m., chocolate on yellow . . .	25 0

AUSTRIA.				
Cat. No.	1900.	Postage Due.	Revised prices.	s. d.
628.	5 h.	brown	used	0 1
631.	12 h.	"	"	0 2
632.	15 h.	"	"	0 2
634.	40 h.	"	"	0 3

BELGIUM.				
1895-1905. Parcel Post. Revised prices.				
434.	70 c.	blue	used	0 1
442.	25 c.	vermillion and green	"	0 1
444.	40 c.	mauve and blue-green	"	0 1
449.	90 c.	green and rose-carmine	"	0 1
451.	1.10 fr.	black and rose	"	0 1
452.	2 fr.	blue-green and bistre	"	0 1

ECUADOR.				
1899-1909. Various issues. Revised prices.				
150.	5 c.	on 10 c., brown	"	0 2
324.	2 c.	pale blue (Portrait)	used	0 1
340.	1 c.	green (Commemorative)	"	0 2
343.	5 c.	rose-lake (")	"	0 2
335.	5 c.	on 4 c., orange (Postal Fiscal)	"	0 2

GUANACASTE.				
1889. Fiscal stamps of Costa Rica, overprinted.				
413.	1 c.	carmine	"	3 6
415.	10 c.	blue	"	3 0

GUATEMALA.				
1902. Official stamps. Type O2.				
802.	1 c.	pale green	used	0 6
308.	2 c.	carmine	"	0 6
306.	25 c.	orange-vermillion	"	0 6

HAYTI.				
1898. Types 8 and 9. Reduced prices.				
56.	1 c.	blue	"	0 2
57.	2 c.	orange	"	0 2
60.	5 c.	brown	"	0 3

1906. Provisionals. Surcharge inverted.				
163.	1 c.	on 20 c., orange	"	1 0
164.	2 c.	on 50 c., claret	"	1 3

1907-8. Provisionals. Surcharge inverted.				
1 c.	on 5 c., deep blue (red surch.)	1 0		
1 c.	on 20 c., orange (")	1 0		
1 c.	on 10 c., orange-brown (black surch.)	1 d		
2 c.	on 10 c., orange-brown (red surch.)	1 0		
2 c.	on 20 c., orange (black ")	1 0		
2 c.	on 50 c., claret (red ")	1 0		

HOLLAND.				
1907. Postage Due. De Ruyter type.				
359.	1/2 c.	on 1 c., claret	used	0 4
360.	1 c.	on 1 c.	"	0 1
361.	1 1/2 c.	on 1 c.	"	0 2
362.	2 1/2 c.	on 1 c.	"	0 2

INDIA.				
1909. O.H.M.S. Catalogue corrections.				
568.	2 r.	carmine & yellow-brown	used	2 0
569.	5 r.	ultramarine and violet	"	6 6

INDO-CHINA.				
19 7. Types 7 and 8. Revised prices.				
54.	10 c.	scarlet	used	0 1
57.	25 c.	blue	"	0 1

ITALY.				
1903. Postage Due. Type 63.				
643.	2 l.	blue and magenta	used	0 1
644.	5 l.	"	"	0 2

JAMAICA.				
1830-1909. Queen's Head. Types 5 and 6.				
41a.	6d.	orange-yel. (Single CA)	used	1 0
42.	1s.	brown (")	"	2 6
63.	1s.	" (Mult. CA)	"	2 6

1911. New type.				
Head of King Edward VII.				
2d.	grey	. . . . .	"	0 3

JAPAN.				
1906-9. Type 2. Reduced prices. s. d.				
267.	1 1/2 sen.	purple (perf. 1 1/2, 12, or 12 1/2)	used	0 1
271.	1 1/2 "	" (perf. 1 1/2 x 1 1/2)	"	0 1
272.	3 "	rosine (")	"	0 1

MONTENEGRO.				
1910. Commemorative issue. Handsome stamps.				
1 para.	black	. . . . .	used	0 1
2 para.	chocolate	. . . . .	"	0 1
5 para.	blue-green	. . . . .	"	0 1

PARAGUAY.				
1910. Type 53. Lithographed.				
201.	1 c.	grey-black	used	0 1
201a.	5 c.	lilac	"	0 1
202.	10 c.	green	"	0 1
203.	20 c.	red	"	0 2

REUNION.				
1907. Type 16. Map.				
90.	5 c.	chestnut and green	used	0 1
100.	10 c.	green and carmine	"	0 1

ROUMANIA.				
1906. Commemorative issues. Scenes in the life of King Charles.				
478.	40 b.	deep brown	used	0 5
479.	50 b.	yellow-brown	"	0 6
480.	1 l.	vermillion	"	0 0
481.	2 l.	orange	"	1 0

1907. Large pictorial stamps.				
567.	3 b.	brown and red-brown	used	0 1
568.	5 b.	" green	"	0 1
569.	10 b.	" carmine	"	0 2
570.	15 b.	" indigo-blue	"	0 2

RUSSIA.				
1905. Types 16 and 17. High values.				
135.	5 r.	pale blue, deep blue, and green	used	2 3
186.	10 r.	pale grey, scarlet, & yel.	"	1 6

SALVADOR.				
1910. Type 106. Portrait of Figueroa.				
642.	1 c.	deep brown	Set of 13 values, 1 c. to 100 c., complete, used 3 0	
643.	2 c.	" green		
644.	3 c.	orange		
645.	4 c.	carmine		
646.	5 c.	bright violet		
647.	6 c.	scarlet		
647a.	10 c.	bright mauve		
648.	12 c.	blue		
650.	17 c.	green		
652.	19 c.	chestnut		
653.	29 c.	chocolate		
654.	50 c.	yellow		
655.	100 c.	turquoise-blue		

As above, but inscribed "OFFICIAL"
Set of 12 values, 2 c. to 100 c. used 3 0

SERVIA.				
1903-3. Type 10. Reduced prices.				
159.	5 p.	pale green	"	0 1
160.	10 p.	carmine	"	0 2
161.	15 p.	mauve	"	0 3
162.	20 p.	orange	"	0 4
163.	25 p.	ultramarine	"	0 4
164.	50 p.	ochre-yellow	"	0 6

1905. Type 17. King Peter.				
204.	25 p.	blue	used	0 1
206.	50 p.	deep brown	"	0 3
207.	1 din.	buff	"	0 4

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.				
1904-9. King's Head. Multiple wmk.				
22.	2d.	chestnut	used	0 9
25.	6d.	bright purple	"	1 0
26.	1s.	green and black	"	2 0
27.	2s. 6d.	brown	"	4 0
38.	1s.	black on green	"	1 0
39.	2s. 6d.	black and red on blue	"	3 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
1906-10. Type 40. King's Head.				
151.	50 c.	black on green	used	0 6

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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No. 219.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 51.)

CHAPTER VIII.

The 1884 Provisional.



IN 1884 the stock of the 1 centavo, blue, of 1881 became exhausted much sooner than was expected, and it became necessary to issue a provisional; for this purpose use was made of the stock on hand of the 1 r. of 1870, of which there were many thousands in the Treasury.

The following notice was issued by the Post Office:—

“It is hereby notified that from this date there are to be put in circulation, as provisionals, postage stamps of a red colour, which were of the value of 1 real, with the figure 1 in black and with the value of One centavo.

“Asuncion, May 8, 1884.

“For the Postmaster-General,
“M. PALACIOS.”

This surcharge was handstamped in Asuncion, and, as in the case of all surcharges struck by hand, the impression varies very much; at the head of this chapter I give illustrations of some of the more pronounced varieties that I have in my collection.

The thin “1” is peculiar; it exists on a strip of three found in the old stock of Mr. Stanley Gibbons, and looks as though a piece of paper might have got under the handstamp and prevented the right-hand side of the figure from printing.

I think that during the four months these stamps were in use there were at least two printings.

The first was with the handstamp in good condition, the figure “1” is clear and with the serif well defined.

The later prints show a break or flaw in the upper part of the figure, as shown in the third illustration.

As is usual with handstruck surcharges, one can

find various errors, but these are really rare. The “1” is known inverted, double, and double with one impression inverted and one normal.

* * *

Summary.

May 8, 1884. *The 1 real of 1870 surcharged by hand, in black, at Asuncion.*

1 (centavo) on 1 r., rose-pink, bright rose.

Varieties.

Surcharge inverted.
“ double.
“ double, one inverted.

CHAPTER IX.

Issue of August, 1884.



THIS issue forms one of the most difficult and most interesting subjects that I have attempted to study for some years, and I think I shall be able to show collectors what a great field for research is open to all of us in some of the quite common stamps of the neglected issues of South and Central America.

First I will give a copy of the decree authorizing this issue:—

“General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs.

“From this date there are to be put in circulation the following postal values for the franking of correspondence:—

Sky-blue stamp, value \$.	f.	0.05
Carmine	“	“ 0.02
Green	“	“ 0.01

“The stamps now in circulation will continue to be admitted for franking, and the offices of the interior must use them until they are exhausted.

“Asuncion, 3 Aug., 1884.”

COMPOSITION OF THE SHEETS.

First Printing.

The stamps issued under this notice were lithographed by Señor Guillermo Kraft, Reconquista 92, Buenos Ayres. They were printed on thin paper and were in sheets of 105 stamps, arranged in seven rows of fifteen.

Three transfers were placed on the stone, and these groups, which contain three minor varieties, were repeated five times in each row, the full sheet being composed as follows:—

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

Owing to the impressions being indistinct, the three minor varieties are not easy to distinguish, but with a good glass certain flaws or breaks will be found, which are repeated in the same positions throughout the sheet. For instance, in the 2 c., Type 3, there is a break, 1½ mm. wide, in the outer of the two coloured circles round the figure "2" in the right upper corner, which forms a very easy test.

The imprint of the printer occurs eight times in the margin of each sheet, twice at each side and twice at top and bottom. It reads:—

"GUILLERMO KRAFT, RECONQUISTA 92, B⁵ A⁵"

The perforation is 12½ full, but never going as high as 13. It is made with a single-line machine.

The paper of the first printing is thin and very transparent.

Second Printing.

Towards the end of 1884 a further supply of 5 c. stamps was ordered from Señor Kraft, and for some reason unknown to me the size of the sheets was altered, and they consist of fifty stamps only, arranged in ten rows of five. I only know the 5 c. in these small sheets—I saw one of them in Buenos Ayres, perf. 12½, and I have been able to obtain another sheet, which is perf. 11½.

The stamps are of Die 1 (see later).

The imprint occurs ten times on the sheet, three times at each side, and twice at top and bottom, and reads: "LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT, RECONQUISTA 92." Note that "LIT." is added at the beginning and "B⁵ A⁵" omitted at the end. The stone was made up of fifty transfers from the one die, and there are thus no varieties on the sheet.

Third Printing.

In 1885 a third supply was ordered from Señor Kraft, and this time all three values were ordered. They were lithographed in sheets of 100 stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten.

The paper is much thicker and rather oily or greasy.

The perforation of this printing is always 11½.

The imprint reads as in the second printing, but does not appear in the side margins; it appears twice at the top, and twice, inverted, at the bottom of each sheet.

Señor E. Latour, in his articles on the early stamps of Paraguay, gives the perforation of this issue as 13½; but as I cannot find any such gauge—in fact, only 12½ and 11½—I do not think we can put much faith in his figures.

I find no varieties in the transfers, that are repeated in any order, and I am of opinion that the lithographic stones were made up with 100 impressions from the originals. I think that all the stamps of this printing are Die 2.

Fourth Printing.

Señor Latour notes a fourth printing of the 5 c. in 1886 on very thin paper of a yellowish colour, and I have just bought a sheet of 100 stamps that corresponds to this description. The imprint is the same as that of the third printing, and the stamps also are Die 2, in fact, I think it is printed from the same stone. But the paper is quite different, thin, hard, and yellowish.

Varieties in the Dies.

I think it will be news to most of my readers when I tell them that two totally different types of figures were used, in all three values; I have had enlarged illustrations made in order to make the differences more apparent.



Die 1.



Die 2.

Of the 1 c. I find that Die 1 is used only in the first printing, perf. 12½, and Die 2 in the third printing, perf. 11½.

In DIE 1 the serif is short and thick, and the figure has rather a squat appearance.

In DIE 2 the serif is long and thin, and the figure is rather more pointed at the top, making it look taller.



Die 1.



Die 2.

In order to clearly distinguish the two dies of the 2 centavos it is necessary to compare the figures "2" in each corner.



Die 1.



Die 2.



Die 1.



Die 2

In this case also, Die 1 is used in the first printing and Die 2 in the third.

In Die 1 the figures "2" are badly formed, and the tail is not properly joined on to the body of the figure.

In Die 2 the tail is quite distinct and joins the body lower down than in Die 1. I give illustrations, enlarged to four times the size of the originals, of the first and third printings of the 2 centavos, so as to show the variations in these corner figures.

In each corner there are three circles round the figure "2." In Die 1 these are complete in the right lower corner, in Die 2 the outer circle is broken by the end of the scroll-work under the word "UNIVERSAL." (See enlargements of the complete stamps.)



Die 1.



Die 2.

In Die 1 of the 5 c. the heads of the figures "5" are longer and more pointed than in Die 2. (This is most distinct in the "5" in the left upper corner.) In Die 1 this figure is upright, in Die 2 it leans slightly to the right.

In Die 1 the space between the head and the body of the "5" is less than in Die 2.

The 5 c., Die 1, was used for the first and second printings, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$, on thin paper.

I have no sheet of the 5 c. of the third printing, which was on thick paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, so I am not sure if Die 2 only was used in this printing.

Of the fourth printing of the 5 c. I have a full sheet of 100 (10×10), and these are Die 2, on thin yellowish paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Varieties.

1 CENTAVO.

I have the following :—

Colour proofs in *rose* and in *black*, both Die 1.

1 c., *imperf.*, Die 1.

Two copies of the 1 c., Die 2, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, with a network of *brown* wavy lines on the back, similar to that on the first issue of Official stamps. These are essays or trials, made in 1886, when the Officials were being made.

I have also a number of specimens of the 1 c. with a *rosy-magenta* overprint, extending over four stamps, and I have seen, in Buenos Ayres, a full sheet of these unused. The overprint consists of a large double-lined oval, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Between the lines is the inscription "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY. JUNTA DE CREDITO PUBLICO"; in the centre is the Lion with the Cap of Liberty.

I think it likely that these were used in 1886 as Official stamps, while the first issue of the Officials was being printed.

2 CENTAVOS.

I have the following :—

Proofs or colour trials in *rose* and in *yellow*, both Die 1.

An imperf. pair, unused, also Die 1.

I saw in Montevideo a pair of the 2 c., Die 1, perf. all round and imperf. between, and dated "20 Nov. 84."

I have an imperf. pair of the 2 c., Die 2.

Also, on an entire envelope, two 2 c. and a 2 c. cut diagonally, used for 5 c. postage, all Die 2.

I have also the 2 c. with the trial Official mark extending over four stamps, as described under the 1 c.

5 CENTAVOS.

I have the following :—

Proofs or colour trials in *rose*, *yellow*, *black*, and *green*, all Die 1.

A horizontal pair of the 5 c., Die 1, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ top and bottom and *imperf.* vertically.

A 5 c. used with a 5 c. bisected diagonally, on an entire letter (perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, Die 1), used as $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., dated "Ma. 20. 86."

Also a block of four 5 c. in *sky-blue*, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, on *thick carton* paper. These are probably essays.

The 5 c. is noted by Latour *imperf.*, but I have not seen it.

I have a pair of 5 c. with the trial Official overprint, which extends over four stamps.

* * *

Summary.

(Lithographed by G. Kraft in Buenos Ayres. Two dies of each value, as illustrated above.)

August 3, 1884. I. Die 1. *Sheets of 105 stamps.*

Thin paper. Perf. 12½.

- 1 c., yellow-green.
- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., rose-pink.
- 2 c., dull rose.
- 5 c., pale blue.
- 5 c., blue.

Varieties.

(a) Imperf.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., dull rose.
- 5 c., blue (Latour).

(b) Imperf. vertically.

- 2 c., dull rose.
- 5 c., pale blue.

(c) *With overprint* "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY. JUNTA DE CREDITO PUBLICO" in a large oval.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., dull rose.
- 5 c., blue.

End of 1884. II. Die 1. *Sheets of fifty stamps.*

Thin paper. Perf. 11½.

- 5 c., pale blue.

This printing also exists perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, but copies can only be distinguished from the first printing when in blocks showing the imprint.

1885. III. Die 2. *Sheets of 100 stamps.*

Thick paper. Perf. 11½.

1 c., dark green.

2 c., red.

5 c., blue.

Variety. Imperf.

2 c., red.

1886. IV. Die 2. *Sheets of 100 stamps.*

Thin yellowish paper. Perf. 11½.

5 c., blue.

CHAPTER X.

Issue of 1887.*



THE following. Official Decree was issued :—

“General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs.

“It is hereby notified that the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs from this date places in circulation for the franking of postal correspondence the following value :—

5 centavos, blue; perforation 11½.

“Asuncion, March 7, 1887.

“THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.”

And later on the following :—

“It is hereby notified that the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs from this date places in circulation for all classes of postal purposes the following values :—

Stamps of 1 centavo of a green colour.

“ 2 centavos “ blood* “

“ 7 “ “ brown “

“ 10 “ “ violet “

“ 15 “ “ orange “

“ 20 “ “ rose “

“All will be perforated and lithographed on fine paper, having in the upper part the national arms and in the lower part a large numeral indicating the value

* The Spanish word used in the decree is “punzó”; *punzar* is to prick, so I suppose *punzó* can be translated as “blood colour.”—C. J. P.

(To be continued.)

of the stamp in centavos, with the following inscription :—

‘Union Postal Universal—Paraguay.’

“28 May, 1887.

“The Administrator-General,

“JOSÉ R. MAYO.”

Señor Latour dates this last decree October 5, 1889, but that must be an error, as the whole set was received in England and chronicled in *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* of July, 1887; the correct date of the decree is May 28, 1887.

These stamps are stated, in the above decree, to be lithographs, but this is an error, as they are typographed, the work being undertaken by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig, Germany. I wrote to this firm, and under date December 8, 1910, I have a letter from them to the above effect.

All the values are in sheets of fifty stamps, arranged in five rows of ten.

The perforation was done with a single-line machine, and the usual gauge is 11½, but I have specimens perf. 12½ × 11½ and 11½ × 12, and possibly the examination of a quantity will show us some perf. 12 or 12½ all round.

My friend Señor Roberto de Soto kindly showed me the following varieties in his fine collection :—

Stamps of this issue overprinted by means of a handstamp, in *violet*, “J. de C. Público,” contraction for “Junta de Crédito Público” (Council of Public Credit), 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, and 20 centavos. I do not know whether these stamps were used by that Council or whether they are only essays.

* * *

Summary.

(Typographed by Giesecke and Devrient.)

1887. *Perf. 11½ (occasionally 11½ × 12 and 12½ × 11½).*

1 c., pale green; May 28th.

2 c., carmine “

2 c., rosy red.

5 c., grey-blue; March 7th.

5 c., bright blue.

7 c., brown; May 28th.

10 c., dull lilac “

10 c., reddish lilac “

15 c., orange “

20 c., pale rose “



Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the
Manufacture of Postage Stamps

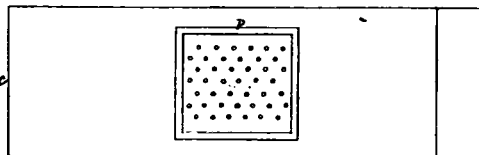
By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 55.)

CHAPTER XI.—PRINTING FROM INTAGLIO PLATES—*continued.*

The Copper-Plate Press.—The presses used for printing from plates of the kind we have been considering are even to this day mostly hand presses, much of the work being very inadequately performed by mechanical processes. The inking, and particularly the wiping, are best performed by hand, though there is little to complain of in the machine-inked stamps of the United States. The common form of copper-plate press was illustrated in our previous chapter.* It consists of two cylinders, one above and one below the sliding bed of the press on which the plate and paper are laid. Above the paper some blanketing is laid, and when the upper cylinder

table of the press, shown in the large diagram as *c c*; *p* indicates a cell containing a cast-iron or metallic box to contain the heating apparatus. The small diagram represents "a perforated plate laid in



The perforated plate (above the heater) on which the engraved plate is kept at the proper temperature.



Counting and examining the printed sheets at the works of Perkins Bacon and Co.

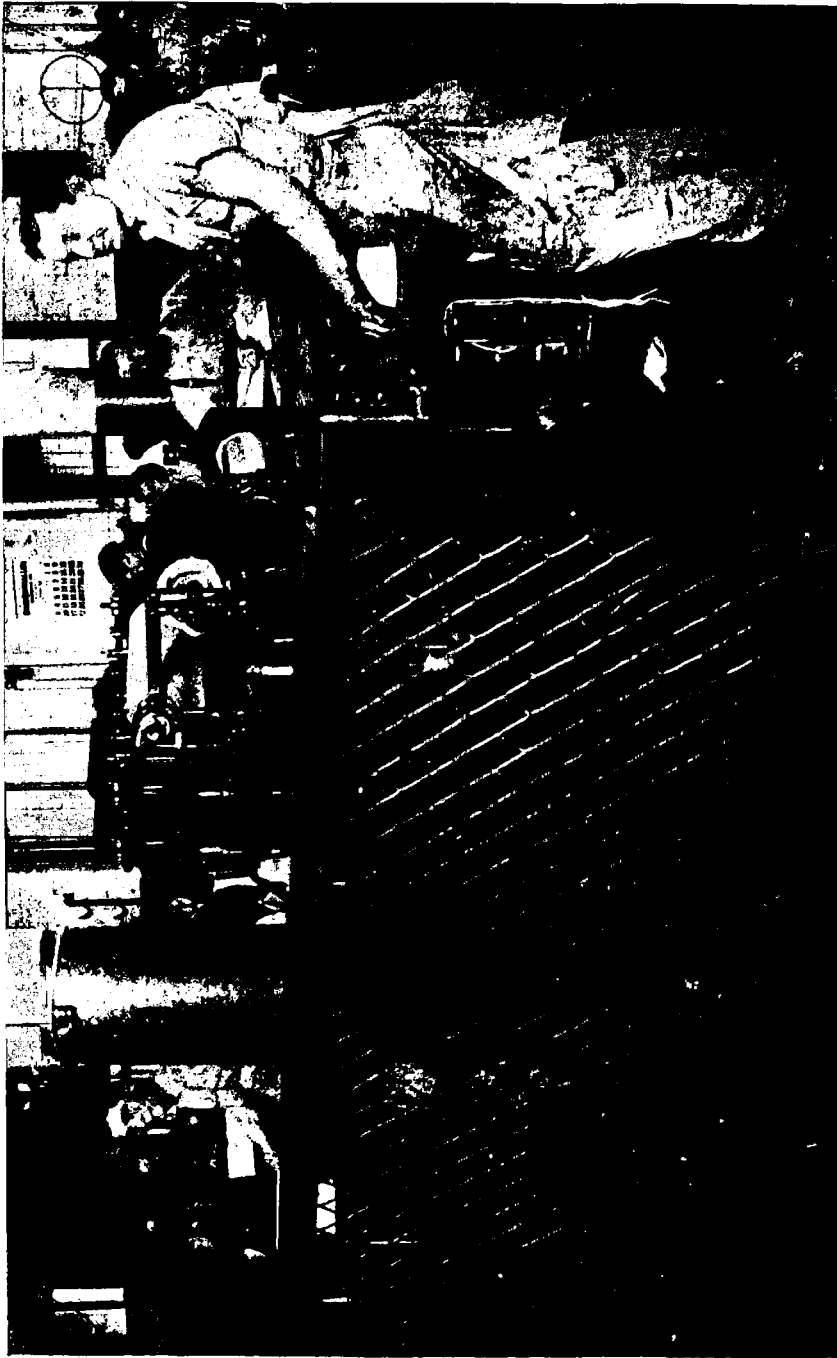
is revolved by the aid of the fly-wheel connected with its axis, it draws the bed, plate, paper, and blanketing between its circumference and that of the lower cylinder, thus providing the pressure necessary to force the paper to take up the ink from the incised lines on the plate. A stove arrangement is necessary to keep the plate warm.

The Perkins D-Cylinder Press.—Among the improvements introduced by Jacob Perkins in the copper-plate press there was first an improvement in the

* The small illustration is of a press of modern manufacture, the picture being kindly lent by the vendors, Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Limited. Although the finish is modern, the principle of the copper-plate press has been the same for many years. The New South Wales presses are of the Perkins type.

a groove in the run of the said box above the heater, and upon this the engraved plate is placed, and may be kept at a proper temperature for a considerable time without changing the heater or removing the plate, which obviates the inconveniency that would otherwise attach to the use of the thick and heavy steel plates." A cylindrical inker, on a building-up plan, was also outlined, but as the old dabber is still used in the Perkins establishment, it is no doubt considered to be superior to the roller.

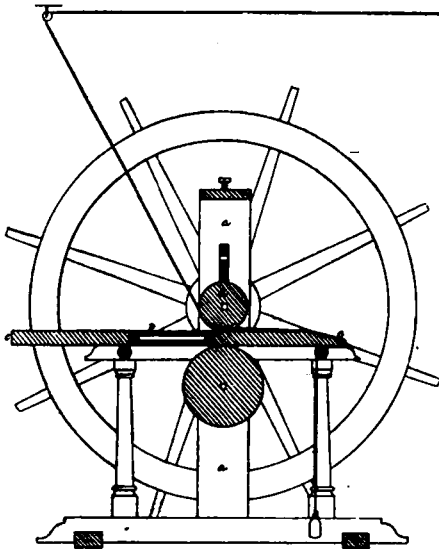
Further, the well-known form of D roller, chiefly used for calico printing, was applied by Perkins to the copper-plate press, and in the early diagram the pressing cylinder *d* should be represented reduced at



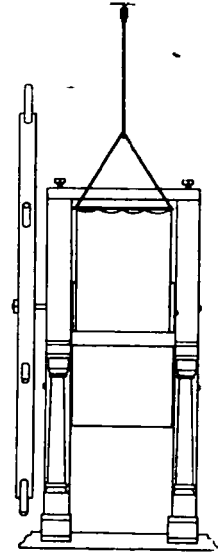
A view of the Press Room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the four-plate steam presses at work.

one side by the deletion of a segment of its substance, leaving it shaped like a D. This, with the aid of the counterweights, allowed for the automatic return of the table and cushions, between which are the plate and paper after the operator has pulled them into the pressure zone by means of the fly-wheel. The front view diagram shows the same press with the blankets or cushions up, and the press table brought forward by the counterweights.

The principles of the D-shaped cylinder, the counterweights, and the maintenance of an even heating arrangement by Bunsen burners, remain in the presses used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to this day, and two good views of these presses at work accompany this chapter.



Side view of the Perkins D-shaped roller press with counterweights for automatic return of the plate to the operator.



Front view of the Perkins press with blankets raised and bed brought forward by the counterweights.

Power Presses for Intaglio Printing.—There are power presses for printing from steel and copper intaglio plates; some of them are more properly styled power-assisted presses, as there are portions of the work which are better suited to manual labour, but others undertake the whole duty of inking the plate, wiping, printing, cleaning, together with the laying on of the paper and the removal of it after printing. It may be fairly accepted that the best work is done on the hand press, and that the next best is the power-assisted press as used in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In the latter the wiping is done by hand.

As an example of one of the early forms of power press for this class of work, though it was suitable for hand as well as steam power to operate it, we may give a *résumé* of the specification of the three Waterlows (Alfred Henry, Walter Blandford, and Sidney Hedley) entered in 1867. The inventors state their invention had for its object the facilitating of the rapid printing of impressions from steel, copper, or other metal plates.

The Waterlow Power Press.—The invention "consists in so constructing such machines that the engraved plate is in them mounted on one side or end

of a box or frame, which box or frame is revolved or rotated by a horizontal shaft on which it is secured. On that side or end of the box opposite to that on which the plate is carried are two or more curved pieces or inclines, the object of which will be hereinafter explained. On the same shaft as the box or frame is keyed a large tooth wheel, into which gears a pinion for driving the inking roller; this it does by means of another small tooth wheel on the spindle of inking roller. The large tooth wheel carries also near to its periphery and at its inner side, that side nearest to the revolving box or frame, a stud on which is mounted a small roller. The purpose which this roller serves is to press forward two levers which being connected with the

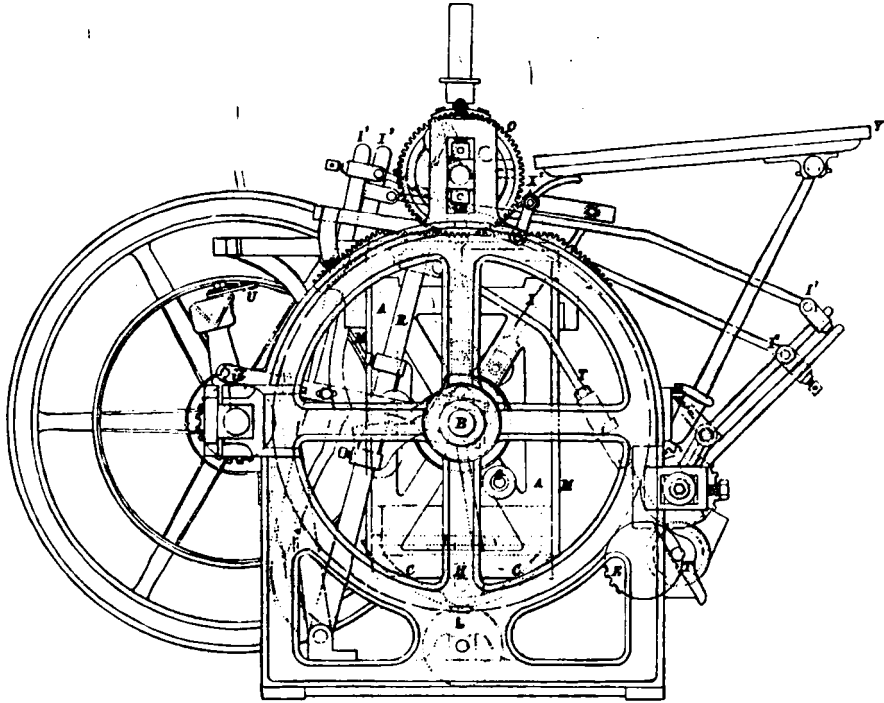
scraper for removing the superfluous colour or ink bring the scraper into contact with the plate during its passage over the plate's surface. The bed plate of the machine is provided with rollers, the same in number as there are curved pieces or inclines (as hereinbefore mentioned) on one side or end of the revolving box or frame. Upon a revolving motion being imparted to the box or frame these curved pieces or inclines will press upon the rollers, and thereby raise the box or frame so as to keep the plate uniformly in contact with and maintain its contact with the printing cylinder during the time that the paper or other material is receiving the impression. To allow of this alternate gradual up-and-down motion of the revolving frame or box, the said frame or box, although secured upon the shaft so that it must revolve therewith, is provided with slots or guides to admit of this motion, which can only take place when that end or side of frame or box carrying the plate is uppermost, stops being provided for the slots or guides to prevent any vertical motion when the end of the frame with the curved pieces or inclines is uppermost. The whole of the arrangement hereinabove described is supported in suitable

framing on a bed plate, and can be arranged so as to be driven by either hand, steam, or other motive power."

How the Waterlow Invention Works.—To illustrate the manner in which the Waterlows achieved their purpose, we append a side elevation of the press with an explanation of the working of the chief parts.

of A is guided by the slots in A, indicated at MM, and there are stops not shown on this diagram to prevent the vertical motion when the end of A with the inclines CC is uppermost. These stops are operated by balance weights.

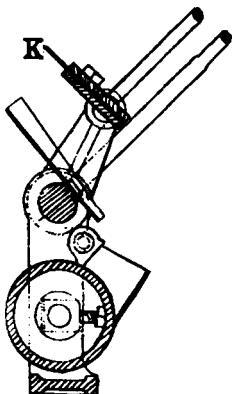
The end of the box or frame A carrying the plate is provided with a rack for the purpose of revolving the impression cylinder O. R is a lever for bringing



Side elevation of the Waterlow power press for printing from steel or copper plates.

In the accompanying drawing A is the revolving box or frame carrying at the top side or end the engraved plate to be printed from, B is the shaft on which the revolving box or frame A is carried. The curved pieces or inclines at opposite side or end of A are denoted by C and are indicated by dotted lines.

The large tooth wheel on shaft B turns pinion E, which turns an inner pinion which drives the inking roller immediately above in the diagram. The levers I¹ I², operated by a stud with roller (H), press forward the scraper K above the inking roller. There are rollers indicated by L on the bed plate of the machine on which the aforementioned inclines



The Scraper of the Waterlow machine.

CC press, when a revolving motion is given to the box or frame A. The alternate up-and-down motion

the inking roller in contact with the plate; U is a plate for cleaning the engraved plate after the impression has been taken from the same; this plate is brought into position by a cam and lever u¹, and a cam on shaft B operates the levers X, X¹, so as to raise or lower the feeding board Y.

The sheet of paper, wetted down as usual, is placed on the feeding board Y, which rising, the paper is caught by a gripper operated by a cam. The rack on A revolves the impression cylinder O, and during the up-and-down motion of the box of frame A the plate passes under the paper on cylinder O, and in its passage imprints the same.

The plate on A is next brought into contact with U, by which it is cleaned; then with the inking roller (by means of lever R), and after receiving its supply of ink the plate comes into contact with the scraper K (by means of stud and roller H and levers I¹ I²), which scraper wipes off the superfluous ink from the surface of the plate, but leaves the ink in the hollow engraved lines untouched. The plate is then ready for making another impression on paper, and passes on to operate the impression cylinder O as before.

(To be continued.)

The World's "Officials"

By DESDICHADO

THE essence of a postage stamp being its power to prepay postage, it may be argued that *Official* stamps are not *postage* stamps, on the ground that they do not, as a fact, prepay postage at all.

The Government of a country being the recipient of all taxes, and of all payments for services rendered through its various monopolies, such as the postal and telegraph services, it follows that it receives, *quid* Postmaster, money which it pays out *quid*, say, Collector of Income-tax—in other words, it is simply a transfer of cash from one pocket to another: can this be strictly termed a payment?

Before the advent of *Official* stamps the correspondence of the various Government departments and their subsidiary branches was either "franked" by a signature, or paid for in cash or by the ordinary postage stamps: the former was not a satisfactory check as to anything more than the number of postal packets, with perhaps a record of the gross weight of each day's post.

The alternative—prepayment in cash or by use of ordinary stamps—involved sometimes a heavy personal outlay which was refunded only every quarter; and though the "postage-book" was an absolute check on the amount of work done by the Post Office for the particular Department, the system involved an immense amount of clerical work in book-keeping and the filling up of official forms, quite unnecessary when, as a matter of fact, no profit was made by the Government.

On the other hand, it was unfair to the Post Office to ask it to carry an immense amount of official correspondence at a heavy expense, and to get only a nominal (or possibly no) credit for doing so, whilst the Department, whose correspondence was carried practically free, escaped with a too-light payment or debit and consequently showed larger profits.

Official stamps are supposed to remedy all this, allowing an absolutely accurate record of Departmental correspondence to be kept, because the Post Office (in effect) sells these special stamps—so getting its *quid pro quo*—and the Department, being more or less in the position of an ordinary business-house, is debited with the necessary supply of stamps supplied on requisition, and uses them as required.

What then are these "labels," a term which I purposely apply on this occasion? Personally, I think that, regarded in the strictest light, they are not postage stamps, for the reasons briefly referred to above; but, on the other hand, the "labels," before receiving the appropriating overprint, were certainly postage stamps, and they ostensibly remain postage stamps, with an addition. Also, as between the corresponding Department (e.g. an Office of Works)

and the Carrying Department (i.e. the Post Office), these labels are paid for and do actually *prepay* postage, though, as suggested, the payment is only from one Governmental pocket to another.

On the whole, looking at the question, as far as possible, impartially, and ignoring the many interesting series of "Officials" (their market value is not a point for philatelic consideration, as an argument in their favour), I venture my opinion, only a personal one, please note, that this class of stamp is collectable, but not compulsorily so, in the formation of a collection of a country's issues; a postage stamp is, after all, a receipt for prepayment made by a member of the public to his Government, for services about to be rendered to him by the latter.

However, nearly every collector takes, or is willing to take if he can get them, these *Official* series, which are universally (even if improperly) regarded as "postage" stamps; so, in the hope that a paper—call it a compilation, if you will—on these often rare stamps may prove interesting, I have gathered together, and occasionally supplemented, a few notes on the "Officials" issued by Great Britain, and by her still numerous Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates, to be followed by similar notes on the "Officials" of foreign countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of *Official* stamps of Great Britain is so very large that I had intended to first give those of the Colonies, or at any rate some of them; but, on reflection, I think the Mother-country should come first.

It was in 1882 that Mr. T. A. C—, a gentleman in a responsible position at Somerset House, conceived the idea of overprinting the ordinary stamps with some word or words to indicate their appropriation to one or other of the Government Departments: his original idea extended from the One Halfpenny up to the then newly issued Five Pounds. Fortunately, however, his ambitions were at first bounded by the modest value of Six Pence, though subsequently (1885) allowed to soar as far as the One Pound.

The ostensible reason for the creation of these stamps was that the Surveyors of Taxes, having to prepay the postage on their official correspondence, were often put to heavy expense, which was refunded only periodically; hence the limit being Six Pence.

In time, as is known, the system was greatly extended, and the use of high values became necessary.

I.R.

OFFICIAL

The first issue of *Official* stamps in this country was

preceded by the following Post Office circular, circulated on the 26th September, 1882:—

“The Postmaster-General has approved of the use, on and after the 1st October next, of stamps overprinted *I.R. Official*, for denoting the Postage and Registration Fees on Letters transmitted by certain Officers of Inland Revenue, stationed outside the Metropolis. . . .”

Of the stamps current in 1882 only the Halfpenny, Penny, and Six Pence were selected for the first overprint. The lowest value is found in shades varying from pale to deep green, and is of the type first issued in October, 1880; the One Penny is the unified stamp of December, 1881 (with sixteen pearls in each angle), of which all the control letters from A to X (possibly excepting the error N-O), as well as the plain-margin varieties, may be found; and the Six Pence was the familiar grey stamp which had then been in use for some years—this latter was from Plate 18, and all are on the Imperial Crown paper.



The existence of the One Penny with only fourteen pearls has often been recorded, but the stamps of that variety had long been out of stock, and the overprint on any such may at once be put down as forged, without further inspection.

Of the Six Pence, grey, such a large quantity was overprinted that there was a considerable stock on hand even in 1901; and it was only in consequence of the earlier stamps of Great Britain being then demonetized that the Six Pence, purple on rose-red (of 1887), was overprinted, on the destruction of the remainders of the older stamp.



In 1883-4 changes were made in practically all the ordinary stamps, which in due course—and now up to the One Pound—were overprinted. The Halfpenny, in slate-blue, is of the same type as the superseded stamp in green; but the Twopence Halfpenny and One Shilling are of the ugly—there is no other word for it—1884 series.

The three stamps of Five and Ten Shillings and One Pound, issued with the lower values in 1885, are difficult to obtain, and apparently always were so, for it was not generally known that, for several years, entire sets of the various Official stamps could be obtained in mint condition, *at fact*, on formal application at Somerset House by any apparently respectable and responsible individual.



I. R.

OFFICIAL

The Five Shillings and Ten Shillings, being printed on the fiscal Anchor paper then in use for some of the postage stamps, are to be met with more or less blued. I had the Five Shillings (not with “Specimen”) on paper as deeply discoloured as the bluest of the Twopence Halfpenny, lilac-rose; but the Ten Shillings, whether in ultramarine or the far rarer cobalt, is never on paper of such a pronounced blue, from the apparent depth of which the colour of the impression greatly detracts.

The One Pound, which in the ordinary issues was printed on the Imperial Crown and (in error in 1888) fiscal Orb papers, is of the 1884 type, adapted from the Telegraph stamps: the two varieties were overprinted, that on the Orbs in 1890.

Curiously enough, the Official stamp with normal watermark is much rarer than that on the incorrect Orb paper. I remember a complete mint set, in pairs, up to the One Pound, *Crown*, being sold in the early nineties for £30! These high values were used principally for payment of postage in bulk, the letters or packages being marked “Paid.”



In 1887, the so-called Jubilee set provided new designs of all the values (except One Penny) up to the One Shilling; and most of these, together with the One Pound, now changed in colour to green, were duly appropriated to official purposes.

On the One Penny at least three varieties of overprint exist, the differences being in the “face” of the letters, at first thin, then bolder, and finally of a thick, heavy type; and on the Halfpenny, vermilion, the Twopence Halfpenny of the 1887 issue, and the One Shilling, green, of the same series, two varieties of

overprint may be found—thin letters prior to 1894, and thereafter in thicker type. All the marginal varieties of the Halfpenny—plain, with Jubilee lines, and with controls **A** to **Q**—may be found, with more or less difficulty.

In the case of the One Pound, green, there is a minor variety, consisting in the omission of one of the "stops" from the overprint on the second stamp ("B.B.—B.B.") in the second row.



In 1900 the then current Halfpenny and One Shilling (both of the Jubilee type) were changed in colour: the lower value from vermilion to blue-green, and the One Shilling from mono-colour to two colours, green and carmine. These two, together with the above-illustrated Six Pence—necessitated under the circumstances already mentioned—were overprinted.

Of the Six Pence, 120,000 stamps were overprinted; and of the bi-coloured One Shilling, only 2400.

The Six Pence, Jubilee, is known with a defective "L" in "OFFICIAL", looking something like the letter "I."

Early in 1902 the corresponding values of the King Edward series, except the Six Pence, were overprinted; and the three high values are amongst the rarities of Great Britain, though, when first issued, they were to be bought at a low figure. I know of *pairs*, mint, being sold early in 1903 for forty guineas; and a well-known dealer disposed of some three or four sets at £25 a set—now he would willingly give ten times that amount! Unearned increment this!

Great care should be exercised in purchasing any of the rarer "I.R. Official" stamps, as forgeries—and very good forgeries, too—of the overprints are becoming comparatively common; and, there being nothing special about the type used for the overprinting, it is difficult, even for experts, to say with absolute certainty that a particular overprint is genuine—in fact, I have heard on very reliable authority that a valuable "I.R. Official," after being pronounced genuine, was, on being submitted by a subsequent owner, denounced as a forgery!

The only really satisfactory way is to obtain these stamps with a perfectly reliable pedigree, traceable through the hands of trustworthy individuals right back to Somerset House.

There is still one value, the Six Pence of the King Edward type, to be dealt with; and with regard to it I merely submit the facts without comment. It was

overprinted, under warrant of the 18th February, 1904, and the stock was delivered on the 10th March following, but does not seem to have been formally distributed.

All Official stamps were withdrawn by an order of the 12th May, 1904, directing their return to London for destruction on the 14th; but a very few copies of this stamp seem to have reached a high official just about this time and to have been used by him on the latter date. The three known used copies paid postage, without doubt, and were (one at least) rescued from the waste-paper basket. The only copy I have seen was in the hands of a well-known dealer specializing in British stamps; it fetched, to use a common phrase, "a price commensurate with its rarity." This series of stamps was for use on the correspondence between country offices, and between the head office in London and abroad; but not for that between London offices, or country branches and the head office.

In the following and subsequent synopses I have given the dates of issue as recorded in the Catalogue.

Overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL".

Issues of 1880-1.

- ½d., deep green (28.10.82).
- ½d., pale green.
- 1d., lilac (27.9.82).*
- 6d., grey (30.10.82).

Issues of 1884-5.

- ½d., slate-blue (8.5.85).
- 2½d., lilac (12.3.85).
- 1s., green (12.3.85).
- 5s., rose, on blue and on white (12.3.85).
- 10s., cobalt and ultramarine, on blue and on white (12.3.85).
- £1, brown-lilac, on Crowns (12.3.85).
- £1, brown-lilac, on Orbs (*error*, 1890).

Issues of 1887-92.

- ½d., vermilion (21.1.88).*
- 2½d., lilac on blue (20.10.91).*
- 1s., green (15.3.89).*
- £1, green (13.4.92).

Issues of 1887 and 1900.

- ½d., blue-green (April, 1901).
- 6d., purple on rose-red (14.6.01).
- 1s., green and carmine (December, 1901).

Variety: "OFFICIAL" on 6d.

Issue of 1902.

- ½d., deep green (4.2.02).
- 1d., scarlet (4.2.02).
- 2½d., bright blue (19.2.02).
- 6d., dull purple (14.5.04).
- 1s., green and carmine (29.4.02).
- 5s., carmine (29.4.02).
- 10s., ultramarine (29.4.02).
- £1, green (29.4.02).

* These stamps exist with the thinner overprint of 1887 and the thicker overprint of 1894, the One Penny also with the original thin lettering of 1882.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

New Offices.

OUR offices in the Strand are filled up to their utmost capacity, and we could not find room for any more clerks; we have therefore taken some additional rooms in Southampton Street, Strand, facing the premises of Messrs. George Newnes and Co., Ltd. These new rooms are now being used for making up packets and sets of stamps, in both of which departments the demand has more than doubled during the past year. The business in packets is enormous, and we have had to put on four new clerks during February to work upon packets alone.

Arrangements are now being made by which we hope in the near future to be able to make up all our packets on our own premises, instead of placing orders in Birmingham, Salisbury, Switzerland, and Germany, as we have had to do in the past.

In making up our own packets we are able to reject all poor copies, and thus to give our clients far better value.

* * *

British Guiana.—The following extracts from the Report of the Postmaster-General for 1909-10 may be of interest to my readers:—

"2. *Revenue.*—The total revenue collected by the Postal Department during the year amounted to \$146,672.46 as against \$143,977.62 for the previous year. There is a large increase under the head of Telephone Receipts due to the increased number of subscribers. Increases are also shown in Private Letter Box and Bag rents and Unpaid Letter Money, as also in General and Inland Money Order Commissions, as well as Parcel Post receipts and Customs dues, and are in each case the result of increased business.

"The decrease in the sale of Registration Envelopes by \$182 is no doubt due to the recent regulations prohibiting the sending of money by registered letter from one office to another where Money Order business is transacted.

"The falling off in the revenue from sale of Embossed Envelopes by \$111.25 is due to their sale in lots of 5 at one cent above their face value and not as formerly at *face value.*

"Books of Postage Stamps, each book containing 12 stamps at 1 cent and 18 stamps at 2 cents, at a cost of 49 cents, were brought into issue at all Post Offices throughout the colony, from the 14th June, 1909. The number sold to the 31st March, 1910, totalled 1246.

* * * * *

"*Letters, etc.*—Uniform rate of Inland Postage first adopted in 1860, and fixed at 2d. per ½ ounce; reduced to 1d. per ½ ounce, 1st July, 1872, and to 1d. per ounce in 1886.

"First Penny Post for City Letters established in 1864, reduced to ½d. in 1886, ¾d. postage for District Letters established on 1st July, 1904.

"British Guiana entered the Postal Union 1st April, 1877, and uniform rate of Postage to Countries of Union fixed at 6d. per ½ ounce; reduced to 4d., 1st April, 1879; further reduced to 2½d., 1st January, 1891; further re-

duced to 2½d. per 1 ounce and 1½d. for each succeeding 1 ounce, from 1st October, 1907.

"Penny Ocean Postage per ½ ounce for letters to Great Britain and Colonies established Christmas Day, 1898. Unit of weight increased to 1 ounce, from 1st October, 1907.

"Post Cards to Countries of Postal Union introduced on 1st April, 1879.

"Inland Post Cards introduced in August, 1885.

"Registration Fee fixed at 6d. in 1860; reduced to 4d. in May, 1863; and to 2d. in January, 1880.

"*Parcels.*—Exchange of Parcels with Great Britain commenced in 1886, and rates fixed at 10d. for the first lb., and 8d. for each additional lb.; reduced in 1889 to 1s. for 3 lbs., 2s. for 7 lbs., and 3s. for 11 lbs.

"Inland Parcel Post established in 1888, at rates from 2d. for a ½ lb., to 3d. for 2 lbs.; reduced in May, 1891, to 3d. per lb. for first 2 lbs., and 2d. for each succeeding lb., and further reduced in 1895."

* * *

High Prices at Auction.—During this season Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, London, W., have held by far the finest and most important sales of stamps that have been held by any firm. The prices they have obtained for scarce and out-of-the-way varieties have been wonderful. A few weeks ago I noted that a New Zealand 1d., no wmk., pin perf, *used*, sold for £60, and now in their last sale the following rare item appeared among the Transvaal stamps:—

"Oct. 1877, 6d., blue on blue, Gibbons 229, brilliant mint block of four, one stamp *tte-bêche*, Gibbons 231, a unique piece and of great rarity."

This sold for £115, and it was bought on commission for a well-known collector.

In the same sale they obtained £18 for a fine used 1s. Nova Scotia, *deep purple*, being £2 over catalogue price.

Messrs. Glendining, in the interest of their clients, publish their catalogues some *six weeks* before each sale, and are thus enabled to obtain valuable commissions from rich clients in the United States and on the Continent, far in excess of those obtained by other firms, most of whom usually publish their catalogues a *very short time* before each sale.

* * *

Newest Sections of the Imperial Album.—The following are the recent sections published:—

No.		Pages.	Price. s. d.
No. 226.	Portuguese India	34	1 6
" 227.	St. Thomas and Prince Islands	20	0 10
" 228.	Timor	20	0 10
	Portugal	42	1 10
" 229.	Zambezia	10	0 6
" 230.	Cuba and Porto Rico	20	0 10
" 232.	Elobey, etc.	8	0 4
" 144.	Norway	22	1 0
" 146.	Roumania	62	2 8

* * *

Servian Reminders.—A large stock of obsolete stamps of Servia has recently been sold by the Government, comprising the following :—

1901-3. *King Alexander I; and 1 p. of 1898.*

1898.	1 para	.	.	.	385,155
1901.	5 "	.	.	.	385,155
"	10 "	.	.	.	385,155
"	15 "	.	.	.	385,155
"	20 "	.	.	.	385,155
"	25 "	.	.	.	94,925
"	50 "	.	.	.	385,155
"	1 dinar	.	.	.	94,925
"	3 "	.	.	.	4,225
"	5 "	.	.	.	4,225
					2,509,230

1903. *Head overprinted with Arms.*

1 para	.	.	.	.	36,650
5 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
10 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
15 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
20 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
25 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
50 "	.	.	.	.	36,650
1 dinar	.	.	.	.	36,650
3 "	.	.	.	.	84,645
5 "	.	.	.	.	84,645
					462,400

1904. *Coronation Issue.*

5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 paras, and 1, 3, and 5 dinars—125,675 stamps of each value up to the 50 paras, and also 72,479 complete sets.

The total nominal value is about £89,384 os. od.

This large stock is still held in Servia, and has not yet been placed on the market.

* * *

Early Brazil Stamps.—Now that there is so much being written about the early issues of Brazil, I think that the following paragraph, which I found in a *rare* book in the library of Lord Crawford, may be of interest :—

"THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE.

"Sept. 15, 1864.

"BRAZILIAN STAMP DIES.

"In the July number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, it was stated that a firm had purchased the dies of the old Spanish Stamps, and that they were negotiating for those of the large old Brazilian. Now, having been for ten years a resident in the Brazils, I am able to affirm that the dies of those Stamps were destroyed in the year 1861, by order of the Postmaster-General; and, therefore, the parties who imagine that they are about to purchase those dies, will only find themselves in possession of counterfeits, which have no doubt been cunningly prepared by some speculating clerks of the Post Office."

* * *

New Packets of Stamps.—Now that we have secured new rooms, we have made arrangements to make up from our own stock a large quantity of "packets," which will be far superior, both in condition and in value, to anything previously offered in the trade. The greatest care is being taken to pick out every torn or heavily postmarked specimen, and all our own packets, without exception, will contain only *genuine postage stamps*; no fiscals, no reprints, no cut-out cards, envelopes, or bands will be used in any of these packets.

The first of this new series that we have arranged consist of three fine packets of

South and Central American Stamps.

No. 201. 250 varieties, price 10s. post free.

" 202. 400 " all different from those in packet No. 201, price £2 post free and registered.

" 203. 250 rare varieties, all different from those in packets Nos. 201 and 202, price £3 post free and registered.

The three packets, 900 varieties, price £5 5s. post free.

* *

New South Wales Handbook, by Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull, revised and amplified by the Publication Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

This grand work was commenced in 1902, but was put on one side until the three parts of the book upon the British Possessions in Africa could be completed, Part III being issued by our firm in 1906. Since that date the Publication Committee has been busy on this, the most important and most arduous work that they have undertaken.

From the very first it was decided that the production of *fine* plates of the "Sydney Views," "Laureated Heads," etc. etc. was of the utmost importance, as the old plates in *Oceania* (published 24 years ago), were reconstructed from such heavily obliterated specimens that in many cases it was very difficult to identify the types. For this reason it was determined that the plates should be reconstructed as far as possible from *unused* copies, and collectors will understand what a difficulty this has been, when they consider that unused Sydney Views run to between £40 and £100 each.

However, collectors all over the world have come to our help, and we have got together over three hundred photographs of unused Sydney Views, from which the plates have been made up, and the few gaps have been filled with used copies as lightly obliterated as we could find. The result is well worth the years of waiting, and no one who has a copy of this new work should have any trouble in plating his stamps.

Different processes were tried before the final plates were printed; in some cases it was found that the best results and the clearest details were to be obtained from direct photographs, and some of the plates therefore are produced in that way, but the bulk of them have been made by the photogravure process. It has been decided to publish the new work on

New South Wales

in two parts. Part I is in the press, and will be ready next month, and it is hoped that Part II will be ready by the end of this year.

Part I deals with the stamps issued up to 1871, and with this part we shall give *sixteen full-sized plates*, besides numerous other illustrations, including enlargements of "Sydney Views" and "Laureated Heads," and a very important lot of essays.

Only *five hundred* copies of this work are being printed, and we estimate that nearly three hundred of these will be taken by the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, so that early application is necessary from other collectors who wish for copies.

The subscription price for the two parts, which will not be sold separately, will be

Three pounds net.

For other details I refer collectors to our advertisement pages.

* * *

Rare Stamps, Pairs, Blocks, etc.—Just a line to draw *your* attention to the list of *rarities* of British Guiana, in our advertisement pages this month. Some collectors do not look through the advertisements, and so miss many good things.

Each month we hope to give a page to advertise *special items*, which cannot well be quoted in a trade catalogue; such as rarities with the condition carefully described, and scarce things in pairs, strips, blocks, panes, and sheets.

* * *

Designs for Commonwealth Postage Stamp.—The following is an extract from a notice in *The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* of January 21, 1911:—

“Skilled Artists are invited to submit competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth.

“The size of the stamp for which designs are invited will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *oblong*.

“Designs must not exceed four times the measurements specified for the stamps, and should be accompanied by photographic reductions to the sizes required for the stamps.

“Two premiums, one of £100 and one of £50, will be paid for the designs which are adjudged by a Board, to be appointed for the purpose of adjudicating on the designs submitted by competitors, to be first and second respectively in order of merit, provided such designs are deemed worthy of being awarded a premium.

“In selecting the designs, preference will be given to those which best lend themselves to engraving on the reduced scale.

“The designs must contain features characteristic of Australia, and also the words ‘Australia’ and ‘Postage,’ as well as the stamp value in Arabic figures, or in both figures and letters.

“The treatment of the designs should not be made too photographic or realistic, and it must be in accordance with the more formal designs to be found in the best postage stamps.

“The premiated designs will become the sole property of the Postmaster-General.

“Designs will be received up to Noon on the 31st day of May, 1911, and must be addressed to the Secretary, Postmaster-General’s Department, 51 Spring-street, Melbourne. They must be endorsed ‘Designs for Commonwealth Postage Stamp,’ and if sent by post must be registered and the postage thereon prepaid.

“The designs should not be signed with the name of the designer, but should bear only a *nom de plume* or private mark for purposes of identity, and the accompanying letter containing the designer’s name and address, as well as a copy of the *nom de plume* or private mark on the designs, should be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will be opened after the designs have been adjudicated upon.

“The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to select any design, and designs not selected will be returned.

“Copies of this notification may be obtained at the offices of the Deputy Postmasters-General in the several States, and at the High Commissioner’s office, London.

“JOSIAH THOMAS, Postmaster-General.”

* * *

Turin Philatelic Exhibition.—This Exhibition is now being arranged for, and it will form a section of the Exhibition of Industries and Arts, to be held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Exhibition of Stamps is to take place soon after that in Vienna, so that collectors can send their exhibits to Vienna, and then, if they wish, have them forwarded to Turin.

The Committee is as follows:—Sig. Henrico Marchesi (President), Dr. Mario Nascimbene (Secretary), Sig. Alberto Bolaffi, Emilio Brunati, Francesco Carrara, Lodovico Gonella, and Angiolo Pochintesta.

The programme and regulations will be sent on request addressed to the Secretary,

DOCTOR MARIO NASCIBENE,

Via Po, 2, Turin, Italy.

* * *

The Buenos Ayres Philatelic Society.—The Secretary has kindly sent me a report of this Society for the year 1910. It is too long to insert in full, and besides is not of general interest. I am glad to see that this, the only British Philatelic Society that I know of in South America, is doing so well. Although only in its third year, it has fifty-nine members and a cash balance on December 31st last of \$440 m/n.

The Hon. President is A. Carnegie Ross, Esq., C.B., the British Consul-General for the Argentine Republic, and under his auspices I feel sure that the membership will largely increase.

* * *

The Birmingham Philatelic Congress.—Mr. Richard Hollick, of Berkswell, Coventry, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, writes me that many of the local Philatelic Societies have already arranged about the delegates to this Congress; those Societies that have not already done so should at once communicate with Mr. Hollick and give him the names of the delegates.

Each Society with less than one hundred members may be represented by two delegates, from one hundred to two hundred members by three delegates, and over two hundred members by four delegates. It is also desirable that Societies should send in as soon as possible notification of any subject they would like discussed at the Congress.

Collectors and dealers alike should aim at making these Congresses permanent, as the discussion of subjects and the ventilation of grievances can only do good to our hobby.

There are a good many expenses attached to these Congresses, and one of the methods of defraying them will be to hold an auction during the meeting, of stamps sent up for donation to the Committee.

Any lots will be welcome, and can be sent to Mr. Johnson or to Mr. Hollick, who will be glad to receive some more as soon as possible, as time is now getting on and there is much more to be arranged.

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged and repriced since last list published in the "M.J."

British Guiana.

A VERY fine lot of these stamps is now on sale, this being the best book of this country that we have made up for some years. Amongst the better things I note briefly as follows:—

1850. *The rare circular.*
 4 c., *primrose* (pelure).
 4 c., *orange.*
 8 c., *green*, two varieties.
 12 c., *pale blue*, three cut square.
 12 c., *deep blue and indigo*, three cut square.
 1852. Five each of the 1 c. and 4 c.
 1853. 1 c. and 4 c. Six unused, several pairs used.
 1856. *Large oblong.*
 4 c., *magenta*, four copies.
 4 c., *blue*, one on surfaced paper.
 1862. *Provisionals*
 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. SIXTY stamps, all plated.

The later issues are very complete and include many scarce and interesting varieties.

Barbados.

A very good book of this popular country. The early issues are strong in the rarities, amongst which I may note:—

1856. Two pairs of the red on white (4d.), unused.
 1860. 1d., pin perf. 12½, used.
 1861. 1d., clean cut perf., no wmk., unused.
 1870. 1d., large Star, rough perf., unused.
 1871. (4d.), small Star, rough perf., two fine, unused.
 1878. 1d. on half of 5s., seven stamps, showing all types.
 1892. ½d. on 4d., surcharged in red and black, unused.

The early issues include many rare stamps in mint blocks of four, and even specialists will find something to interest them in this book.

Corea and Crete.

These are always good sellers; most of the stamps are cheap, and many are very beautiful, and both countries possess distinct historical interest.

We have bought a few parcels of these stamps lately and been able to make up a fair book, but there are still many gaps which we should like to fill up.

Egypt.

The stamps of this country continue to sell well, and during the last few months we have had several important orders from Egypt, a sure sign that the stamps are scarce there, and that local collectors have to send to England for supplies. The stamps of the 1866 and 1867 issues are getting scarcer, and some prices have been advanced; also some of the earlier of the Unpaid Letter stamps are difficult to find, and we have had to advance many prices as we cannot fill up our stock at the old quotations.

France.

Two fine stock books have just been made up of this country.

We have recently made a *very large* purchase, from an American source, of the finest lot of the stamps of 1849, 1850, and 1852 that I have seen for many years.

In the 1849-1850 issue we bought several hundred of the 10 c., 25 c., 40 c., and 1 franc, including many superb pairs, strips, and blocks, and a fair number on original letters.

Of the rare 10 c. of 1852 we have a grand lot, with many pairs and strips; these are stamps that are

really rare, and our stock books have been stripped for the last three years.

India.

Two good books of this country have now been rearranged, and here also we have included a fine lot of the early issues that we have just bought. In the 1854 issue we bought a superb lot of pairs and strips of the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a., and some nice copies of the 4 a.

The book is also very strong in the later issues and in the "Service" stamps.

* * *

WE have been asked to publish the following Notices, which should be of interest to our readers:—

A Stamp Collector's Ride Across Africa.—

Mr. Frank H. Melland, F.R.P.S.L., who recently made a remarkable journey of five thousand miles across the heart of Africa, is to lecture before a special meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on his experiences. The lecturer is an official of the Chartered Company stationed at M'pika, Rhodesia. He left M'pika on his bicycle and traversed the greater part of the journey to the Soudan by cycle. He had his camera with him, and the fine pictures he has secured will be shown by limelight at this the only lecture Mr. Melland will deliver in London prior to his return to Africa. The Society has engaged the Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the evening of Wednesday, April 12, and the lecture, entitled "From Rhodesia to the Soudan," will start at 8 p.m. precisely. Tickets will be 1s. each (unreserved), and 2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved). These may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C. Any proceeds from the sale of tickets over and above the expenses will be devoted to the funds of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912.

* * *

The Postage Stamp Anniversary Banquet.—

It had been intended by the Executive Committee of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912 to hold an inaugural banquet *this year* on the anniversary of the issue of the first postage stamp. As May 6 this year falls on the first anniversary of the death of King Edward VII, the banquet will take place on Monday, May 8, instead of Saturday, May 6.

The dinner will be held at the Trocadero, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., and the tickets will be 5s. each. Ladies are specially invited.

The objects of the banquet are:

1. To fittingly inaugurate the work of the Committees of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912.
2. To secure the support of all Societies for the invitation to be extended to the Congress to meet in London next year during the London Stamp Exhibition.

The cordial support of all philatelists is earnestly desired in both these objects, and all who will support the Executive Committee by their presence at the banquet are desired to secure their tickets from the Hon. Exhibition Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C., as early as possible.

Colour Naming

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

By B. W. W.

AS the Colour Question is announced as one of the main subjects for discussion at the next Philatelic Congress in Birmingham, and the Birmingham Philatelic Society has already had a daylight meeting thereon at a member's country house and proposes another for the same practical purpose, while other Societies have considered the matter at their winter meetings, it may be allowable for me, having advocated for sixteen years past a better system of naming and the correction of errors that have crept into stamp catalogues of the last half-century, to give a few supplementary notes to the *Colour Dictionary*. In no sense of the word do I claim authority as an "expert" on the subject, but may say, as a sort of justification for my interference, that as a boy my perception of tints and shades was considered abnormal, and developed a close observation of the *names* of colours employed by manufacturers and dyers and comparisons with common notions. It is now fifty-four years since I was chosen, because of this aptitude, to assist the pattern-book maker in a Manchester warehouse and to grade the shades of samples for sending out to customers, while in latter years a connection with horticulture and the describing of flower colours, besides the daily use of water-colours as a draughtsman, made use a second nature.

With such small objects as postage stamps, the discernment of exact shades of colour, so as to express them clearly by names easily recognizable by others, is far more difficult than with textile fabrics and most flowers, in which colours are seen in masses; and it is necessary to proceed carefully in educating the eye to tell—in the absence of a block of solid colour on the stamp—whether the finely engraved lines are red, rose, carmine, or vermilion. In the early days of cataloguing stamps, red, blue, green, yellow, etc., were considered sufficient, but as the printers of later issues got indifferent to matching the original prints, there sprang up as many as six shades of the same general colour name, and collectors sought for the differences so much that dealers had to divide their stocks and list other names, the prices for which began to vary according to the stock of each sort being five thousand or fifty only. It then depended on the judgment of the dealer, or possibly of an assistant who had never thought out the question, as to what difference, if any, there was between violet and purple, and so these names with mauve and lilac were looked upon as merely tints of the same colour, and were afterwards used as being synonymous. So with many of the numerous reds and blues.

The "Tyro" Stamp Club's realistic(?) discussions in the *Stamp Weekly* mention some of the difficulties, and the individual methods of overcoming doubts in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, such as "I always group them as I like and call them what I like!"

But with Philately becoming more general, the study of colour names becomes quite as necessary as of watermarks or of perforations—in fact, more necessary, because of the impossibility of making a gauge or mechanical standard by which you can measure your tints and shades. It is then a matter of clear eyesight and an elementary knowledge of what are the varying degrees, say, of redness in such terms as vermilion, rose, scarlet, carmine, crimson, or maroon, and of subdividing each into pale, light, dull, bright, deep or dark shades.

If a definite standard of normal colours of sixty to one hundred general names was fixed and published by an authoritative committee, it would be a simple matter for any one to apply the six adjectives just mentioned to them, and so get at least four hundred intelligible names for cataloguing purposes, though there will always be queer mixtures of two or more inks for novelties which will defy the cleverest name-monger to describe clearly. For instance, a printer is asked to print a certain issue in "lilac-brown": he has no knowledge of it, and it is not listed among the five hundred specimens of printing inks supplied by the colour-makers; he may therefore mix a lilac ink with a brown and get a muddy compound unrecognizable by any standard, because the ingredients—blue and brown—will not combine. A cataloguer gets a stamp in a new shade; it gives him an impression of rose as its base, but has a peculiar tint that reminds him of what he thinks is lilac, so he (or she?) calls it lilac-rose, which sounds very pretty and goes down with the public. It might just as well be called blue-rose, because a very little blue pigment (of the right sort) mixed with a rosy one will give to it a faint or a deep tint of mauve (which is really what the fanciful lilac means) according to the depth of tone of the simple colour added.

Mauve is supposed to be a recent innovation, because a noted chemist fifty years ago made it as a cheap aniline compound of beautiful hue, which can be supplied of such strength as to produce a dark colour scarcely distinguishable from the deepest violet or a deep purple; or it may be so light as to give tints of the most delicate hue which generally have a rosy effect with an approach to lilac or pale violet. The name applied to this dye colour had been in use long before, as applied to flowers of the mallows, and as an ink would be made by mixtures of red and blue, the term usually applying to something midway between violet and purple. In compounding suitable pigments an excess of red will produce a purple-mauve or on to a full purple, while an excess of blue will lead to a violet-mauve or violet itself. In these cases the blue may be of a fading or fugitive character, while the red in any case has always a tendency to assert itself, as seen in the aniline mauve stamps, which if soaked in water show a purplish red at back, and exposure to damp air will often cause the

face of the stamp to become reddish. For this reason mauve is looked upon as being nearer red than blue in tint, but it ought not to be so as a standard type of colour. "Red-violet" or "blue-purple" are long names for mauve.

Our old "Receipt" stamps, when authorized as postals in 1881, led to a similar design printed in about the same "lilac" colour, or near it. It is stated, however, that in this or subsequent printings the contractors used for the first time "Perkins mauve" as an ink. It was probably mixed with stock pigments, which led to so many variations of shade between dull violet and muddy purple. The official name, we believe, was mauve, and later on purple, but stamp dealers stuck to the old lilac, then used for many colonials. Though remonstrated with in some cases, they acted like the men of the Light [and shade] Brigade:—

Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to name the dye;
All in the valley of doubt-
Ful shades they rush'd about,
And some did sadly blunder:
Oh! the wild names they made—
While colour men did wonder.

Explanations of lilac as a colour name have been so frequently given, that it seems mere tautology to state once more that it is not the varying colours of the bloom or flowers of the lilac bush that fix the name, but a dye obtained from the class of indigo the shrub belongs to, and is about pale indigo to light violet-blue in colour. The term "indigo-lilac" has been introduced for some dark shades combining both those named, and may give a correct notion if only the reader has got rid of the idea so prevalent on the Continent that "lilas" is what we call a dull mauve or close on to light purple, or that it has a reddish shade with it.

Turning to the reds, which as a general term ought to be clear enough, it should be understood that "red" alone is usually applied to a somewhat dull colour occasionally styled brick-red, as distinct from the brighter hues of scarlet, carmine, or rose. It is not given as a normal type in the *Colour Dictionary*, though the new edition shows both light and deep reds to contrast with the other names represented. It is curious to note that rose as a colour name for stamps has been applied mostly to something between scarlet and carmine, which at other times is listed as pink or bright rose, and that there are not many stamps printed in the true tint associated with the national flower. The new edition gives a light and a deep rose specially made to match rose petals sent to the ink-makers, because in the first edition the rose colour was from a mistaken number in the specimen book, and the whole three thousand sheets had been printed before the mistake was noticed. The scarlet then printed, too, was reduced about one-third in error.

Vermilion, being a very clear and definite colour when pure, should not be coupled with orange as a prefix (though orange-red may be right), as even if pale it never develops an orange tint, and in deeper shades it runs into or passes as scarlet. The current

penny stamp has varied slightly between a full scarlet and light carmine. Carmine is about the most brilliant full-toned red, but if "burnt carmine" is used, the hue is nearer to crimson in depth. Crimson is difficult to describe in letterpress, but is very near to deep rose or between that and carmine. The aniline colour magenta in the book now is too deep for general application, as verging on purple, but is sometimes made so bright as to be a brilliant crimson. A brownish red called venetian is much used in Italy, as seen in many of their stamps, and was used for some of our earlier penny issues; if a little deeper it becomes chestnut and ranks with red-browns. Claret should be a deep and bright red-wine colour; it is often applied to a purple-lake, and runs very near to maroon, which last, however, has a "deader" colour, as if some black ink had been dropped into the red. Lake (as a pigment) is used as a name for the deepest simple reds, and often with a prefix of carmine, rosy, etc.

Yellow is not often used for stamps, and designs printed with it, especially of the lemon tint, are scarcely distinguishable in detail by gaslight. Orange is often employed as showing up well, but many shades are near to, and should be called red-orange; others are pale, and some near to buff, or have a brownish tinge, and should have these prefixes. "Olive-yellow" is sometimes printed and will pass as a colour name, though not literally correct, but the peculiar shade is often near to a pale olive-brown, and with a faint greenish tint is called citrine.

Green is a favourite and effective colour, but chroniclers have for a long time got into the bad habit of prefixing yellow to it if it happens to be a trifle lighter than normal, while at the other end of the scale deep greens are often called blue-green. A curious jumble due to the former propensity occurred some years back with the five centimes stamp of France, which was generally of a light green but listed as yellow-green, and later on it was still lighter in tone but decidedly bluish in tint. It was then called pale yellow-green, when it was clearly pale bluish green, showing that the word yellow is merely used to express a lighter printing. There should be positive shades of yellow or of blue distinctly visible to justify these words being used. Our halfpenny stamp is a good illustration of both—the early printings varied between deep green and a clear bluish green about the same depth, but were mostly called blue-green. As this shade by gaslight often clashed with the blue used for the 2½d. stamp, it was decided to make it lighter, so we had some of a normal green, then paler, which was promptly designated either pale or yellow-green (neither of which is right), and latterly it has been between light and a full green colour. The standard type of green should be about the colour of the young leaves of trees or of grass in the springtime. The term "yellow-green" clearly implies a shade about equidistant from yellow or green, just as green itself is half-way between yellow and blue. It is obvious too that "pale yellow-green" must be next door to a greenish yellow, but has anybody found such a colour on stamps? Some listed by that name are a clear full green.

(To be continued)

Reviews

Canada.

ONE of those books that rejoice the heart, both of the Collector of stamps and of the Student of Philatelic Literature, has just been published by the New England Stamp Co., of Boston, U.S.A., entitled

Canada: Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery, by Clifton A. Howes, B.S.C., F.R.P.S.L. It is a beautiful book, of 297 large pages, well produced in every respect, and illustrated with fifteen full-page plates, in addition to illustrations in the text, and, so far as a non-specialist in the stamps of Canada can judge, the information contained in it is in every way worthy of the form in which it is placed before philatelists.

Mr. Howes, who we are glad to see is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, took a special trip to Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining official information as to dates of issue, etc., and there had access to "the only complete set available of the Reports of the Postmaster-General of Canada," and has thus been enabled to quote Post Office Acts, Postal Notices, etc., giving most valuable information and showing the correct dates of issue of the various series, and, in some cases, of the different values of the same series. Thus in the case of the first issue of all, it is shown that the 3d. appeared on April 23, 1851, the 6d. in about the middle of May, and the 12d. on the 15th of June (there is a little discrepancy in regard to the last value, which is stated on page 37 to have been issued on the 14th, whereas the date in the summary on page 277 is the 15th).

A very interesting question in connection with this first issue is that of the *status* of the 12d. on *wove* paper; Mr. Howes gives judgment in favour of this variety. Supplies of all three values were delivered in April and May, 1851; no further supplies of the 6d. were received until 1855, and no more of the 12d. were ever delivered at all. A copy of the 6d. on one of the wove papers (that is to say, on paper in which no *laid* lines can be traced) was found in use as early as June 25, 1852, thus proving that the first supply included both *wove* and *laid* paper, and Mr. Howes seems to come to the conclusion that some of the apparently *wove* paper was of the same quality as the *laid*, and probably of the same stock, but that the lines were invisible, either in certain parts of the sheets, or throughout. The result seems to be that copies, apparently genuinely used, exist on what appears to be *wove* paper, different from that of the copies marked "SPECIMEN," and the presumption is that the 12d. did exist on this paper, as well as some of the 6d. of the first printing.

Mr. Howes expresses no opinion upon the *ribbed* paper varieties, of this and subsequent issues, but lists them without comment, and this is the only point which we are inclined to think is inadequately dealt with. It must be remembered that *ribbed* paper is rather a fancy article, and we, personally, are doubtful whether any stamps were ever *printed* on *ribbed* paper—that is to say, on paper that was *ribbed* before it passed through the printing press.

Under the perforated series, we find that a catalogue compiled by the writer of this review is quoted as the authority for a 3d. *perf.* 13, which cannot now be traced; neither can we, after some eight and twenty years, trace our authority for the variety. An illustration is given of a pair *perf.* 14, but there seems to be little doubt that any perforation other than the usual 12 was unofficial. The date of issue of the stamps regularly *perf.* 12 appears to be in some doubt; it is shown by the Report of the P.M.G. for the year ending September 30, 1857, that the

authorities were contemplating the perforation of their stamps at that date, but it seems impossible, judging by the comparative rarity of perforated copies, that they can have been in regular use from January, 1858 (the date usually assigned to them), until June 30, 1859, when the "Pence" series was superseded; we gather that no dated copies have been found used earlier than 1859.

Passing over the remaining issues of the adhesives, all of which appear to be dealt with in the same full and interesting manner, we turn to the Postal Stationery, which we are very glad to see is also carefully treated, though here we are able to make one or two additions. The first wrappers issued in May, 1875, are said to have measured $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches, but they are described in *The Philatelist* of June, 1875, as measuring "upwards of 11 by nearly 5 inches," and we have before us a wrapper of those very dimensions, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the very same *yellowish or light buff paper* as the smaller wrapper, which probably appeared at the same time. The wrapper of 1881, of *almost white paper*, measures just 11×5 inches, not quite so long and a little wider than the early one. We may add that all our later wrappers, down to that of 1894, are 5 inches wide or very nearly so; Mr. Howes lists them as $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Of the Post Cards, the 1 c. of 1882 exists in a kind of *purple-slate* colour, varying to *lilac*, as well as in *blue* or *ultramarine*, and this variety is quite different from the so-called *slate* of the double cards, which is really a *greyish black*. We have also the card of 1887 in a kind of *grey-lilac*, or *lavender* colour, as well as in *blue*, copies used in March and April, 1888; and some interesting multiple impressions of this card in *blue*, some of which were, we believe, found in a packet issued to the Post Office, but no doubt should not have been so—one copy in our collection has no less than four impressions one way up and two upside down at the lower part of the card!

The 1 c., *black*, of 1893, in the ordinary small size, 5×3 inches, appears to be omitted from the Reference List, though it is mentioned on p. 257. And we have the 1 + 1 c. of 1894, "Type 4 on each card," in *greenish black*, as well as in full *black*.

Under Letter Cards, a question is raised as to the existence of the 3 c. card of 1893, *perf.* C, as well as *perf.* A. This we are able to answer, as we have before us two copies *perf.* C, both of them surcharged "2 c.," with Type 1 of the overprint of 1899. Under this same heading are recorded some stamped Letter Sheets, used at one time by the Canadian Pacific Railway for conveying to shareholders the "Monthly Statement of Earnings and Expenses." These would appear to be of the "stamped-to-order nature," but as they are mentioned in the book, with a query as to their date of issue and period of use, we may state what we know of them. The forms we possess are of *greyish laid* paper, bearing an impression of the wrapper stamp of 1892, in *black*. The earliest we have bears the report dated "Montreal, November 28th, 1893," and our latest is "March 28th, 1895," but we fancy they continued in use until later than that. The paper of some of our copies is almost *white*, but we doubt if the division into "*gray blue*" and "*white*" is quite justifiable, in fact it is never more than *greyish*.

We have made these remarks on the stationery portion of the book in no spirit of carping criticism, but merely because this branch of Philately is so seldom adequately treated that we are glad to assist in making the account as correct as possible. We extend our warmest congratulations to both the author and the publishers of a very beautiful and valuable book.

United States Envelopes.—The next book we have for review also comes across the Atlantic, and is a very handsome work also; and if we do not say quite so much about it, it is because we do not know very much about the subject of which it treats; besides, it is the fourth edition of a book that is already well known, and needs no praise from us. The title is *Bavtels' Catalogue and Reference List of the United States Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Letter Sheets, and Postal Cards, also those of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba*, and when we add that this edition has been compiled and revised by Mr. Victor M. Berthold, collectors of U.S. postal stationery will know what a full and complete list to expect. At the same time it is a list, only, and, with the exception of illustrations and brief descriptions of the main varieties of type and of the shapes of the envelopes, it goes no further than that; thus it gives lists of all the dies of the Nesbitt envelopes, but only describes the five (or six) principal types, though there appear to be rather fuller descriptions in some of the later issues, which have not been so fully dealt with in other works. Even with these limitations we have a book of nearly two hundred large pages, containing for the most part a mere catalogue of the varieties that exist. A very difficult task extremely well carried out.

The Stamp Collectors' Annual.—This very useful little year-book reached us rather later than usual this year, too late in fact for us to review it last month. The Editors, as before, are Messrs. Bishop and Nissen, and the latter is also the publisher.

A short note on "The King's Collection" fitly commences this volume, the eighth of the series; this is followed by "The Story of the Year," a summary of the principal philatelic happenings of the past twelve months. Lists of "The Postage Stamps of Portugal," and of "The Stamps of King Edward," are appropriate reminders of untoward events of recent date; from "Exchange Club Grumbles" we learn that the Secretary's life is not always a happy one; and a paper by Mr. A. B. Creeke, on "Queen's Head Control Letters," gives us our only chance of exhibiting our knowledge (or, maybe, ignorance). Mr. Creeke refers to the varieties with and without the lower margin perforated across, vertically, but he says nothing about the sheets perforated with a vertical comb-machine, which left the lower margin imperforate, but perforated across one of the side margins; so far as we are aware, this is only found with letter "R" of the 3d., and "W" and "X" of the 1d. "The Philatelic Literary Index" is once more a welcome and most useful feature; and the book concludes with a Directory of the Philatelic Societies of the English-Speaking World, which we hope is brought up to date, as there is one among the British Societies, of which we have lost sight for a few years past, and we fancy that, if it is still in existence, some change of officers has taken place.

"The Philatelic Journal of India."—In the course of a very friendly notice of Part I of our publishers' Catalogue, in the January number, our contemporary gives us some very interesting information about the stamps of Cochin—so interesting that, like Oliver Twist, we are impelled to ask for more. We are assured that—

"Cochin is very inaccurately listed—for instance, under 1892 we find 'varieties' (i) imperf. ½ and 2 puttans, (ii) laid paper ½ puttan. In the first place the whole issue exists imperf. not as a 'variety' at all—such term should apply to stamps which ought to be perforated but which have escaped by accident (or design)—these were issued before the State had purchased a perforating machine, and constitute the first issue. Secondly, the laid paper stamps are un-

official, i.e., they are either trial stamps to see if the colour was properly mixed, or if the separate clichés were flush with one another, and then (instead of being destroyed) were used—intentionally or inadvertently. Or they may be actual illicit prints. Whatever the actual status they were never officially issued by the Cochin Government, and are therefore not Catalogue Varieties, however interesting they may be as curiosities. Again, although the ½ puttan with half a letter broken is given full prominence as a catalogue variety, yet the 2 puttans with an entire vernacular letter cut out—a perfectly constant variety, is not included although much more prominent.

"The stamp sideways is listed for the ½ puttan, but the *tête bêche* 3 pies rosy mauve overprinted '2' is not mentioned."

Let us begin at the end and work backwards. We would not like to affirm that no profits are made at 391 Strand, but it was shown that there were none on the *Weekly*, and we have not got a prophet on the staff of the *Monthly Journal*, and were therefore unable to chronicle the inverted 3 pies overprinted "2" until its existence was revealed to us in the ordinary way, which did not happen until some time after the Catalogue was printed. Why did not our friend tell us about it sooner and send us a sheet or two? We collect these things and would have been duly grateful. About the broken letters we fully agree, one is as important (or as unimportant) as another, but the English letter is so much easier to describe than the other (even our learned contemporary does not attempt to describe it); and we doubt whether anything has been "cut out," it appears to be a damaged cliché, like that with the broken "L," in fact if it were not that we have it in the same position in two sheets we might suppose it to be due to a bit of paper having stuck to the plate or sheet and prevented the letter from printing.

About the stamps on *laid* paper we are quite unconvinced, we have them in three of the same shades as those on wove, which they resemble in every way except in the nature of the paper; a special paper was not being employed at that time; the *wove* paper varies distinctly in texture and it is quite possible that an occasional sheet of *laid* might have been employed. The stamp is not listed as a separate issue, and we think the word "variety" is eminently appropriate.

The statement about the *imperforate* stamps is a far more important one, but when we are given in 1911 information which should have reached us in 1892, we may surely ask for some evidence of its accuracy. Cochin was not one of those States that issued stamps "by stealth, and blushed to find it fame"; there were rumours in 1890 of an approaching issue, and the stamps and envelopes were duly received in 1892, together with information from "Mr. George Abraham, superintendent of Anchel offices in the Cochin State," to the effect that they had been "first issued to the public on the 1st Medom, 1067, Malabar era, corresponding with our 1st April, 1892." This was contained in a letter that reached Major Adam Smith at Pooma on the 22nd of May, 1892, and the information was at once sent on to the London Philatelic Society. The stamps then sent, not two months after their first issue, were perforated, and not a word was said about an imperforate issue; unperforated specimens of the ½ and 2 puttans were first reported in *The Indian Philatelist* in the early part of 1896, and even then it was not suggested that they were other than copies that had escaped perforation. We published some notes on the stamps of Cochin in February, 1900; several editions of our publishers' Catalogue have appeared since, but our friends in India have waited eleven years before telling us about this imperforate first issue. One little question we should like to ask—Are there any imperforate stamps of Cochin at all? The only copies we have seen that purported to be so had been unperforated with a pair of scissors!

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Gibraltar.—Several of our contemporaries are chronicling (or heralding?) the appearance of the 8s. stamp in new colours and with multiple wmk.

1911. Type 9. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
74| 8s., dull purple and green, C.

Gwalior.—The 1 a. "Postage & Revenue" has at last been seen overprinted for this State.

No. 121 of India overprinted as Type a.
89| 1 a., carmine.

India.—Mrs. W. M. Hewat has shown us an envelope bearing the postmark of the first aerial post, used at the Allahabad Exhibition.

C.E.F.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us the following values of the Edwardian issue with the "C.E.F." overprint.

- 2 a., pale violet.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 1 r., green and carmine.

Jamaica.—At last this island has overcome its disinclination to abandon old designs and a King Edward stamp has appeared (ten years late). The stamps reached us on March 1st, so must have been issued about a fortnight previously.



17

1911. Type 17. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
81| 2d., grey, O.

Kelantan.—We have seen the stamps issued for this State. We are rather at a loss as to the significance of the design, and should have preferred to see the set issued in the colours of the colonial scheme, which has only been adhered to in the case of the Postal Union values.



1

1911. Type 1. *Tablet of value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

- 1| 2 c., green, O.
- 2| 3 c., carmine, O.
- 3| 4 c., black and red, O.
- 4| 5 c., green, on yellow, O.
- 5| 8 c., ultramarine, O.
- 6| 10 c., black and mauve, O.
- 7| 30 c., dull purple and carmine, C.
- 8| 50 c., black and orange, C.
- 9| 1 s., green and emerald, C.
- 10| 2 " " carmine, C.
- 11| 5 " " blue, C.

Malta.—The 1s. stamp has been issued in the new colours.

1s., black on green, C.

Newfoundland.—In reply to our question of last month, as to why were engraved plates not made in the first instance for the "Guy" issue of this colony, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that such plates were made, as they possess a set of proofs in black, printed direct from the plates, which makes it the more difficult to understand why lithographic stones were made at all. Perhaps the authorities were anxious to provide collectors with two sets of stamps, instead of one only.—E. B. E.

New Hebrides.—We have seen the new overprinted set which has been so long anticipated. The overprint is in a larger and bolder type than formerly.

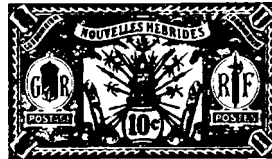
NEW HEBRIDES

CONDOMINIUM

1911. *Stamps of Fiji overprinted with Type a, in black or red (1s.). Wmk. Multiple Crown CA (except 5d.).*

- 10| 1d., blue-green, O.
- 11| 1d., carmine, O.
- 12| 2d., slate-grey, O.
- 13| 2½d., ultramarine, O.
- 14| 5d., dull purple and olive, C.
- 15| 6d., " and bright purple, C.
- 16| 1s., black on green, C.

The Anglo-French set has also appeared, and very interesting stamps they are. The honours have been fairly evenly divided between the two countries, for whilst in shape, inscription, and designation of value they favour France, the watermark, perforation, and (up to a certain point) the colour scheme are British. In the centre is shown a group of local fetishes flanked by two noble coconut palms, and on the left the royal arms of England between the initials G.R.; on the right the faces of the Republic and the well-known R.F. We hear that an additional set with inscription and value in English has been sent out to the islands; this is really rather redundant, as one set is quite sufficient for the postal needs of these already too favoured islands. We shall have further remarks to make on the subject at a later date.



5

(Engraved and printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.)

1911. Type 5. *Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

- 17| 5 c., green.
- 18| 10 c., carmine.
- 19| 20 c., greyish slate.
- 20| 25 c., ultramarine.
- 21| 30 c., brown on yellow.
- 22| 40 c., red on yellow.
- 23| 50 c., sage-green.
- 24| 75 c., orange.
- 25| 1 fr., red on blue.
- 26| 2 fr., violet.
- 27| 5 fr., red on green.

Northern Nigeria.—We have seen the 5d. in the colours of the colonial scheme, which we have not previously chronicled.

1911. Type 4. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.*
3½ sd., dull purple and olive-green, C.

South Australia.—Mr. Prieth tells us that he has our No. 304, 8d., ultramarine, with words of value 16½ mm. long, with the value in a deep blue shade.

Sudan.—We have seen the 10 piastres with multiple watermark.

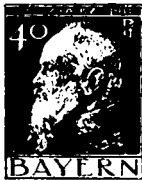
1911. Type 2. *Wmk. Multiple Star and Crescent. Perf. 14.*
22½ 10 p., black and mauve.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavaria.—The Jubilee issue, about which so much has been written in advance, appeared on the 10th of March. There are two types in three different sizes. The sheets of the 3 pf. to 80 pf. are composed of ten rows of ten stamps each, and those of the mark values of two panes of twenty stamps each (5 × 4); the sheets of the latter are surrounded by border lines in the colours of the stamps. Whilst all the others are printed on toned paper, that of the 10 m. and 20 m. is only surface-tinted. The stamps are typographed, and are from portraits of the Regent by Herr v. Kaulbach. The issue is of a permanent nature, no limit of duration having been fixed. From what we gather there are likely to be a lot of variations in the printing of these stamps. The plates are said to be so bad that very few impressions can be taken from them before they need renewing, and we have already seen two distinct colours of the 3 pf. The design is very Teutonic, which is sufficient comment.



11



12



13

10 MARCH, 1911. Issued to commemorate the 90th birthday of the Prince Regent.

Wmk. wavy lines.

Type 11. *Horizontal wavy lines, Type 10. Perf. 14½.*

- 138 | 3 pf., grey-brown on drab.
- 138a | 3 pf., deep brown "
- 139 | 5 pf. " green on green.
- 140 | 10 pf., red on buff.
- 141 | 20 pf., deep blue on blue.
- 142 | 25 pf., purple-black on buff.

Types 12 and 13. *Perpendicular wavy lines, Type 9. Perf. 11½.*

- 143 | 30 pf., orange on buff.
- 144 | 40 pf., olive "
- 145 | 50 pf., marone on drab.
- 146 | 80 pf., violet "
- 147 | 1 m., grey-brown on drab.
- 148 | 2 m., deep green on green.
- 149 | 3 m., crimson on buff.
- 150 | 5 m., deep blue on buff.
- 151 | 10 m., orange on yellow.
- 152 | 20 m., chocolate on yellow.

Bolivia.—We have seen the following stamps with the "E. F. 1899" overprint inverted:—

1899. *Stamps of 1894 (thin paper) handstamped with Type 17, in violet. Variety, handstamp inverted.*

- 91c | 1 c., ochre.
- 91d | 2 c., vermilion.
- 91e | 5 c., green.
- 91f | 10 c., brown.

We have another value to add to the two stamps, which we chronicled in the last number of *G.S.W.*, with altered portraits. This is the 10 c., which now has the portrait of Miguel Betanzos (as Type 29) in place of that of Bernardo Monteagudo. The revised chronicle for all three stamps is:—

Date altered to "1910-1825." Perf. 13 × 13½.

- 123 | 5 c., black and red (as Type 30).
- 124 | 10 c. " carmine (" 29).
- 125 | 20 c. " blue (" 33).

Bulgaria.—We have to chronicle a very handsome new set, which has been engraved and printed by the *Officina Calcografica Italiana* in Rome. In our opinion this is the most beautifully engraved series of stamps since the New Zealand pictorials, and puts some of the recent London productions entirely in the shade. It is interesting to note that the 3 stot. bears the inscription "Czardom of Bulgaria." In addition to portraits of King Ferdinand, other subjects shown are "Tower of King Asen" (1 st.), Tirnova City (3 st.), River Iskar (15 st.), Monument on Mount Rôla (30 st.), view of St. Troitza (Trinity) (2 lev.). The 3 lev. will have a view of Varna City.



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33

1911. Types 23 to 34. Centres in black. Perf. 12.

- 1 st., myrtle-green.
- 2 st., black and carmine.
- 3 st., " lake.
- 5 st., " green.
- 10 st., " red.
- 15 st., bistre.
- 25 st., " and ultramarine.
- 30 st., " " blue.
- 50 st., " " ochre.
- 1 lev., brown.
- 2 lev., black and purple.
- 3 lev., " violet.

China.—A correspondent shows us a pair of the 10 c., green, of the 1902-7 series, one stamp of which shows evident signs of retouching or touching-up in the right lower corner; coarse lines have been added all round the figures "10," within the fancy tablet enclosing them. We must suppose that either some wear took place at that spot, or (more probably) the groundwork was found weak before the plate was put into use and it was strengthened by hand.

Congo.—The following stamps of the bi-lingual series have been overprinted as Postage Dues, with the word "TAXES" in a rectangular frame:—

- 5 c., black and green.
- 10 c., " carmine.
- 15 c., " ochre.
- 25 c., " blue.
- 3 fr., " vermilion.

German P.O.'s in Turkish Empire.—Mr. E. G. Freyer gives us the following particulars of the setting of the 1908 surcharge, Nos. T60 to T64 of our list:—

- 5 centimes. The first six rows from left to right measure $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the last figure and the "c.," while the last four rows measure 1 mm.
- 10 centimes. From left to right, second row, third stamp from top measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while all others measure 1 mm.
- 25 centimes. Same as the 5 centimes sheet.
- 50 centimes. Same as the 10 centimes sheet.
- 100 centimes. There would seem to have been two or more separate printings, some of the sheets measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and other sheets 1 mm.

Italy.—We have been shown an imperf. pair of the 40 c. of 1889 (No. 82). The stamps were used, and the date of the postmark was "Rome, 23.5.92."

Nicaragua.—We have seen two more values with the provisional overprint recorded last month.

Vale
2 cts
56

1910. Type 37 surcharged as Type 56, in black.

- 429a| 2 c. on 4 c., violet.
- 429b| 10 c. on 15 c., slate.

Panama.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been issued in the old map type. These stamps are sold without gum, the reason being that three rows of every sheet are taken for binding into booklets, and the climate does not permit of these being gummed.



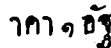
47

1911. Type 47. Perf. 12.
316| $\frac{1}{2}$ c., orange.

Portuguese India.—We have been shown the 1 real, drab, with the "Republica" overprint. No doubt the whole set has now been thus treated.

Siam.—We have been shown a very interesting double surcharge of the 1 att on 64 atts of 1894. The predominating surcharge is Type 36, and appears to us to have been applied over another somewhat less distinct surcharge of a type new to us in its spacing, the figure "1" being spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wider from the "Att" than in Type 36, and being rather shorter and thinner. Only one sheet of sixty stamps has been found in this condition.

1 Att.



36

1894-5. Type 9 surcharged in black.

Variety (ix.) surcharged doubly, with Type 36 and a second surcharge spaced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wider.

109a| 1 att on 64 atts.

Timor.—Mr. E. A. Elliott has shown us the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the 1898 issue with the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

United States.—We have received from New York the 1 c. and 2 c. with the new wmk., in strips, from the new Government rolls for automatic machines. The stamps are imperf. at top and bottom, and perf. about $8\frac{1}{2}$ between.

Answers to Correspondents

E. N.—The stamps of the various States of the Union of South Africa are now available throughout the Union.

W. R.—Chalk-surfaced paper can be distinguished by drawing the edge of a silver coin across the surface, when the silver will make a black mark. It can be done across the extreme point of a corner or of one of the teeth of the perforations.

W. D. H.—We can only suggest that you have been fortunate; but perhaps the blue surcharge is not really so scarce as has been supposed.



Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSÁ.
Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

THE annual meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held at the residence of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, and the Vice-President, the Venerable Archdeacon Josa, presided.

The Hon. Secretary's report and the financial statement were adopted.

A letter was read from the Hon. B. Howell Jones resigning the office of President of the Society, on account of his leaving the colony. Mr. Jones's resignation was accepted with regret, and the following resolution was carried, on the motion of Archdeacon Josa, seconded by Mr. Pope:—

"The Society desires to place on record its appreciation of the services of the Hon. B. Howell Jones during the eight years of its existence, and views with the deepest regret his resignation, due to his retirement from the colony."

Archdeacon Josa then proposed, and Mr. Ferguson seconded, that Mr. Jones be appointed an honorary member of the Society; this was unanimously carried.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place.

Mr. Ferguson proposed, and Mr. Hill seconded, that Archdeacon Josa be appointed President; Archdeacon Josa proposed, and Mr. Pope seconded, that Mr. Hill be appointed Vice-President; Archdeacon Josa proposed, and Mr. Hill seconded, that Mr. Ferguson be re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and the Rev. G. V. Salmon Hon. Assistant Secretary. These proposals were carried, and the following Committee were re-elected: the Hon. R. Duff, and Messrs. T. A. Pope, J. H. Field, and W. A. Abraham.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the fixing of a date for the Philatelic Exhibition which was postponed from last year.

There was a good deal of discussion on the matter, and eventually, on the motion of Archdeacon Josa, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was decided to hold the exhibition during the first week in October.

It was also decided in connection with the exhibition to award medals for the various classes of exhibits, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to inquire as to the cost of such medals.

In regard to the proposed formation of a Junior Philatelic Society, as a branch of the Society, Mr. Pope reported that he had gone into the matter and had found that some of his boys were willing to start such a branch society. On the proposal of the Chairman it was decided that Messrs. Pope and Ferguson should meet the boys on an afternoon to be appointed, and formally inaugurate the Junior Society.

Mr. Ferguson made an interesting exhibit of stamps, showing his collection of blocks of four of West Indian stamps—a valuable and attractive lot, which were admired.

With the usual votes of thanks the meeting ended.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

AT a meeting held on January 24, Mr. Hand presided over a large gathering, including eleven visitors. Mr. Conrad F. Jacobs was duly elected a member, and Mr. L. Loezius proposed for membership. The correspondence read consisted mainly of inquiries as to exchange and *The South African Philatelist*.

Mr. A. J. Cohen displayed his usual budget of new issues and new acquisitions. He also brought up the re-inclusion in Gibbons, Part II, of certain Bavarian Railway Official stamps. The admission to catalogue status of the purely

fiscal Bechuanaland Protectorate overprint on 6d. Transvaal again came in for hostile criticism. A Rhodesian note was read as to change of colour in the new 4d. Rhodesia, and the possibility of further changes.

Mr. J. W. K. Schofield next read an able and interesting paper embodying his "Views as to the direction which Stamp Collecting should take." No fewer than nine members and visitors contributed to the lively debate that followed.

At this stage the President regretfully announced that the Society would shortly lose Mr. Ornstein, its Vice-President, who was migrating to Pretoria. He dwelt with appreciation on the willing service Mr. Ornstein had always rendered to the Society.

Then followed an exhibition of the stamps of Tasmania and the German Empire. Mr. A. J. Cohen's Tasmanians included a fine lot of the early Queens, and the rare 10s. and 20s. of the 1892 issue. Mr. Hand's display of the same colony, though not so rich in early issues, was also very strong. It included a current 4d., buff, perforated 11½ on three sides and 18 on the fourth! Mr. A. J. Cohen was the only exhibitor of Germany, and the display showed his usual completeness.

So ended another of those successful meetings with which the Society is becoming so pleasantly familiar.

A FAIRLY well attended meeting took place on February 14 in the Society's room at Trust Buildings under the presidency of Mr. Hand. Mr. L. Loezius was elected a town member. After correspondence had been read, dealing mainly with *The South African Philatelist*, Mr. A. J. Cohen showed an unused block of four of the fiscal Bechuanaland Protectorate overprinted on Transvaal 6d., and Mr. Ansell a 50 reis Mozambique Company (used at Beira) overprinted Republica. Some discussion then took place as to the annual dinner, due early in May, and the majority of members present pledged themselves to attend. The exhibition for the evening was the stamps of South Australia. Mr. A. J. Cohen's display included a great number of the varieties of a very difficult country. Mr. Hand was good all through, and very strong in the early issues. Mr. Henderson was not numerically strong in the early stamps, but he showed some rare examples.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on March 2.

Mr. M. H. Horsley (President) in the chair, and twenty-six members present.

The following were elected members: Messrs. J. A. F. Valentine, A. Allen, and G. B. Morgan, jun. The total membership of the Society is now 111.

Donations to the library were acknowledged with thanks from Messrs. W. J. Cochrane and H. S. Dawson.

Mr. Horsley gave a display of the second portion of his collection of the stamps of Victoria, consisting principally of the surface-printed issues. Those were shown for the greater part in mint condition, and included many pairs and blocks. Some of the rarer stamps were also shown used, and a strip of three of the 5s., blue on yellow (S. G. No. 157), drew particular attention. Another rare item was the 2d., *nause*, of the 1887 issue, in imperforate condition. There were several copies of the "Too Late" and "Registered" stamps, including three of the latter unused.

Mr. Horsley also showed a unique reprinted pane of the 2d. stamp of 1852 (S. G. No. 24) in an imperforate mint condition.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. J. Cochrane, was carried with acclamation.

Cheap Sets of Postage Stamps

REVISED SERIES FOR 1911.

Used.*		Unused.†	Used and Unused.‡	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
No. of Set.					No. in Set. s. d.
EQUADOR.					
291†	1865-72.	Arms, imperf. and perf.	½rl., 1 rl. (2), and 1 peso		4 .. 1 0
292†	1881.	"	1 c. to 50 c.		6 .. 0 6
293*	1881-7.	"	1 c., 2 c. (2), 5 c. (2), 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c.		8 .. 0 8
294†	1892.	President Flores.	1 c. to 5 sucs		8 .. 1 3
295†	1893.	Provisionals.	5 c. on 50 c., 5 c. on 1 s., and 5 c. on 5 s.		3 .. 1 3
296†	1894.	President Rocafuerte.	1 c. to 20 c.		5 .. 0 6
297†	1895.	Commemorative.	1 c. to 1 s., large stamps		7 .. 1 6
298†	1897.	Rocafuerte type, overprinted with date.	5 c., 20 c., and 50 c.		3 .. 5 0
299†	"	Commemorative types	"	1 c., 2 c., and 10 c.	3 .. 0 9
300†	"	Arms.	1 c., 2 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., 1 c. on 2 c., and 5 c. on 10 c.		7 .. 1 3
301†	1899.	Portraits.	1 c. to 50 c.		6 .. 1 6
302*	1899-1901.	"	1 c. (2), 2 c. (2), 5 c. (2), 10 c., and 25 c.		8 .. 0 6
303†	1902.	"	with various controls		3 .. 0 9
304†	1904.	Captain Calderon.	1 c. to 20 c.		5 .. 2 6
305†	1908.	Commemorative.	1 c. to 1 sucre, including triangular stamps		7 .. 5 0
306†	1909.	National Exhibition.	1 c. to 1 sucre		8 .. 7 6
307*	1884-95.	Postal Fiscals.	Large stamps		5 .. 1 9
308†	1898.	"	1 c. on 5 c., 2 c., 4 c. on 25 c., 10 c., 1 s., 5 s., and 10 s.		7 .. 1 9
309†	1898-1906.	"	1 c. on 5 c., 1 c. on 25 c., 3 c. on 1 s., 5 c. on 4 c., and 10 c. on 50 c.		5 .. 2 0
310†	1892.	Official. President Flores.	1 c. to 1 sucre		7 .. 1 3
311†	1896.	"	2 c., 5 c., 20 c., and 50 c.		4 .. 2 9
312†	1898.	"	Fiscal stamps surcharged, 5 c. on 50 c.		3 .. 0 9
313†	1899.	"	Portrait. 2 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c.		4 .. 2 0
EGYPT.					
314†	1867-79.	Lithographed, including 5 and 10 paras on 2½ pi.			7 .. 5 0
315*	1872-1902.	Various issues, including 5 paras, centre inverted			9 .. 1 3
316†	1879-1902.	Engraved, 5 par., 10 par., 2 mils., 3 mils., 5 mils., and 1 piastre			6 .. 0 9
317*	1892-1907.	Official. Including 5 pias. O.H.H.S.			6 .. 0 9
ELOBEY, ANNOBON, AND CORISCO.					
318†	1903.	King.	½ c. to 5 c.		7 .. 1 6
319†	1905.	"	1 c. to 10 c.		6 .. 2 0
320†	1907.	"	1 c. to 5 c.		5 .. 1 0
ERITREA.					
321†	1893-1903.	Arms and Portrait types.	1 c., 2 c. (2), 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 25 c.		7 .. 1 6
FALKLAND ISLANDS.					
322†	1891-6.	Queen.	1d., 2½d., 9d., and 1s.		4 .. 4 6
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.					
323†	1900-9.	Tiger.	1 c. (2), 3 c. (3), and 4 c.		6 .. 1 0
324*	"	"	1 c. (2), 3 c. (3), 4 c., and 10 c.		7 .. 0 6
FERNANDO POO.					
325†	1880-96.	Portrait types.	6 c., 10 c., and 12½ c.		3 .. 3 0
326*	1900.	Boy King.	1 mil. to 5 mils.		5 .. 3 0
327*	"	"	1 c. to 4 c.		4 .. 0 9
328†	1905.	"	1 c. to 15 c.		7 .. 1 9
329†	1907.	King.	1 c. to 5 c.		5 .. 0 9
FINLAND.					
330*	1866.	Arms.	20 pen. and 40 pen., with serpentine roulette		2 .. 1 6
331*	1875-1902.	Various issues, a fine set, including 1 mark value			17 .. 1 3
332†	1891-1901.	1, 2, 3, and 4 kop.; 2, 10, and 20 pen.			7 .. 1 9
FRANCE.					
335†	1849-73.	"Ceres" and "Napoleon."	Including scarce 20 c., first issue, imperf.		8 .. 5 0
336*	1853-75.	"	early issues, imperf.		19 .. 1 6
337†	1876-1902.	"Peace and Commerce."	1 c., 2 c., 5 c. (2), 10 c., 15 c., and 25 c.		7 .. 1 0
338*	"	"	most values up to 1 fr.		20 .. 1 3
339†	1900-6.	"Blanc" and "Mouchon."	1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 30 c.		7 .. 1 9
340†	"	Large "Merson" type.	40 c., 50 c., and 1 fr.		3 .. 1 9
341*	"	Various issues.	Including large high values and "F.M." stamps		18 .. 1 6
342*	1903-7.	"Sower."	Most values, and including 15 c. "F.M."		13 .. 0 9
343*	1881-1906.	Postage Due.	5 c., 10 c. (2), 20 c., 30 c. (2), and 50 c.		7 .. 0 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 is fully supplied by the new Album.

There has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

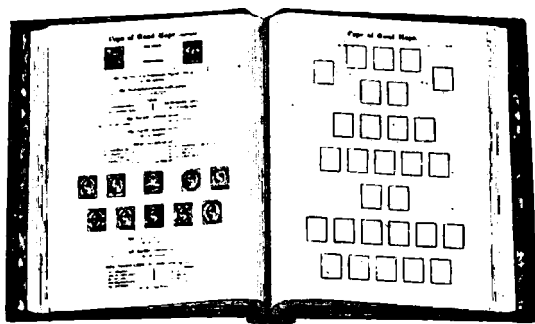
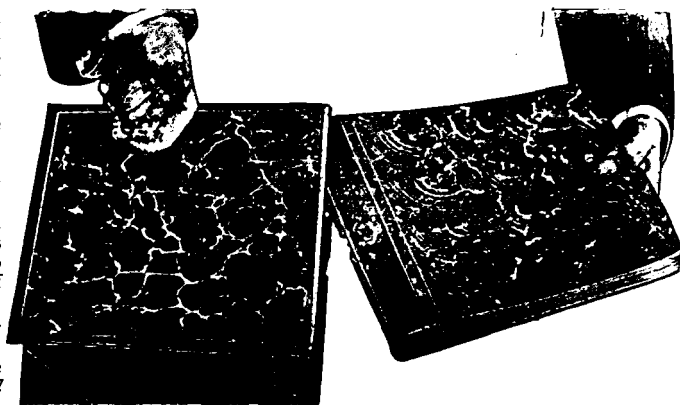
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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.



SPECIAL BINDERS have been made to hold loose Sections.

They are of the simplest possible description, and will hold from thirty to four hundred pages. The binders have a spring grip, on the principle of our well-known "Simplex" Album.

When ordering binders, reckon that one will hold 375 pages easily, or 450 pages maximum.

Size of Page, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ in. clear of binding.
Size of Binders, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in.

To insert or remove leaves from the binder, it is only necessary to bend it back with one hand and remove the leaves with the other.

When mounting stamps, the spring-back cover should be removed and the pages laid out quite flat.

Binder No. 1148.

Handsomely covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

Price 6/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5; abroad, 7/-

Binder No. 1149.

Superbly half-covered in green Levant morocco, cloth sides, bevelled boards, gold lettering on back, with sunk panel for contents.

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THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published. A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application. The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published!

Section	Pages. r. d.	Price.
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3	8

WEST INDIES.

2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0	4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (8.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (8.09)	14..0	8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0	8
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (8.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (8.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (8.09)	6..0	4
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22..1	0
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8..0	4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4

AMERICAN COLONIES.

22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0	3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (9.10)	10..0	6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0	4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0	6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4
39. Gold Coast (8.10)	8..0	4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1	2
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1	2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1	2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0	4
53. Swaziland (8.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2	10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.

60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (9.09)	16..0	8
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (8.10)	6..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES.

65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1	2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0	8
68. India (9.10)	24..1	0
69. Indian Emp. States (1.09)	64..2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0	8
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0	3
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6
79. Selangor (8.09)	8..0	4
80. Sungai Ujong (8.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (8.09)	6..0	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Section	Pages. r. d.	Price.
82. Australian Commonwealth (8.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (8.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (8.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (8.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	8
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2
90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	10
91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..1	4
92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0	6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	10
94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0

EUROPE.

95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2
99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10
128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	10
129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6
131. Naples Resp. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6
136. Sardinia (8.10)	10..0	6
137. Sicily (8.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (8.10)	10..0	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28..1	2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2
141. Luxembourg (5.10)	32..1	4
142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0	6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..1	6
144. Norway (9.10)	22..1	0
145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1	10
146. Roumania	62..2	8
147. Russia		
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
149. Finland		
150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
151. Serbia		
152. Spain		
152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad		
153. Sweden		
154. Switzerland		
155. Turkey		

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Beclin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochinchina (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—contd.

Section	Pages. r. d.	Price.
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guinea (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	6
173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (8.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16..0	8
176. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3
184. Nossi-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
185. Obock (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Reunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0	8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0	3
200. Kiautschow (6.10)	4..0	3
201. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0	3
204. Togo (6.10)	4..0	3
205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0	8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1	0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0	8
207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0	8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0	4
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0	3
210. Angola (9.10)	22..1	0
211. Angra (9.10)	6..0	4
212. Azores (9.10)	32..1	4
213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0	10
214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0	4
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0	10
216. Horta (10.10)	6..0	4
217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0	3
218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0	8
219. Macao (10.10)	26..1	2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0	8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	20..0	10
222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18..0	10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8..0	4
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6..0	4
225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	20..0	10
226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34..1	6
227. St. Thos. & Prine Is. (11.10)	20..0	10
228. Timor (12.10)	20..0	10
229. Zambesia (12.10)	10..0	6
230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	10..0	6
232. Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco (1.11)	8..0	4

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Postmasters' Stamps (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..2	8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Newspaper Stamps (12.08)	22..1	0
242. Confed. States Postmasters' Stamps (12.08)	14..0	8
243. Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2	2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2	6
252. Chili (6.10)	32..1	8
257. Paraguay (9.10)	42..1	10
274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2	4

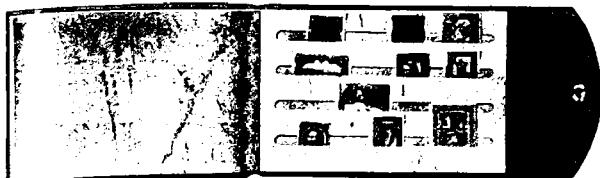
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A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue.

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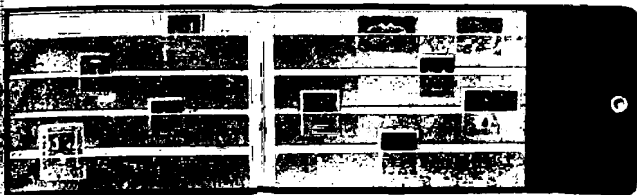
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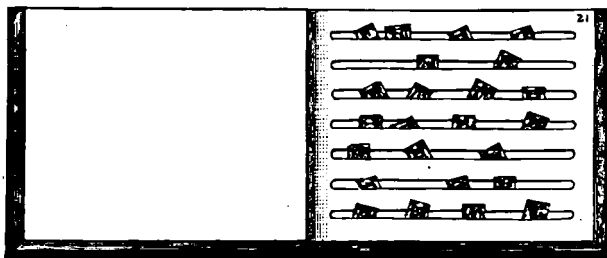
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THIS Album, opening oblong shape, contains 60 leaves, each leaf having seven horizontal slits as illustrated below, running almost the entire length of the page. They are arranged for the safe retention of superfluous or duplicate stamps, in either small or large numbers.



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In May, 1906, we published the last volume issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Africa, Part 3), and since 1902 a Committee of the Society, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, has been engaged in revising and amplifying an entirely new work on the stamps of New South Wales prepared by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

An immense amount of time has been occupied in examining every known important collection of the stamps of New South Wales, and in taking photographs of every unused (or extra fine used) Sydney View and Laureated Head stamp.

From this mass of material the Committee have now made up superb reconstructed plates of all the "Sydneys," the "Laureated," and the "Registered" stamps. The plates are indeed the finest that have ever been prepared for any philatelic work.

The compilation of this work has entailed an immense amount of labour and research, and having occupied much more time than the Committee anticipated, it will probably be the end of this year before the entire work is finished.

It has therefore been decided to publish the new book on

New South Wales

in two parts. *Part 1* is in the press, and will be ready by April, 1911, and it is hoped that *Part 2* will be ready by the end of this year.

Part 1 deals with the stamps issued up to 1871, including those in our Catalogue to No. 177, inclusive, and also the Registered stamps.

With this part there will be given the following full-page plates:—

Plate 1.	1d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and 2.
" 2.	2d. Sydney.	Plate 1 and Plate 1 retouched.
" 3.	2d. Sydney.	Plate 2 and Plate 2 retouched.
" 4.	2d. Sydney.	Plates 3 and 4.
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" 6.	3d. Sydney.	
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" 10.	2d. Laureated.	Reprint, Plate 2.
" 11.	2d. Laureated.	Plate 3.
" 12.	3d. Laureated.	
" 13.	6d. Laureated.	Plates 1 and 2.
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" 16.	2d. Diademed Head, Retouches, etc.	

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PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with the *M.J.*, are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to each of the above addresses.

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" 5	Jan. to June, 1906	5	0	
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" 8	July to Dec., 1908	5	0	
" 9	Jan. to June, 1909	5	0	
" 10	July to Dec., 1909	5	0	
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These volumes are replete with information useful to all collectors.

Expert Examination of Doubtful Stamps.

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

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

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc., etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 40 Oriol Albums.

We wish to purchase new forgeries, and all kinds of proofs, essays and waste, and shall be glad to receive selections.

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SPECIAL RARITIES and FINE PAIRS and BLOCKS

In these columns we shall offer, from time to time, such special items as pass through our hands, and which cannot well be noted in an ordinary catalogue.

BELGIUM.

1850. Wmk. LL in Frame.
 10 c., brown, mint block of 4 £25
 20 c., blue ,, horizontal pair £13
 1861. No wmk., imperf.
 10 c., grey-brown, mint horizontal pair £2
 20 c., blue, mint strip of 4 £2
 40 c., carmine, mint pair £4

CUNDINAMARCA.

1884. 5 c., blue, Type 12, a superb horizontal pair *lête-bêche* from corner of sheet showing position of the inverted variety, mint £9

PERU.

1858. Type IV, error, ½ peso, rose-red, superb specimen on portion of original letter sheet, very large margins £13
 July, 1868. 1 dinero, green, with the arms inverted, a magnificent horizontal pair postmarked "MOQUEGUA" £8 10s. 0d.

MEXICO.

- Chiapas, 1867. Dos reales, black on rose, very fine postmarked specimen £13

COLOMBIA.

1865. error, printed in the colour of the 20 c., 50 c., red, large margins all round, showing borders of next stamp, penstroked as usual £16

ANTIOQUIA.

1896. Type 48, error in colour of the 10 c., 2 c., lilac, postmarked Medellin, very fine £10 10s. 0d.

SALVADOR.

- Dec., 1900. Block of 4 of Type 76, over-printed with arms in black, one stamp in each block of 4 has the arms inverted, all mint.
 12 c., green £2 10s. 0d.
 13 c., yellow-brown £3 0s. 0d.
 24 c., black £2 10s. 0d.
 26 c., brown £2 5s. 0d.

We have a fine selection of Salvador errors, especially varieties in the provisional issues of 1899 to 1906. We shall be glad to send selections on approval to specialists.

MAURITIUS.

1848. 1d., vermilion, on thick yellowish paper £20-£24
 Early impression on bluish paper, 1d., vermilion, unused, very fine print, but no margin £50
 2d., dark blue, as last £60
 Yellowish paper, very early print, good margin, rather heavily obliterated, 2d., dark blue £32
 Another, not quite so early £18
 Intermediate state, showing diagonal lines, 2d., blue, fine unused £30
 Another, rather later, impression on yellowish paper, unused £32

We have in stock a fine selection of native printed Mauritius, between 100 and 150 specimens lying on hand. It is impossible to quote prices or descriptions for these stamps as condition is everything, but we shall be glad to submit selections to specialists.

- March, 1859. Large fillet, 2d., deep blue, very fine, lightly cancelled, has the appearance of unused £22 10s. 0d.
 Ditto, used and cut slightly close, but a very fine impression £17
 Dec., 1859. Lithographed, Greek borders, 1d., deep carmine-red, lightly cancelled and good margins £8
 Another, extraordinarily large margins £9
 1d., dull red, large margins £6
 Ditto, enormous margins all round £8
 1d., dull vermilion, unused, with part gum, but cut slightly close £13
 2d., pale blue, fine horizontal pair £6 10s. 0d.
 2d., slate-blue ,, ,, ,, but with slight crease £7
 Envelope stamp, 1/-, orange-yellow, on thin azure paper, cut square, and a beautiful specimen of this great rarity £6

Will Collectors kindly note that above prices are absolutely the *lowest nett*? All possible discounts have been deducted.

The Latest in Philatelic Accessories

Now that stamps printed on chalky paper are recognized as collectable varieties by the majority of philatelists, the old method of testing the paper with a silver coin is found very unsatisfactory.

In addition to the fact that the sharp edge of a coin does not tend to improve the delicate surface of these stamps, it is often difficult to determine whether the mark made on the stamp is due to the chalky surface or to the presence of dirt on the coin.

After careful consideration we have produced a

CHALK-PAPER DETECTOR

which will meet the requirements of philatelists in this direction. This instrument, extra heavily made in solid silver, consists of a carefully rounded "pencil" of silver, sliding into a holder, so that it may be carried in the pocket. (Length, open, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., closed, 2 ins.) With one of these Detectors, stamps may be tested for chalky paper with the minimum of damage.

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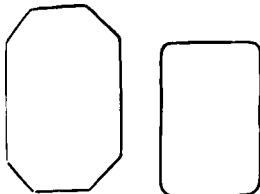
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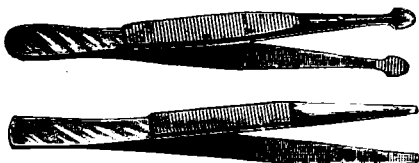
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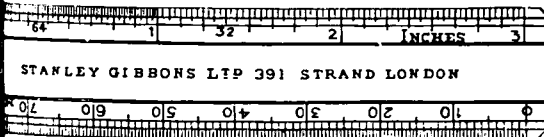


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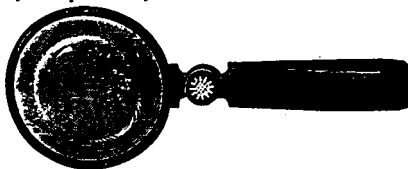
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1911.

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411.	50 h., olive-green . . .	"	0 1

BELGIUM.			
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410.	10 c., red-brown . . .	"	0 1
417.	50 c., rosine . . .	"	0 1
418.	50 c., flesh . . .	"	0 1
420.	80 c., buff . . .	"	0 1

BRAZIL.			
1866. Type 6. Revised price.			
77.	20 reis, marone . . .		0 6

CAUCA.			
1903. Types 6 and 7. Type-set stamps.			
8.	10 c., black on red . . .		1 6
9.	20 c. ,, orange . . .		2 0

COLOMBIA.			
1903-4. Types 92 and 93. Arms.			
433.	5 p., blue-green on blue . . .	used	1 6
434.	10 p., green on pale yellow-green . . .		1 6

COSTA RICA.			
1907. Type 44. Perf. 14.			
59.	2 c., black and yellow-green . . .	used	0 1

1910. Types 54, 56, and 57.			
76.	2 c., deep green . . .	used	0 1
78.	5 c., orange . . .	"	0 1
79.	10 c., deep blue . . .	"	0 1

ECUADOR.			
1878. Postal Fiscals. Type 6. Revised quotations.			
522.	1 c. on 5 c., pale blue . . .		0 1
525.	10 c., grey . . .		0 1
527.	18., orange . . .		0 1
527a.	5s., brown . . .		0 1
527b.	1cs., red . . .		0 1

GAMBIA.			
1909. King's Head. Type 3, in new colour.			
73.	1d., scarlet . . .	used	0 1

GERMAN EMPIRE.			
1903. Official Stamps. Kingdom of Prussia.			
201.	2 pf., grey . . .		0 1
202.	3 pf., brown . . .		0 1
203.	5 pf., green . . .		0 1
204.	10 pf., carmine . . .		0 1
205.	20 pf., ultramarine . . .		0 1
206.	25 pf., black and orange on yellow . . .		0 1
208.	40 pf. ,, carmine . . .		0 1
209.	50 pf. ,, purple on buff . . .		3 0
Set of eight stamps, 2 pf. to 50 pf., as above . . .			

HONDURAS.			
1898. Type 19. Varieties on laid paper.			
112.	1 c., brown . . .		0 6
112a.	2 c., rose . . .		1 0
113.	5 c., pale blue . . .		1 6
114.	6 c. ,, mauve . . .		1 0
115.	10 c., deep blue . . .		3 0
Set of five stamps, 1 c. to 10 c., as above . . .			

1911. New type. Steamboat on river.			
1 c., violet . . .		0 1	
2 c., green . . .		0 1	
5 c., carmine . . .		0 3	
6 c., milky-blue . . .		0 4	
10 c., blue . . .		0 5	
20 c., lemon-yellow . . .		0 9	

JAMAICA.			
1909. Queen's Head. Type 3. New colour.			
75.	3d., purple on yellow . . .		0 5

MALTA.			
Cat. No.	1909-11. Various types.	New colours.	s. d.
48.	4d., deep brown (view) . . .		0 1
49.	4d. ,, green (King) . . .		0 1
52.	24d., bright blue (King) . . .		0 4
—	1s., black on green (King) . . .		1 4

PANAMA.			
1892-6. Type 4. Map.			
22.	20 c., slate-violet . . .	used	0 2
23.	50 c., bistre-brown . . .	"	0 4

1905. Provisionals. Map types surcharged.			
271.	1 c. on 20 c., slate-violet . . .	use l	0 2
276.	2 c. on 50 c., bistre-brown . . .	"	0 3
290.	5 c. on 1 p., lake . . .	"	0 4

1904. Types 76 and 82. Reduced prices.			
524.	10 c., bright green (Registration) . . .		0 2
616.	5 c., blue (A. R.) . . .		0 2

PERU.			
1881-4. Various provisionals. Revised prices.			
80.	1 c., green (Lima oval) . . .		0 2
101.	1 c. ,, (Horseshoe and Arms) . . .		0 2
280.	10 c. ,, (Triangle 1) . . .		0 6
290.	10 c. ,, (" 2) . . .		0 6
292.	10 c. ,, (" 4) . . .		2 6

ROUMANIA.			
1906. Type 26. Commemorative of Establishment of the Kingdom.			
461.	1 b., bistre . . .	} Set of 9, used 2	
462.	3 b., red-brown . . .		
463.	5 b., green . . .		
464.	10 b., carmine . . .		
465.	15 b., violet . . .		
467.	40 b., deep brown . . .		
468.	50 b., yellow . . .		
469.	1 l., vermilion . . .		
470.	2 l., orange . . .		

SALVADOR.			
1896-1907. Various issues. Revised quotations.			
203.	1 c., pale green (Arms) . . .	used	0
247.	1 c., scarlet (") . . .	"	0
273.	1 c., vermilion . . .	"	0 1
274.	2 c., rose . . .	"	0 2
276.	5 c., blue-green . . .	"	0 0
303.	3 c., blue . . .	"	0 0
555.	1 c., deep green (Escalon) . . .	"	0 0
557.	2 c., red (") . . .	"	0 0
594.	6 c., orange (Palace) . . .	"	0 0

SERVIA.			
1901-3. Types 10 and 11. Further reductions.			
159.	5 p., pale green . . .		0 1
160.	10 p., carmine . . .		0 1
161.	15 p., mauve . . .		0 2
162.	20 p., orange . . .		0 0
163.	25 p., ultramarine . . .		0 0
164.	50 p., ochre-yellow . . .		0 0
165.	1 din., brown . . .		0 6
Set of 6 values, 5 p. to 50 p. . .			

SWITZERLAND.			
1910. Postage Duc. New type.			
1 c., red and blue-green . . .	used	0 1	
3 c. ,, ,, ,, . . .	"	0 1	

TRANSVAAL.			
1896. Commemorative of Penny Postage.			
408.	1d., carmine . . .		0 0

URUGUAY.			
1911. Official Stamps. New oblong type.			
2 c., chestnut . . .	} Set of 7 values. 11		
5 c., blue . . .			
8 c., slate . . .			
20 c., grey-brown . . .			
23 c., claret . . .			
50 c., pale orange . . .			
1 peso, red . . .			



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Editorial

Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

THIS monumental work, most appropriately dedicated "With his Gracious Permission . . . to His Majesty THE KING, who as Duke of York, and Prince of Wales, honoured the Royal Philatelic Society, London, by being their President from May, 1896, to May, 1910," has recently been issued in a very limited edition by the Philatelic Literature Society, the members of which are to be congratulated upon having had the opportunity of publishing one of the most permanently valuable books connected with Philately that have yet been produced.

The want of a really reliable and approximately complete Catalogue of everything that has been printed relating in any way to the collecting of stamps is one that has long been felt, and that not only by collectors of Philatelic Literature, but also by all students of Philately, but we think that both classes will be astonished at finding that such a Catalogue fills over 460 large pages, 10½ × 14 inches, printed in double column.

The Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford is undoubtedly the finest and most complete in existence, a marvellous collection, brought together during the last ten years, by an enthusiastic philatelist and bibliophile, who has spared neither trouble nor expense in gathering together literature of every class that has any bearing upon our pursuit. The Catalogue of it has been compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose qualifications for such a task it is hardly necessary for us to refer to here; suffice it to say that all

stamp collectors know the name of E. D. Bacon as that of an accomplished philatelist of many years' standing, and that his knowledge of philatelic literature is unrivalled. The work could not have been placed in better hands, and we can all imagine the labour of love that the arranging and cataloguing of such a library must have been. Finally, the generosity of Lord Crawford has rendered it possible for an edition of this great Catalogue to be published for the benefit of philatelists in general, by whom the number of copies available will doubtless be quickly absorbed.

An original edition was printed for private distribution only by the owner of the library, who then most kindly permitted the Philatelic Literature Society to make such arrangements as they thought fit with the printers of the work for a second edition to be printed off before the type was distributed. Only under such circumstances as these could the publication of so costly a book become possible. The Society decided therefore "to issue an edition of three hundred copies, one hundred of which should be reserved for members," and the other two hundred, which are placed on sale at two guineas each, will not, we fancy, remain long on hand.

In a very interesting Preface, Mr. Bacon tells us how a fine commencement of this library was made, in 1901, by the purchase of that of the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, U.S.A., who was well known as perhaps the only serious collector of the literature of our hobby in earlier days. After this addi-

tions were made by numerous purchases from other collectors, and by the circulation of "lists of wants," a most important acquisition being that of the entire collection of the late Judge Fraenkel, one of the largest philatelic libraries on the Continent, which was purchased in 1907; it will be remembered that the duplicates from Judge Fraenkel's library were generously presented by Lord Crawford to the Royal Philatelic Society.

The list of separate works is completed down to the end of 1908, except in the case of auction catalogues, which have been listed to the end of 1906 only; the list of periodicals has also been brought down to the end of 1906. Doubtless the Philatelic Literature

Society will see to it that supplements are published from time to time, keeping the Catalogue up to date. We should add that all known works are included, whether in Lord Crawford's collection or not, but searching for "wants" would, we fancy, resemble the proverbial hunting for a needle in a haystack.

There is only one little thing about this grand work that makes us feel sad, and that is the feeling which it gives us that if a Catalogue of Philatelic Literature forms so huge a volume as this, how can we ever expect to see a complete Philatelic Index, and how will our own little bookshelves be able to accommodate it if it is ever published?



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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(Continued from page 57.)

THE SECOND ISSUE. —



1844. 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 (reis).

THIS second issue, engraved in *taille-douce* like the first, is also in a single design, showing as many varieties as values, that is to say, each value is of a distinct type, the numerals being engraved by hand, and the ground engine-turned and different for each value, although the intention was to make them uniform. The design of the groundwork is almost identical with that of the first issue for the values with two numerals—the 10, 30, 60, and 90 (reis)—and the same is the case with the 180, 300, and 600 (reis), but the resemblance is not quite so apparent, the details of the background being more concealed by the numerals than in the four lower values.

About this issue Mr. Phillips says, in *G.S.W.* of April 2, 1910:—

"Also said to have been made in the United States. None of the plates of 1843 or 1844 exist at the Mint.

"The history of these two issues requires to be further looked into, and I have already sent inquiries to New York. Nothing is known at the Mint about the different compositions and sizes of the sheets of the 1843 issue."

In this issue we have been able to find only one very minor variety in the 90 (reis) stamp; we note it, however, for the benefit of the enthusiastic specialist: There is a line cut by the graving-tool following the

right-hand side of the figure "o," and extending as far as the inner oval of the engine-turning on which the figure rests. This peculiarity only exists on a certain number of copies of the first printing, which proves that it must have been produced later; it is always present in the subsequent printings.

We may recognize in this issue three varieties of paper:—

1. Thick, white, more or less *yellowed*, on which are found very sharp impressions;
2. Thin, more or less deeply *greyish*, impression varying in intensity, and often too heavy;
3. Thin, with a distinct *bluish* tint. Impression as last.

Three values only, the 30, 60, and 90 (reis), exist on the first variety of paper, printed from the very first state of the plates and absolutely different from the later printings.

The 10 (reis) Retouched.

For some years past "retouched plates" have been all the fashion. It is a craze! There is not a collector who has not got his own little *retouched plate!* For many years we only knew of certain Sydney Views, of the first issues of New South Wales; then came the 2d., *blue*, of 1854, of the same country, with its three retouched stamps, and afterwards the 1d. and 2d. of New Zealand; later on we have had Sicily, to which our learned friend Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, has devoted one of the most complete of philatelic works; and then Switzerland, etc. etc.

But the stamp which we are going to describe to our readers a little later on was entirely unknown until a short time back, and it is only quite recently that a lucky chance permitted us to make this sen-

sational discovery of an ancient variety which was concealed amongst a number of the ordinary specimens of the same stamp.

As a general rule, a retouch should have for its object the reparation, wholly or in part, of damage produced by wear, and which is more apparent in one particular part of a plate than in others, and to remove or hide the effects produced in the parts most damaged by covering them with fine lines, leading into those that have not yet been so much weakened, and thus producing a uniform appearance.



Ordinary Type.



Retouched Variety.

But this is not the sort of work that we usually see, far from it. In a piece of engraving that was originally light, and which had become more so by much usage, instead of endeavouring to reproduce the original by means of fine lines harmonizing with those that were still remaining, some one goes to work and adds cuts and furrows as heavy as they are inartistic, and instead of producing a restoration barely perceptible, in a spot where there was a slight weakness, we find now an amount of colour far deeper than the rest of the stamp, and the effect is simply ugly in the extreme.

Fortunately this has not been the case with the stamp now in question; in this case somewhat more intelligent work has been done, and if the "retoucher" has not quite succeeded in re-establishing the continuity of the engine-turned background, he has at least been able, by means of a little imitative work, to conceal the retouching (more or less) and to bring it into harmony with the rest of the engraving without entire interruption of the uniformity, and in such a manner that it is only visible when one looks for it, after being told of its existence.

The following are the alterations that have been made in the design of this 10 (reis) stamp, by retouching:—

1. The double lines of the frame are distinctly heavier; and the rectangular form is rendered irregular.

2. The four hollowed corners have suffered malformations, thus:—

- (a) The left upper corner is cut away more widely.
- (b) The left lower corner is more lightly touched up.
- (c) The right upper corner is a little more cut away.
- (d) The right lower corner is not perceptibly altered.

3. The left side of the octagon is slightly longer than before, $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 16 mm.

4. The horizontal sides are also altered in length:—
(a) The top line from corner to corner is 25 mm. instead of 26 mm.

(b) The bottom line has lost more still, being only 24 mm. instead of 26.

5. The lines of the frame below are not quite straight, producing a slight concavity at that side.

An observation, that has been made by others besides ourselves, is that, in the case of plates that have been much worn, although the portrait may have undergone as much or even more deterioration than that to be seen in the background, never, so far as we know, have the retouches been effected upon that portion of the design, though the most essential; so that, in a stamp in which the background has received such retouching as to produce a decided effect, the portrait of the personage represented assumes, by contrast, a cadaverous appearance. As one of the most striking examples, we would cite the portrait of Queen Victoria on the 1d., 2d., and 6d. of New Zealand, in which the fine engraving entirely disappears, and the deterioration is even more apparent than in the last stages of the "post paid" stamps of Mauritius, even in that with the grotesque effigy known as "Tête de Singe."

THE THIRD AND FOURTH ISSUES.



- 1850. 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 (reis), black.
- 1854. 10, 30 (reis), blue.
- 1861. 280 (reis), vermilion.
- 430 (reis), yellow.

Quoting again from *G.S.W.* of April 2, 1910, we read that:—

"These were all engraved at the Mint, and printed by 'A Casa de Impressão de Valores'; the stamps were all in sheets of 200, arranged in twenty rows of ten."

They were printed on two different kinds of paper, *ordinary* and *thin, greyish* or slightly *blued*. The tint of the impression, especially of the *black* stamps, is very irregular, varying from *dark grey* to *intense black*, and often blotchy.

Reprints.

1. The 90 (reis), black.

About this we find in *G.S.W.* as follows:—

"It was also wished to make a reprint from the plate of the 90 reis of this series in *black*, but the plate was in such bad condition that this was found to be impossible; a portion of the plate was found to be perfect and from this a transfer was made in copper, and a small plate containing twenty-eight stamps, in seven rows of four, was prepared and two impressions taken, one of which was most kindly given to me. This is on the same heavy white paper as the coloured reprints already mentioned,* and none of these reprints can possibly be confused with originals."

* To be described later.—Ed. *M.J.*

We find here a doubtful point which requires clearing up. The Editor of *G.S.W.* speaks of a reprint of the 90 (reis) of this series, without indicating the date at which it was made. Is it really a "reprint" that is in question, that is to say a printing made subsequent to the suppression of the issue? and then why this reprinting of a single value? what purpose could it serve? Should it not rather be said that, about the end of the existence of this series, a printing of the 90 (reis) was required, and that the greater part of the plate being too defective for it to be employed, there was for this purpose a transfer made on copper (?) in photogravure (?). We read further in the "South American Catalogue of Stanley Gibbons" that, in the month of January, 1910, there was made, after due cleaning up of the plates, a reprint of several sheets of each of the values of this issue, on very thick paper.*

2. *The 280 (reis), vermilion, and 430 (reis), yellow.*

"In January, 1910, one sheet each of the 280 reis in *scarlet* and the 430 reis in *ochre* was reprinted on a thick, heavy white paper; the pressure used with the steel plates causes the numerals to appear to be strongly embossed" (*G.S.W.*).

We see that these were on different paper and in different colours from those of the originals:—

- 280 (reis), *scarlet*, instead of vermilion.
430 ,, *ochre*, instead of golden yellow.

There had been (according to Stanley Gibbons' South American Catalogue) a previous reprinting of the 280 (reis), about 1890, in *carmine* on thick *yellowish* paper. The paper was probably old, become *yellowed* with age, or surface-tinted from the plate not being properly cleaned.

We also know a third reprint, different from either of these, which it seems to us must have been earlier than 1890; a printing under high pressure, on hard paper, with *wide vertical laid* lines, tinted on the surface from incomplete cleaning of the plate:—

- 280 (reis), deep carmine.
430 ,, greenish yellow.

* * *

1866. ISSUE OF 1850-54, PERF. 13½.

1. *The Genuine Perforation.*

G.S.W. of April 2, 1910, says:—

"*Issue of 1866.* These are the stamps perf. 13½, and were printed like the 1850 issue. Many authorities doubt the genuineness of this perforation, and I made special inquiries about it. In 1890 Mr. Benest wrote to the Postmaster-General asking for particulars as

* We much regret to find that, perhaps through getting an inaccurate translation of what appeared in *G.S.W.*, M. Mahé has misunderstood what took place in regard to the reprinting and has thus been confronted with difficulties which do not really exist. In the first place, he has credited the Editor of *G.S.W.* with the article written by Mr. Phillips, but that is not a matter that we need complain of. We think, however, that any one who reads the whole of what was said about the reprints in *G.S.W.* of April 2, 1910, will see that the reprinting of the 90 (reis) evidently took place at the same time as that of the 280 and 430 (reis), namely, in "January, 1910." This is mentioned in the paragraph immediately preceding that in which Mr. Phillips describes what was done in the case of the 90 (reis); he was there at the time, and, as he states, received one of the two sheets that were printed from the newly made plate.

In regard to reprints of the other values, M. Mahé refers to the Spanish edition of the Catalogue; the English edition does not say that "several sheets" of each value were printed, but "single sheets," that is to say a *single sheet* of each value.—Ed. M.J.

† This is an error in the translation; the paper is described as *thick*, both in the Spanish and in the English Catalogue.—Ed. M.J.

to these stamps, and I have seen the official reply, which is translated as follows:—

"GENERAL DIRECTORY OF POST OFFICES,
"CENTRAL DIVISION,
"RIO DE JANEIRO,
"10 Feb., 1890.

"The Director-General of the Post Office declares to the Citizen Benest, in reply to his letter of the 6th inst., that the later stamps of the type of the 60 reis adjoined were sold by the Post Office already perforated, not constituting, however, a special emission."

"From further inquiries I made I learn that in 1866 the Post Office authorities bought a single-line, guillotine machine, gauging 13½ to 20 mm.; this machine was kept in the General Post Office in Rio, and those who asked for perforated stamps could have them done while they waited, this being intended for the convenience of the public, in place of having to sever the stamps with scissors."

At the very commencement of this quotation we find a statement that is capable of being misunderstood—"the stamps perforated 13½ were printed like the 1850 issue." Taken literally this would appear to mean that fresh printings were made of that series of 1850, which for greater convenience were put on sale perforated at the post offices. There is certainly some mistake here, as is indeed shown by the reply of the Postmaster to "Citizen Benest," in which he says that the perforation of the stamps did not constitute "a special emission," and that it was nothing more than a simple modification of an old stock, that was then reissued. The following account will prove this:—

In 1866, our stock of the stamps with effigy (issued in that year) having commenced to run short, we sent a second order for these stamps to our correspondent, M. Bertrand Doux, a merchant at Rio de Janeiro. By the return mail we received a supply, but instead of being composed of stamps with the head of Dom Pedro II, it consisted entirely of those with small figures in a rectangle, of the issue of 1850, but provided with a perforation gauging 13½. The letter accompanying the package was to the following effect:—

"It has not been possible for me to send you the stamps with portraits [*sic*] which you had asked me for, their sale being temporarily suspended at the Post Office. A considerable stock of the preceding issue, with numerals, having been found in store, the government has decided to make use of them, having the stamps 'pricked' like those with the portrait of the emperor, in order that they might not appear out of date. As the sale of these stamps can only be of very short duration, I think I am doing right in sending you a supply of them to an amount equivalent to that of the stamps you had asked for. As soon as the stamps with portraits are again put on sale, I will immediately fill your order."

"Pricked like" does not of course mean here "with the same perforation," but simply "perforated," as were the stamps of 1866 with the effigy.

These stamps were charged to us at face value, and no stock having been sold, there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the 13½ perforation as applied to the numeral stamp of 1850.

2. *Forged Perforations.*

On the other hand, as soon as the rarity of these perforated stamps became evident, certain persons, who possessed some of the stamps without perforation, took upon themselves to provide them with forged perforations, gauging 11½, 12, etc., which, until their true character was recognized, were distributed at high prices amongst the collections of amateurs unprotected against the forgers.

While we are speaking of these stamps, we may state that only a very few copies were found of the 10 (reis), *black*, that were fit to receive the official perforation; this variety, always a rarity, has now become a very great one. The forgers, knowing well the rarity of this stamp, have tried to produce it by changing the 10 (reis), *blue*, into *black*, by some

chemical process; at first with copies genuinely perforated, and afterwards, as these were soon exhausted, with unperforated copies which they provided with forged perforations. We have seen specimens of both these natures, sufficiently well done to prove completely deceptive at first sight.

It is very fortunate that there is a quite simple method by which this fraud can be detected. On looking through the stamp against the light, one can at once perceive the *bluish* tint which remains underneath the coating of *black* that has been produced by some chemical agent. On comparing in this manner, side by side, one of these altered stamps with any genuine *black* stamp of this series, the result will be even more conclusive than if one of the former is examined by itself.

(To be continued.)



The Automatic Machine Stamps of New Zealand

CATALOGUE NOS. 304-306

STAMPS from the penny-in-the-slot machines have always seemed to the average collector a little difficult to understand, and by many are looked upon as issues produced solely to extract the needful from their pockets. Although perhaps at first sight these stamps do present some little difficulties, they are not so complicated as they appear. That they formed a speculative issue is quite contrary to the facts; they are really the result of an effort on the part of the N.Z. postal officials to supply what some of our friends call a "long-felt want," and to enable one to buy a stamp at any hour of the day. This is very necessary in a country where most of the Post Offices are only open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Two machines by different makers were tried, the first on June 15th, 1905, and the second on June 21st, 1906. Two trials were made with the first machine, extending over several days. Only one trial was made with the second, and it lasted a week.

The stamps from the first machine are imperf. at top and bottom; all are on Cowan paper with single-line N Z and Star wmk., and all have the small dot between the stamps. Only two marked shades are known, *rose-carmine* and a *very pale* shade, the latter being much the rarer of the two, for they were only to be got on the last day of the trial.

The stamps can be divided into five varieties:—

- A—rouletted 9½ at sides, with two holes at each side.
- B—rouletted 14½ at sides, with two holes at each side.
- C—rouletted as A at one side, and imperf. on the other, two holes on each side.
- D—rouletted as B at one side, and imperf. on the other, two holes on each side.
- E—imperf., but having the two holes on each side.

The purchaser really rouletted the stamps, the stamp or stamps having to be torn off when put out by the machine. With a strip only one side of the first and one side of the last stamp were rouletted (and, we presume, there were the two holes between the two stamps.—ED. M.J.).

After a few days' trial it was found that the coarse 9½ roulette was not fine enough to permit of the stamps being easily torn from the machine, so a finer cutter gauging 14½ was put in.

A strip of three with the coarse roulette would show two copies of C and one of E, and a similar strip with the fine roulette two of D and one of E.

The holes between the stamps are ½ mm. in diameter and are 11 mm. apart.

Before being put into the machine an imperf. sheet of stamps was cut into strips horizontally, the holes punched, the strips joined by overlapping, and rolled on a spool. It would have been possible to have got from the machine a strip of 500.

A total of 5889 stamps was issued from the machine during the two trials.

From the second machine (June 21st, 1906) it was only possible to get one variety. Imperf. all round, Cowan paper, watermarked single-line N Z and Star, printed from either Waterlow and Sons' or Royle's plates, and without the dot between the stamps. Each stamp was cut from a spool automatically inside the machine, so that it was not possible to get pairs or strips. Several minor shades of *carmine* were to be found.

Two small pin-holes are pricked in every stamp, 14 mm. apart, caused by the pins used to hold the stamps whilst they were in the machine. Well-centred stamps were seldom obtained from this machine, most of them being cut into on one side and some showing portions of two stamps. Under 2000 stamps were issued from this machine.

That these machines were the forerunners of something that has come to stay, is proved by the fact that to-day ordinary postage stamps are sold by "penny-in-the-slot machines" in New Zealand, the United States, and Canada, and the whole of these machines are modelled on the first of those mentioned in this article.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 89.)

CHAPTER XI.

The 15 c. of 1889.



I HAVE not been able to find any official notice or decree relating to the issue of this stamp. It was first chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April, 1889, and it was probably issued about February of that year. From various sources in Paraguay and elsewhere I have been lucky enough to obtain several uncut sheets, which I think are of considerable rarity, as I never met with an entire sheet during my travels in South America, but have obtained these since I returned home.

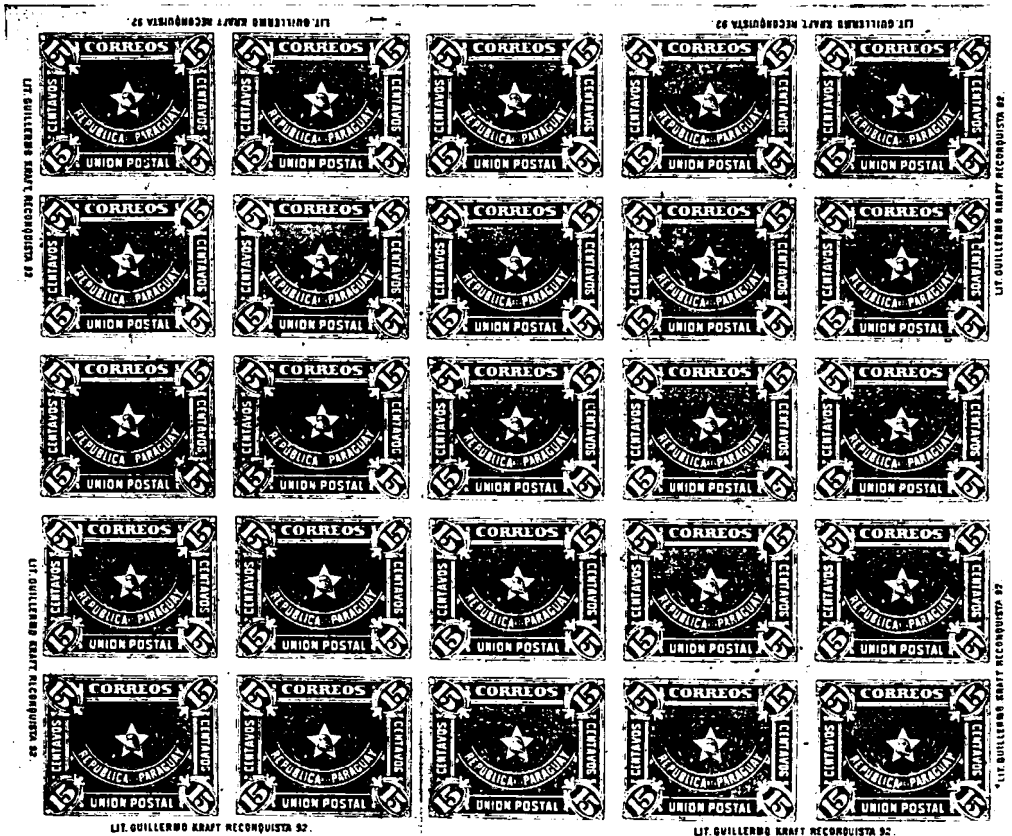
These sheets show important variations in type and

spacing, and in the imprints; I therefore illustrate a full sheet of each variety as follows:—

Sheet I.

Proof in black, imperf., of the stamp as issued; it bears the imprint "LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT, RECONQUISTA 92" eight times in the margins, twice at top, bottom, and each side, with the tops of the letters always next to the stamps. This proof sheet is built

2	2	1	1	1
1	2	2	1	2
1	1	2	2	1
2	1	1	1	2
2	1	2	2	1



LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT RECONQUISTA 92.

LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT RECONQUISTA 92.

up by means of repetitions of two different transfers from the original die, which we may term varieties 1 and 2 respectively, and which on this sheet are arranged as in the diagram.

Variety 1 is a practically complete impression from the die.

Variety 2 shows the following defects:—

In the ornamentation surrounding the ovals containing the numerals in the corners there are two little curled lines; the one at the right of the numerals in the left upper corner (that is, between the figure "5" and the "C" of "CORREOS") is much damaged, and nearly unrecognizable.

The thin line under "CORREOS" is broken under the first "O" and the first "R."

The entire block of twenty-five stamps measures $133\frac{1}{2} \times 110$ mm.

Sheet II.

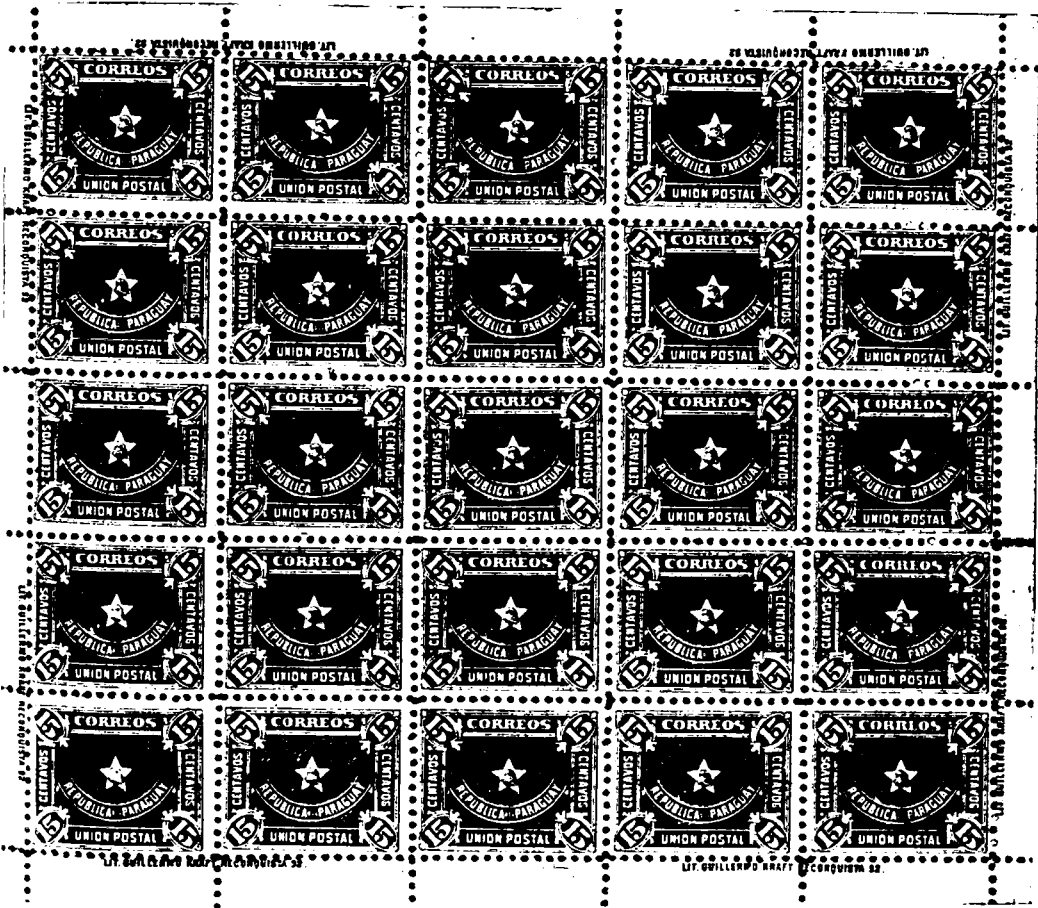
An original sheet of the issued stamps, perforated. The paper is soft and thick, the gum a deep buff, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, made by a single-line machine. The imprints are the same as in Sheet I, but are not in exactly the same positions in relation to the stamps. The transfers consist of the same two varieties as

before, but they are slightly wider apart; the difference would not be noticed in a pair of stamps, but in the horizontal row of five the difference is exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the pane measuring $134\frac{1}{2} \times 111$ mm.

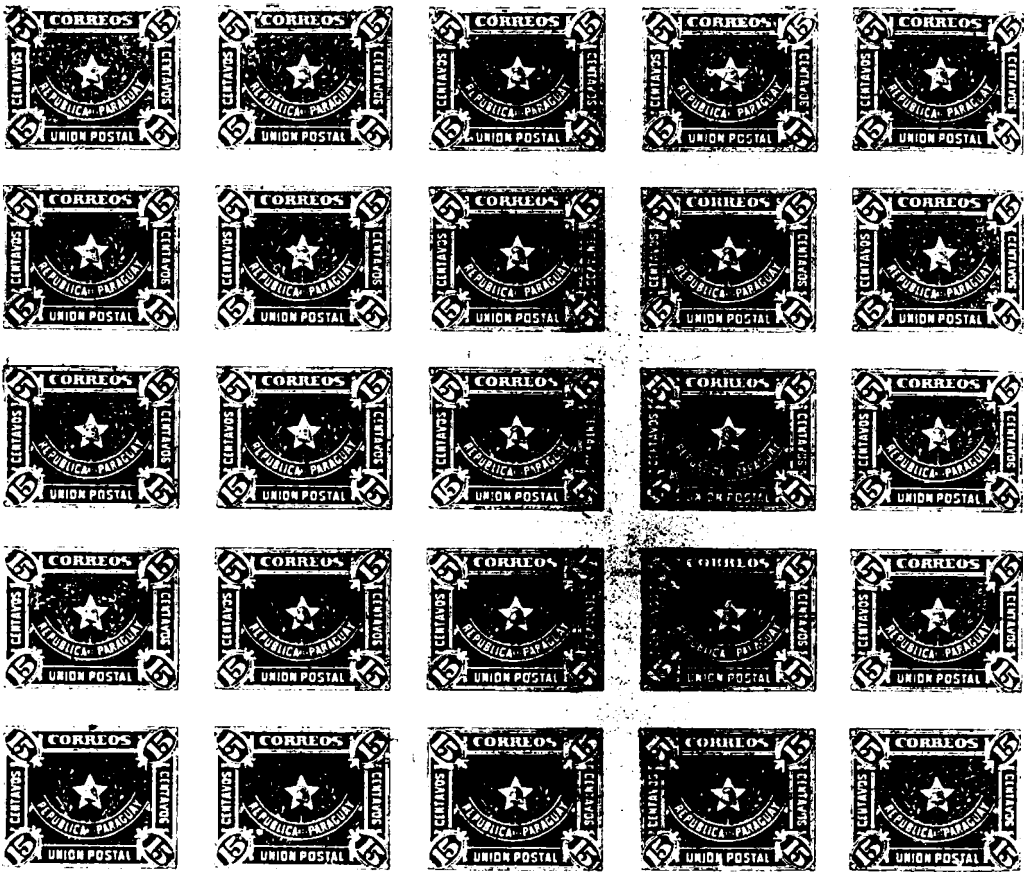
The arrangement of the two varieties is as follows:—

1	2	1	2	1
1	2	2	2	2
2	1	2	1	2
1	1	1	2	1
2	2	2	1	1

It will be noticed that in Sheet I there are thirteen of variety 1 and twelve of variety 2, and in Sheet II there are twelve of variety 1 and thirteen of variety 2; it is thus possible that the two stones were made up at the same time.



SHEET II.



SHEET III.

Sheet III.

This is a sheet of reprints, but I am glad to say that there is no difficulty in distinguishing them from the originals. I do not think that these were printed by Señor Kraft; his imprint does not appear in the margin, the work is much coarser, and the colour is quite different from that of the issued stamps. The impression is in *dull mauve*.

The stamps in this sheet are from 5 to 5½ mm. apart, the dimensions of the pane being 144 × 122 mm.

The sheet is built up of twenty-five transfers of the variety that I have called No. 1, the original type without the defects. Fortunately, in this particular instance, the transfer had a coloured dot in the right-hand side of the first "o" of "CORREOS," and this shows distinctly on every stamp in the sheet, although it hardly comes out at all in the illustration reproduced by the half-tone process.

Sheet IV.

This is a special printing that was made by Señor Kraft for the "Official" stamps of 1890, but as I have obtained, from Asuncion, an entire sheet without the surcharge, I think it best to describe it in this chapter.

The stamps are placed slightly closer together than in Sheets I and II, the total measurements being 131 × 108½ mm.

This sheet is built up of twenty-five copies of variety 1. There is no coloured dot in the "o" of "CORREOS," nor, so far as I can see, any other defect that distinguishes this printing. The colour is a rather rich *red-brown*.

The imprint occurs only once in each of the margins and reads: "LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT, CUYO 1124, 15 AÍRES," again with the tops of the letters next to the stamps.

Señor Kraft evidently left *Reconquista* either late in 1889 or early in 1890, and moved to new premises in *Cuyo*, which is another well-known street in the centre of Buenos Ayres.

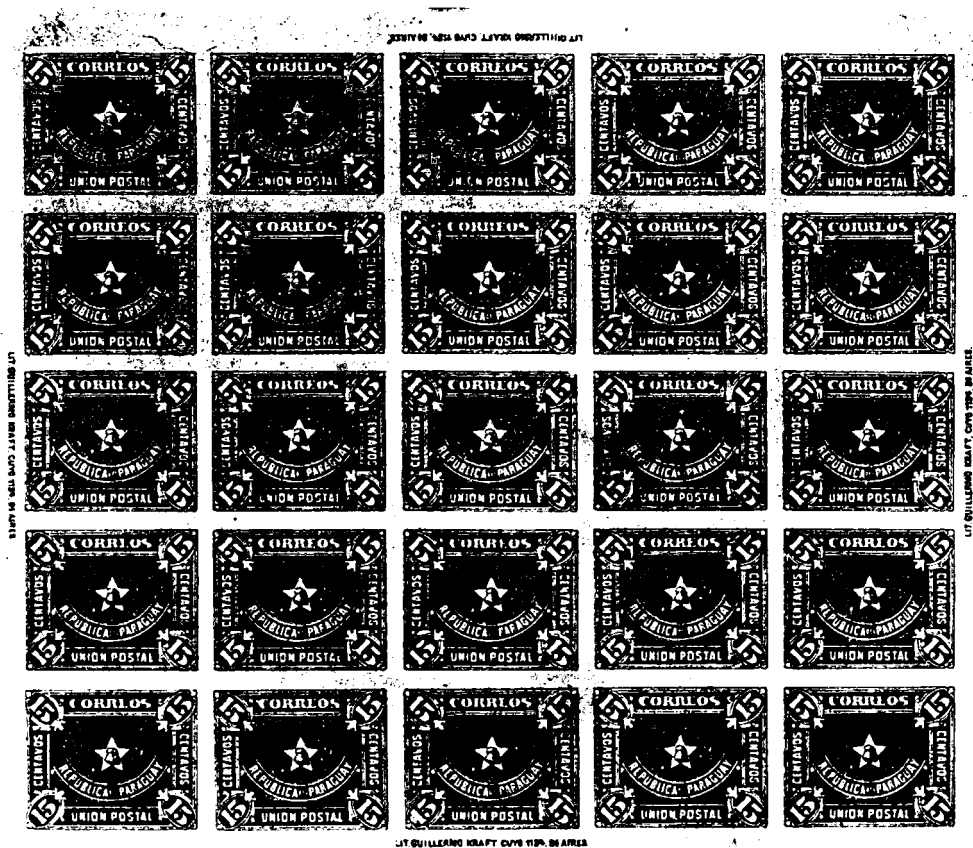
I have the following colour proofs on thick glazed paper:—

- 15 c., black.
- 15 c., marone.

Originals are on somewhat thinner paper, not glazed.

The imperforate stamps are quite scarce, and are found in two colours, *marone* and *purple-brown*.

The perforated stamps must have been issued a week or two after the imperf.; they are perf. 11½ by a single-line machine, the paper is very thick, and the gum thick and yellowish.



SHEET IV.

From an official paper,* published in 1888, I note that 113,959 letters were posted in Asuncion for circulation in Paraguay and 117,878 for transmission abroad.

In 1890 there were sixty-three post offices in Paraguay, and 539,153 letters, etc., passed through the Asuncion post office.

Summary.

Feb. (?), 1889. *Lithographed by G. Kraft in Buenos Ayres.*

- (i) *Thin paper. Imperf.*
15 c., marone.
15 c., purple-brown.
- (ii) *Thick paper. Perf. 11½.*
15 c., marone.

CHAPTER XII.

Issue of October 12, 1892.

The following Official Decree was issued (I leave out the portions referring to the envelopes, as I am not writing about them):—

General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs.

"In order to commemorate the Fourth Centenary

* *Paraguay*, by Dr. E. de B. la Dardye, p. 236

of the discovery of America, on the 12th October of the current year, a date that the American towns will keep as a festival; and in accordance with yesterday's resolution of the Government, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs directs:—

"*Art. 1.* On the above-mentioned date there will be put into circulation a stamp of an unique type.

"*Art. 2.* The stamps mentioned in the last article are printed with blue ink on white paper, and have on them the value '10 centavos' in white, with the bust of the Ex-President of the Republic, Cándido Barreiro, and the following inscription in purple:—'1492—12 de Octubre—1892—'



"*Art. 4.* Persons who wish to buy these, either for collections or for franking their correspondence, can only do so on that day at the post offices, which for the purpose will be open from 5 a.m. until 7 p.m.

"*Art. 6.* The 10 centavos stamps will be sold in any quantity desired.

"*Art. 7.* There will be at the disposal of the public an office set apart especially for cancelling the stamps . . . with date stamps of that day, thus giving full authenticity to those who wish it.

"Art. 8. The stamps of the issue of the 12th October will not circulate in the post offices except upon that day.

"Art. 9. The remainders of this special issue will be burnt on the 13th of the same month in the post office at 9 a.m., in the presence of the Director-General, the Accountant-General, and the President of the Bank of Agriculture.

"Asuncion, Oct. 11, 1892.

"ANGEL D. PEÑA,

"Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

"BLAS GARAY,

"Secretary."

The violet overprint was impressed locally, and 55,000 to centavos stamps were overprinted.

As soon as these stamps were issued, a mad spirit of speculation seized upon the public, and prices went up by leaps and bounds. I am able to quote the current rate (in Paraguay money) which ruled in Asuncion for one each of the adhesive and of the envelope.

October	12	.	.	.	.	.	\$0.50
"	14	.	.	.	.	.	3.00
"	16	.	.	.	.	.	4.50
"	18	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
"	22	.	.	.	.	.	6.00
"	24	.	.	.	.	.	7.00
"	26	.	.	.	.	.	12.00
"	28	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
"	30	.	.	.	.	.	35.00
November	1	.	.	.	.	.	45.00

From this date the price rapidly dropped.

The following extract from the *Monthly Journal* of January 31, 1893, is amusing:—

"The Paraguayans are all mad . . . land portions have been sold for stamps, and a business of a coffee-house has been sold for 800 envelopes. People in Asuncion made the voyage to Buenos Ayres (1500 miles by river) expressly to sell these things, and dreaming to make a fortune in a couple of days, but found no one here would pay such foolish prices and left for Paraguay. This bad news caused a panic, and prices came down at full gallop, and a quantity of people are ruined."

The only variety I have seen is formed by a double overprint.

* * *

Summary.

October 12, 1892. The 10 c., lilac-blue, overprinted in violet.
10 c., lilac-blue.

Variety. Double overprint.
10 c., lilac-blue.

CHAPTER XIII.

Issue of 1892.



THE following notes are extracted from the Decree authorizing this issue:—

"Art. 1. From the 25th November of the current year (1892) there will be put in circulation stamps of 1 centavo, grey, with the bust of the first Constitutional President, Cecilio A. Rivarola.

"Art. 2. From the same date the following stamps will be put in circulation:—

- 4 c., carmine; second President, Juan B. Gíl.
- 14 c., brown; fourth President, General Bernardino Caballero.
- 30 c., green; sixth President, Juan G. González.
- 40 c., dull blue.
- 60 c., yellow.
- 80 c., bright blue.
- 1 peso fuerte, olive-green.

"These four stamps have at the top the national Arms and in the lower part a large numeral, etc. etc.

"When the other values which are now in existence are exhausted, there will be placed in circulation the following:—

- 2 c., green; with bust of the ex-Vice-President Salvador Jovellanos.
- 5 c., violet; Vice-President Higinio Uriarte.
- 10 c., blue; third President Cándido Barreiro, perforated in the centre.
- 20 c., carmine; fifth President, General Patricio Escobar.

"All these values will have the same inscriptions as the 1 centavo.

"Art. 4. There must be remitted to the international office of the 'Union Postal Universal' 730 specimens of each of these values, in accordance with the circular of May 30th of this year.

"ANGEL D. PEÑA,
"Director-General."

These stamps were produced by the firm of Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig, and all the values were in sheets of fifty stamps, arranged in five rows of ten.

An error was made in the value of the 1 c., which is lettered "CENTAVOS," in the plural.

The 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, and 30 centavos stamps were all lithographed.

The 40, 60, and 80 centavos, and 1 peso were typographed.

The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. must have been issued early in 1893, as I find them chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* of February 28, 1893.

The 10 c., blue-lilac, was only issued with a hole punched out in the centre; this was done to prevent imitations of the stamps issued on the 12th October, 1892, being made by means of a forged overprint.

The perforation of these stamps was done with a comb machine gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

In or about May, 1896, there was a fresh printing of the 2 c., 4 c., and 5 c. stamps, and a special *chalk-surfaced* paper was used.

In December, 1896, the 10 c. appeared in a new colour, *blue*, and on the chalk-surfaced paper.

About July, 1896, there was a new printing of the 1 c., with the value corrected to "CENTAVO," in the singular; this is also on the chalk-surfaced paper. The perforation of all these stamps is the same as that of the earlier printings.

* * *

Summary.

(Printed by Giesecke and Devrient, in Leipzig. The 40 c., 60 c., 80 c., and 1 peso typographed, the other values lithographed.)

(To be continued.)



Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

Birmingham, June 7th to 9th, 1911

UNDER the distinguished patronage of the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Warwick, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T. (President of the Royal Philatelic Society); the Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., His Majesty's late Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., His Majesty's late Postmaster-General; M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society); J. Henniker Heaton, Esq.

Chairman of Executive Committee, R. Hollick, Esq., C.C.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The following were elected delegates to the Congress:—Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, T. W. Peck, B. B. Tilley, from the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

The various sub-committees are now in full working order, and the Entertainment, Visitors, and Exhibition Committees are well up to time.

The following donations have been received since last report:—R. Hollick, W. Pimm, £3 3s.; B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, Dr. T. D. F. Evans, £2 2s. ea. h.; W. T. Wilson, £1 1s.; C. Nissen, 10s. 6d.; E. Christofides, 5s.; stamps from Messrs. B. B. Tilley and T. H. Hinton.

The agenda will be published and issued to delegates as soon and as fully as possible, so that when any voting takes place it may be with the full knowledge and weight of the respective Societies. The following is a rough tentative programme which may be some guide just for the present:—

I. 1892-3. Ordinary paper. Perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1	centavos, grey	(Nov. 25, 1892).
2	" yellow-green	(Jan., 1893).
2	" green	(" ")
4	" rose	(Nov. 25, 1892).
5	" dull purple	(Jan., 1893).
10	" slate-violet	(" ")
14	" brown	(Nov. 25, 1892).
20	" vermilion	(Jan., 1893).
30	" pale green	(Nov. 25, 1892).
40	" slate-blue	(" ")
60	" yellowish orange	(" ")
80	" pale blue	(" ")
1	peso fuerte, olive-green	(" ")

II. 1896. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1	centavo, grey	(July, 1896).
2	centavos, emerald green	(May, 1896).
4	" rose-carmine	(" ")
5	" purple	(" ")
5	" reddish purple	(" ")
10	" dull blue	(Dec., 1896).

Wednesday, June 7th.

- 2.30 p.m. Opening Meeting.
Report on Philatelic Terms.
Process Printing, with Demonstrations.
- 5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress.
- 8 p.m. Reception, etc.

Thursday, June 8th.

- 9.45 a.m. Bourse opens: rooms to be used for rendezvous for delegates and philatelists generally, and to remain open till 7 p.m.
- 11 a.m. Second Session of Congress.
(a) Receive Report of Forged Stamps Committee: Major E. B. Evans.
(b) Linking up of Societies: discussion to be started by Mr. C. J. Phillips.
- 3 p.m. Third Session of Congress.
(a) Colour Question.
(b) Election of a permanent Congress Committee: Mr. F. Reichenheim.
- 7 p.m. Banquet.

Friday, June 9th.

Excursions to Warwick Castle, etc.

As the Grand Hotel is making special arrangements for our comfort and convenience, we sincerely hope that every delegate will stay there, especially as the terms are very favourable. We suggest that rooms should be booked well in advance, as the various hotels are likely to be filled at that time with other visitors.

All delegates will have a complimentary ticket for the banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each; ladies specially invited. No ticket can be purchased after May 26th.

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the
Manufacture of Postage Stamps

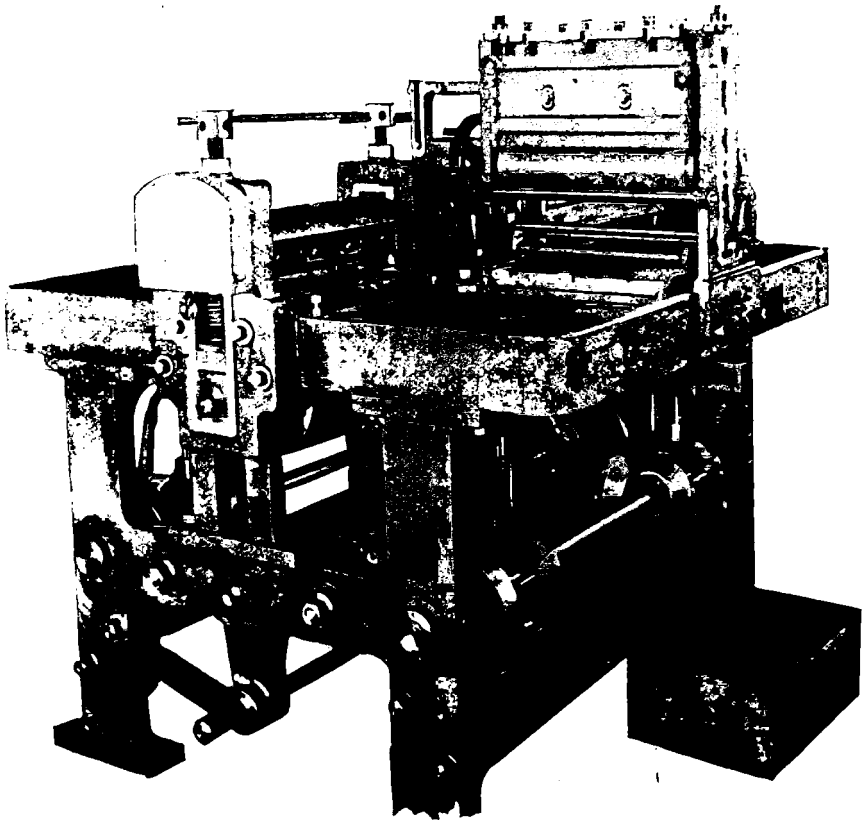
By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 93.)

CHAPTER XI.—PRINTING FROM INTAGLIO PLATES—*continued.*

The American Power-Assisted Presses.—As we have already indicated, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing uses power-assisted presses for the stamps of the United States. These are capable of taking four large plates (of four hundred stamps each) at one time. The press is seen in a separate photograph, and also in a general view of the printing room, where a number of the presses are shown in opera-

tion. The plan of the machine will be best followed by reference to the former picture. Meanwhile the processes are being repeated by the second, third, and fourth plates, and the rotation is repeated *ad libitum*. Thus the press (with one male and two female attendants) maintains the successive operations on four large plates at one time. For example, while plate 4 is being inked, plate 3 is being wiped, plate 2 is being polished, and plate 1 is printing a sheet of stamps.



A Four-Plat. Steam Power-Assisted Press (Washington)

tion. The plan of the machine will be best followed by reference to the former picture.

Four Plates in the Press at a Time.—There are four plate beds connected together at equal distances by an endless chain. A plate is laid upon each. The workman is assisted by a "layer-on" and a "taker-off." The ink is applied by rollers in the machine, and the plates are also "wiped" automatically, but

taker-off. Meanwhile the processes are being repeated by the second, third, and fourth plates, and the rotation is repeated *ad libitum*. Thus the press (with one male and two female attendants) maintains the successive operations on four large plates at one time. For example, while plate 4 is being inked, plate 3 is being wiped, plate 2 is being polished, and plate 1 is printing a sheet of stamps.

Printing in Two Colours.—The only complications that occur to us as being possibly of interest to philatelists in the printing of impressions from intaglio plates are in matters of detail. Where the stamps are bicoloured or produced in two printings, the closest attention has to be paid by the printer to the points laid down for his guidance by the transferring

the vignette or the frame printed in black, the black being printed first as it stands the second wetting. The recent wonderfully bicoloured stamps of Rhodesia appear to us to be an example of what colours will not successfully combine or contrast in stamps printed from intaglio plates. The colours of several of the values have run and saturated the paper, and it is only



Inking the plate on the bed of a modern Perkins D cylinder press.

mechanic. Register is not always exactly possible owing to the ever-present and uneven shrinkage of the paper when drying. It also follows that as each printing requires a damping of the paper before the impression can be taken, the fast colour will be done first, otherwise the colour would run. That is the reason why so many line-engraved stamps have either

to be supposed in fairness to the printers of them, who have produced some of the handsomest stamps we know in *taille-douce* (e.g. the Congo Free State pictorial sets), that they were not consulted as to the suitability of the colours selected by the British South Africa Company.

Inverted Centres.—Where a sheet has to go through



After the printed sheets are dry, they are stacked between straw boards and pressed in an hydraulic press. (Bureau of Engraving and Printing.)



Counting and examining the printed sheets for defects. (Bureau of Engraving and Printing.)

two printing operations, the possibility of one printing being accidentally or otherwise inverted in its relation to the other printing is too obvious to require more than a mention.

Imaginary Toned Papers.—The wetting of the paper occasions apparent differences in the appearance of the colours. If the paper be too wet when the impression is taken, the colour is apt to impart a tone to the whole of the paper; and similarly, if the plate is not thoroughly wiped and polished, some of the ink left on the surface of the plate will impart its colour to the paper. These obvious points are mentioned, not with the idea of justifying the length to which some collectors would carry the business of finding varieties of "toned paper" and "tinted paper," but more with the object of showing the lack of importance which attaches to such tones when due either to the wash from the plate or to the spread of the natural colour of the stamp.

Sheets Fresh from the Press.—Now we may consider that our stamps produced by means of intaglio plates have been duly printed. If the sheets fresh from the press lay before us, the slightly embossed relief of the design, due to the paper being forced into hollow lines charged with ink, would be clearly apparent. The sheets, however, are still damp, and before any of the further processes of gumming and perforating can be done, they have to be dried and pressed.

Drying the Printed Sheets.—In most cases the sheets are partially dried by means of absorbent separating sheets, between which the printed sheets are laid as they are taken off the press. This pre-

vents the wet impression setting off on the under side of the next upper sheet of stamps. Then they are dried in a drying department between hot boards. As Mr. Heath stated in his paper before the second Philatelic Congress, the paper has to be kept flat, and gradual drying is a necessity to ensure good register for the subsequent perforating.

In the Washington Bureau the stamps, when printed, are laid in racks and placed in a hot room to dry. Here they are left for a day, and are then taken to the finishing room, where, as shown in the photograph, the sheets are placed between straw boards and pressed in the hydraulic press seen to the right of the picture. This pressure smooths out the sheets and gives them the necessary "finish."

Counting and Examining the Work.—The next photograph shows the completion of the printing stage where the stamps are counted and examined for defects. Here the employes are wonderfully expert, both in the counting and examining. In the Bureau this counting and examining is repeated at every stage. Even in the days of the Continental Bank Note Company's contract, the stamp sheets were said to have been counted no fewer than from twelve to fourteen times during the course of production. The rapidity with which the counting is done is most astonishing to the onlooker. We have no note of the figures mentioned to us in Washington, but years ago it was reckoned that an expert counter would get through twelve thousand sheets an hour. Sheets were discarded as defective while being rapidly turned over, when it baffled the philatelic eye to find at leisure the offending speck which had caused it to be placed among the outcasts.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Visit to the United States.

I AM leaving London on April 8th on a short business trip to New York, and elsewhere if I have time, so these notes are written in advance. Owing to great pressure of business in many directions, I expect to stop only three weeks in America, and hope to be back in London by the middle of May.

* * *

Purchase of a large "Old-Time" Collection.—I have pleasure in announcing that we have bought a large general collection made, for the most part, between 1880 and 1900.

The owner was a member of the London Philatelic Society, but resigned a good many years ago, and he does not wish his name disclosed. He was a large buyer at the early auctions, and also bought up quite a number of collections, varying in value from a few

pounds to several hundred pounds each. His stamps have never been arranged, but have been kept in envelopes and old slip books, and consequently there are several dozen of some varieties and none at all of others equally common. Throughout the collection I have found many desirable stamps; for instance, when valuing it I came across a fine 1d. Sydney, Plate II, unused, on a page next to a lot of blocks and sheets of common Colombians!

The whole accumulation has to be arranged, and I think it will fill forty to fifty large volumes! I will from time to time give a list of the various volumes as I price them.

The following are ready and can be seen at 391 Strand.

Vol. I. *Great Britain, unused.*

1d., "V.R.," mint and extremely fine.

1d., black. A row of fine copies.

1d., red, imperf. and early perf. A nice selection.

- 1d., with plate numbers. A good lot, including many blocks of 4, 6, 12, etc.
- 2d., with plate numbers. A good lot, including a block of 10 with plate number at corner.
- 4d., middle Garter, on white.
- 1856-1880. Most of the plate numbers of all values in fine bright shades, including nice pairs and blocks.
- £1, brown, three Orbs, mint, and a good lot of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. in the earliest shades.
- Large number of ½d. and 1d. stamps with "Control letters," etc.

Vol. II. *Great Britain, used.*

A fair all-round lot, but collected in the old days when condition was not regarded so much as it is at present.

Of the older issues there are numbers of each: a page of 1d., black, and 2d., blue, no lines; a number of 10s., £1, and £5 stamps; three 2s., *brown*; and so on. Also a strong lot of Officials, but none of the rarities.

Vol. III. *Antigua to British Guiana, unused.*

A nice lot of the early issues, often from six to twelve copies of one stamp; and in the issues from 1880 to 1895 a number of large blocks and full panes of sixty stamps.

This volume includes Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, B.C.A., B.S.A., British Columbia, and British Guiana.

Vol. IV. *Antigua to British Guiana, used.*

A good strong lot, with many varieties of obliterations. Contains the same countries as Vol. III.

Vol. V. *New Zealand.*

A good general lot, but not strong in the first type *unused*, or in used rarities; the stamps with Star wmk., both imperf. and perf., are well represented; and there is a fine lot of the middle and later issues, including some nice blocks.

Vol. VI. *Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, unused.*

A very good book, full of beautiful stamps, including many panes of sixty and some complete sheets.

Among the sheets I note 25 c. on 2d., brown-purple, with four errors, a very interesting sheet of 120 stamps.

In Morocco Agencies, first printing, there are many panes and large blocks of every value. One pane of sixty stamps is the 40 c., orange-brown, with the error inverted "V" for "A". One of the finest things in this book is a nearly complete pane of the very rare 1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine, with the *blue* overprint.

Vol. VII. *Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, and Orange River Colony, used.*

A fair lot, containing many good varieties, such as a whole page of the Morocco Agencies, first printing, 50 c., with the surcharge in *black*.

Vol. VIII. *Orange River Colony, unused.*

A very fine lot, including many rare varieties in superb mint condition; large blocks and part panes are numerous, and the older issues in particular are well represented.

* * *

The Birmingham Philatelic Congress.—The Countess of Warwick has fixed Friday, June 9th, for the visit of the delegates to Warwick Castle, and to take tea with her.

Mr. Hollick, Chairman of the Committee, tells me that the following Societies have already sent in the names of their delegates:—

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.		
„ Herts Philatelic Society, London.		
„ Bath	„	„
„ Birmingham Philatelic Society.		
„ Chums	„	„
„ Derby	„	„
„ Huddersfield	„	„
„ Northampton	„	„
„ North of England	„	„
„ Sheffield	„	„
„ South Wales	„	„

* * *

A Persian Provisional?—An esteemed client has sent me a curious stamp (of which I give an illustration) with the history quoted below. If any of my readers know anything of this stamp I shall be glad of further information. The colour is *deep purple*.



I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a stamp issued in Southern Persia during the revolution troubles of 1909. The stamp was presented to me at the end of 1909 by a merchant at Bandar Abbas in Persia, with the information that it had been issued some few months before, when a body of men from Lar had raided Bandar Abbas and seized the Post Office and Customs. A shipmate of mine received a *perforated* copy of the stamp, at about the same time, from another source, but with the same information. I have kept the stamp for a long while on the chance of obtaining verification or otherwise of the history of this stamp. Recently at Bushire I happened to come across a fellow-collector, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had a stamp which I had not. I asked him if he meant the Lar stamp, and he admitted it was. He had, as it happened, been at Henjam (a telegraph station near Bandar Abbas) at the time, and with great difficulty had obtained eight copies—one of which was used on entire and post-marked with the proper Belgian postmark. His description tallied exactly with the others. Later, at Koweit, I met the gentleman who had been British Consul at Bandar Abbas at the time, and obtained further confirmation from him. Later I sent for the ship's native interpreter, and asked him if he could read the stamp. He said the inscription was Kingdom of Persia and value 5 chahis. Again, recently at Muscat both the British Resident and Telegraph Master, on hearing that I was a collector, asked me if

I had the stamp. Both confirmed the status of the stamp from their personal knowledge. The Resident read the inscription the same, and informed me that the inhabitants were forced to buy the stamp for the short period during which the revolutionaries held the town. I should be glad if you would return when noted."

* * *

American Appreciation of our Priced Catalogue.—

I have seen many kind reviews of the current edition of our Catalogues, but I think the following note by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co., the well-known New York auctioneers, in describing the "Spiegelberg" collection, must be taken as a sign that our Catalogue is recognized as giving the most correct values for stamps of any catalogue in the world:—

"In this sale we have made frequent use of Gibbons Catalogue, not only in the British Colonials, but also in the case of Mexico and South America, as this Catalogue reflects the present market value of these stamps better than any other."

* * *

Coronation Souvenir for Collectors.—

All trades are bringing out souvenirs to commemorate the Coronation of H.M. King George V, and in order to be up to date we have got out a little souvenir that will, we think, be of real use to collectors.

This is a small and very thin pocket-book with slips to hold stamps picked up during the day. The books have an interesting Introduction, giving a carefully compiled summary of what may be termed the Philatelic History of His Majesty.

For details and prices see our advertising columns.

* * *

Curious Address.—In the course of business we receive many letters with curious addresses, but one received on March 16th last will take a lot of beating. It is from a correspondent in Corinto, Nicaragua C. America, and the address is as follows:—

"postmaster please deliver to the minager of the stor wich sale olkinds of used English and Foren stamps, such stor to be found somwhar loyer part Strand, London, W.C. or any hols-al used stamp stor in the city. Strand, London, W.C. England."

The G.P.O., with its usual ability, delivered the letter to us without any delay!

* * *

Forgeries from Egypt.—An esteemed client in Cairo warns us against some rather dangerous forgeries of the Port Said (French Post Offices) 25 c. on 10 c. of 1899. These are offered on covers and parts of covers with the large "R" used on registered letters. Many of the covers have the inscription "Compagnie de Canal de Suez, Port Said," to make them appear of an official character, but the surcharges are all forged and rather cleverly done.

* * *

Austrian Post Offices in the Levant.—I am very much indebted to Mr. W. N. Wyeth, of New York, for sending me the dates of the opening and closing of these offices as given below. Mr. Wyeth obtained the list from the Austrian Government; it is therefore *official*, and will be of use to collectors:—

NOW CLOSED.			
	Name.	Opened.	Closed.
ROUMANIA .	Baken	1858	1869
	Berlat	1858	1869
	Ibralia	1/9/1845	1869
	Botuschain	before 1838	1869
	Bucarest	before 1822	1869
	Crojova	1732	1857
	Cgernawota	1862	1/15/1879
	Fokschau	1858	1859
	Galatz	before 1838	1869
	Giurgewo	2/20/1855	1863
	Jassy	1785	1869
	Kustendje	1862	1/15/1879
	Piatra	?	?
	Plojesti	1858	1869
	Ronian	1858	1869
	Sulina	1852	1/15/1879
Takutscha	1858	1869	
Tultscha	1845	1/15/1879	
BULGARIA .	Burgas	1854	1880
	Philippopol	1859	3/31/1889
	Rustschuk	1/9/1853	8/31/1884
	Sofia	1851	1880
	Varna	1/9/1845	8/31/1884
	Widdin	1868	1880
SERVIA . . .	Belgrade	8/1/1841	1/30/1869
-MONTENEGRO	Antivari	1854	1878
	Dulcigno	1879	?
GREECE . . .	Corfu	?	?
	Volo	1854	1881
CYPRUS . . .	Larnaca	1845	1878
	Alexandria	1845	9/30/1889
EGYPT . . .	Port Said	1869	?
	Adrianople	before 1858	4/30/1909
TURKEY . . .	Cesure	1898	5/5/1909
	Gallipoli	9/1/1845	5/5/1909
	Lagos	1864	5/5/1909
	Latakia	1854	1906
	Liros	1879	1888
	Rodosto	1898	5/5/1909
	Serres	before 1813	1880
	Sinope	1854	1868
	Tenedos	?	1891

OFFICES STILL OPEN.

		Opened.
TURKEY . . .	Alexandretta	1854
	Beirut	1845
	Caifa	1854
	Cavalla	2/1/1858
	Constantinople	before 1748
	Dardanellen	1845
	Dedeagatsch	1873
	Durozo	1854
	Gnelholi	1854
	Jaffa	1854
	Janina	1857
	Jerusalem	1852
	Kerassunde	1872
	Messina	1854
	Metchino	1851
	Prevesa	1854
	Rodus	before 1845
	Salonick	1788
	Samsun	9/1/1845
CRETE . . .	San Giovanni di Medua	?
	Santi Quaranta	1870
	Scio	1851
	Scutari	1855
	Smyrna	before 1813
	Trapezuint	1845
	Tripoli	2/1/1858
	Valona	1854
	Vathy	1881
	Candia	2/1/1858
Canea		before 1845
	Rettime	2/1/1858

Chalk-Paper Detector.—We have often been asked for a small silver instrument to be used by collectors for testing the edges of stamps, in order to find out whether they are on ordinary or on chalk-surface paper.

We can now offer a "detector" in silver, in the shape of a small pocket toothpick. A solid silver point can be pushed out of the handle, and this can be used on the edges of stamps, marking them much more lightly than the usual heavy mark made by a sixpence or shilling, which has hitherto been commonly used for this purpose.

The price of the "chalk-paper detector" is 2s. 6d.; post free, 2s. 7d.

* * *

Mexico for Specialists.—I have much pleasure in announcing that my firm has bought the superb special collection of Mexican stamps, formed during the past thirty years by Mr. Richard Hollick, of Birmingham.

It is just twenty-one years since I left the Midland Capital, and even then Mr. Hollick was well known as a Mexican specialist, and he had the pick of many famous collections, such as those of Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Gilbert Lockyer.

The interesting old issues of 1856 to 1867 have been arranged in one volume and combined with our fine "reserve stock" of selected specimens in singles, pairs, strips, etc. The issues of 1856 and 1861 have been arranged in the order of the names of the postal districts, and the later issues in the order of the consignment numbers.

The subsequent issues are being arranged in proper order in three more volumes, which will be sent on approval to specialists who wish to have an early choice. (These volumes will not be ready before the end of May.)

To give some idea of the strength of this collection, I add a list of the first two issues:—

1856.

½ real, blue,	134	copies.
1 ,, orange,	216	„
2 reales, green,	236	„
4 ,, vermilion,	38	„
8 ,, lilac, etc.	21	„

1861.

½ real, black on brown,	49	copies.
1 ,, ,, green,	89	„
2 reales ,, rose,	152	„
4 ,, ,, yellow,	26	„
4 ,, red on ,,	13	„
8 ,, black on brown,	13	„
8 ,, green ,,	15	„

and a number of divided stamps used for a fraction of their value.

Of the "Eagle" series there is also a grand lot, including one of the rarest of Mexican stamps, the 3 centavos, on laid paper.

* * *

Australasian Philatelic Congress.—I am very pleased to hear from Mr. C. F. Williams, the Hon. Sec. of the Sydney Philatelic Club, that the first Australasian Philatelic Congress will be held at the King's Hall, Sydney, from the 12th to the 21st of October next. In connection with the Congress a

Philatelic Exhibition will be held on October 20th and 21st.

Conditions, programme, etc., are promised us later on, and I shall be glad to publish extracts from them in due course.

I trust that both the Congress and the Exhibition will be most successful, and I only regret that Sydney is so far off that I cannot get there to see them, as I must be in Vienna in the early part of October.

* * *

International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, 7 to 17 September.—The following are the principal Classes into which the exhibits will be divided:—

CLASS A.

Austria; Hungary; Bosnia; Lombardy; Austrian Post Offices abroad (in the Turkish Empire and in Crete); Danube Steamship Company.

13 Sections.

CLASS B.

German Empire; German States; German Post Offices abroad; German Colonies.

3 Sections.

CLASS C.

Italy; Italian States; Italian Post Offices abroad; Italian Colonies.

3 Sections.

CLASS D.

Great Britain; British Post Offices abroad; British Colonies.

7 Sections.

CLASS E.

France; French Post Offices abroad; French Colonies.

4 Sections.

CLASS F.

Other European States and their Colonies.

3 Sections.

CLASS G.

Non-European States.

3 Sections.

CLASS H.

SECTION 38. Champion Class. For collections only which have previously obtained First Prizes at an International Exhibition.

There are twelve other Classes, and no less than sixty Sections in all, in almost every one of which a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal are offered for competition.

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged and repriced since last list published in the "M.J."

St. Vincent.

THIS is a really fine book, very strong in the good old Perkins Bacon stamps. The old issues are also noticeable for the extra fine condition of the many rarities; as advanced collectors know, these stamps are really difficult to find in perfect, well-centred condition, but in this book we show a beautiful lot of matchless copies, full gum and well centred.

I draw attention to a few nice things :—

1869. 1s., indigo, a pair and several mint copies.
 1871. 6d., blue-green, wmk. Star, a fine lot of shades *unused*.
 1872. 1d., black, clean-cut perfs., a mint sheet of 60 with full margins.
 1873. 1s., pinkish rose, two fine *unused* copies of this rare stamp.
 1877. 1s., vermilion, an unused horizontal pair *imperf. between*, EXCEEDINGLY RARE.
 1880. 5s., rose-red, wmk. Star, three well-centred copies.
 1881. A fine lot of the rare provisionals, including three of the 4d. on 1s. (one *unused* and two used).
 1883. 4d., *dull* blue, perf. 12, a mint copy of this rare stamp.
 1885. 4d., red-brown, four copies *unused*.
 Etc. etc. etc.

St. Lucia and Tobago.

A fair book of two average selling countries; considering the quantities of the first issue of St. Lucia (*red, blue, and green*) that were in the market during the past few years, it is surprising how they have been absorbed and how scarce really well-centred copies have become.

Bolivia.

A moderate book only, the sets of the early issues being rather poor, owing to the amount of stock we have sent to our South American branch. In the middle and late issues we have been able to make a good many reductions in prices, owing to an important purchase that we recently made from a correspondent in that country; in a few cases prices have been advanced, as we have been unable to buy at the old rates.

Spain.

Two good books are now ready; the stocks of the older series have been much improved, owing to a

purchase of a parcel of many thousand stamps of the 1850 to 1870 issues from a client in Spain. Our stock of the shades of common and medium stamps is now very complete, and we have many interesting varieties. Of the fine old *rarities* we have many choice specimens, especially *unused*; for example, at this moment we have on hand

1851. 2 reales, 3 *unused*
 1852. 2 " 4 "
 1853. 2 " 3 "

and most of the commoner stamps in all shades.

United States.

Three new books have been completed, and all the issues are fairly well represented. Our rarer and finer stamps of this country are naturally stocked in New York, where they meet with a ready sale, and our stock of this country held over there is valued at over £4000; so if collectors who cannot find what they want over here will kindly send us their want lists, we will get over on approval whatever we have got in our stock on the other side.

Servia.

A good book, fairly strong in all the issues. Owing to the sale of the Servian "Remainders," which I noted last month, some great reductions have been necessary in our prices, and this new book reflects the current market values.

Russia.

This book has been remade, but I am sorry to say that it is very weak in used copies of many stamps, and we want to buy supplies of most of the early issues to fill up our stock.

Guatemala.

A fine lot, strong in all the issues, and containing many interesting errors and varieties.



Colour Naming NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

By B. W. W.

(Continued from page 102.)

THE words used for describing colours ought to be as definite as the dots or dashes on a perforation gauge, and the adjectives should be fairly measurable by the eye. Many collectors and philatelists can tell exactly some perforations at sight without measuring, and can so sort out 12, 12½, and 13 gauge perfs. from a mixed lot of Dutch or Luxemburg stamps. Even if a set of standard colours are fixed by a competent committee (as often recommended by me), the general use of the fixed terms should be permissible for a margin of, say, 10 per cent right or left of standard—that is, lighter or deeper than the normal average. Then you can readily consider 20 to 30 per cent below normal as being "light," and "pale" as 40 to 50 per cent less, or the full colour reduced by one-half; while on the other side about 20 per cent deeper than average would be "deep" and 35 per cent as "dark." The words "bright" or "dull" would apply to some extra-bright or very dull prints of about the average colour tone. In doubtful cases of greens, the words "yellow-

ish" or "bluish" would mark an intermediate stage from normal, and similar terminals with other colours.

A simple practical training would be for those who have good water-colours, where the names in the box may be relied on as about the average standard, to mix, say, carmine to about the normal colour effect and try it on clear white paper, then add half as much more water and get a specimen to label as light carmine, and with double the water you commenced with you will have it pale. One difficulty in preparing the chosen types of colour for the Dictionary has been that some inks when received do not work as smoothly as others—that is, they vary in thickness or consistency, being affected by the pigments used in manufacture or the varying effects of two or three pigments mixed in one compound. The printer may then "reduce" or thin the ink by a reducing fluid for "effect" as he thinks, or to make it run more easily on roller for inking the type or engraved block in use, and so some prints of a book may vary as compared with others of the same colour on another sheet. Taking the new

Dictionary as an instance, the magenta ought to have been slightly reduced for brighter effect, but the printer found it worked easily and so used it full strength. The myrtle-green he did reduce, and one or two others possibly, by 5 per cent more than necessary for required shade. The slate-blue ought to have been reduced quite 10 per cent, as it is more of a "blue-slate" and too near the indigo type, while the slate (No. 55) is much too deep to show up well. Another method of reduction is by adding pure white; the effect is slightly different or more solid than with the thinning by a colourless fluid.

Returning to our colour naming, the different types, Nos. 18-20, are specially graded to show the clearly marked differences of the lighter greens, and so with the deeper shades. The light blue-green was particularly chosen of the turquoise tint, so that it may be compared with a turquoise *blue* colour. The real stones vary in the same degree, but many people confuse the two, or can see no difference, they say, and so call a stamp greenish blue when light blue-green would be more correct. Note the dark blue-green, and think of the different shades possible between them, apart from the true greens of deep shades. The sage-green is not perfect; the ink sent was thinned, but the fluid (possibly not of best quality) has slightly changed the peculiar tint; it is, however, marked enough to separate clearly from olive-green, with which it is often confused. Sea-green has often been used as a name, and the lettering of title page is in a very dark shade of it, but there are such different ideas of what such a colour should be, in face of the *blue* sea advocates as indicated by the one word ultramarine, that it is not to be recommended for general use.

Examination or comparison by sunlight is the surest in doubtful cases, especially for the army of blues and other deep shades. The inkmakers are very prolific in the varieties of blue offered, and they cannot be so distinctly divided by clear type names as the reds. Ultramarine is the most difficult to get in the beautiful unchangeable colour of the original pigment, which is far too expensive—as is cobalt, a near relative also—to be commonly used. The one compounded for this book is scarcely rich enough, and has slightly changed in tint from the first week's impressions, but is sufficiently near as a guide, the name itself being somewhat misleading, as are "azure" and "sky-blue" used for similar light blue shades. Some of the De La Rue colonial stamps of this class are very good, but afterprints often vary considerably. Our bright blue is often called French ultramarine, but many stamps catalogued by that name are positively dull and nearer to slate-blue in depth. There ought not to be any *deep* ultramarines. Various dark blues are now made up with indigo, so that term is not too definite, and nobody would care to differentiate between dark blue, indigo, and navy blue.

Violet to purple shades have been referred to already as varieties between blue and red. Our purple is somewhat dulled (but nearer the common shade on stamps), the original ink being between or near to both the deep magenta and the royal purple, and scarcely separable to a casual observer except in a strong light.

Some reminders should be given as to how to examine stamps when the precise colour is not clearly evident at first sight. If there is a solid background or blocks of colour at the corners it is simple—the ink colour there is apparent enough, but if the stamp design is all made up of very fine lines for degrees of light and shade, the *thickest* colour lines should be looked at through a magnifying glass, as the proximity of the white spaces between lines is equivalent to reducing the colour, that white being absorbed along with the colour by the eye. The old Cape of Good Hope stamps show this very well, one half of the stamp having stronger lines than the other half, giving the effect of two shades. A little allowance must be made for stamps printed direct from engraved plates, not surface-printed as with type, as in the more sunken lines the ink is three or four times as thick, and shows up much darker, just as three coats of paint on a house would as compared with one coat only; so an average between those bands or blocks of colour and the lighter lines must be taken. There are picture stamps in which the solid portion looks as if of the deepest or a blackish blue, while the finer portion gives the effect of ultramarine; the same ink on a surface-printed stamp being clearly a deep blue.

The browns are usually clear enough, and so should blacks be, but plain black stamps are often described as grey and sometimes as olive-grey, but more often as slate, owing to the quantity of white or possibly creamy paper showing between shading lines. A reference to Nos. 54-56 will assist in explaining why. The "grey" is simply a common black reduced about half, but has a brownish effect; if the black had been one of the intense or best qualities, the reduction would have made a purer grey, or if white had been added instead of the colourless fluid. The pearl-grey is the same common grey with a slight addition of thinned ultramarine ink. The deep slate was made from dark blue with green and a little common black, actual slates having those three characteristics of colour, some being decidedly bluish, others of a dark or greyish green, and generally are a bluish black; while some are found of a purple shade, and purple-grey or slate-purple would often be a good name, just as slate-violet is. "Violet-brown" is a palpable misnomer, just as "lilac-brown" is, the deep colour so expressed being purple-brown or occasionally a mauve-brown if lighter. Aniline mauve being cheap is often used as a base with some other added to disguise it, and most cheap pigments promiscuously mixed will make dull browns.

Colour charts as ordinarily made are not of much use to a stamp collector without clear *names*, as hundreds of shades are found in stamps never dreamed of by the compilers; but definite specimens of known names as in the *Colour Dictionary* can be grouped and easily remembered after a little study, while indefinite or unusual mixed shades called RO 6 or VR 2 are resented by the ordinary man's memory tablets, and unintelligible to a friend or dealer not having the expensive chart to refer to. The great object of the Dictionary is to clearly mark the *contrasts* of colours illustrated, though similar in a general way and often overlapping when badly mixed for printers' use.

Foreign Notes

By NORMAN THORNTON

Some Recent Issues Criticized.

SO much shouting was done by the German Philatelic Press, in anticipation of the Bavarian "Jubilee" issue, that we expected something rather special in the way of design and printing, but we must confess ourselves disappointed, as other contemporaries also seem to be. To begin with, a great artist, Herr August v. Kaulbar, was deputed to design the stamps, but their appearance suggests that an equally pleasing result could have been obtained by the use of a camera; secondly, we learn that the plates are so bad that only about 5000 impressions of each can be taken before they are worn out and fresh ones will have to be made; thirdly, the stamps are being printed at no less than three different establishments, and we look for some unfortunate results; the 3 pf. we have already seen in two distinct colours. On the whole we think that it was a pity to abandon a good design which had done duty for forty years (for the change in 1876 was really only a modification) in favour of these new-art plasters.

A very much more pleasing set, artistically, is the recent Bulgarian issue. There seems to have been real need for a new issue here, as the last two years have brought forth a succession of surcharges. The engraving was done by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. in London, and the printing by the Rome branch of this firm, the "Officina Calcografica Italiana." It is as good as anything that was ever accomplished in stamp engraving, and the stamps themselves are of a useful and handy size; our hope is that they will do duty for many years.

Whilst we have no quarrel with Messrs. De La Rue and Co. on the score of the production of the Anglo-French sets for New Hebrides, there are one or two things we want to know. First, why, if two sets were to be issued, should the French set have been printed on our good multiple CA paper and in the colonial colour scheme? Our good friends have their own colonial colour scheme, and though feeling complimented at the preference shown to our artistic ideas, we fail to see the point. Much more serious, however, is the approaching issue (the stamps being on their way to Port Vila) of a corresponding set in British currency. The whole thing is totally unnecessary, and in view of the fact that the British stamps are to be had at French rates (that is, 1d. stamp for 10 c., or 250 to £1, etc.) becomes a scandal. The postal needs of these comic-opera islands cannot exceed one set at a time, and for all that the administration is likely to make out of those stamps used for postal purposes, they are not worth the printing.

The Earl of Crewe had begun to take an intelligent interest in these matters before he relinquished the Colonial Office; cannot some pressure be brought to bear on Mr. Harcourt to see that these unnecessary catchpenny issues are suppressed? The stamps of our Crown Agencies are becoming a byword for inconstancy and opportunism. Dealers are not without blame in this matter, for some of them ram these things down the throats of collectors, when a little frozen-face treatment would soon wither some of the mushrooms; for instance, a correspondent informs us that £600 worth of stamps were supplied from Fiji to the Gilbert and Sullivan Protectorate, and that orders already received amount to £1500! No doubt the local Poo-Bah is revolted by these insults, but he will undoubtedly do it again.

Death of a Stamp Artist.—M. Louis Oscar Roty, the author of the famous Sower lady who adorns the stamps of France, died on March 23rd last, at the age of sixty-six. M. Roty won the grand prize at Rome in 1875, and was elected a member of the Institute in 1888. His speciality was his engraving of medals. The Sower was his last official work and will remain his most famous and the most discussed.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

* * *

Cheaper Argentines.—Another country has rebelled against the burden of the stamp-printer's bill. Following the example set by the Government of the United States and other countries, the Argentine Republic authorities have decided that in future stamps will be printed at the National Mint. The reason for this decision is that the Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco were paid for the recent centenary issue 1.20 pesos (about 2s.) per thousand for the unicoloured stamps and 2.20 pesos (about 3s. 8d.) per thousand for the bicoloured values. These prices are exorbitant, and the matter was taken up by a powerful newspaper, the *Prensa*, of Buenos Ayres. The Director of the Mint stated that his department could have carried out the work at a cost of about 24,000 pesos, instead of the total of 300,000 pesos paid to the Bank-note Company. Consequently the forthcoming issue is to be a Government production. We are informed that in addition to this new set, a special stamp is to be issued to commemorate the birth of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, President of the Republic from 1868 to 1874. Sarmiento had a varied career, being successively a school-teacher, store-keeper, poet, exile, newspaper editor, politician, Government official, soldier, minister to Chili, to France, and to the United States, and finally President. He is chiefly remembered for the system of education which he introduced in the Republic.

* * *

A New Stamp-issuing State.—Though some of us have hitherto been unaware of its existence, there is a small and independent State named Liechtenstein, and Liechtenstein is earnestly anxious to demonstrate its independence in the usual manner. Up till now a contract has existed with her big neighbour Austria, arranging for the use of Austrian stamps and coinage by the Liechtensteiners, but now a commission has been appointed to inquire into the advisability of terminating this arrangement and the period of notice which would be required so to do, and also to consider the effect of acquiring independence in these matters. We can guess what one of the effects will be: a set of stamps, probably of sufficient acreage to cover the whole principality. For those who are thirsting for knowledge, be it said that this little principality is only beaten in its diminutive proportions by San Marino, Monaco, and the Belgo-Prussian buffer State Moresnet. It lies south of Lake Constance and has a population of about 10,000. The territory, which formerly constituted the county of Valduz and the lordship of Schellenberg, was purchased by the Liechtenstein family, and was raised to the dignity of a principality in 1719 by the Emperor of Austria; it formed part of the Holy Roman Empire until 1806, and from 1815 to 1866 was incorporated in the German Confederation, since which date it has ranked as a Sovereign State.

* * *

South African Letter

By EMIL TAMSEN

ON United South Africa issuing a single stamp with King George's head, our neighbours in Rhodesia have gone one better and surprised us with a whole set with heads of the King and Queen, from ½d. up to £1. A tall order for a gaudy-looking set, for though some of the combinations of colours blend well enough, some are decidedly gaudy. The issue of this set came as a surprise to us out here, and I believe even the stamp people in the Strand did not know much about it, another proof how well changes in postal matters are kept secret here; the ordinary "State secret" out your way has better chances to leak out than our "postage-stamp news."

Every town of any importance out here has a Chamber of Commerce, and nearly every business man belongs to it; these Chambers are bound together as an Association of the whole of South Africa, and as such carry very great weight, and seldom have their recommendations neglected. This Association appointed a special Deputation to wait upon the Honourable the Minister for Posts, Telegraphs, and Public Works, in order to lay before and discuss with him certain resolutions, which had been passed at their last annual congress.

The first was that the present rate of 1d. for ½-ounce letters be 1d. for 1 ounce; the second, that the weight of letters from South Africa to all Postal Union countries should be increased to that allowed in respect of letters from these countries to South Africa; and the third, that the registration fee should be reduced from 4d. to 2d. per packet.

These are all three very reasonable requests; the average man out here cannot understand why you can post a letter to me for 6d. and I have to pay 1s. to return it to you. The Minister stated, however, that he had ascertained that these reductions would mean a loss in revenue of £35,000, and therefore he asked that they should stand over for further consideration. Now here is a country rolling in wealth, carrying on its administration without direct taxation, paying its Ministers up to £5000 a year, plus free house and other allowances, and employing several other similar expensive methods of keeping their political adherents in clover, and this country cannot afford to pay £35,000 a year to benefit the public! The Deputation recommended that the Inland Parcel rate be considerably reduced, but the Minister replied that if he reduced the present rate of 8d. per lb. by one half he would lose £10,000, after allowing for an increase of 20 to 25 per cent in volume of traffic.

The Deputation also recommended that the question of non-liability of the Post Office for parcels lost or damaged in transit be considered by the Government, with a view to amending the law in this respect. In reply the Minister notified his intention of introducing a system of insurance for parcels, but added that on investigation of a large number of complaints of damage to parcels, it had been found that in most cases the fault did not lie with the Department, but with the public, on account of bad packing. I pass by the recommendations, etc., as to reduction of telegraph rates and inter-town telephonic communication, as not interesting to stamp collectors; I will only remark that the parcel post service out

here is a great boon to the public, and a reduction of rates would certainly be much appreciated, but to expect the Government to lose £10,000 a year—horrible, not to be thought of! Why, that sum will be wanted for tips for the members of the Government going to the Coronation next month.

The Union Government issued the following notice for competitive designs for a new series of postage stamps. Look at all the lettering there is to be; with all that on the stamps one will want a microscope to read it. Luckily, the values need not be expressed in letters. I really don't see where the artist can find room for them, nor for any "characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa"; even a miniature Gold Mine, or an Orange tree, or a Springbok, will not leave much room for the King's Head and Crown.

"Competitive designs are invited by the Union Government for a new series of postage stamps which it is the intention to issue in connection with the Union of South Africa. The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the following denominations, namely: ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best in the case of each of these postal values.

"All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamp in the various Provinces. They must show the following:—

"First, the King's Head and Crown;

"Second, the words 'Union of South Africa' and 'Unie van Zuid-Afrika';

"Third, the denomination in figures; and

"Fourth, the words 'Postage' and 'Postzegel.'

"Any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included. The designs submitted need not be in colours, but those of the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps must be suitable for reproduction in green, red, and blue respectively.

"The Government's decision will be final as regards the selection of designs and the award of prizes under this competition. Competitors are permitted to compete for one or more designs. The designs selected as being the best shall become the absolute property of the Government. Any design for which a prize has not been awarded may, on the same condition, be purchased by the Government at a price to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed £10.

"The Government does not bind itself to adopt any of the selected or purchased designs.

"The competition closes on March 31st, and only such designs as were sent in on or before that date will be considered."

From the above notice it will be seen that there will be no 1½d., 5d., 8d., or 10d. values, nor any higher value than 10s., but perhaps the authorities may decide at the last moment to add a 20s. value.

The new series being for postage only, will reduce the quantities of certain stamps now used for both postal and revenue purposes, but all values should be more plentifully used than any of those now in use in the four colonies.



Philately in the Law Courts

(Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*)

THE North Borneo Company having brought a charge against a manufacturer in Paris who had imitated the Company's stamps, the Public Prosecutor ordered proceedings to be taken against the counterfeiter. We have spoken previously of this affair [see also *G.S.W.*, Vols. IX and X], which gave rise to some proceedings in England, where action was taken against dealers who sold, on the other side of the Channel, the forged Borneo stamps manufactured in Paris.

The case has lately come before the Eleventh Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine, which gave judgment as follows, interesting to collectors in more ways than one:—

The Court having deliberated in accordance with the Law:—

Whereas, in pursuance of a charge formulated by a Mr. Kimerley Charles, advocate, legal representative of the British North Borneo Company, proceedings have been taken and have led to the seizing of a very large quantity of forged stamps of the issue of 1887 to 1889 of the British Colony of North Borneo, together with the appliances serving for their manufacture;

Whereas C. acknowledges having made these stamps, or caused them to be made, and having sold some of them to various dealers in stamps, and among them a Mr. L., at Paris, and a Mr. H., at London, but alleges in his defence:—

(a) That the British North Borneo Company is simply a private Company, which should not be considered a "Foreign Country" under the Law of April 13, 1892; and that consequently that Law, under which he is prosecuted, cannot be applicable to his case;

(b) That the counterfeiting of foreign stamps not being punishable in England except under the Law of May 1, 1909, which is after the act of which he is accused and after the demonetization of the issue counterfeited by him, it could not before that date constitute an offence against foreign laws and especially against the laws of France;

(c) That the stamps of the issue of 1887 to 1889, which he imitated in 1908, were demonetized at that date, and were out of use, and could not serve for the prepayment of correspondence;

But whereas, on the one hand, it appears from the documents produced and the evidence given in the course of the trial that the British North Borneo Company was constituted by a Royal Charter of the 7th November, 1881, and obtained sovereign rights over various territories in the island of Borneo, and notably the exclusive right of issuing postage and revenue stamps;

Whereas these rights were preserved under the constitution of the territories in Borneo as a British Protectorate, on the 12th May, 1888, and are formally attested by Sir Sydney Burton [Mr. Sydney Buxton?], His British Majesty's Postmaster-General;

Whereas, also, it is not denied by the accused that the British North Borneo Company has validly issued and still continues to issue stamps which serve for the franking of correspondence; the Company should therefore without doubt be included in the general appellation of "Foreign Country" under the Law of 1892;

Whereas, on the other hand, it does not in any way result from the text of the said Law, that its execution should depend upon the promulgation of similar Laws in other States; as, on the contrary, that Law prescribes that the counterfeiting of stamps or labels of a foreign country shall be prosecuted, either on the complaint of the Government of the country that is the victim of the forgery, or at the instance of the judicial authority of the place in which the offence has been committed;

Whereas the offence charged against C. was committed in France and the prosecution has been undertaken by the Public Prosecutor, in consequence of a complaint received by him; it therefore matters little whether, at the date of its commission, offences of the same nature were not punishable in England;

Whereas, finally, it results from the official evidence received in the course of the investigation from Sir W. Clarke Couré, Administrator of the British North Borneo Company, and from Mr. Harington Gordon Forbes, Secretary of the same Company, that down to the 1st of March, 1909, the date at which the Government of the Colony of Borneo published in the *Official Gazette* of that country a notice of demonetization, the stamps of the issue of 1887 to 1889 had legal circulation, could be used for postal purposes, and were in fact so used.

Whereas it results from the declaration already quoted of Sir Sydney Burton, British Postmaster-General, that all the stamps issued by the British North Borneo Company in virtue of the Royal Charter of November 7, 1881, are entitled to protection against forgery and imitation in the same manner as the stamps admitted by the high contracting parties forming part of the International and Postal Convention held at Rome on May 26, 1906;

Whereas, further, the British North Borneo Company belongs to the Postal Union since February 18, 1891, and that it figures in the list of the various countries of the Postal Union, included in the detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention of Vienna, corrected on the 4th July, 1891, by the representatives of the various powers, among whom were those of England and certain of its colonies;

For these reasons:—

The Court declares C. to be guilty of having counterfeited the stamps and labels of a foreign country, having legal circulation at the time at which he counterfeited them; an offence referred to and punishable under Article 4 of the Law of the 13th April, 1892, and Articles 1, 2, 3 of the Law of the 11th July, 1885;

Applying the aforesaid Articles 1, 2, 3, which were read by the President and which are worded as follows:—

"(1) The manufacture, sale, hawking, and distribution are forbidden of any prints or forms, produced by any process whatever, which, in their general appearance, present a resemblance to bank-notes, Government securities, labels, or stamps for the use of the Posts and Telegraphs or the monopolies of the State, and in general, securities issued by the State, the Provinces, the Communes, and public establishments, or by Societies, Companies, and private enterprises, of such a nature as to facilitate the acceptance of such prints or forms instead and in the place of the securities, etc., imitated.

"(2) Any infraction of the preceding article shall be punished by imprisonment for from five days to six months, and a fine of from sixteen francs to two thousand francs.

"(3) The prints, or forms, the securities, etc., imitated, as well as the plates, dies, and other implements used for their manufacture, shall be seized and confiscated."

Whereas, however, there is reason to grant to the accused in large measure the benefit of extenuating circumstances;

Under Article 1, together with Article 463 of the Penal Code;

The Court sentences C. to a fine of sixteen francs; And orders the confiscation of the stamps and other material seized.

Death of Mr. B. W. Warhurst.

JUST as we are going to press, we have heard with very great regret of the death, on the 10th inst., of Mr. B. W. Warhurst, a philatelist of very old standing, an enthusiastic student of entire envelopes, post cards, etc., and a well-known authority on the subject of colours and their names. We publish in this number the conclusion of an article written by him on this subject, in reference to the discussion to take place at the next Philatelic Congress.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned as once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate.—By the kindness of Mr. J. R. Boosé, we are now able to illustrate the overprint applied to the stamps of Fiji, for the provisional issue in these islands which we listed last month.

GILBERT & ELLICE

PROTECTORATE

North Borneo.—A new set of the higher values has recently been issued here, the designs being modifications of the Arms type.



63



64

(Engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.)

1911. Type-63 and 64. Centres in black. Perf. 14.

- 165 25 c., green.
- 166 50 c., steel-blue.
- 167 \$1, chestnut.
- 168 \$2, lilac.
- 169 \$5, lake.
- 170 \$10, brick-red.

Papua.—A correspondent sends us from Port Moresby samples of the new 4d. and 1d. printed in one colour. The design is unaltered, but the colours are horrible! What will the next change be? The stamps we have seen have the wmk sideways, and are perf. 12½, large holes.

- 4d., pea-green.
- 1d., pale rose.

Tasmania—The current 6d. has been redrawn and printed from a new stone. The difference, though at once apparent to the eye, is difficult to describe and impossible to illustrate. The little white cloud has disappeared from the sky, and there are more white dots on the trees in the background and more lines in the waterfall and river. The wmk. is Crown over Δ, and both perfs. 11 and 12½ are reported.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Costa Rica.—We have seen the 2 c., green, of 1907 overprinted with the date "1911" in both black and red.

1911

(In black.)

1911

(In red.)

Portugal (and Colonies).—Mr. J. N. Marsden informs us that the authorities at the Lisbon Mint have so much to occupy them that it is intended to issue the Dom Manuel stamps again without the "Republica" overprint. There has been no time to check the stamps properly, with the result that the following varieties have occurred:—

"Republica" inverted on 2½ r., 10 r., 25 r., 50 r., and 80 r. of the *Postage* stamps, and on the 20 r., 30 r., and 40 r. Unpaid. "Republica" double on the 5 r. and 25 r. of Portugal and on the 75 r. of Azores.

The *Mozambique Co.* overprinted their stamps in the Colony, and have sent sets to Berne. The type differs from that of the Lisbon overprint, and we illustrate it here.

REPUBLICA

The colours of the overprint are red on the 2½ r., 10 r., 15 r., 100 r., 400 r., and 500 r., and green on the 5 r., 20 r., 25 r., 50 r., 75 r., 115 r., 130 r., 200 r., and 700 r.

A further lot has been overprinted in Lisbon, but will not be sold there until a supply reaches the Colony, probably about May, so we shall have two types of overprint (an I some varieties!).

For Portuguese India.—The Dom Carlos stamps have been sold in Lisbon with the overprint. (We have seen a list of these in a contemporary, but it is rather confused, and we await more precise information.)

Uruguay.—We have received a set of new Official stamps as illustrated.



157

1911. Type 157. Perf. 11½.

- 712 2 c., red-brown.
- 713 5 c., blue.
- 714 8 c., slate.
- 715 20 c., grey-brown.
- 716 25 c., claret.
- 717 50 c., pale orange.
- 718 1 p., red.

Correspondence

GREAT BRITAIN PENNY OF 1857-8.

DEAR SIR,—During the last five years I have carefully examined over 200,000 of the above. I give these figures so that your readers may judge of the proportional value of my notes.

The earliest date I have is March 20, 1857, so that Plate 48, put to press February 2, 1857, to the last Plate 68, may have been used, out of which plates, however, 50 and 51 can be easily distinguished, as they were made with the rare experimental large alphabet 4.

But the A D variety* is on white as well as blued paper, and known to have been from Plates 27 or 36. These two plates must therefore, I think, have been exceptions, and brought into only temporary use, or the date of used, given above, would have been earlier.

It would therefore appear to be important to ascertain when paper which remained white after printing and gumming came into use, and also did it continue invariably white.

Then, again, the earliest date of 16 L.C. on white is 4/1/58, which can be therefore allocated to Plates 56 to 58, but I think plates of later date were used with the 14 perforation.

My object in writing you is to ask any one interested if they will care to correspond with me on the subject.

I have a fair number of blocks with the plate numbers on the margin, many varieties, and a considerable quantity of

notes. For instance, I have proved that the A D* plate has the tall narrow or Gothic K and the wide M.

Any communication will be esteemed, and what information I have I shall be pleased to give.

Yours truly,

W. V. MORTEN.

THE DRIVE, ROUNDHAY, LEEDS,

March 22, 1911.

Answers to Correspondents

A. R. T.—We think the French stamp you mention must be copy of No. 285 that has become discoloured by some accident, perhaps by contact with acid.

H. T. J.—1. The best way to remove paper from the backs of stamps is to carefully wet the paper without wetting the face of the stamp. One method of doing this is to lay the stamps face downwards and place a bit of wet blotting-paper over them. 2. The date of issue of the 1d. Transvaal, watermark *Anchor*, is not known; in fact, it had no date of issue, being an accidental variety due to a sheet of the *Anchor* paper being used instead of the *Crown* and *CA* paper.

* With traces of Maltese Cross in right lower corner.



Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fifth general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 21, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, R. Frenzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, A. J. Warren, D. F. Stafford, C. L. Harte Lovelace, F. Read, B. Pinner, W. G. Wane, R. H. Newton, A. J. Sefl, D. Field, E. Bounds, A. Leon Adutt, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 17, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. H. Harris and H. M. Jones were elected as ordinary members, and M. A. W. Ranken as a life member of the Society.

The meeting was informed that the Committee had decided to remove the names of those members from the list whose annual subscriptions are not paid by March 15.

The President read the following letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford:—

"2 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.,
16.1.11.

"DEAR MR. REICHENHEIM,

"I have had eight copies of my paper on 'Benjamin Cheverton' pulled separately, and beg to present one to

the Herts Society if they will be good enough to put it in their Library.

"Will you lay it on the table for me?

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CRAWFORD."

And passed round the copy of the book for inspection of the members present.

Proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, a resolution was passed unanimously expressing a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for the new proof of his unabated interest in the welfare of the Society and for his valuable gift, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to inform Lord Crawford of the resolution and to enter the same on the minutes.

Other donations for the library were received from the President, Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co., Walter Morley, W. A. Gunner, Whitfield King and Co., the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden; Internationaler Sammler Verein, Hamburg; and Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg von 1885. All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business Mr. A. Leon Adutt gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the Cayman Islands, accompanied by interesting and exhaustive notes on the different issues and surcharges. After the conclusion of the display the Vice-President informed the meeting that Mr. Percy Ashley much regretted his inability to be present to give his promised address on the Cayman Islands in consequence of the recent death of his father. In reply, the President said that he was sure that the mem-

bers regretted to hear of the sad bereavement that had deprived them of the pleasure of hearing one of Mr. Ashley's interesting addresses. The President was convinced that he was echoing the feelings of every member in expressing their hearty sympathy with Mr. Ashley and his family in their irreparable loss.

The President then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt for his magnificent display and his interesting notes. Mr. A. J. Warren seconded the vote of thanks, which, supported by a few words from the Vice-President, was carried with acclamation. Mr. Adutt modestly responded, and thanked the meeting for the kind reception they had given him, and a most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

THE sixth general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held on Tuesday, March 21st, 1911, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., at 6.30 p.m.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. R. Hollick) of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, inviting the Herts Philatelic Society to elect four delegates besides their President (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), who as a member of the Executive Committee of this Congress would attend *ex-officio*.

Proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. A. G. Wane—Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Messrs. W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, and H. A. Slade were unanimously elected delegates to represent the Herts Philatelic Society at the forthcoming Congress, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to inform the Hon. Secretary of the Congress of this election.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from the Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, inviting the Herts Philatelic Society, their President and Hon. Secretary, to join the Committee of Honour of the Exhibition. This honour was accepted with acclamation, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition to that effect.

The Hon. Secretary was further requested to convey the best wishes for success to the Sydney Philatelic Club, which is arranging the first Australasian Philatelic Congress, to be held at the King's Hall, Sydney, on October 12th to 21st next.

The meeting was informed of the decision of the Committee to remove the names of four members from the list, as their annual subscription was not paid by March 15th.

Stamps for the Society's Collection were received from Mrs. H. B. Young and acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the Library.

At the conclusion of formal business, the Hon. Vice-President (Mr. J. Dunbar Heath) read his paper on "The Importance in Philately of a Knowledge of the Methods of Production of Postage Stamps." This instructive and interesting paper was highly appreciated by all members present, and fully deserved the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Fred J. Melville, who congratulated the Society on having such an important stamp manufacturer as Mr. Heath among its members.

International Philatelic Union.

Hon. Secretary: THOS. H. HINTON,
26 Crumford Road, East Putney.

THE sixth meeting of the session was held at Essex Hall on March 9th, when Mr. H. Wade, of Leeds, gave a display of his magnificent specialized collection of Sicily, including essays, proofs, used and unused, and an extremely fine range of shades and scarce retouches. The interest of the display was much enhanced by the concise notes given by Mr. Wade, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously accorded. The President, on behalf of all present, extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Oldfield as Hon. President, and in his reply Mr. Oldfield expressed his pleasure at being present, congratulated the Society on an enjoyable evening, and wished it continued success.

THE seventh meeting took place on Thursday, April 6th, when Messrs. F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the Third Annual Congress at Birmingham. Mr. L. W. Fulcher read a very interesting paper on "The Stamps and Entires of King Edward's Reign, Great Britain," accompanied by a display of his collection. A portion of Mr. Heginbottom's well-known collection of Great Britain was then shown on his behalf by the Hon. Secretary.

THE annual general meeting and election of officers and committee takes place at Essex Hall on Thursday, May 11th, at 7.30 p.m. A display of twelve interesting stamps with notes will be given by members present. All members are urgently requested to attend, and any visitors will be welcome.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

A CROWDED meeting was held in Trust Buildings on February 28th, Mr. Hand presiding. After Messrs. Edward Goffe and A. L. Farrow had been duly proposed for town membership, a report from committee was read as to the proposed annual dinner in May. Mr. Schofield then read a most interesting and suggestive paper embodying his "Ideas Suggested by a Comparison of the Gibbons Catalogues of 1909 and 1911." Much discussion followed and many points were raised. The first exhibit, West Australia, drew forth only one exhibitor, Mr. Henderson, with a moderate collection. The other, a competitive display of twenty stamps—merit to be judged by arrangement and condition only (market value neglected)—also brought out a single competitor, Mr. W. P. Cohen. But it produced a special display by a visitor, Mr. Smallbones. His twenty were not only beautifully arranged, but were stamps (singles and strips) of such interest and value as to excite general admiration. Special thanks were accorded to Messrs. Schofield and Smallbones.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

FEBRUARY 23rd was a red-letter day for the Brighton Branch of the above Society, when Baron Anthony de Worms displayed his unique collection of Ceylon postage stamps.

It would be superfluous here to describe in detail the specimens shown, as the collection is one of the most famous in philatelic circles. Suffice it to say that every known recognized variety was represented, usually in a vast range of shades, and in specimens varying in size from the single specimen to the full sheet. There were also included many interesting and valuable proofs. The proposing and seconding of a vote of thanks to Baron de Worms were entrusted to Mr. G. Ellis and the Rev. H. C. Bond respectively, and needless to say the motion was enthusiastically carried. The thanks of members are especially due to Baron de Worms for journeying to Brighton in order to give his display at a time most inconvenient to himself. Several visitors were present.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, March 9th, under the presidency of Mr. W. Mead, at the Express Creamery. Mr. Bernard B. Kirby (the London Librarian) gave a display of the King's Head issues of Holland. The first issue had been specialized to a high degree, and many fine things were shown in the way of shades and retouches. Probably the finest item was a strip of four of the 10 c. showing the "horn" variety on an entire envelope. The second issue included a used strip of five of the 15 c., a somewhat scarce stamp. At the conclusion of his display Mr. Kirby showed a simplified collection of Holland complete but one stamp.

Mr. H. H. Harland, of Croydon, showed some very beautiful essays for the United States stamps. The colours and the engravings called for great admiration. Several other essays were also shown, including a strip of four of the Prince Consort essay printed in *red-brown*. A curio that excited much interest was a tiny stamp inscribed "Lilliput Post." This, of course, was a "bogus" production, but was a perfect model reduced to less than quarter-size of the 1847 shilling stamp of Great Britain. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visitors on the motion of the Rev. H. C. Bond and Mr. Gilbert H. Type.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, March 23rd, at the Express Creamery, when a "single-country display" was given by the members. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A. Displays were given by the following:—

The Rev. H. C. Bond—Dutch Indies. Well advanced; arranged by the catalogue.

Mr. J. B. Boulton—Chili, 1881 issue, and a fine copy of 5 c., on bluish, 1853, on entire.

Mr. J. C. Dallimore—Cape of Good Hope, including several interesting used blocks.

Mr. Jack Dallimore—Denmark. A very complete little collection.

Mr. Double (Newhaven)—Argentine, including several scarce varieties.

Miss Foster—Leeward Islands. Complete mint, with one exception.

Mr. J. Ireland—Nicaragua, Salvador. A gorgeous display of reprints.

Mr. C. J. Smith—Cook Islands. Practically complete mint; well written up by Mr. D. C. Smith.

Mr. W. E. Smith—Naples, Parma, San Marino, Sicily, Tuscany, Benadir, and the Italian Foreign Post Offices. A very fine lot of these scarce stamps.

Modern Collectors' Club.

Secretary: ALBERT H. HARRIS, 38 Helix Road, Brixton Hill, London.

At the invitation of the Secretary, a party of members met on Saturday afternoon, March 25th, at the new G.P.O. in King Edward Street, for the purpose of inspecting what is held to be the most up-to-date post office in the world, the various departments of which were carefully explained by the two courteous and obliging officials who conducted the party, and after a most enjoyable and instructive afternoon the members crossed the road to the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, where tea was in readiness.

The party dispersed at about 6 p.m., after congratulating each other upon the efficiency of the country's postal system.

The Secretary will be very glad to send full particulars of the Club to intending members on application to the above address.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held on March 16th, 1911.

Mr. R. W. Wilkinson took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. It was "Members' Night" for Europe, and collections of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Holland, France, and Switzerland were exhibited and discussed.

On March 17th a lantern lecture, entitled "The Romance of Postage Stamps," was delivered by Mr. L. E. Buckell

to the boys of the Newcastle Grammar School, and was much appreciated. The lecture and slides had been kindly loaned for the occasion by *The Postage Stamp*.

REPORT of meeting on April 6th, 1911.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane took the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

Messrs. R. W. Wilkinson and B. Philpot Crowther were presented with medals from *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for papers read during session 1909-10, Mr. Wilkinson's paper on the first issue of Holland, 1854-62, being awarded the silver medal, and Mr. Crowther's paper on Finland the bronze medal.

The company were then entertained with a view of the well-known collection of the stamps of Sicily belonging to Mr. H. Wade, of Leeds.

North London Philatelic Society.

President: ALEXANDER J. SEPI, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: C. S. MURATORI, 41 Navarino Mansions, Navarino Road, Dalston, N.E.

THE fifty-seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society was held at headquarters on Thursday, March 16th, the chair being taken by Mr. A. W. Merrington.

The first business of the evening was a display with notes by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S. LOND., of Ceylon and Hong Kong.

The second business was a display of "British Postmarks" by Mr. A. W. Merrington. These proved very interesting, being a branch of Philately which really ought to be encouraged, as no doubt in the future it will prove invaluable for reference purposes.

THE fifty-eighth ordinary meeting was held on Thursday, April 6th, the chair being taken by Mr. A. J. Sepi. After the usual business, Mr. S. Beacham was elected a member of the Society. The business of the meeting was a competitive display of the stamps of France. Six collections were handed in for competition, the award being given to Mr. H. S. Wymer for a very fine collection, comprising unused and used sets of all issues.

After the award had been made, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the judges, Messrs. P. J. W. Deverell and J. W. Wilgoos.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

128 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: S. ORLO SMITH, 46 Park Street, St. Kilda.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, February 23rd, at 8 p.m.

The President, Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. J. Welsh kindly donated several catalogues to the Society's library.

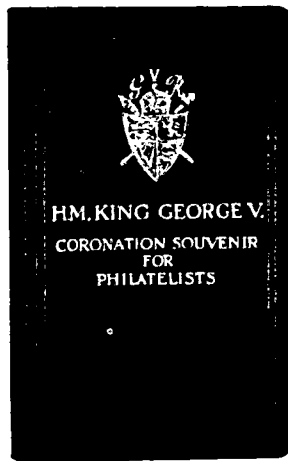
A letter was received from the Postmaster-General acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Society dealing with the proposed new issue of Commonwealth stamps, in which various suggestions were put before him as determined at the committee meeting held on December 29th last.

Messrs. A. B. Clements and E. L. Curry were nominated for membership at the next meeting.



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A Pocket Collecting Book.



Pocket size, made very thin so as to occupy little space in the pocket.

Each Book has an Introduction giving interesting particulars of H.M. King George V, the Royal Philatelist. The Book contains six pages, on each of which there are eight transparent narrow linen pockets to hold stamps.

Size 6½ × 4 in.

No. 1813. Pocket at back, bound in art cloth, gilt lettered

Price 1s. 6d., post-free.

No. 1814. As last, but bound in flexible leather, gold lettered. Can be supplied either in red or in royal blue. Highly recommended.

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Souvenir of the Coronation of our Philatelic King.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

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 has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

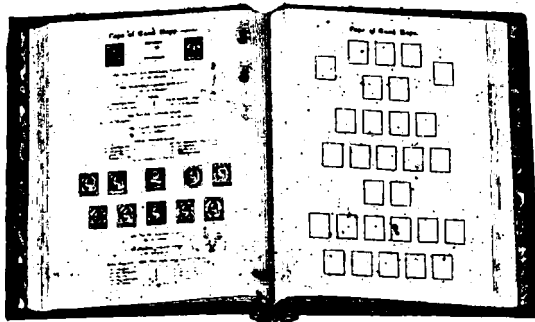
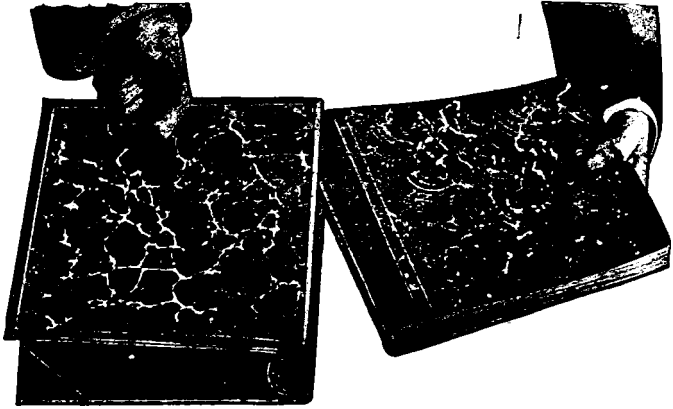
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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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Binder No. 1148.

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Price 6/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5; abroad, 7/-

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THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published. A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application. The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section	Pages. s. d.	Price.
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3	8
WEST INDIES.		
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4
3. Barbados (4.09)	8..0	4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0	8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0	8
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	6
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4

AMERICAN COLONIES.		
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0	3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (6.06)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (9.10)	10..0	6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0	4

AFRICAN COLONIES.		
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0	6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (6.10)	8..0	4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0	4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1	2
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1	2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1	2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0	4
53. Stellaland (9.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2	10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (8.08)	16..0	8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.		
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0	8
62. Helgoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES.		
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1	2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0	10
68. India (6.10)	24..1	0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0	10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4
76. North Borneo (2.09)	4..0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0	3
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6
79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0	4
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (10.09)	6..0	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
Section.	Pages. s. d.	Price.
82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (8.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	8
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2
90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	10
91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..1	4
92. Tonga (8.09)	12..0	6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	10
94. Western Australia (1.11)	24..1	0

EUROPE.		
95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2
99. Lomna and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6

108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubbeck (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10

128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	10
129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6
136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6
137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1	2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2
141. Luxemburg (4.10)	32..1	4
142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0	6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	16..1	6
144. No-way (9.10)	22..1	0
145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1	10
146. Roumania (12.10)	62..2	8
147. Russia (11.11)	20..0	10
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16..0	8
149. Finland (2.11)	14..0	8
150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18..0	10
151. Servia (2.11)	20..0	10
152. Spain (3.11)	62..2	8
152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4..0	3
153. Sweden	4..0	3
154. Switzerland	4..0	3
155. Turkey	4..0	3

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		
156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—contd.

Section.	Pages. s. d.	Price.
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	6
173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3
184. Nossi-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
185. Oboko (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0	8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0	3
200. Kiautschow (6.10)	6..0	4
201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0	3
204. Togo (6.10)	4..0	3
205. Curacao (7.10)	14..0	8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1	0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0	8
207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0	8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0	4
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0	3
210. Angola (9.10)	22..1	0
211. Angra (9.10)	6..0	4
212. Azores (9.10)	32..1	4
213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0	10
214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0	4
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0	10
216. Ponta (10.10)	6..0	4
217. Inhambane (10.10)	14..0	8
218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0	8
219. Macao (10.10)	26..1	2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0	8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	10..0	6
222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18..0	10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8..0	4
224. Po. ta Delgada (11.10)	6..0	4
225. Portuguese Corgo (11.10)	10..0	6
226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34..1	6
227. St. Thor. & P. Pr. cells (11.10)	20..0	10
228. Timor (12.10)	20..0	10
229. Zambrina (12.10)	10..0	6
230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20..0	10
232. Elbow, Anobor, and Corico (1.11)	8..0	4

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..2	8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0
242. Confed. States' Pmt'ers' St'ps (12.08)	14..0	8
243. Confed. States' General Issues (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	52..2	2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2	6
252. Chile (6.10)	32..1	4
257. Paraguay (9.10)	47..1	10
274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2	4

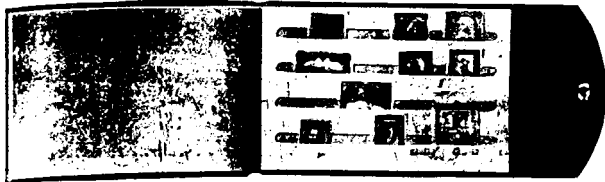
The Stamp Collector's Library

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue.

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- STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE.** Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.
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- COLOUR DICTIONARY.** By B. W. WARHURST. Giving 200 names of colours and correctly coloured plates. Invaluable to collectors of shades. Paper, 2/8; cloth, 4/9.
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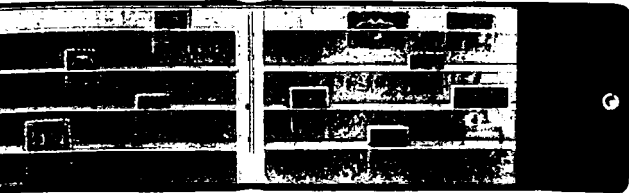


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No. 1763. Pocket size. Contains 12 leaves. Flap and button fastening. Bound in art cloth.

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1052. Pegamoid Strips.

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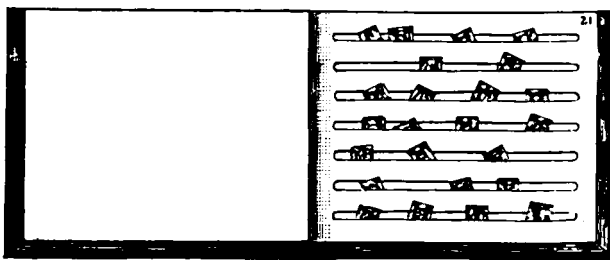
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STOCK ALBUM

THIS Album, opening oblong shape, contains 60 leaves, each leaf having seven horizontal slits as illustrated below, running almost the entire length of the page. They are arranged for the safe retention of superfluous or duplicate stamps, in either small or large numbers.



Size 10½ × 8½ in. Contains 60 pages.

No. 1051.
Very strongly bound;
leather back and corners;
well guarded.

Price 12s.;
post-free, 12s. 6d.;
abroad, 13s. 4d.
Weight, 4 lbs.

Both dealers and collectors will find these Albums pre-eminently adapted for their use; and they contain no printing of any kind—an advantage that will especially commend itself to the trade.

A NEW WORK On the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES

By **A. F. BASSET HULL**

With numerous Illustrations of the Stamps described, and also Sixteen Full-page Sheets of Photographs and Photogravure Illustrations.

IN May, 1906, we published the last volume issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Africa, Part 3), and since 1902 a Committee of the Society, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, has been engaged in revising and amplifying an entirely new work on the stamps of New South Wales prepared by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

An immense amount of time has been occupied in examining every known important collection of the stamps of New South Wales, and in taking photographs of every unused (or extra fine used) Sydney View and Laureated Head stamp.

From this mass of material the Committee have now made up superb reconstructed plates of all the "Sydneys," the "Laureated," and the "Registered" stamps. The plates are indeed the finest that have ever been prepared for any philatelic work.

The compilation of this work has entailed an immense amount of labour and research, and having occupied much more time than the Committee anticipated, it will probably be the end of this year before the entire work is finished.

It has therefore been decided to publish the new book on

New South Wales

in two parts. *Part 1* is in the press, and will be ready by April, 1911, and it is hoped that *Part 2* will be ready by the end of this year.

Part 1 deals with the stamps issued up to 1871, including those in our Catalogue to No. 177, inclusive, and also the Registered stamps.

With this part there will be given the following full-page plates:—

Plate 1. 1d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and 2.
" 2. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 1 and Plate 1 retouched.
" 3. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 2 and Plate 2 retouched.
" 4. 2d. Sydney.	Plates 3 and 4.
" 5. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 5, with additional varieties.
" 6. 3d. Sydney.	
" 7. 1d. Laureated.	
" 8. 2d. Laureated.	Plate 1.
" 9. 2d. Laureated.	Stars in corners, Plate 2.
" 10. 2d. Laureated.	Reprint, Plate 2.
" 11. 2d. Laureated.	Plate 3.
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As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc. etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 49 Oriol Albums.

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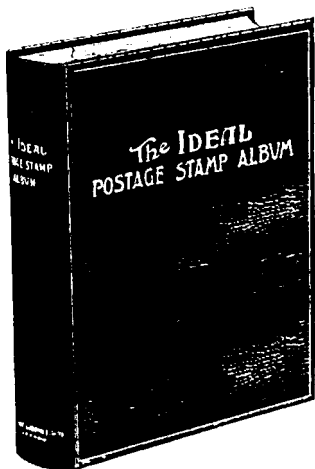
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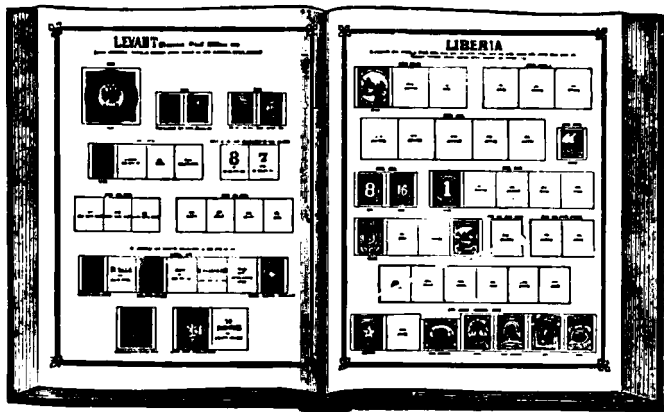
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With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is arranged strictly *alphabetically*—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

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CHALK-PAPER DETECTOR

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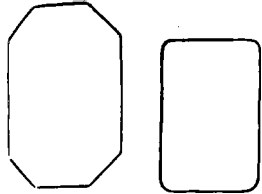
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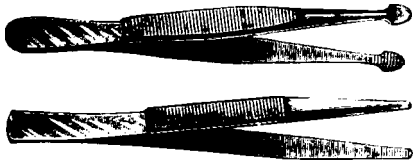
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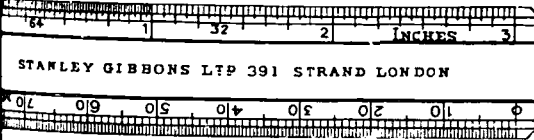


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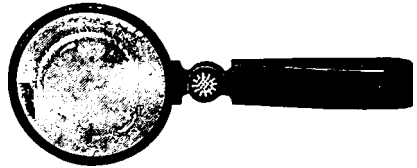
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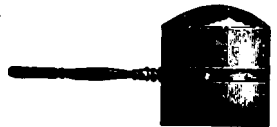
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Handsome oblong Stamps.

- 1 c., black on lilac-grey
- 2 c. " grey-green
- 6 c. " orange
- 10 c. " deep blue
- 12 c. " carmine
- 20 c. " deep red
- 25 c. " grey-brown
- 50 c. " russet-brown
- 100 c. " emerald
- 200 c. " magenta
- 500 c. " deep green

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For the set of 11 Stamps,
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1903.

Portrait of General
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Cat. No.	1898-1900. King Carlos.	s. d.
105.	20 r., deep lilac	used 0 2

ANGRA.

1897-8. King Carlos.

85.	25 r., blue-green	used 0 2
86.	25 r., carmine	" 0 2

AUSTRIA.

1910. Jubilee Issue.

1 h.,	black
2 h.,	lilac
3 h.,	purple
5 h.,	yellow-green
6 h.,	buff
10 h.,	rose-carmine
12 h.,	scarlet
20 h.,	chocolate
25 h.,	blue
30 h.,	olive-green
35 h.,	slate
50 h.,	deep green
60 h.,	" carmine
1 kr.,	" violet

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AZORES.

1906. King Carlos.

268.	25 r., rose	used 0 2
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CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

1898. King Carlos.

90.	10 r., green	0 2
90.	10 r. "	used 0 2

GUATEMALA.

1898. Provisional. Revised price.

113.	1 c. on 12 c., carmine	0 2
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HONDURAS.

1911. Type 21 surcharged with new values.

5	(in green) on 20 c., bright blue	1 8
10	(in red) on 20 c. "	3 4

JAMAICA.

1905-9. Arms. Mult. wmk.

55.	½d., black and dull green	used 0 3
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1898. King Carlos. Revised prices.

87.	10 r., green	0 2
87.	10 r. "	used 0 2

MACAO.

Cat. No. 1898. King Carlos. Revised price. s. d.

149.	2 avos, pale green	used 0 3
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MAURITIUS.

1895-9. Type 36. Arms.

128.	1 c., dull purple and ultramarine	0 2
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PERSIA.

1903. Type 19 surcharged with Type 41.
On the 5 krans, violet and silver.

4 ch.,	red (black)
8 ch.,	green (red)
16 ch.,	orange (green)
3 kr.,	blue (lake)
4 kr.,	brown (green)
2 t.,	red (orange)
3 t.,	black (lake)

On the 10 krans, rose and gold.

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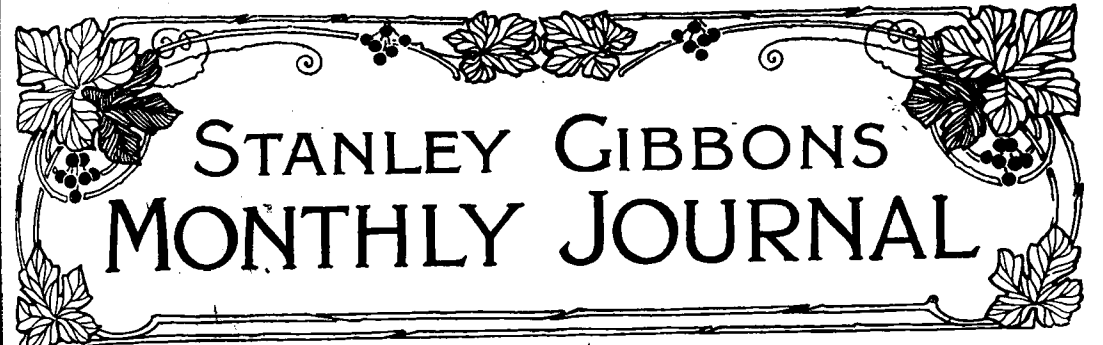
185/6.	5 r., black	used 0 1
199/201.	25 r., brown	" 0 1
254.	10 r., mauve (perf. 13½)	" 0 4
272.	10 r., magenta (perf. 11½)	" 0 6

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**STANLEY GIBBONS
MONTHLY JOURNAL**

VOL. XIX.

MAY 31, 1911.

No. 221.

Editorial

A Long-wanted Postal Reform

WE are very glad to learn that a fresh effort is being made to get rid of the extraordinary anomaly, under which certain classes of printed matter, which the Post Office is good enough to recognize as "Newspapers," are allowed to travel at One Halfpenny per copy, irrespective of weight, whilst other equally meritorious periodicals, of which we need hardly add the *Monthly Journal* is one, are charged the ordinary book postage of a halfpenny for every two ounces.

A very well attended meeting of Editors, Publishers, and others interested in this important matter was held on April 6th, on the invitation of the *Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review*, at 92 Long Acre, W.C., when the subject was fully discussed and the following resolutions unanimously passed:—

1. "That this representative gathering of proprietors, publishers, and editors of magazines and trade journals earnestly protests against the present unfair, unequal, and excessive postal rates upon periodicals published at intervals longer than a week, the British Post Office arrangements being more oppressive than those of any other civilized countries in postal charges on this important kind of literature. The present postal treatment by restricting circulation of magazines depresses the remuneration of authors and artists; renders it difficult for British publishers to compete with those of other countries; enhances prices to the public, and reduces the benefits which can be given to readers of such periodicals which are largely

instructors in matters of science, art, manufactures, commerce, philanthropy, and religion.

2. "That in view of the huge surplus profits on postages, amounting to five millions sterling per annum, and averaging over 26 per cent on the business, we cannot accept the declaration of the postal authorities that they are unable to afford reform. We deprecate postal forecasts of possible losses on reductions, as these gloomy anticipations are always falsified in results. We claim that postal revenues are properly applicable to postal purposes, and should be used to reform evils, remove anomalies, and redress grievances of the public which uses the post and the employés who serve it. We regard the abstraction of postal revenues by the Exchequer as a virtual act of confiscation, degrading the Post Office from its proper position into a tax-collecting department of the Government. We demand that fair treatment shall be given to us, equal to that enjoyed by publishers in America, Canada, etc., before the postal surpluses to which we contribute are alienated by the Exchequer.

3. "That we, now present, pledge ourselves to form an organization to press for the necessary postal reforms, and to supply resources for an effective movement.

"That we appeal to all magazine proprietors and editors regularly to devote space in their columns to public enlightenment on the questions at issue. That we appeal to our colleagues of the daily and weekly journals for their good help. That we seek the aid of friends of the Press in the Legis-

Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.

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Special Bargains for
M.J. Readers.

GUATEMALA
1897.

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Exposition Issue.

Handsome oblong Stamps.

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- 12 c. " carmine
- 20 c. " deep red
- 25 c. " grey-brown
- 50 c. " russet-brown
- 100 c. " emerald
- 200 c. " magenta
- 500 c. " deep green

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the set of 11 Stamps,
as above, *unused* and mint,

2s. 6d. post-free.

HONDURAS

1903.

Portrait of General
Santos Guardiola.

Set of 8 values, 1 c. to 1 peso
complete, *unused* and mint,

3s. 3d. post-free.

ANGOLA.
1898-1900. *King Carlos.* s. d.
105. 20 r., deep lilac used 0 2

ANGRA.
1897-8. *King Carlos.*
85. 25 r., blue-green used 0 2
86. 25 r., carmine " 0 2

AUSTRIA.
1910. *Jubilee Issue.*
1 h., black
2 h., lilac
3 h., purple
5 h., yellow-green
6 h., buff
10 h., rose-carmine
12 h., scarlet
20 h., chocolate
25 h., blue
30 h., olive-green
35 h., slate
50 h., deep green
60 h. " carmine
1 kr. " violet

We have a few of the above sets on hand and can offer them, as long as the supply lasts, at the low price of 10s. for the set of 14, unused and mint.

AZORES.
1906. *King Carlos.*
268. 25 r., rose used 0 2

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.
1898. *King Carlos.*
90. 10 r., green 0 2
90. 10 r. " used 0 2

GUATEMALA.
1898. *Provisional. Revised price.*
113. 1 c. on 12 c., carmine 0 2

HONDURAS.
1911. *Type 21 surcharged with new values.*
5 (in green) on 20 c., bright blue .. 1 8
10 (in red) on 20 c. " .. 3 4

JAMAICA.
1905-9. *Arms. Mult. wmk.*
55. ½d., black and dull green .. used 0 3

LORENZO MARQUES.
1898. *King Carlos. Revised prices.*
87. 10 r., green 0 2
87. 10 r. " used 0 2

MACAO.
Cat. No. 1898. *King Carlos. Revised price. s. d.*
149. 2 avos, pale green used 0 1

MAURITIUS.
1895-9. *Type 36. Arms.*
128. 1 c., dull purple and ultramarine .. 0 2

PERSIA.
1903. *Type 19 surcharged with Type 41.*
On the 5 krans, violet and silver.

- 4 ch., red (black)
- 8 ch., green (red)
- 16 ch., orange (green)
- 3 kr., blue (lake)
- 4 kr., brown (green)
- 2 t., red (orange)
- 3 t., black (lake)

On the 10 krans, rose and gold.

- 2 t., blue (black)
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185/6. 5 r., black used 0 1
199/201. 25 r., brown " 0 1
254. 10 r., mauve (perf. 13½) .. " 0 4
272. 10 r., magenta (perf. 11½) .. " 0 6

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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MAY 31, 1911.

NO. 221.

Editorial

A Long-wanted Postal Reform

WE are very glad to learn that a fresh effort is being made to get rid of the extraordinary anomaly, under which certain classes of printed matter, which the Post Office is good enough to recognize as "Newspapers," are allowed to travel at One Halfpenny per copy, irrespective of weight, whilst other equally meritorious periodicals, of which we need hardly add the *Monthly Journal* is one, are charged the ordinary book postage of a halfpenny for every two ounces.

A very well attended meeting of Editors, Publishers, and others interested in this important matter was held on April 6th, on the invitation of the *Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review*, at 92 Long Acre, W.C., when the subject was fully discussed and the following resolutions unanimously passed:—

1. "That this representative gathering of proprietors, publishers, and editors of magazines and trade journals earnestly protests against the present unfair, unequal, and excessive postal rates upon periodicals published at intervals longer than a week, the British Post Office arrangements being more oppressive than those of any other civilized countries in postal charges on this important kind of literature. The present postal treatment by restricting circulation of magazines depresses the remuneration of authors and artists; renders it difficult for British publishers to compete with those of other countries; enhances prices to the public, and reduces the benefits which can be given to readers of such periodicals which are largely

instructors in matters of science, art, manufactures, commerce, philanthropy, and religion.

2. "That in view of the huge surplus profits on postages, amounting to five millions sterling per annum, and averaging over 26 per cent on the business, we cannot accept the declaration of the postal authorities that they are unable to afford reform. We deprecate postal forecasts of possible losses on reductions, as these gloomy anticipations are always falsified in results. We claim that postal revenues are properly applicable to postal purposes, and should be used to reform evils, remove anomalies, and redress grievances of the public which uses the post and the employés who serve it. We regard the abstraction of postal revenues by the Exchequer as a virtual act of confiscation, degrading the Post Office from its proper position into a tax-collecting department of the Government. We demand that fair treatment shall be given to us, equal to that enjoyed by publishers in America, Canada, etc., before the postal surpluses to which we contribute are alienated by the Exchequer.

3. "That we, now present, pledge ourselves to form an organization to press for the necessary postal reforms, and to supply resources for an effective movement.

"That we appeal to all magazine proprietors and editors regularly to devote space in their columns to public enlightenment on the questions at issue. That we appeal to our colleagues of the daily and weekly journals for their good help. That we seek the aid of friends of the Press in the Legis-

lature to organize active parliamentary action.

"That a General Committee be elected with powers to add to their number, to appoint an Executive and officers: to increase adherents to the cause by canvass, and otherwise conduct our movement to a successful issue."

The question, of course, is by no means a new one; reform in the direction suggested is one of those that Mr. Henniker Heaton has been advocating for years past, and it has been referred to more than once in the pages of this journal. It is only by constant pegging away that any effect is likely to be produced, and we hope that the editors and publishers of all periodicals will lend their aid to promote so good a cause.

In our opinion the change required is a twofold one. First of all a great reduction in the rate of postage for periodical publications, if not for printed matter of all kinds. Parcel Postage is practically one penny per lb., with an extra charge for the first pound, which may be said to pay for the trouble caused by handing in the parcel, weighing it, and sticking on a special label, which in many post offices involves the employment of an extra person. Book Post packets

would be posted in the ordinary way, and this extra labour saved, and thus the rate of 1d. per lb. might be the basis of the new tariff, which should start with a farthing rate for four ounces, or less. This would be the relief to the public.

Secondly, all distinctions should be done away with. All classes of printed matter, or, at any rate, all classes of periodicals, should be treated alike; the huge weekly magazines should be charged by weight, like their contemporaries of less frequent appearance. It is manifestly absurd, and equally manifestly unjust, that a *monthly* magazine should be less liberally dealt with than a *weekly*. This would be some relief to the Post Office and would lessen the loss that is said to be involved by the present newspaper privileges.

Those privileges are a relic of old times, when newspapers were heavily taxed, and passed entirely free by post on that account. The tax too was not a uniform one, irrespective of weight, but increased with the size of the paper and the number of sheets of which it was composed; there is thus no reason whatever for allowing unlimited weights to pass for a halfpenny, and a complete reform of the system would be no injustice.



The Last Postage Due Stamp of Belgium

By L. HANCIAU



WE happened by chance to notice quite recently* that the initials to be found at each end of the upper label of the 30 c. Postage Due stamp of Belgium differ from those in the other stamps that had been issued previously, and this led us to follow up the clue so unexpectedly given us. We have thus discovered that the 30 c., although of the same design as the others, differs from them in various details, the engraving not being identically the same.

We note the following variations:—

Left side. The device in the upper corner is in the form of a triangle, and the scroll below it touches the outer frame, instead of being a certain distance from it. The Lion, with the exception of its nose (which

has the nostril V-shaped), has its head completely covered with shading, instead of having the lower part almost white.

Right side. There is a white space between the frame and the scroll, which is thinner than before, and the recurved portion of this scroll is not continuous. The nose of the Lion is nearer to the frame, and the ear in this type is well marked. There is a little device between the fourth and fifth leaves from the top of the Oak Branch, which was not there originally. The foot of the Lion seems to us to be more distinct, and the claws are differently arranged.

The horizontal lines in the central circle are more distinct; the lower label is $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, instead of $19\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; outside the ends of this label there are eleven horizontal lines at one end and ten at the other, instead of eleven at each end; the upper label has the initials smaller at left and larger at right than in the other values; finally, the stamp measures $21\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

It may be presumed that this 30 c. stamp is the forerunner of a series in the altered type.

* We regret to state that this little article has been in our possession for some time past, and we have to apologize to M. Hanciau for not having published it sooner.—Ed. M.J.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 131.)

CHAPTER XIV.

The "5" on 7 c. of August, 1895.

PROVISORIO



ON August 1st, 1895, a provisional stamp was issued, formed by overprinting the 7 centavos, brown, of 1887, with the word "PROVISORIO" and a large shaded figure "5," as shown in the illustration above. The overprint was lithographed by G. Kraus, and 100,000 of these provisionals were issued. The issue was exhausted in four weeks.

I have only found this on the stamps perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. The only variety I have met with is a copy (used) with double perforation at bottom.

* * *

Summary.

Aug. 1, 1895. The 7 c. of 1887 overprinted in black as above. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

"5" on 7 c., brown.

CHAPTER XV.

Telegraph Stamps Converted into Postage Stamps.



ABOUT April, 1896, it was decided to utilize a stock of telegraph stamps that was on hand, and for this purpose 30,000 each of the 2 and 4 centavos were surcharged, in black, with the words "CORREOS CENTAVOS" between double-lined circles, with a large figure "5" on a lined background, in the centre. There was apparently no need whatever for these stamps, and most of them were bought up by the clerks at the Post Office and resold at a profit.

In *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* it is stated that the Postmaster-General, Señor Pedro Saguier, resigned, because the Minister of the Interior insisted on the recall of these stamps.

The stamps themselves are typographed, and printed in small sheets of 25 arranged in five rows of five. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, made by means of a single-line or guillotine machine.

The surcharge appears to be lithographed.

The overprints on both values are known inverted,

this variety of the 5 c. on 2 c. being much the rarer of the two.

5 5 5 5



While dealing with the telegraph stamps, I might as well mention those that were used for postage at a later date; the order is not quite chronological, but it is more convenient to deal with all the telegraph stamps in one chapter.

On May 14, 1900, 30 centavos telegraph stamps of the same type were surcharged "5 5" and 50 c. stamps "10 10," the original value being obliterated by means of a heavy black bar, as shown in the illustrations.

The stamps are in sheets of 25, as before, and in each sheet of the 5 c. there is a variety in which the right-hand figure "5" has a curly top, instead of a plain one; this occurs on the first stamp in the fourth row (No. 16 on the sheet).

I have a specimen of the 5 c. with a double surcharge, one being inverted, and a 10 c. with the surcharge inverted.

Of the 5 c. on 30 c., 19,975 were issued, and of the 10 c. on 50 c., 9975.

This seems to have been rather a speculative issue, as a correspondent wrote to the *Monthly Circular*, December, 1900:—

"The stamps were on sale for one day only from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening . . . and none were left next day; about a thousand of each may have been sold to the public, while the Director of Posts appropriated the rest."

About August, 1900, 20,000 telegraph stamps of the value of 40 centavos, printed in *vermilion, greenish grey and black*, were put on sale, for use as postage stamps. We received a copy which paid the postage on a letter to London, and which was noted in the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1900.

From "The Postal Regulations" of the year 1900 I see that the Registration fee was 40 c., and as there were apparently no postage stamps of that value, no doubt the 40 c. telegraph stamp was issued for this purpose. I have two letters sent from Asuncion to Montevideo early in 1901, both registered, and bearing the 40 c. telegraph stamp, in addition to those denoting the ordinary postal rate.

The tariff given in the postal regulations for 1900 is interesting, so I quote it in full:—

"Letters for the Argentine Republic and the Province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, are charged 20 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 20 c., samples 2 c., printed matter 4 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 20 c., post cards 4 c. For Uruguay and the provinces of Brazil adjoining that Republic (*vid Argentina*), the charges are for letters 28 c. per

15 grammes; commercial papers 40 c., samples 16 c., printed matter 8 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 28 c., post cards 8 c. For the other countries in the Postal Union, letters 40 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 40 c., samples 16 c., printed matter 8 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 40 c., post cards 8 c. And for all the above the registration fee is 40 c., or with return receipt 60 c. For the interior of the Republic, letters are charged 5 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers, 5 c., samples 2 c., printed matter 1 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards and post cards 2 c.; registration fee 30 c.

"Some new values would appear to be required:— Adhesives, 8 c., 16 c., and 28 c.; letter cards, 20 c., 28 c., and 40 c., and 8 c. post cards."

* * *

*Summary.**Telegraph Stamps used for Postage.*

April, 1896. *Current telegraph stamps surcharged as described, in black. Perf. 11½.*

5 c. on 2 c., brown, black, and grey.
5 c. on 4 c., orange, black, and grey.

Surcharge inverted. — — — —

5 c. on 2 c.
5 c. on 4 c.

May 14, 1900. *Current telegraph stamps surcharged as described, in black.*

"5" on 30 c., green, black, and grey.
"10" on 50 c., lilac, black, and grey.

Varieties.

Right-hand "5" with curly top (No 16 on sheet),

"5" on 30 c.

Surcharge inverted, "10" on 50 c.

Surcharge double, one normal and one inverted,

"5" on 30 c.

August, 1900. *Telegraph Stamp issued for postal use. Perf. 11½.*

40 centavos, vermilion, black, and grey.

CHAPTER XVI.

Provisionals of 1898 and 1899.

Provisorio

Provisorio

10

10

Centavos

centavos'

ON May 19, 1898, a Decree was published authorizing the conversion of 150,000 40 c. stamps into 10 centavos, by means of the surcharge shown in the first illustration above, but the stamps were not issued until August 13, 1898. This surcharge was made locally.

The following Decree was published in *El Pueblo*, at Asuncion, on January 31, 1899:—

"Stamps of the value of 15 c. now in circulation having been converted into 10 centavos stamps, by printing upon them 'Provisorio 10 centavos,' the Postmaster-General resolves:—

"1. That the said stamps be put into circulation on the 4th of February next. (The other three articles are of no philatelic importance.)

(Signed) "PEDRO SAGUIER,
"Director-General."

According to *Le Timbre-Poste* 45,000 were thus surcharged, but according to the *Revista* the number was only 40,000.

This surcharge was also made locally; it differs from the preceding in having "centavos" with a small "c." The only varieties in the setting are the following minor ones:—

No. 26. "ce" in "centavos" is low.

"39. "n" " " has the first stroke thin.

I have a copy of this 10 c. on 15 c. with a clear double overprint, used on a letter received in Mendoza.

The surcharge is also known inverted.

* * *

Summary.

August 13, 1898. *The 40 c. of 1892 surcharged locally, in black.*

10 c. on 40 c., slate-blue.

February 4, 1899. *The 15 c. of 1887 similarly surcharged, but with small "c" in "centavos."*

10 c. on 15 c., orange.

Varieties.

(a) *Surcharge double.*

(b) *Surcharge inverted.*

CHAPTER XVII.

Issue of 1900-1902.

1. *The Engraved Issue.*

I cannot find any Official Decree relating to this issue. It is first mentioned in the *Revista de la S. F. Arg.* for October, 1900, when the 2, 5, and 10 centavos were noted, and in the following December the 3, 8, and 24 centavos were chronicled. We may therefore conclude that the stamps were first on sale in September, 1900.

These stamps were engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Company, Buenos Ayres. They were in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and the imprint of the manufacturers appears four times on each sheet.

Two single-line machines were used in perforating them, gauging 11½ and 12½* nearly. I have found all the values with both perforations; I have not yet come across any with compounds of the two, but they may well exist.

2. *The Lithographed Issue.*

In 1901 the firm of H. Kraus, of Asuncion, succeeded in obtaining a contract for printing a set of stamps, and produced them by lithography.

The first printings were in sheets of 200, arranged in two panes of 100 each, each pane consisting of ten rows of ten stamps. In the lower right-hand margin of each pane the following imprint appears, in white letters on a coloured ground in an ornamental tablet: "TALLERES NACIONALES DE H. KRAUS."

The paper is white, thick, and soft, of poor quality. The perforation 11½, large holes, done by means of a single-line machine.

I have examined a number of sheets, and am of opinion that the stones were built up of single transfers.

As far as I can make out from the various records of

* This perforation is really 12½, rather small holes.

their receipt by philatelists, the different values and varieties appeared as follows:—

2 c., rose,	April, 1901.
5 c., purple-brown	„ „
40 c., blue	„ „
2 c., grey,	Oct., 1901.
4 c., blue	„ „
5 c., lilac	„ „
10 c., rose-red,	Jan., 1902.
1 c., green,	Feb., 1902.
8 c., brown,	June 28, 1902.
28 c., orange,	June 10 „

We catalogue the 2 c., 5 c., and 40 c. in a redrawn type, differing, that is to say, from that of the more complete lithographed series. I cannot make out exactly when this so-called redrawn type first appeared; but the 2 c., *rose*, and the 5 c., *purple-brown*, which are only known in this type, were chronicled as early as April and May, 1901; whilst the 2 c., *grey* (lithographed), which is in the supposed "original type," was not chronicled before October, 1901, and the other values of that series were recorded later still.

It seems to me, therefore, that we have these types in the wrong order. The first lithographed stamps should be the 2 c., *rose*, 5 c., *purple-brown*, and 40 c., *blue*, all with small figures. These three stamps are similar to the engraved series, inasmuch as the lion has a "cat face" in place of the "lion face," which was used in the other lithographed stamps.

At the head of the Summary I give illustrations of all the values engraved, lithographed, and lithographed from a redrawn design.

The 2 c., *grey* (lithographed), is noted by Mr. Westhofen in the *D.B.Z.* July 2, 1908, *imperf. vertically*.

I have the 5 c., *purple-brown*, in a horizontal pair, *imperf. between*.

Of the redrawn type (as I now term it), lithographed by H. Kraus, the following numbers were printed:—

1 c.	.	.	.	300,000
2 c.	.	.	.	400,000
4 c.	.	.	.	200,000
5 c.	.	.	.	380,000
10 c.	.	.	.	200,000
28 c.	.	.	.	100,000
40 c.	.	.	.	100,000

I must include in this chapter one odd stamp which does not fit in anywhere else.

About 1896 the firm of Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig, prepared a stamp with the portrait of President J. B. Egusquiza (1894-8). This is typographed, printed on chalk-surfaced paper, and perf. 12 with a comb machine.

The stamps were issued on September 24, 1901, the stock of the 1 peso of 1892 having lasted until that date.

The following Decree, relating to the use of bisected stamps, was published at Asuncion, dated July 1, 1902:—

"The stock of the postage stamps of 1 centavo, intended for postage on printed matter in the Interior of the Republic, being exhausted;

"The Postmaster-General orders:—

"1st. That from this date and for this purpose halves of the current 2 c. stamps (grey), cut vertically are to be used.

"2nd. Send to the International Office at Berne the number of specimens called for by the Postal Convention.

(Signed) "CARLOS R. SANTOS."

* * *

Summary.



(Engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Company, Buenos Ayres.)

September, 1900. Types as above.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Perf. 11½. | (b) Perf. 12½. |
| 2 c., deep grey. | 2 c., deep grey. |
| 3 c., chestnut. | 3 c., chestnut. |
| 5 c., deep green. | 5 c., deep green. |
| 8 c., deep brown. | 8 c., deep brown. |
| 10 c., carmine. | 10 c., carmine. |
| 24 c., deep blue. | 24 c., deep blue. |



(Lithographed by H. Kraus, Asuncion.)

April, 1901. Types as above. Perf. 11½.

- | |
|---------------------|
| 2 c., rose. |
| 5 c., purple-brown. |
| 40 c., blue. |



(Lithographed by K. Kraus, as last.)

Design redrawn. Figures larger.

1901-2. *Types as above. Perf. 11½.*

- 1 c., dull green (Feb., 1902).
- 2 c., grey (Oct., 1901).
- 4 c., pale blue (" ,).
- 5 c., lilac (" ,).
- 8 c., brown (June 28, 1902).
- 10 c., rose-red (Jan., 1902).
- 28 c., orange (June 28, 1902).
- 40 c., blue (?)

July 1st, 1902. *The 2 c. last issued, bisected and used for 1 c.*

Half of 2 c., grey.



(Typographed by Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.)

September 25th, 1901. *Type as above. Chalky paper. Perf. 12.*

1 peso fuerte, slate-blue.

(To be continued.)



The World's "Officials"

By DESDICHADO

(Continued from page 96.)

FROM special stamps for official letters to special stamps for official parcels is not a very long step, and we accordingly find, about the middle of 1883, two values with a new overprint.

This was at first applied to the then current One Shilling, in orange-brown, on the Imperial Crown



**GOVT
PARCELS**



During the period 1887-90, the corresponding values of the then current "Jubilee" issue took the place of those of the former set, as the latter became exhausted.



These four stamps continued in use until the end of Queen Victoria's reign, though, as we shall see, the highest value changed its colour later on.

paper, sheets from Plates 13 and 14 being overprinted; the latter is much the scarcer. The dot under the "T" of the overprint is sometimes omitted, and often misplaced to right or left. This remark applies to most of the stamps of this series.

In August, 1883, the newly issued Nine Pence, green—a value which for some years previously had been out of stock at the Post Office—was also pressed into service. The reason for having the lower value so high as Nine Pence was that parcels under 3 lb. were sent as letters to escape the payment of a heavy percentage, applicable to parcels only, to the carrying railway company.

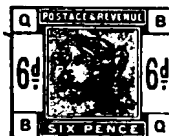
These two values sufficed until early in 1886, when, in consequence of the alteration of postal rates, it



In 1891, 1892, and 1897 further alterations in the rates for parcels brought in other values—the Two Pence (originally for registration) of the 1887 set; the entirely new stamp of Four Pence Halfpenny, issued to the public in the autumn of 1892; and the One Penny, lilac, of 1881. This latter has controls from (probably) "T" to "X."

To these must be added the One Shilling of the 1887 type, which in 1900 became bi-coloured, the centre part still being green, whilst the frame was printed in carmine; this was overprinted early in 1901. The supply printed was 36,000 stamps.

Sometime in 1898, philatelists were considerably startled to find that the well-known firm of De La Rue and Co. had, with all their care and in spite of their numerous "checkings," allowed at least one sheet with inverted overprint to be sent to Somerset House



became necessary to overprint the Three Halfpence and the Six Pence. Both these were of the 1884 set.

How it escaped from Somerset House without being noticed by one or other of the two gentlemen then in charge of the stock—both with philatelic inclinations—is inexplicable; but escape it did, and went to York, where it was broken up and distributed amongst some of the sub-offices.

From one of these minor offices nine unused copies were rescued, and each of these stamps bears a secret mark which would enable it to be identified by the survivor of the two who saw that mark affixed. Curiously enough, and showing how difficult it is to expertize overprinted stamps, one of these very nine was condemned some three or four years ago by a very high authority!

Unused copies leaked out from other offices, but are scarce; the used specimens, however, are comparatively plentiful.

Another "inverted" occurred, this time on the One Shilling; it was not discovered until the stamp had become obsolete. It is far rarer than the inverted lower value, very few copies being known, and they are all, I believe, used.

In 1902 the overprint was applied to the King Edward stamps of the values of One, Two, Six, and Nine Pence and One Shilling, the Three Half Pence and Four Pence Halfpenny having become unnecessary some time previously, owing to still further changes in the parcel rates.

I give the list of the "Govt. Parcels" stamps, taking the respective dates, as before, from the Catalogue.

Overprinted "GOVT PARCELS".

Issues of 1880-4.

- 1½d., lilac (30.4.86).
- 6d., green (30.4.86).
- 9d., green (1.8.83).
- 1s., orange-brown, Plates 13 and 14 (1.7.83).

Issue of 1887.

- 1½d., lilac and green (29.10.87).
- 6d., purple on rose-red (19.12.87).
- 9d., lilac and blue (21.8.88).
- 1s., green (25.3.90).

Issues of 1881, 1887, and 1892.

- 1d., lilac (June, 1897).
- 2d., green and carmine (24.10.91).
- 4½d., " " (Sept., 1892).
- 1s., " " (Apl., 1901).

Errors: Overprint inverted.

- 1d., lilac.
- 1s., green and carmine.

Issue of 1902.

- 1d., scarlet (30.10.02).
- 2d., green and carmine (29.4.02).
- 6d., dull purple (19.2.02).
- 9d., lilac and purple (28.8.02).
- 1s., green and carmine (17.12.02).

O. W.

OFFICIAL

In March, 1896, the Halfpenny, vermilion (1887), and the One Penny, lilac (Dec., 1881), were overprinted as above, for use by Her Majesty's Office of

Works. For some time these stamps were most difficult to obtain, but they are comparatively common at present.

The issue was announced in a Post Office Circular of the 24th March, 1896: "The Postmaster-General has approved of the use of stamps overprinted 'O.W. Official' for denoting the postage and registration fees on letters transmitted by certain officers of the Office of Works."

In 1901 the blue-green Halfpenny, which had appeared in its new colour in the previous year, was overprinted to the extent of 6000 stamps, and at first was quoted at a high price, some £4 or £5—one fortunate individual, who had the opportunity of acquiring a copy at "face," obtained *two dozen*, as the smallest coin he had on him at the time was a shilling, and no change was available!



In 1902 the Five Pence and the Ten Pence of the 1887 issue were overprinted, and these two commanded high prices. Of the lower value 12,000 copies (of which 949 were used) were printed, and of the higher only 10 sheets of 80 each, or 800 stamps, of which 480 were used.

The King Edward stamps of the values of Halfpenny, Penny, Two Pence (for registration mainly), Twopence Halfpenny, and Ten Pence were duly overprinted. Of the highest value, out of the small printing of 1440 only 240 were issued, and of these 134 were used. With the exception of the Ten Pence, they are not uncommon in used condition.

This overprint has been extensively and successfully forged, and intending purchasers should be very cautious before concluding apparent bargains in "O.W. Officials."

The list, with Catalogue dates, is as follows:—

Overprinted "O. W. OFFICIAL".

Issues of 1881-7.

- ½d., vermilion (24.3.96).
- 1d., lilac (24.3.96).

Issues of 1887-1900.

- ½d., blue-green (5.11.01).
- 5d., lilac and blue (29.4.02).
- 10d., lilac and carmine (28.5.02).

Issue of 1902.

- ½d., deep green (11.2.02).
- 1d., scarlet (11.2.02).
- 2d., green and carmine (29.3.02).
- 2½d., bright blue (29.3.02).
- 10d., lilac and carmine (18.5.02).

The next overprint was "ARMY OFFICIAL", which made its first appearance on the 1st September, 1896; stamps so overprinted were to prepay "the cost of postage of letters and book-packets at home military stations, now borne by the public under a special

ARMY

ARMY

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

arrangement. These stamps will be supplied by the General Post Office to district and station paymasters only, who will distribute them to their sub-accountants."

Only three low values, the Halfpenny (controls "L" to "Q"), Penny (controls "T" to "X"), and Twopence Halfpenny (without and with the Jubilee line), all of the 1887 issue, were overprinted, the thicker type being used for the high value and the thinner (and wider apart) for the other two.

Some mishap occurred to the overprinting plate used for the Halfpenny and Penny, the "L" of "OFFICIAL" on the seventh stamp in the third horizontal row of the lower pane losing its foot, and appearing like an "1"; and a similar, though not so complete, disaster overlooked the overprint on the eighth stamp in the next row.

These breaks were repaired, but somewhat clumsily, as the mended letters can be easily distinguished, having a decidedly club foot.

In April, 1900, the Halfpenny, in its then new colour of blue-green (control "R"), superseded that printed in vermilion; and later in the following year the Six Pence, purple on rose-red, of the Queen's Head 1887 design, was overprinted in the thicker type, which had hitherto appeared only on the Twopence Halfpenny; of the Six Pence, there are three very distinct tones in the colour of the paper.

Early in 1902 the stock of the Halfpenny and Penny stamps, Queen's Head, became exhausted, and subsequent supplies were made from the then newly issued series of King Edward VII; but the old Six Pence, of which, as we have just seen, the first printing was so recent as the latter part of 1901, continued in use until the end of April, 1902, when the stamp of similar value, which is still current, was overprinted.

The One Penny, King's Head, is chronicled with a faulty "L", reading like "1", as the final letter of "OFFICIAL"; and there are many other similar varieties occurring on most of the values, generally attributable to broken type and, possibly, repairs.

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large supply was provided—probably the majority perished in the general destruction on 14th May, 1904. With this exception, all the normal "Army Official" are easily obtainable; in fact, while they were current, entire sheets could be bought at a slight premium over face value. This was brought to the notice of the War Office, which issued peremptory orders against the disposal of these stamps, or their use except for official correspondence; but practically very little heed was taken, and the leakage continued almost as formerly.

* Overprinted "ARMY OFFICIAL".

Issues of 1881-7.

¾d., vermilion (1.9.96).

1d., lilac (1.9.96).

2½d., purple on blue (1.9.96).

*Varieties: "OFFICIAL"—¾d., 1d.**Issues of 1887-1900.*

¾d., blue-green (April, 1900).

6d., purple on rose-red (7.11.01).

Issue of 1902.

¾d., deep green (11.2.02).

1d., scarlet (11.2.02).

6d., dull purple (23.8.02).

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6d., dull purple (Sept., 1903).

BOARD

OF

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On the 19th of February, 1902, five values were overprinted as above, the Halfpenny, Penny, and Twopence Halfpenny of the newly issued King Edward type, and the Five Pence and One Shilling of the set bearing the head of Queen Victoria, then gradually being superseded.

Of the lowest two values fairly large quantities were printed, and they are common enough in used condition; but the other values, especially the One Shilling, are scarce used and very difficult to find in mint state. This is not surprising when we consider the small quantities available—60,000 (of which 55,000 were destroyed) of the Five Pence, and 30,000 (of which 28,000 were burned) of the One Shilling.

Towards the end of December, 1902, the Queen's Head supply of the One Shilling ran out, and stamps of the same value in the King's Head type were overprinted; but the stock of the Five Pence, a value not greatly in demand, lasted for nearly two years, for it was not until the 6th February, 1904, that the King Edward Five Pence was overprinted; these last two are of considerable rarity.

"Board of Education" stamps were always most difficult to obtain unused, the greatest precautions being taken against leakage, official or otherwise.

* The first type on the ¾d. and 1d.; and the second and heavier type on the 2½d. and 6d.

*Overprinted "BOARD OF EDUCATION".**Issues of 1887 and 1900.*

5d., lilac and blue (19.2.02),

1s., green and carmine (19.2.02).

Issue of 1902.

½d., green (19.2.02).

1d., scarlet (19.2.02).

2½d., bright blue (19.2.02).

5d., lilac and blue (6.2.04).

1s., green and carmine (23.12.02).

R.H.**OFFICIAL**

The most modest Department, so far as concerns both the number and the range of value of the stamps, was that of the Royal Household; the only values overprinted as above are the Halfpenny and One Penny, both of the King's Head type, and both issued in the early part of 1902.

Never much more than slightly uncommon, these stamps have not appreciated to the same extent as most of the other Officials: many of the dealers had comparatively large stocks—one, I remember, telling me he could obtain any quantity required.

*Overprinted "R.H. OFFICIAL".**Issue of 1902.*

½d., deep green (29.4.02).

1d., scarlet (11.2.02).

ADMIRALTY**OFFICIAL**

The last—though the Service it represents is always first—is the "Admiralty Official," a series which came into existence in March, 1903, and lasted little more than a year.

Six values, ranging from One Halfpenny to Three Pence, were overprinted; and, whilst all of them (especially the One Penny) are common in used condition, they are distinctly rare unused.

Very early in May, 1903, a new overprinting plate, made in consequence of the old one proving defective, was used for this series, and by September following all the six values had been overprinted with this new type. The Twopence Halfpenny is very rare.

(To be continued.)

As can be seen from a comparison of the illustrations, there are certain differences, which would

ADMIRALTY**OFFICIAL**

hardly escape the eye of a philatelist, trained as it is to be ever on the look-out for, and to detect, the slightest variations from the normal type.

The chief tests lie in the letters "M" and "A"; in the first type the two converging central limbs of the "M" meet practically in line with the feet of the outside vertical strokes; but in the newer type the meeting-point is distinctly above the feet-line. Similarly, the "A" of the earlier overprint has the cross-bar almost exactly mid-way; but in the second type this bar is distinctly below the centre of the letter. The types are easy to distinguish when one knows the tests.

*Overprinted "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL".**Issue of 1902.**First Overprint.*

½d., deep green (12.3.03).

1d., scarlet (12.3.03).

1½d., lilac and green (12.3.03).

2d., green and carmine (12.3.03).

2½d., bright blue (12.3.03).

3d., lilac on yellow (12.3.03).

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In the early part of 1904 it was decided to dispense with the use of overprinted stamps, which were all returned on the 14th day of May, and officially burned; whether any survived the ordeal I cannot say, but it seems a foolish waste of public money to have destroyed a stock which, if put on the market, would have produced a large sum.

Subsequently, collectors being somewhat apprehensive as to their right to hold any of these stamps, correspondence took place between a leading firm of dealers and the Inland Revenue, with the result that the latter removed a prohibition which they probably never had the right to impose, and graciously allowed unused Official stamps to be dealt in, if not in sheets or large blocks, which might be deemed, by their largeness, to have been dishonestly obtained.



The next overprint was "ARMY OFFICIAL", which made its first appearance on the 1st September, 1896; stamps so overprinted were to prepay "the cost of postage of letters and book-packets at home military stations, now borne by the public under a special

ARMY

ARMY

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

arrangement. These stamps will be supplied by the General Post Office to district and station paymasters only, who will distribute them to their sub-accountants."

Only three low values, the Halfpenny (controls "L" to "Q"), Penny (controls "T" to "X"), and Twopence Halfpenny (without and with the Jubilee line), all of the 1887 issue, were overprinted, the thicker type being used for the high value and the thinner (and wider apart) for the other two.

Some mishap occurred to the overprinting plate used for the Halfpenny and Penny, the "L" of "OFFICIAL" on the seventh stamp in the third horizontal row of the lower pane losing its foot, and appearing like an "1"; and a similar, though not so complete, disaster overtook the overprint on the eighth stamp in the next row.

These breaks were repaired, but somewhat clumsily, as the mended letters can be easily distinguished, having a decidedly club foot.

In April, 1900, the Halfpenny, in its then new colour of blue-green (control "R"), superseded that printed in vermilion; and later in the following year the Six Pence, purple on rose-red, of the Queen's Head 1887 design, was overprinted in the thicker type, which had hitherto appeared only on the Twopence Halfpenny; of the Six Pence, there are three very distinct tones in the colour of the paper.

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The Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

Birmingham, 1911

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Birmingham Philatelic Society

From June 7th to June 9th, 1911

Under the distinguished patronage of

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. (President of the Royal Philatelic Society).

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT L. SAMUEL, M.P. (His Majesty's Postmaster-General).

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P. (His Majesty's late Postmaster-General).

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. (His Majesty's late Postmaster-General).

M. P. CASTLE, ESQ., J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society).

J. HENNIKER HEATON, ESQ.

Chairman of Executive Committee—

R. HOLLICK, ESQ., C.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

SINCE last report several meetings of the various committees have been held, and everything is now practically ready for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and other visitors.

The programme has been arranged as shown below. The list of delegates is also given up to date.

A special souvenir stamp will be printed at the Congress, by direct plate printing in two colours, and lithographic impressions will also be presented to the delegates. A set of twelve special post cards will be prepared, each bearing an impression of the stamp, as well as a photograph, and they will be sold at 1s. the set. The Postmaster-General is very kindly providing a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress, and a clerk and postman will be in attendance to deal with this.

The following amounts have been received since the last list was published: Mr. H. L. Hayman, £4 4s. (additional); Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. Pimm, Scottish P.S., South Wales P.S., £2 2s. each; Messrs. G. B. Duerst, B. Goodfellow, G. E. Petty, J. J. Knowles, D. Field, A. V. Taylor, L. L. R. Hausburg, Oxford P.S., £1 1s. each; Mrs. Lake, Messrs. H. B. Carslake, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, W. Jacoby, 10s. 6d. each; Mr. R. Plant, 5s.

Stamps in aid of the Congress have been sent by Messrs. C. McNaughtan, C. L. Bagnall, G. Johnson, H. Barnwell, C. Hahnel, J. H. Nettlefold, S. B. Wildman.

Every case has now been arranged for in the Exhibition, and it should be very attractive to every one who attends. The following are only a few of the splendid exhibits: The Earl of Crawford's 4d. English in thirty-five small panes; Baron A. de Worms's pence Ceylon; Mr. M. P. Castle's lithographed Trinidad; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's four hundred Sydney Views; and many others, of which a programme is in course of preparation.

List of Societies represented at the Congress and names of their Delegates

The following Philatelic Societies have appointed their Delegates. Will other Societies kindly elect theirs as soon as possible?

The Royal Philatelic Society.

Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg.

Bath Philatelic Society.

Messrs. W. G. Olds, B. D. Pope.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.

Mr. H. Alsop.

Chums Society of Stamp Collectors.

Mr. L. S. Goldsmith.

City of London Philatelic Society.

Messrs. J. R. Burton, H. W. Westcott, E. R. Woodward.

Derby Philatelic Society.

Messrs. W. H. M. Marsden, F. H. Frere.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.

Messrs. P. J. Evans, A. B. Kay.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. G. Cool, H. A. Slade, C. R. Sutherland.

Huddersfield Philatelic Society.

Messrs. G. Thorp, C. H. Greenwood.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society.

Messrs. R. W. Dewing, H. Immencamp.

International Philatelic Union.

Messrs. T. H. Hinton, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Messrs. A. L. Adutt, D. B. Armstrong.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).

Messrs. J. Ireland, W. Mead.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

Messrs. J. L. Thomas, H. A. Wise.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Messrs. W. Oxley, H. Wade.

Leicester Philatelic Society.

Dr. Payne, Messrs. T. B. Widdowson, J. Young.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

Messrs. J. Hughes, J. H. M. Savage.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

Messrs. H. Boon, N. Clissold.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Messrs. G. B. Duerst, J. Stelfox Gee, B. Goodfellow.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

Messrs. G. F. Allen, J. Steele Higgins, jun., J. Taylor.

Northampton Philatelic Society.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, W. Nichols.

North of England Philatelic Society.Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, E. P. Crowther,
M. H. Horsley.**Oxford Philatelic Society.**

Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. H. Tarrant.

Philatelic Literature Society.

Messrs. H. Clark, H. F. Johnson.

Philatelic Society of India.

Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, B. Gordon Jones.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

Messrs. R. W. Findlater, A. W. Macgregor.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

Messrs. C. F. Dalby, Dr. Mayo.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.

Messrs. G. E. Petty, W. Scott.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, June 7th, 1911.

- 2 p.m. Exhibition opens.
- 2.30 p.m. (a) First Session of Congress opened by the Chairman.
(b) Report of "Philatelic Terms Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.
(c) Direct Plate Printing in two colours, with Demonstrations.
- 5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress. J. J. Darlow, Esq. (Hon. Auctioneer).
Bourse opens immediately after conclusion of Auction.
- 8 p.m. Reception at Grand Hotel, to be followed by a Smoking Concert.

Thursday, June 8th.

- 9.45 a.m. Exhibition Room and Bourse opens, and may be used as rendezvous for delegates and philatelists generally, remaining open till 7 p.m.
- 11 a.m. Second Session of Congress.
(a) Report of "Forged Stamps Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.
(b) Linking up of Societies: discussion to be opened by C. J. Phillips, Esq.
- 3 p.m. } Third Session of Congress.
(a) Colour Question, to be opened by H. L. Hayman, Esq.
(b) Resolution for Triennial Congress, to be moved by Royal Philatelic Society.
(c) Election of a permanent Congress Committee, to be moved by F. Reichenheim, Esq.
- 7 for 7.30 p.m. Banquet. Friends (ladies and gentlemen) cordially invited. All delegates will have a complimentary ticket (exclusive of wine) for the Banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each (exclusive of wine), but no ticket can be purchased after May 26th.

Friday, June 9th.

Visit to Messrs. Cadburys' Model Village of Bournville.

9.45 a.m. Train leaves New Street (Midland Railway), returning from Bournville 12.14. Return fare 1s. 2d. first; 8d. third.

Visit to Warwick Castle, by invitation of the Countess of Warwick.

2.7 p.m. Train leaves Snow Hill (G.W.R.), returning from Warwick 5.8, 6.10, or 7.15 p.m. (Trains from Warwick to London 6.0, 8.5 p.m.) Special return fare, 4s. 5d. first; 2s. 4d. third.

Ladies are invited to both of these Excursions.

Delegates wishing to join the Excursions must send application for tickets—accompanied by cash for railway tickets—not later than May 26th.

A small table and seat will be reserved for dealers, in the Grosvenor Lounge, during the whole time the Bourse is open, for the nominal fee of £1 1s. Only a very limited number can be accommodated, so that early application is necessary.

As the Grand Hotel is making special arrangements for our comfort and convenience, we sincerely hope that every delegate will stay there, especially as the terms are very favourable. We suggest that rooms should be booked well in advance, as the various hotels are likely to be filled at that time with other visitors.

GRAND HOTEL—SPECIAL TERMS.

Bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., according to size and position of bedroom. Inclusive of table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner, or supper, 12s. or 12s. 6d. Luncheon, 2s. 6d. Dinner, 5s.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Trip to the United States.

ON April 8th I left Liverpool on a short business trip to the United States. I went over on the newest Cunarder, the *Lusitania*, a true marvel, with a tonnage of 32,000, and travelling at thirty miles an hour, with her four screws driven by engines developing no less than 68,000 horse-power. A wonderful advance on the boat I crossed in about 1892.

The weather was rather rough in crossing, and for about a day and a half no one could walk round the upper promenade deck, as it was swept by heavy spray.

Before landing every passenger has to answer a string of twenty-six questions; amongst these I noted the following:—

- No. 18. Ever been in prison, or in almshouse, or institution for the insane.
 „ 15. Whether in possession of \$50.00.
 „ 19. „ a polygamist.
 „ 20. „ an anarchist.

I suppose I answered all right, for I had no trouble at all at the Custom House, and got through in about an hour.

From a business point of view my trip was most successful. I completed the largest and most important sale of postage stamps that I have ever effected, but the purchaser does not wish me to publish any particulars.

I found our branch office in New York much enlarged since my last visit, the stock much larger, better organized, and altogether in fine business condition.

I spent seventeen days in and around New York, and went carefully over the stocks of the more important firms, and I was able to buy to a very large amount, as I found the dealers, one and all, willing to sell on very good terms. The reason for this was that I had come over at the end of the season, when collectors were putting away their collections for the hot weather, and also I was told that business in general had been very stagnant in America for the past year, and this had somewhat adversely affected the stamp market. There also seemed to be far too many stamp auctions, and I was able to pick up many lots of good stuff at bargain prices.

I found my dear old chum, Eustace B. Power, as energetic and as thin as ever; very proud of the large profits he had made for the firm in the last few months in special deals in United States stamps, and very sure of a fine future for Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated. I sincerely trust that he may be right; for ten years now he has had the management of that firm entirely in his own hands, and I hope that for many years more he may manage it just as successfully as in the past.

I had the pleasure of meeting America's greatest collector, my old friend Mr. George H. Worthington,

and found him not looking a day older than when I saw him last, seven years ago. Mr. Worthington tempted me very strongly to cancel my return ticket and spend some weeks more in the States, as he was putting his fine yacht into commission on May 10th, and asked my wife and myself to join him in a trip on the Great Lakes. I should have enjoyed this above everything, but business arrangements compelled me to get back early in May.

Mr. Worthington tells me that it is his intention to present his collection to Cleveland as soon as the new Museum is finished, as he wishes to see that it is properly arranged for public inspection.

I spent another delightful day at Lakewood, the winter home of Mr. Charles L. Pack. Mr. Pack's home is beautifully situated near a lake some three miles long, and in the midst of lovely pine forests. He kindly allowed me to make a careful inspection of many of his choice collections. He has about sixty of our Oriel Albums; all the countries are most splendidly written up, with all necessary details. It would require more than one number of the *M.J.* to do anything like justice to these really superb collections.

I note especially: Uruguay, Brazil, Canada, and Cape of Good Hope. In my opinion each of these ranks as the best collection of that country in the whole world.

In Uruguay Mr. Pack generously acknowledges that he bases his arrangement on Mr. Griebert's fine handbook, but owing to the enormous collection he possesses he has been able to carry Mr. Griebert's work still further. For instance, in the "Diligencias" of 1856 he has now located twenty-one out of the thirty-five stamps on the sheet of the 60 c., blue. This he has been able to do by means of flaws, scratches, and dots that appear in the stamps on his plates of the 80 c. and 1 real. Mr. Pack has completed his plates of the 80 c., green, and 1 real, vermilion, and has *proved* the positions on the plate of all except four stamps.

Some of Mr. Pack's best and most original work has been done in the issue of 1866 (the large figures). I think that he has gone a long way towards *proving* that there are at least three different arrangements of the transfers on the lithographic stones; possibly one was used in England, and two or more different lots of transfers were used in Montevideo. I gathered that it is his intention to write some notes on this interesting subject, so it would hardly be fair for me to publish the discoveries he pointed out to me in his wonderful collection.

He has partly plated the 20 c., rose, of 1866, a work that is rendered difficult by the rarity of pairs and blocks.

Mr. Pack's Brazils are not as fine as his Uruguay, but they form a grand lot, very much better than when I saw them in Berne; there is still, however, much

work to be done in plating the early issues, by those who can accumulate sufficient material.

In regard to the 1899 issue Mr. Pack kindly allows me to publish some details. The method of overprinting this issue is worthy of a little study, towards which a memorandum of some interesting things in this collection may prove of use:—

100 r. on 50 r., green.

A block of twenty stamps, arranged in five rows of four; the third and fourth stamps in the fourth row have the surcharge double.

2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yellow.

A block of twenty-four stamps, arranged in six rows of four. The two vertical rows at the left have *no surcharge*, the two rows at the right have the surcharge normal.

500 r. on 300 r., bluish grey.

700 r. on 500 r., olive-buff.

2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yellow.

Horizontal strips of each, showing two stamps of each value without surcharge and the rest with normal surcharge.

The *Canada* collection is a wonderful lot, and has been rearranged in accordance with Mr. Howes' book. It is immensely improved since it was exhibited in London, and is remarkably strong in unused copies in the choicest condition.

Mr. Pack only collects a few countries, but those that he does collect he studies thoroughly, and makes each country the finest that study, love, and money can do. In the last few years he has deservedly taken rank amongst the really Great Philatelists of the world.

I spent a couple of very pleasant evenings at 198 Broadway with my friend Mr. John N. Luff, who is now in charge of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s store downtown. Mr. Luff has parted with his fine collection of British Colonials, but before doing so he removed from it a vast quantity of material that he thought it necessary to keep for expert work, and this has been added to his great reference collection.

During this visit we had more social engagements than we could possibly fulfil; one of the pleasantest of these was a little dinner at the Holland House, to Messrs. Batchelder and Carpenter of the New England Stamp Co., Messrs. Rich and Luff of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and Mr. E. B. Power and the writer as representing Stanley Gibbons, Inc.

Among my purchases in New York I must note the general collection of Mexican stamps formed in Mexico by Mr. Bellows, which was not sold at his auction of rarities. A first pick from the North American collection of Professor Hidden (whose father, I believe, made the Providence 5 c. and 10 c. stamps). In this lot I got a *superb* unused Newfoundland 1s., *scarlet*, with enormous margins; a superb Nova Scotia 1s., *cold violet, unused*, and many other fine things.

From Mr. John Kleeman I was able to buy stamps to the amount of about £1000, finding in his extensive stock many things that we are short of at the present moment. From Mr. A. Krassa, Mr. Batchelder, and Mr. J. W. Scott I got some fine parcels of desirable

stock, and from very many other dealers I was able to pick up much that I thought we wanted.

I left New York on May 3rd, on the Cunarder *Mauretania*, and had a fast trip of five and a half days to Fishguard. It is indeed wonderful to be able to leave New York on Wednesday and to be in London the following Monday.

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged and repriced since last list published in the "M.J."

Trinidad.

A GOOD book, and strong in both the old and modern issues.

There are about two dozen of the blue lithographs, including two very fine ones on the thick cartridge paper.

The pin-perf. stamps are a good lot, and I note specially amongst these THREE very fine copies of the 4d. pin-perf. 12½, all three distinct shades. Specialists well know how difficult it is to find even a single specimen of this variety in fine condition, and these three are all really fine; two of them I bought during my recent visit to New York.

Switzerland.

Two fine books of this country have just been rearranged; the middle and later issues are very strong; and I draw special attention to the grand lot of 1854-62 "silk thread issues." We have bought a very large parcel of these stamps, and now have most varieties in stock.

The Cantonal stamps, etc., are fairly represented, but our finest copies of these rarities are mounted in a number of small books, which we shall be glad to submit to collectors at any time.

Bermuda, British Honduras, Cayman Isles, Dominica, and Turks Isles.

A fair general stock book, all the countries being well represented.

Ceylon.

A remarkably fine stock book, especially strong in fine specimens of the grand old "pence" issues.

The imperf. rarities are represented by several each of the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.

The "star wmk." are very fine, there being no less than nineteen of the 4d., rose, including two unused of the rare clean-cut perf.

The "no wmk." are a good lot and include several unused 5d., 9d., and 1s.

The "Crown and CC" issue is very fine, and it includes some fine unused and used blocks.

There are a number of interesting proofs, and the middle issues include many scarce provisionals.

One of the best books we have made up for some time, and well worth the attention of specialists.

Western Australia.

Another fine book of sound old stamps, remarkably strong in the interesting old issues. Among others I note:—

1857. 2d., black on red; four unused, fifteen used.

„ 6d., black to bronze; one unused, twenty-two used.

The rouletted stamps are exceptionally strong and include many specimens from the collection I made

in Birmingham in 1888, and which secured a gold medal in Geneva in the early nineties.

The middle issues are all well shown, and I note 6d., purple, on *blued* paper, *three* unused; 1s., dark green, one unused and five used; 1879, 2d., mauve (error), unused and used. And many other fine things.

Sweden.

A fairly good book, especially strong in the first issue "sk. bco," unused and used. The middle issues seem getting rather scarce, and our stock is much reduced, as it is in so many European countries.

Canada.

I made large purchases of these stamps during my visit to New York—in fact, I cleared out most of the dealers and bought for quite a large amount.

This new book is very fine and includes a wonderful range of shades in the old and popular issues, and collectors who are interested should make a point of seeing it as soon as possible, as the finest specimens are very soon picked out.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

The remarks on Canada apply here also. I bought heavily in New York, and I was fortunate enough to meet Professor Hidden (whose father, I think, made the "Providence" stamps) and to persuade him to let me have first pick of his fine North Americans, and I got many gems from this source.

This new stock book is a very fine and valuable one, and is really wonderfully strong in the grand old "pence" issues.

The popular middle issues are all well represented, and there are many fine blocks.

British Columbia is exceptionally fine, and includes a superb 5 c. imperf. on part cover, and many rare blocks and strips.

This is a book that should be seen by all specialists, as even the most advanced will find some items to interest them.

Queensland.

Two really good books have now been rearranged, and the old issues are very fine. Most of the "first type" stamps are well represented, both used and unused, and many rarities are included, as we lately bought a nice collection of this country, which we have included in these new stock books.

Grenada and St. Christopher.

A good book as far as the fine old issues are concerned, but weak in the middle and modern stamps.

Of the Grenada old type 6d., both no wmk. and wmkd. with various Stars, there are nearly twenty copies *unused*, many being brilliant and with gum.

A nice thing is No. 15, the error "SHLLIING" in a pair with the normal type, used and unfortunately creased, but a rare and perhaps unique pair.

Of the 1881 issue, 2½d. wmk. Large Star, there is a mint pair *imperf. between*, now very rare thus.

In the fiscals converted into postage stamps there are some choice things. I note:—

- No. 29. Unsevered *pairs* of the *large* "POSTAGE," both unused and used.
- „ 30. Unsevered *pairs* of the *small* "POSTAGE."
- „ 40. 1d. on 1½d., two unused with inverted surcharge.
- „ 45. 4d. on 2s., upright "d," unused pair, and unused and used singles.
- „ 48. ½d. on 2s., two unused with double surcharge.
- „ 54a. 1d. on 8d., unused pair with inverted surcharge, etc. etc. etc.



The Postage Stamps of Spain

By ROGER MENNEVÉE

I. HISTORICAL NOTES.

SPAIN formerly occupied one of the foremost positions amongst the civilized nations; that is to say, all institutions proper to a regular government were well developed. The post was amongst these institutions, and existed in an official capacity from the thirteenth century.

The fact is that an article of the ancient constitution of Catalonia, established in 1283, commanded the institution of a service of special messengers, for the purpose of carrying abroad royal orders, wherever necessary. These messengers wore a special uniform, consisting of a short full tunic and white breeches of Narbonne cloth. But side by side with these official messengers there were others used by private persons, and especially by the merchants of the large towns, who had a long time previously established a special service for the transmission of their correspondence. These couriers, chosen from amongst the most honest

people available, were subject to very severe regulations regarding the time occupied in delivering their missives, the manner in which these should be carried, and their delivery solely to those for whom they were destined. They also had a special uniform bearing the royal arms, and carried a post-horn which they used in the towns to announce their passing. These private services developed more and more, as did also the official services, so that King Alphonso decided to unite them into one institution, at the head of which he placed a Director of Couriers and Posts. This appointment was first made at Barcelona.

Under the reign of this king the post underwent various modifications and improvements, which allowed of considerable extension, with the result that when Philippe le Beau came to the Throne in 1502, a General Department for the Administration of the Posts had become a necessity, in order to centralize the service, and Simon of Taxis was appointed to the post of Correo Mayor (or Chief Courier).

From this time on this branch of the Taxis family had the exclusive monopoly of the Posts in Spain, just as another branch of the family had the same monopoly in Prussia. In fact, amongst the documents which have been preserved relative to the Spanish Posts, is to be found a Royal Decree, dated 1516, forbidding any one under severe penalties to carry on a posting service or to keep post horses. As years went on, operations were extended; in 1602 an international convention was established between Spain, France, and Italy, and a little later with the Netherlands, England, and Germany, in conformity with which a regular service was arranged for every fifteen days between the signatory powers.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the monopoly of the Taxis family was bought back by the Crown, which incorporated the postal service amongst the official administrations, and ten years later, in 1716, the service was carried on by the Government.

About 1795 the Count of Florida Blanca, Minister of State, caused to be established services of diligences to carry mails and passengers. He also extended the post in quite a new direction by different reforms, principally in assuring a comparative security to the couriers which they had never before enjoyed, being always the object of attacks by brigands.

From this period the postal history of Spain has been similar to that of other nations—that is to say, it remained stationary until the introduction of the postage stamp came to greatly modify its whole basis.

2. THE EARLY ISSUES.



On January 1, 1850, the postage stamp was used for the first time in Spain.

The Royal Decree of October 24, 1849, supplemented by that of December 1 of the same year, ordained that from January 1 following the franking and charging of letters must be performed by means of stamps of gummed paper, bearing a portrait of the Queen. This decree also set forth that the stamps should be placed, without fail, in the left upper corner of the letter under penalty of invalidity. In conformity with these orders a series of five stamps was put into circulation on the date prescribed.

These stamps, of the values of 6 and 12 cuartos* and 5, 6, and 10 reales, bore the portrait of Queen Isabella in profile to the left for the first, and to the right for the other four values. The picture, on a ground of crossed vertical and horizontal lines, was in a rectangular frame surrounded by the following different inscriptions: "CORREOS" (Posts) the value, and the word "FRANCO" for the cuartos values, which served for the franking of letters within Spain, or

* 1 cuart. = 2½d. (about), 8½ cuartos = 1 real = 2½d. (slightly over).

"CERTIFICADO" (Registered) for the reales stamps. The 5 and 10 reales stamps served to pay registered letters for Spain and the 6 reales was for correspondence for abroad.

These stamps (5 and 10 reales) scarcely ever remained in the hands of the public. It was, in fact, the custom to return the envelope of a registered letter to the official in place of a receipt. This requirement was indeed indicated by a special mark impressed thereupon—"Réclaman el Sobre" (Reclaim the envelope). The stamps of this issue were engraved on stone by Don Bartholomé Morosmina; they were printed on white paper, thick or thin, in the following colours:—

6 cuartos,	black.
12 "	violet.
5 reales,	red, brick-red, red-brown.
6 "	blue, deep blue.
10 "	green, light bluish green.

The stamps were imperforate.



In 1851 a series of six stamps of a new type replaced the above, but without our having found amongst the documents we have consulted any proclamation, ordinance, or decree regarding them.*

These stamps also bore the portrait of Queen Isabella, but with the profile to the right in a double oval bearing the same inscription as those of 1850.

The set included the following values with some shade varieties:—

6 cuartos,	black.
12 "	grey-violet, deep violet, lilac.
2 reales,	red.
5 "	rose, violet-rose.
6 "	blue, deep blue, indigo.
10 "	green, deep green.

A very rare error is that of the 2 reales, blue, caused presumably by a cliché of this value accidentally finding its way into the plate of the 6 reales, from which a few sheets were printed before the error was discovered.

With the exception of the 6 cuartos, these stamps are scarce, particularly the 2 reales, the high price of which is easily explained since it is known that 1432 copies only were sold. How many are there left to-day?

The 2 reales stamp was a complementary value, necessitated by the treaty concluded between Sardinia and Spain, which fixed the charge for registered letters for this country at 8 reales. As the existing stamps, even in combination, could not make up the amount of this charge, a 2 reales stamp to use with the 6 reales became indispensable. Hence the issue of that value.

It is to be noted that, on the introduction of the postage stamp in Spain, forgers at once manu-

* The Decrees are given in full in Señor Duro's book on *The Postage Stamps of Spain*.—Ed. M.J.

factured counterfeits with the object of defrauding the post. This is the reason for the new issues which succeeded each other every year. Further on will be found different decrees relating to forgeries and the penalties prescribed for their authors. It must also be added that forgeries exist intended for collectors by reason of the rarity of certain stamps.



In 1852 a new series was issued; there were five stamps, still with the portrait of Queen Isabella, but with the profile to the left in a circular medallion. Two labels, one above, the other below the medallion, bore the legend "FRANCO" or "CERTIFICADO" and the value, and "CORREOS. 1852." They were printed in colour on ordinary white paper, and sometimes, in the case of the 6 cuartos, on pelure paper. These stamps were imperforate.

The set was composed of the following values:—

6 cuartos,	rose, pale rose, deep rose.
12 "	lilac, pale violet, grey-violet.
2 reales,	red, flesh.
5 "	green, pale green.
6 "	dull blue, greenish blue.

Up to this time the stamps had been cancelled at haphazard, according to the means at the disposal of the offices either by penstroke or with a hand-stamp. In order to bring all these obliterations into uniformity, a decree of September 4, 1852, ordered the use of a special *black ink*.



The year 1853 also saw the appearance of a fresh series of almost the same design as the preceding, except that the portrait faces to the right in a double oval ornamented with fifty-six pearls (twenty-eight complete pearls at each side). Also the value was inscribed at the bottom and the word "CORREOS," together with the date "1853," at the top. These stamps, which are imperforate, were printed in colour on white paper, or bluish paper for the 6 cuartos:—

6 cuartos,	carmine.
12 "	violet.
2 reales,	vermillion.
5 "	green.
6 "	blue.

Very shortly after the issue of these stamps it was found that a large number of letters, originating particularly from the postal district of Granada, were being franked with forged stamps. A Royal Decree of May 11, 1853, drew the attention of employés to this fact, ordering them to examine minutely the

letters from this province, to put aside those bearing doubtful stamps, and to deal with these forgeries as the law provided.

One sometimes finds the stamps of this issue cancelled with three bars. Some come from a remainder stock, marked in this way after their demonetization; others were used by the courts for the collection of fines.

3. THE STAMPS OF MADRID.



The local post of Madrid was organized by a Decree of November 3, 1852, under which letter-boxes were established at different points in Madrid for the interior postal service of that city, and it was announced that special stamps, the use of which would be obligatory, were to be made for the prepayment of the letters dropped into these boxes. In accordance with these arrangements a stamp of the value of 3 cuartos was manufactured, but it was not issued until April 10, 1853. Its size was 23 × 18 mm., and the design showed the Coat of Arms of the city of Madrid, a Bear climbing a Tree, in an oval medallion, around which are placed seven five-pointed stars. The oval is surmounted by a Royal Crown, and surrounded by branches of laurel. At the top of the stamp is the inscription "CORREOS INTERIOR," and below is "FRANCO—3 CUARTOS."

It was printed in *bronze* or *golden bronze*, on yellowish white paper; the stamp was imperforate, and has become quite a rarity, being priced at £20 unused and £18 used.

This stamp has been reprinted, and there are, of course, counterfeits, some of which are produced by alteration of the 1 cuarto, mentioned later, into 3 cuartos.

A Decree of May 29, 1853, provided for the immediate preparation of the stamps for 1854 for the local service instituted in Madrid, setting forth also that these stamps would from January 1, 1854, have the value of 1 cuarto only; but a further Decree of October the 8th following, intimated to the public that the new tax would be imposed from October 15, 1853.

This tax was made up as follows: 1 cuarto for the franking of letters paid by the sender, and 1 cuarto as cost of delivery, paid by the recipient. The new 1 cuarto stamp was of the same type as the 3 cuartos, and also printed in *golden bronze*. It was used during almost the whole of the year 1854, until it was enacted that the whole of the postage must be paid in advance. This fresh modification necessitated the creation of a 2 cuartos stamp, the preparation of which was commenced; in fact, an essay is known, but as the general issue for 1854 included a stamp of this value, the special stamp was not printed, and the 2 cuartos stamp was reserved exclusively for franking letters for local delivery, as we shall see later.

Brazil

THE PLATES OF 1850

IN his letter from Pernambuco, published in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of April 2, 1910, Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us that a single impression from each of the two plates of the 280 and 430 (reis), of 1861, was struck off in January, 1910, and that an attempt was made to print an impression from the plate of the 90 (reis) of 1850, but that that plate was in too bad a state for this to be done; there was consequently a small plate of twenty-eight of that value prepared, by some process of transfer, and a couple of sheets printed from it, one of which sheets was given to Mr. Phillips. This reprint of the "90" can therefore only be regarded as an interesting curiosity; it seems uncertain whether it even represents accurately the arrangement of a portion of the plate, and we do not propose to say more about it at present.

But Mr. Phillips omitted then to say what is stated in a note after the 1850 issue in the Catalogue, that the plates of the other values of that issue were found in fair condition, and a single sheet was printed from each, on *thick* paper, quite different from that of the originals, but showing admirably all the details of the design of the stamps and every little dot and scratch on the plates. These sheets were afterwards divided in half, horizontally; one half of each belongs to Mr. Phillips, and the other half to Mr. W. Mann, who has very kindly lent them to us, and we thus have the complete impressions before us; we think it will be of interest, especially in connection with the valuable paper by M. P. Mahé, now running in this magazine, to put on record as full a description as possible of these sheets and their peculiarities of spacing, alignment, etc.

We may commence by stating that the spacing and alignment are very irregular in all the sheets, even in those in which some attempt seems to have been made to provide means for guiding the setting of the impressions on the plates; and we may add that the irregularities, in some cases, enable us to prove that there was more than one plate of certain values, as indeed might have been expected.

Each of the sheets consists of a single pane of 200, in twenty horizontal rows of ten.

10 (reis).—The pane measures 243 mm. at top, 240 mm. at bottom, 354 mm. at sides. One can see at a glance that there is much more space between the vertical rows than between the horizontal rows; the spaces between the former vary from 5 to 6 mm.; those between the latter, from a little under 2 to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., except between the ninth and tenth horizontal rows, which are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm. apart. The vertical rows are much more crooked than the horizontal, but the whole sheet could be perforated vertically without any risk of the perforations touching the stamps; it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do this horizontally in some parts. But there are only a few of the impressions that are manifestly set slanting.

20 (reis).—The pane of this value is much smaller, both vertically and horizontally, the impressions being closer together. Dimensions: 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at top, 222 mm. at bottom, 339 mm. at right, 339 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at left. Again, the spaces between the vertical rows are the wider, measuring from 3 to 4 mm., while those between the horizontal rows are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm., or in one or two places a vertical pair of stamps shows a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Clear vertical perforation quite easy; horizontal perforation would touch some of the stamps in many cases, owing to the lines not being quite straight, but in this plate also the vertical lines are rather more crooked than the horizontal.

30 reis.—The pane is again a little smaller, 218 mm. at top and bottom, 338 mm. at right, and 339 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at left. There is what we suppose was intended as a *guide dot*, 1 mm. to right of each impression, opposite the centre of the side line; in spite of this the rows are more irregular than ever. The spacing between pairs of stamps is very similar to that in the 20 reis, but Nos. 7 and 8 in the second and in the tenth vertical rows are almost touching one another, and Nos. 9 and 10 in the second vertical row are 3 mm. apart, No. 9 being much higher than the impressions at each side of it. It would be quite impossible to perforate complete rows either way without touching the stamps; the ninth horizontal row and all below it are too much to the right, throwing the whole of the lower part of each vertical row out of line with the upper part. No. 9 in the 15th to the 20th horizontal rows is too high, sufficiently so to make it impossible to perforate those six rows horizontally without touching this ninth stamp in each—but the rows are sufficiently crooked even without this. Part of the 9th vertical row is very crooked, Nos. 6, 7, and 8 being greatly out of line.

This plate is more worn than any of the others; the top and bottom outer lines of the impressions are mostly weak, and there are some signs of retouching or touching up of these lines, the bottom line of No. 5 in the 7th horizontal row running out to the right, and the top line of No. 9 in the 9th horizontal row extending in the same direction.

60 (reis).—The pane is larger than those of the 20 and 30 (reis), but smaller than that of the 10 (reis), measuring 233 mm. at the top, 231 mm. at bottom, 348 mm. at right, and 348 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at left. The general appearance is much more regular than in the case of the 30 (reis); there are wide spaces between the vertical rows, 4 to 5 mm., and narrow spaces between the horizontal rows, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm., except that the space between the 4th and 5th horizontal rows is 2 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and that between the 9th and 10th horizontal rows is 2 to 3 mm. Certain individual impressions are set very crooked; for instance, the left upper corner of No. 60 is less than 3 mm. from No. 50, while the right upper corner is nearly

4 mm. from No. 50; the left lower corner of No. 60 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above No. 70, while the right lower corner is less than 1 mm. from No. 70, and this 6th horizontal row is very badly lined throughout. No. 63 is very much too low down, being 3 mm. from No. 53, and less than 1 mm. from No. 73. Nos. 93, 94, and 96 are set crooked, and so are 141, 151, 153, 154, and 200. Good vertical perforation is quite possible; horizontal perforation could be done in most of the rows, except of course where the impressions are crooked; the margins would be very small in any case.

In this plate there is also a *guide dot* at the right-hand side of each stamp, as in the 30 (reis); and there are in addition *guide dots* between the horizontal rows, but they were evidently engraved on the plate, as their position with reference to the impressions of the stamps is very variable. When the impression is correctly placed, these are about opposite the centre of the top or bottom side of the stamp below or above them, and midway between the two. The dots are $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 mm. apart horizontally and 17 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart vertically; and there is an additional dot at the right-hand end of each row indicating the line of the outside vertical outlines of the stamps. There are none of these dots either above the top row or below the bottom row of the sheet. We should add that most of the dots are distinct enough on the impression before us, but some appear to have been omitted; we can find none between Nos. 1 and 11, and 11 and 21; the next dot below seems to be cut by the top line of No. 31; and we can find none between 51 and 61, and 61 and 71, all these invisible dots being among those that should be found in the left-hand vertical row. We are in doubt also as to the existence of dots between Nos. 2 and 12, 3 and 13, and 6 and 16. It is possible that the dots were not all engraved before the transferring of the impressions to the plate was commenced, or some of those in the left upper portion may have been faint and have disappeared by wear.

In spite of this extra guidance, there are a good many impressions badly placed, especially in the upper half of the plate. We have mentioned that the top line of No. 31 seems to have covered the dot; the bottom lines of Nos. 47, 52, 56, and 59 almost touch the dots; and in No. 60 the dot is between the two bottom lines of the stamp. There is no dot visible between 63 and 73, it is probably covered by the inner bottom line of 63.

There are signs of retouching, or touching up of the outer line, in several cases; portions of the outer line are crooked in perhaps the majority of the impressions. In No. 31 the right-hand outer line is extended upwards; in No. 39 the top line extends to the right; No. 51 is a double impression, the roller having apparently slipped during the process; there are traces of the same thing in No. 55, but the movement evidently occurred earlier, before the first lines were very deeply cut. The top line of 81, the bottom line of 87, the top line of 100, the bottom line of 106, 107, 136, 148, 161, 174, and 181 extend to the right; and the right-hand side line of No. 139 extends upwards. The outer lines must have been very faint

on the original die of this value, as almost all appear to have been touched up, so that it might even be possible to plate these stamps by means of them. It is for this reason that we have described the sheet so fully. No. 180 is another case of partly double impression, showing very clearly along the top for a distance of over 4 mm. from the left upper corner.

180 (reis).—Dimensions: 234 mm. at top, 236 mm. at bottom, 349 mm. at right, 348 mm. at left. This sheet is more regular in general appearance (especially the upper portion of it, which is more regular than the lower), in spite of the fact that we can find no guiding dots or lines of any kind. There are wide spaces between the vertical rows, as usual, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to a little over 5 mm. generally, in one or two cases $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and there is a space of 6 mm. between Nos. 4 and 5 in the 14th horizontal row, and only $3\frac{3}{4}$ between Nos. 3 and 4, and one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between Nos. 6 and 7 in the last horizontal row, with only 4 mm. between Nos. 7 and 8. The spaces between the horizontal rows vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm., and in a few places are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The whole of the lower half of the sheet is slightly to the right of the upper half. The vertical perforation could be done quite easily, except the line running between Nos. 6 and 7 in the 20th row, but it could be done with care even in that place. Horizontal perforation would be just possible, throughout.

The outlines of the impressions are good, and seem to have required but little touching up, or the work was carefully done; the right-hand outer line of No. 10 extends upwards; the top line of Nos. 44 and 45, the bottom line of No. 75, and the top line of No. 90 extend to left; the top line of Nos. 131, 155, the bottom line of No. 171, the top inner line of No. 174, the bottom inner line of No. 189, and the top line of 195 all extend to the right, the last-mentioned being very conspicuous, as the extension is 11 mm. long!

300 (reis).—Dimensions: $236\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at top, 236 mm. at bottom, 355 mm. at right, $355\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at left. The spacing between the vertical rows is fairly uniform, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mm. That between the horizontal rows varies from a little over 1 mm. to fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in one case there is as much as 3 mm. between two stamps (Nos. 40 and 50). Vertical perforation is thus quite easy, but horizontal is barely possible, owing to unevenness of the horizontal rows and narrow spaces. No. 40 is too high and No. 50 too low, hence the space of 3 mm. between 40 and 50, while there are spaces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. only between 30 and 40, and 50 and 60. There is only a little over 1 mm. between Nos. 102 and 112.

Again there are no traces of guiding dots or lines.

No. 7 shows a slanting line, touching the upper right of the second figure "o" and running upwards through the background, cutting the outer frame about 3 mm. from the right upper corner and extending 3 mm. above the stamp, apparently to the edge of the plate—probably the result of a crack in the metal. Any touching up must have been carefully done; the corners of some of the impressions may have been deepened a little, causing very slight projections; there is a scratch extending to left from the top line of No. 35, and similar ones extending to right from the bottom lines of Nos. 64, 149, 153; 157, 158, 166,

171, 172, 177, but none of these form distinct, sharp lines, as in the other sheets, they are rather blurred marks, as if scratches had been partially erased and had left a little roughness. There are also some flaws in the centre of the block of four formed by Nos. 81, 82, 91, and 92, as if there had been some corrosion there.

600 (reis).—Dimensions : 233 mm. at top, 235 mm. at bottom, 353½ mm. at right, 354½ mm. at left. The vertical rows are very crooked, especially in the upper half, and the vertical spacing most uneven. For example, the space between the 4th and 5th vertical rows is 2½ mm. only at top, widening to 4½ mm. in the 19th horizontal row, and the last stamp in the 4th vertical row is very crooked; between the 5th and 6th vertical rows the space is 3 mm. wide at top, 4½ mm. at bottom, and 5 mm. at some intermediate points; there is a space of 7 mm. between the 6th and 7th vertical rows at top, and 5 mm. at bottom. The horizontal rows are straighter; the spacing varies from 1½ mm. (between Nos. 169 and 179, Nos. 181 and 191, and Nos. 190 and 200) to nearly 3½ mm., which is somewhat less uncommon; vertical perforation would be quite easy in most of the lines, and possible in all; horizontal perforation would also be possible. There is a peculiarity in these 600 (reis), which is noticeable in the stamps themselves and is very marked in this sheet (which is rather heavily printed); a dark, seemingly blurred line runs diagonally from top to bottom, sloping from left to right, through the first figure "o," and in many cases extends as a blurred mark beyond the outer lines of the impression; and another similar mark, but even more conspicuous, crosses the right lower corner, and in like manner extends, beyond the outline in both directions, at right and below. There is also some blurring around the edges of many of the impressions, and especially along the top and bottom lines, as if the plate had never been properly cleaned up after the impressions had been transferred to it. It is quite possible that this was the case, as we have found no distinct traces of touching up, though there are several instances of a partial double outline at top, due no doubt to slipping of the roller. But in reference to these blurs between the rows of stamps, it should be mentioned that the plates were evidently not very carefully cleaned when the sheets before us were printed (every one of them shows the plate mark all round in a more or less deep shade of *grey*), and that the 600 (reis) is more heavily printed than any of them.

The next question to be considered is whether all the stamps that were issued were printed from these plates, or whether there was more than one plate of each value, or of some of the values. It has been shown, in the article by Monsieur Mahé, that there appear to have been several plates of each value of the first issue of Brazil, which was only in use for twelve months, therefore one might suppose that an even greater number of plates would have been required for the issue of 1850, which remained in use for sixteen years and a half. On the other hand, the plates of 1843 were of comparatively small size, and are stated to have been composed of copper or some com-

paratively soft metal; whereas the plates of 1850 were of steel and contained 200 stamps each. Still, considering the fact that stamps must have come more and more into common use during the twenty years that succeeded their introduction, it would be natural to suppose that more than one, even of these large steel plates, would have been required, at all events, for the values most commonly used, and of this we have been able to find evidence in blocks and pairs that have been lent us for comparison.

Of the 10 (reis) we have a block of fifteen, five horizontal rows of three, evidently not from the plate of the reprint; the vertical rows are much closer together, the widest space between any two stamps in the block being only 4½ mm., and the other spaces vary from 2 to 4 mm. The spacing between the horizontal rows varies from a little under 2 mm. to a little over 2½ mm.

Of the 30 (reis) we have two blocks of twenty, halves of a block of forty, eight horizontal rows of five, a block of ten, five horizontal pairs, and a single pair, all from the plate of the reprint. Also a horizontal pair, not from this plate, 2½ mm. apart, with a guide dot between the two stamps, as on this plate (there is not sufficient margin at right to show the dot), a guide dot under each stamp, and another close to the left upper corner of the pair; the dots under the stamps were presumably cut in the plate, as they are not the same distance from the outlines of the two stamps. It is probable that this is from the left upper corner, or at least from the left-hand side of a sheet. We have another horizontal pair, with half of a third stamp at right, the spaces being nearly 4 mm. and 2½ to 3 mm. (the half-stamp is not parallel with the second of the pair, and the other two are out of line with one another horizontally); this strip is not from the plate, and we can find no guide dots at all. Finally we have a block of four in *blue*, with a space of over 4 mm. between the two vertical rows, wider than in any part of the sheet of reprints, with a guide dot at the right of each stamp, as upon the sheet, and no guide dots below the stamps.

These would seem to indicate four plates, at least, of this value:—(1) With no guide dots. (2) With guide dots at right and below the stamps (or between the horizontal rows). (3) With guide dots at right only, but spacing (in one place, at all events) wider between the vertical rows than in the reprinted sheet. (4) The plate of the reprint, which was presumably the last that was made.

Of the 60 (reis) we have a horizontal strip of three, a vertical strip of four, and a single specimen with a large margin at top and just a trace of the outline of another stamp at right, none of which are from the plate of the reprint. All have guide dots at right, but not, so far as we can trace with certainty, between the horizontal rows, therefore all might come from the same plate; the horizontal strip of three has spaces of 3½ and 3 mm. between the stamps, and there is a space of 3½ mm. between the single stamp and the outer line of the adjoining one, these therefore are closer together than any on the reprinted sheet. In the vertical strip of four the spaces are 2½, 1, and 3 mm. respectively; the central space is smaller than between

any two impressions on the sheet (except between Nos. 60 and 70, and the strip does not correspond with Nos. 50, 60, 70, and 80). We thus have evidence, so far, of two plates of 60 (reis), and no more.

Of the higher values we have only a vertical pair of the 300 (reis), which we believe to be Nos. 76 and 86 on the reprinted sheet; and a single copy of the 600 (reis), with margins which prove it to be the left lower corner stamp of a sheet, which appears to correspond with that upon the reprinted sheet.

Looking at the issue as a whole, we think that the evidence afforded, even by the small number of blocks, etc., that we have had the opportunity of examining, points to conclusions that we might well expect. From the relative rarity of the stamps, it is plain that the 30 (reis) was the value of which the largest supplies were printed, especially when we remember that it was issued in *blue* as well as in *black*; accord-

ingly we find evidence of four plates of that value, and the plate from which the reprint was made is greatly worn. The 60 (reis) comes next; we have evidence of two plates, probably there were more. We may place the 10 (reis) third in point of numbers printed, as that value also appeared in *blue* as well as *black*, and we have evidence of two plates. About the 90 (reis) we have nothing to say; it seems rarer *unused* and commoner *used* than the 10 (reis), *black*. The existing plate was worn out; it is likely there may have been an earlier one. The 20 (reis) is comparatively scarce. The plate is in good order; it may have been the only one.

Of the higher values smaller supplies would naturally have been required; one plate of each may well have been sufficient; in any case, we have no evidence of more than one.

It seems fair to assume that the original plates of all the values had no guide dots.



Designs for the New Portuguese Stamps



I.



II.



III.



IV.

WE are able to reproduce the designs to which the jury have awarded two prizes in the recent competition, and which have been selected from amongst a number of very admirable drawings, some of them by well-known Portuguese artists, as suitable for the new stamps of the Republic. The first prize for a design for Portugal itself has been won by Señor Constantino Fernandes, with a beautiful design of a reaper. The Phrygian cap denotes the Republican Government, and the Portuguese shield is introduced on the draperies covering the breast. The second prize was carried off by Señor Costa Motta, with the design numbered II above. Here the subject is still agriculture, and a figure is shown at the plough, wielding what is presumably an ox-goad. On the whole, we are disposed to prefer the next design, which treats the same subject, but was only awarded honourable mention, although it is, we understand, likely to be made use of. The fourth design that we

illustrate has been approved for the stamps of Azores, and in this capacity was awarded first prize. It is the work of Señor Arthur de Mello, and is a strong and, as regards philatelic art, original piece of work, but distinctly suggests to us the condition of Adam after the expulsion from Eden. In the selection of all four of these designs the judges have paid a great compliment to the memory of M. Roty, for they are all evidently inspired by our old friend "the Sower" of France. They should, however, make very presentable stamps, provided that the work of engraving and printing at the Lisbon Mint does them justice, and we have reasonable expectations that this may be the case, for the Dom Manoel stamps left very little to be desired in this respect. We hope that in the case of the new set it will be decided to put the design and value all on one plate, so that the regrettable errors of inversion, etc., of the Dom Carlos issue may not be repeated.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The "Harrison" printings are beginning to come along in the shape of the 4d. and 1d. stamps, but so far appear to be indistinguishable from the De La Rue, except by the Control numbers and by a slight extra depth of shade. By the way, we have noticed a decided falling off in colour in the stamps of the latter firm, and the last plates appear to have worn themselves out, or have old plates been resuscitated to finish off the contract?

British Solomon Islands.—We have to chronicle the 4d. of the current type which appeared recently, but which we have only just seen.



Type 2. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
112½ 4d., red on yellow.

Hyderabad.—We have been shown the following novelties:—

Type 6. Wmk. Arabic characters. Perf. 12½.

- 40 | 8 a., purple.
- 41 | 12 a., blue-green.

Official Stamps.



Type 6 overprinted with large characters.

- 228 | 4 a., olive-green.
- 229 | 8 a., purple.
- 230 | 12 a., blue-green.

Type 6 overprinted with new type.

- 231 | ½ a., grey.
- 232 | ½ a., pale green.

India (C.E.F.).—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us the 3 pies, grey, overprinted, thus completing the set.

Malta.—We have received the 4½d. in the new colour.

Type 6. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
53 | 4½d., orange.

Northern Nigeria.—The 10s. has been issued in the colonial scheme colours.

35 | 10s., green and red on green, C.

Queensland.—Our publishers have shown us the 1d. of 1896 with a compound perforation which is quite new to them for this stamp. It is 12 × 9½, the same combination as occurred in the case of the 2d. of 1887-89.

Type 19. Wmk. Crown and Q, Type 6a. Perf. 12 × 9½.
1922 | 1d., vermilion.

Turks and Caicos.—We have the ½d. stamp in a new shade of bright carmine. We venture to prophesy a short life for this variety, as the colour is exactly the same as the standard for the 1d. in the colour scheme, and is likely to be looked upon with disfavour by the authorities. Why could not the proscribed brown colour have been adopted at once and save further trouble?

½d., carmine.

Zanzibar.—Mr. H. L. Hayman has shown us a variety of the "Two & Half" surcharge on Nos. 208 and 209 showing a thinner and larger "w" in the word "Two." The variety is constant, and occurs only once in the sheet.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Ecuador.—We have seen four values of the new set, which we illustrate herewith.



101



102



103



104

1911. Types 101 to 104. Perf. 12.

- 349 | 1 c., vermilion.
- 350 | 2 c., blue.
- 351 | 5 c., scarlet.
- 352 | 10 c., deep blue.

German Post Offices in Morocco.—We have received the 30 c., 60 c., 1 p., and 1 p. 75 c. on watermarked paper, but the two latter values have the surcharge reading "MAROKKO," as in the case of the 3 c. listed last month.

1911. Stamps of German Empire surcharged as Type 45. Wmk. Lozenges.

- 30 c. on 25 pf., black and orange on yellow.
- 60 c. on 50 pf., black and purple on buff.

Surcharged as Types 46 and 48, but reading "MAROKKO."
1 p. on 8 pf., black and carmine on rose.
3 p. 75 c. on 3 mk., violet-black.

Greece.—We have seen all values of the new issue. The stamps were engraved in London, and printed by Messrs. Aspiotis Frères of Corfu.



28



29



30



31



32

1911. Types 28 to 32. Rouletted in zigzags.

- 392 | 28 | 1 l., green.
- 393 | 29 | 2 l., carmine.
- 394 | 28 | 3 l., scarlet.
- 395 | 30 | 5 l., green.
- 396 | 28 | 10 l., carmine.
- 397 | 29 | 20 l., lilac.
- 398 | " | 25 l., ultramarine.
- 399 | 30 | 30 l., carmine.
- 400 | 29 | 40 l., deep blue.
- 401 | 30 | 50 l., indigo-purple.
- 402 | 31 | 1 dr., ultramarine.
- 403 | " | 2 dr., vermilion.
- 404 | " | 3 dr., rose-carmine.
- 405 | " | 5 dr., dull blue.
- 406 | " | 10 dr., deep blue.
- 407 | 32 | 25 dr., deep blue.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—The *Schweitzer Briefmarken Zeitung* reports that the 15 c. has undergone a slight modification, having been redrawn 1 mm. taller than formerly.

Persia.—We have seen the new set with the portrait of Sultan Ahmad Shah, of which we give an illustration; the set is completed by stamps of 20 and 30 krans, which we have not yet seen.



1911. Type 59. Centres in first colour. Perf. 11.

482	1 ch., orange and green.
483	2 ch., sepia and carmine.
484	3 ch., green and grey.
485	6 ch., carmine and grey.
486	9 ch., indigo-lilac and brown.
487	10 ch., brown and carmine.
488	13 ch., blue and violet.
489	26 ch., green and blue.
490	1 kr., carmine and blue.
491	2 kr., claret and green.
492	3 kr., black and purple.
493	5 kr., blue and red.
494	10 kr., rose and sepia.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—The following stamps have been overprinted in red (25 r. in green) and sold in Lisbon:—

Type 5.	
2½ reis,	grey.
5 "	orange.
10 "	green.
15 "	dull green.
20 "	deep lilac.
25 "	carmine.

50 reis,	brown.
75 "	dull purple.
100 "	blue on blue.
115 "	orange-brown on pink.
130 "	brown on straw.
200 "	purple on flesh.
400 "	dull blue on straw.
500 "	black on azure.
700 "	mauve on yellow.

Mozambique Company.—The whole set of postage stamps has been issued with the *Lisbon* "Republica" overprint, and the Postage Due stamps have been similarly overprinted. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the latter with the Beira overprint, but these we have not yet seen.

Portuguese Congo.—In addition to the three "Angola" provisionals listed last month, we have been shown the 2½ r., grey, and also the 200 r. converted to 25 r.

Stamps of Angola overprinted or surcharged.

2½ r.,	grey.
25 on 200 r.,	purple on flesh.

Portuguese India.—The following is the list of the Dom Carlos stamps overprinted "Republica."

1911. Type 25. Overprinted "Republica" in red or green (1 tanga).

1 real,	drab.
1½ reis,	slate.
2 "	orange.
2½ "	chestnut.
3 "	dull blue.
4½ "	pale green.
6 "	blue-green.
9 "	deep lilac.
1 tanga,	carmine.
2 tangas,	brown.
4 "	blue on blue.
5 "	brown on straw.
8 "	purple on rose.
12 "	green on straw.
1 rupee,	dull blue on straw.
2 rupees,	grey-black on straw.

The whole of the Postage Due set has also been overprinted.



Correspondence

GREAT BRITAIN PENNY OF 1857-8.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The period of which Mr. Morten speaks is an extremely interesting one. My collection contains a series of dated copies on pieces of original for every few days, so ought to give a good idea of what actually happened. The account in Wright and Creeke on page 36 is quite inaccurate.

During 1856 the ink was what I call *brown*, pure and simple, the paper being always more or less *blued*, except one or two occasional copies spread over the second half of the year, which are rather more *reddish*, without any traces of *blue*. In the first quarter of 1857 there are several different shades; a *plum* colour appeared in February, changing to *orange* in March. About the 20th of this month stamps were issued printed with a new kind of ink, from which the ingredient that was the cause of "blueing" was absent, the colour at first being *pink* of a dull shade. This is the explanation given in *British Isles*. I do not know why Mr. Morten attributes it to a change in the paper; and I do not think he is justified in limiting these stamps to Plates 48 to 68. From an examination of the Appendix to *British Isles*, it seems to me that a good many more may have been employed, back perhaps as far as Plate 22.

About the middle of July the colour changed to *carmine*. The answer to the question as to whether the paper remained invariably white is answered by my collection in the affirmative. The stamps used in Scotland continued to be of the old shade a month or two later, probably using up stocks accumulated at Edinburgh.

A partial recourse was had to the 16 gauge of perforation during the first half of 1858 (as also in the twopence, Plate 6), but I do not know on what grounds these stamps are to be limited to Plates 56 to 58.

Yours truly,

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—We are shortly publishing, for the Philatelic Society of India, the work of the late C. S. Crofton on *Ceylon Fiscals and Telegraphs*. There are a few particulars needed to complete this important work, and if any readers could answer any of the following queries it would be of great assistance.

(1) What Ceylon stamps, postal and fiscal, of 1872-80 bore the following current numbers in "a rectangle with the corners scalloped out"—1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 to 17 inclusive, 19, 20?

(2) Wanted for examination, to complete the arrangement of types, used copies of Ceylon type-set Telegraph provisionals, with last two digits of control:—

5 cents,	06 or 56.
5 "	24 " 74.
10 "	34 " 84.

Hoping you can render your assistance by inserting this letter in your publication,

We are, yours truly,

BRIDGER AND KAY.

71 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 2. Auction, at which some two hundred lots, belonging to members at home and abroad, were disposed of at good prices.

April 6. Paper: Colour Question, Mr. T. W. Peck.

Messrs. J. D. Rice, L. Brand, and W. L. Simon were elected members, and Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, C. Wells, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, and R. Hollick were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. T. W. Peck then gave an interesting paper on the colour question from a scientific point of view, illustrating colour names by a considerable number of colour charts used in English and foreign industries. The question was continued at a daylight meeting on April 8 at Mr. Knowles'.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE seventh general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, April 25, 1911, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Mrs. Field, Messrs. W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, W. T. Standen, J. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, E. W. Arnold, J. R. Laing, W. B. Edwards, R. A. Newton, A. J. Séfi, II. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. Slade was elected to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 21, 1911, were read, and signed as correct, subject to an amendment to the effect that the Vice-President, in conjunction with the President and the Hon. Secretary, had accepted an invitation to join the Committee of Honour of the Vienna Exhibition, and also that the Vice-President, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, was ex officio one of the delegates of the Herts Philatelic Society.

A message was received from the President (Mr. Franz Reichenheim) stating that, owing to his absence on the Continent, he was unable to be present. But, in sending his compliments, he expressed his wishes for a successful meeting.

A letter was read from the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) regretting inability, through ill-health, to attend the meeting, and the Chairman passed a unanimous vote that Mr. Hayman might soon be restored to his wonted health and vigour.

It was proposed and carried that a letter of sympathy be written to our fellow-member, Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, with hearty wishes for his speedy recovery from his severe illness.

Printed copies (in English) of the programme of the Vienna Exhibition were laid on the table, and distributed. Those members who were not present but would like copies, should make application to the Hon. Librarian.

Mr. Humphrey Bennett, J.P., presented six albums for the Society's collection, and the donation was accepted with thanks.

The Chairman then presented, in the name of the Society, a bouquet to Mrs. Field, as a slight token of appreciation and esteem, and also in recognition of the fact that she was the first lady member who had given a display or who had attended in person, and, in returning thanks, Mrs. Field mentioned that she had been a member for upwards of eleven years, that she had won her first medal at the Society's Exhibition at Arundel House in 1902, and that that success had spurred her on to improve and increase her collection.

Mrs. Field proceeded to pass round the sheets of her wonderfully complete collection of unused British Colonial stamps, a collection which in point of condition and display of philatelic skill and knowledge has few equals. Of necessity, a few blank spaces were noticeable, but many of the great rarities were present, and every stamp was perfect from every point of view. All the Colonies and Dependencies were very strongly represented, and Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, and Gibraltar came in for special attention and admiration.

Mr. Sidebotham proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Field, and voiced the feelings of the meeting in expressing the hope that she would find it convenient to visit the Society on some future occasion.

International Philatelic Union.

President: J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary: THOS. H. HINTON,
26 Cranford Road, East Putney.

THE Annual General Meeting and election of Officers and Committee for 1911-12 was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on Thursday, May 11. Present, J. C. Sidebotham in the chair, J. E. Joselin, Guy Semple, A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, A. H. L. Giles, R.N., W. Schwarte, W. E. Lincoln, and the Hon. Sec. The report and balance sheet was received and adopted, subject to audit, Messrs. J. E. Strong and Guy Semple being appointed auditors. The Hon. Sec. reported with great regret the death of Mr. B. W. Warhurst, who had been a member for sixteen years, and a vote of condolence and sympathy was unanimously passed and directed to be forwarded to his widow. The resignation of the office of Exchange Superintendent by Dr. Marx was received with regret, and a vote of thanks and appreciation for the services rendered by him for the past fourteen years was unanimously accorded. Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was unanimously re-elected President, with the following list of officers and committee. Hon. President, H. A. Oldfield; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, Major J. M. C. Laffan, R.E.; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte; Committee, A. H. L. Giles, R.N., A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, Guy Semple, E. W. Wetherell; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, W. T. King; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; and Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields. Displays of stamps were given by the President, Guy Semple, J. E. Joselin, and the Hon. Secretary. The committee will meet on Thursday, September 7, to make arrangements for next season. Offers of displays or papers will be gladly received by the Hon. Secretary.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

AT a meeting of the above Society, held at Queen's Mansion, Cliftonville, on April 26, the splendid collections of the stamps of St. Vincent and the Turks Islands formed by Mr. E. J. Heginbottom, of Rochdale, were on view, and were greatly admired and appreciated by the members, of whom there was a good attendance.

The President (Mr. A. Leon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong) were appointed the Society's delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, to be held in Birmingham June 7 to 9.

The question of a public stamp auction under the auspices of the Society was deferred until next season.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

WEATHER spoilt the attendance at the meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society on March 14. Mr. Houbert took the chair in the absence of the President. The election of Messrs. Edward Goffe and A. L. Farrow was confirmed, and Mr. N. Munro was proposed for membership. Owing to indisposition, Mr. A. J. Cohen was unable to read his promised paper. He was able, however, to show his fine collections of Hawaii (including S.G. 220, with Expert Committee's guarantee) and Egypt. Messrs. Henderson and W. P. Cohen gave representative displays of the latter country.

The meeting on March 28 was probably a "record" in South African Philately as regards attendance. The attraction was no doubt the announcement, craftily veiled by the Secretary, that a new Transvaal "error" had been reported by the East London Society, and would be explained and illustrated. For the explanation, a copy has been found, cancelled at Pretoria, December 3, 1901, of the 1901 Transvaal "E.R.I.," "Half Penny" on 2d., green and brown, in which "Panny" appears instead of "Penny." The illustration was supplied by photographs, natural size and enlarged, of the pair, on one of which the error appears. The exhibition roused much discussion, and but one open sceptic. A large number of other "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." errors were shown, an "I.R.I." by Mr. Farrow, and the rest—a very valuable "rest"—by Mr. A. J. Cohen, the whole affording an interesting illustration of how a Government printing press ought *not* to print. Displays of new issues and acquisitions of high interest and value were also given by Messrs. Hand, A. J. Cohen, and Jacobs, and Mr. Henderson showed a block of four of an apparently new printing of the current Cape 1d., in which there is a marked absence of colour on the right of the head. Mr. Hand (President) then read a very able and interesting paper on "The Postage Stamp and its Story," which met with well-earned applause. Next came the exhibits for the evening, Fiji and St. Vincent. Mr. A. J. Cohen gave fine displays of both, some of his Fijians being very choice, and Mr. Leo Mayer's St. Vincents were exceptionally fine and complete. The election of Mr. N. Munro as town member was confirmed.

THERE was a large attendance at the meeting on April 11th. The election of Mr. W. Raffalovich was confirmed. Mr. J. R. Cellarius, Aberdeen, C.C., presented to the Society's collections a forgery and some philatelic curios, and Miss L. Rose, Port Alfred, C.C., showed through the Secretary some "errors" and freaks of the "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." Transvaal issues. Mr. Farrow showed a copy of the current 4d. Cape, doubly printed, and Mr. A. J. Cohen a used copy, on a piece of the original envelope, of the "Bechuanaland Protectorate," overprinted on Transvaal 6d. The last exhibit, and a letter read by Mr. Schofield, seem to set finally at rest all doubt as to its real postal status. Mr. Schofield also showed an entire registered envelope franked solely by the same maligned stamp. Mr. Henderson read a paper on "Block-collecting." Two colonies, Gold Coast and Antigua, had been set down for exhibition. Messrs. Ansell and A. J. Cohen gave very fine displays of both, while Messrs. W. P. Cohen and Henderson showed good collections of Gold Coast only.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

MR. HERBERT CLARK, the well-known expert in philatelic literature, read a paper entitled "The Advancing Stamp Collector" at the meeting held on April 13th. The title had aroused a certain amount of curiosity among the members, and although the attendance was not as large as

usual, owing to the Easter holidays, those present were keenly interested in the paper. This was a skilful review of the advance in philatelic knowledge that has taken place within the last thirty or forty years. To illustrate his points Mr. Clark had brought several printed albums dating from as far back as 1868. The most notable example, perhaps, was one edited by Van Rinsum and printed in four languages. Early catalogues included the third edition of the rare Mount Brown, and Bellars and Davis', issued in 1864. Mr. Clark also drew attention to the importance of philatelic handbooks to the collector. As most Philatelic Societies possess libraries, the advantage to a collector of joining a Society is considerable.

Messrs. W. Mead (Chairman) and J. Ireland (Hon. Secretary) were appointed delegates for the forthcoming Congress at Birmingham.

MR. RALPH WEDMORE, the General Secretary of the J.P.S., came to Brighton on Thursday, April 27, and gave a display of the stamps of Prussia. Mr. Mead was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Mr. Wedmore did not read a paper, but gave a very remarkably clear and detailed discourse on the stamps as he handed them round for inspection.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. J. B. Boulton, and seconded by Mr. Ireland, was passed, that at the annual meeting all officers should be elected by ballot.

A proposal by Mr. Ireland that at each meeting study should be made of one country in the future, was also agreed to.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting on April 20th, 1911.

Mr. T. D. Hume took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

It was Members' Night for "British Colonies." Several collections were shown and fully discussed.

REPORT of meeting on May 4th, 1911.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane in the chair, and twenty-one members present.

The members were favoured with a display of the stamps of Great Britain belonging to Mr. J. J. Knowles, of Wellingborough. These were for the greater part in unused and mint condition, and included such items as a strip of six unused 1d., black, a block of six of the 1½d. in the rare lilac-rose shade, a fine copy of the 1½d. "OP—PC" error, and an unused copy of the octagonal 10d. A block of twelve 2d., blue, with voided corners drew special attention. There was a very fine show of surface-printed stamps in pairs, blocks, and strips, including twenty £1 Queen's Head in mint condition, and a block of sixteen of the same stamp used. Altogether it was a most enjoyable evening, and the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. L. E. Buckell was carried with acclamation.

Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society.

AT a meeting held at Teignmouth on April 27, 1911, it was unanimously decided to form a Philatelic Society for Teignmouth and the neighbourhood.

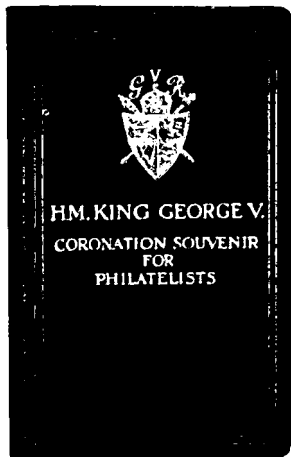
The title of the Club will be "The Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society."

It is proposed that meetings should be held monthly during the summer, to be changed to fortnightly meetings in the winter.

A Provisional Committee has been elected, and Mr. F. A. Wright, of "Westville," Gloucester Road, Teignmouth, was appointed Hon. Sec. *pro tem.* Further particulars will be announced in due course, but in the meantime any one desirous of joining the Society should communicate with Mr. Wright as above, who will be delighted to give inquirers any information they desire relating to the Society.

Philatelist's Coronation Souvenir.

A Pocket Collecting Book.



Pocket size, made very thin so as to occupy little space in the pocket.

Each Book has an Introduction giving interesting particulars of H.M. King George V, the Royal Philatelist. The Book contains six pages, on each of which there are eight transparent narrow linen pockets to hold stamps.

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Souvenir of the Coronation of our Philatelic King.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

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 has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

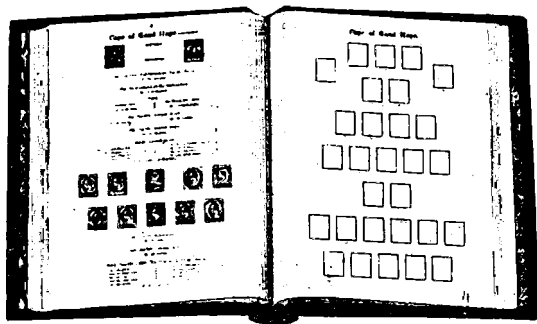
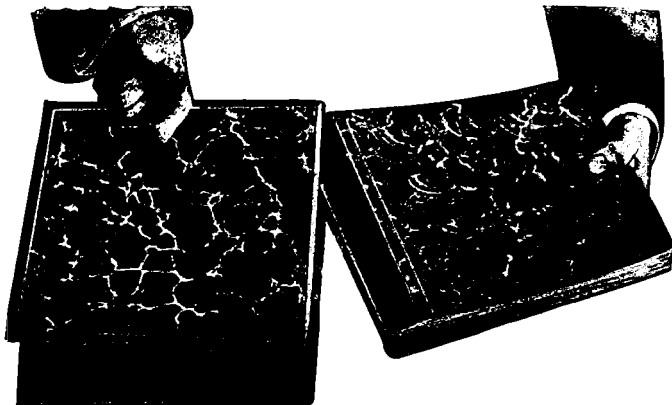
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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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Section. Price. Pages. 7. 2. 1. Great Britain (10.09) . 85.. 3 8.

WEST INDIES.

2. Antigua (2.09) . 6.. 0 4
3. Bahamas (4.09) . 8.. 0 4
4. Barbados (2.09) . 12.. 0 5
5. Bermuda (2.09) . 6.. 0 4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09) . 6.. 0 4
7. Dominica (3.09) . 10.. 0 6
8. Grenada (3.09) . 14.. 0 8
9. Jamaica (9.10) . 16.. 0 8
10. Leeward Islands (3.09) . 6.. 0 4
11. Montserrat (3.09) . 6.. 0 4
12. Nevis (3.09) . 10.. 0 6
13. St. Christopher (3.09) . 10.. 0 6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09) . 4.. 0 3
15. St. Lucia (3.09) . 12.. 0 6
16. St. Vincent (3.09) . 8.. 0 4
17. Tobago (3.09) . 6.. 0 4
18. Trinidad (3.09) . 22.. 1 0
19. Turks Islands (3.09) . 8.. 0 4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09) . 4.. 0 3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09) . 8.. 0 4

AMERICAN COLONIES.

22. British Columbia (5.08) . 4.. 0 3
23. Canada (4.09) . 22.. 1 0
24. New Brunswick (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09) . 12.. 0 6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10) . 4.. 0 3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10) . 4.. 0 3
28. British Guiana (6.08) . 22.. 1 0
29. Honduras (9.10) . 10.. 0 6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10) . 6.. 0 4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08) 8.. 0 4
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10) 10.. 0 6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10) . 12.. 0 6
34. Somaliland (6.08) . 10.. 0 6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (3.10) . 10.. 0 6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10) 20.. 0 10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10) 6.. 0 4
38. Gambia (9.10) . 8.. 0 4
39. Gambia (9.10) . 8.. 0 4
40. Griqualand West (7.08) . 10.. 0 6
41. Lagos (10.10) . 8.. 0 4
42. Madagascar (7.08) . 22.. 1 0
43. Mauritius (9.10) . 26.. 1 2
44. Natal (6.10) . 26.. 1 2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08) . 22.. 1 0
46. Niger Coast (9.10) . 8.. 0 4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08) . 4.. 0 3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10) 26.. 1 2
49. St. Helena (8.08) . 8.. 0 4
50. Seychelles (9.10) . 8.. 0 4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08) . 10.. 0 6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10) . 6.. 0 4
53. Sielaland (8.08) . 4.. 0 3
54. Sudan (9.08) . 14.. 0 8
55. Swaziland (9.08) . 4.. 0 3
56. Transvaal (11.10) . 68.. 2 10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08) . 16.. 0 8
58. Zanzibar (10.08) . 16.. 0 8
59. Zululand (10.08) . 4.. 0 3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.

60. Cyprus (9.10) . 10.. 0 6
61. Gibraltar (4.09) . 16.. 0 8
62. Heligoland (10.10) . 4.. 0 3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08) . 4.. 0 3
64. Malta (8.10) . 6.. 0 4

ASIATIC COLONIES.

65. Bangkok (1.09) . 4.. 0 3
66. Ceylon (9.10) . 26.. 1 2
67. Hong Kong (9.10) . 18.. 0 10
68. India (6.10) . 24.. 0 12
69. Indian Ocn. States (1.09) 64.. 3 8
70. Labuan (1.09) . 18.. 0 10
71. Brunei (2.09) . 6.. 0 4
72. North Borneo (2.09) . 22.. 1 0
73. Sarawak (2.09) . 8.. 0 4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10) 14.. 0 8
75. Johor (2.09) . 8.. 0 4
76. Repz. Siamina (2.09) . 4.. 0 3
77. Pahang (2.09) . 4.. 0 3
78. Perak (2.09) . 4.. 0 3
79. Selangor (2.09) . 12.. 0 6
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09) . 8.. 0 4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09) 6.. 0 4

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82. Papua (3.09) . 6.. 0 4
83. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09) . 4.. 0 3
84. Cook Islands (3.09) . 6.. 0 4
85. Fiji Islands (4.09) . 16.. 0 8
86a. New Hebrides (6.09) . 4.. 0 3
87. New South Wales (1.11) . 68.. 2 10
88. New Zealand (10.10) . 72.. 3 0
89. Queensland (11.10) . 26.. 1 2
90. South Australia (6.09) . 42.. 1 10
91. Tasmania (1.11) . 30.. 1 4
92. Tonga (6.09) . 12.. 0 6
93. Victoria (7.09) . 42.. 1 10
94. Western Australia (1.11) 24.. 1 0

EUROPE.

95. Austria (8.09) . 44.. 1 10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09) . 10.. 0 6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09) . 20.. 0 10
98. Hungary (9.09) . 26.. 1 2
99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10) . 30.. 1 4
100. Belgium (10.09) . 28.. 1 2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09) . 26.. 1 2
102. Crete (10.09) . 32.. 1 4
103. Denmark (11.09) . 20.. 0 10
104. Iceland (11.09) . 22.. 1 0
105. France (11.09) . 34.. 1 6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09) . 116.. 4 10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09) . 12.. 0 6
108. Baden (12.09) . 6.. 0 4
109. Bavaria (12.09) . 20.. 0 10
110. Bergedorf (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
111. Bremen (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
112. Brunswick (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
113. Hamburg (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
114. Hanover (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
115. Lubeck (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10) 4.. 0 3
118. Oldenburg (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
119. Prussia (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
120. Saxony (1.10) . 6.. 0 4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10) 6.. 0 4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10) . 8.. 0 4
123. Wurttemberg (1.10) . 20.. 0 10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10) 8.. 0 4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10) 4.. 0 3
126. German Empire (1.10) . 16.. 0 8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10) . 20.. 0 10
128. Greece (2.10) . 42.. 1 10
129. Holland (2.10) . 32.. 1 4
130. Modena (2.10) . 10.. 0 6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10) 8.. 0 4
132. Parma (2.10) . 8.. 0 4
133. Romagna (2.10) . 4.. 0 3
134. Roman States (2.10) . 8.. 0 4
135. San Marino (2.10) . 10.. 0 6
136. Sardinia (3.10) . 10.. 0 6
137. Sicily (3.10) . 4.. 0 3
138. Tuscany (3.10) . 10.. 0 6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10) . 28.. 1 2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10) 28.. 1 2
141. Luxembourg (5.10) . 32.. 1 4
142. Monaco (7.10) . 10.. 0 6
143. Montenegro (7.10) . 36.. 1 6
144. Norway (9.10) . 22.. 1 0
145. Portugal (11.10) . 42.. 1 10
146. Roumania (12.10) . 62.. 2 8
147. Russia (1.11) . 20.. 0 10
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11) . 16.. 0 8
149. Finland (2.11) . 14.. 0 8
150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad (2.11) . 18.. 0 10
151. Servia (2.11) . 20.. 0 10
152. Spain (3.11) . 62.. 2 8
152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad (3.11) . 4.. 0 3
153. Sweden (3.11) . 28.. 1 2
154. Switzerland (3.11) . 28.. 1 2
155. Turkey . . . Ready shortly.
156. Belgian Congo (10.09) . 16.. 0 8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09) 12.. 0 6
158. Anjouan (12.09) . 4.. 0 3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09) 4.. 0 3
160. Boutin (12.09) . 10.. 0 6
161. Cochin China (12.09) . 8.. 0 4
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09) 10.. 0 6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09) . 10.. 0 6

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164. Djibouti (12.09) . 12.. 0 6
165. French Congo (12.09) . 8.. 0 4
166. " Guiana (1.10) . 8.. 0 4
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168. " Somali Coast (1.10) 8.. 0 4
169. " Soudan (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
170. Gaboon (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10) . 4.. 0 3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10) . 30.. 1 6
173. Indian Settlements (8.10) . 30.. 1 6
174. Indo-China (8.10) . 10.. 0 6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10) . 16.. 0 8
176. Madagascar (3.10) . 4.. 0 3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10) 14.. 0 8
178. Martinique (4.10) . 15.. 0 10
179. Mauritania (4.10) . 8.. 0 4
180. Mayotte (4.10) . 4.. 0 3
181. Middle Congo (4.10) . 4.. 0 3
182. Noheli (4.10) . 4.. 0 3
183. New Caledonia (4.10) . 16.. 0 8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10) 4.. 0 3
184. Nosai-Bé (4.10) . 10.. 0 6
185. Obock (4.10) . 12.. 0 6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10) 4.. 0 3
187. Reunion (4.10) . 14.. 0 8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (6.10) . 16.. 0 8
190. Senegal (5.10) . 12.. 0 6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10) 4.. 0 3
192. Tahiti (6.10) . 10.. 0 6
193. Tunis (6.10) . 14.. 0 8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10) . 8.. 0 4
195. Cameroons (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
197. German E. Africa (6.10) . 6.. 0 4
198. " New Guinea (6.10) 4.. 0 3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10) 4.. 0 3
200. Kiautschou (6.10) . 6.. 0 4
201. Marianne Islands (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
204. Togo (6.10) . 4.. 0 3
205. Curaçao (7.10) . 14.. 0 8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10) . 24.. 1 0
207. Surinam (8.10) . 16.. 0 8
207a. Eritrea (8.10) . 14.. 0 8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10) 8.. 0 4
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10) . 4.. 0 3
210. Angola (9.10) . 22.. 1 0
211. Angra (9.10) . 6.. 0 4
212. Azores (9.10) . 32.. 1 4
213. Cape Verde Is. (10.10) . 6.. 0 4
214. Funchal (10.10) . 20.. 0 10
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10) 20.. 0 10
216. Horta (10.10) . 6.. 0 4
217. Inhambane (10.10) . 4.. 0 3
218. Lourenço Marques (10.10) 14.. 0 8
219. Macao (10.10) . 26.. 1 2
220. Madeira (10.10) . 16.. 0 8
221. Mozambique (10.10) . 20.. 0 10
222. Mosambique Co. (11.10) 18.. 0 10
223. Nyassa (11.10) . 8.. 0 4
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10) . 6.. 0 4
225. Portuguese Corgo (11.10) 10.. 0 6
226. Portuguese India (11.10) 34.. 1 6
227. St. Thom. & Príncipe Is. (11.10) 20.. 0 10
228. Timor (12.10) . 20.. 0 10
229. Zambesia (12.10) . 10.. 0 6
230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10) 20.. 0 10
232. Klobey, Annobor, ard Corisco (1.11) . 8.. 0 4

AFRICA.

248. Abyssinia (5.11) . 16.. 0 8

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08) . 6.. 0 4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10) . 64.. 2 8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08) . 8.. 0 4
241. Newspaper Stamps (12.08) . 22.. 1 0
242. Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08) 14.. 0 8
243. Confed. States Gen. Issues (12.08) . 4.. 0 3
244. Cuba (12.08) . 14.. 0 8
245. Guam (12.08) . 4.. 0 3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08) 10.. 0 6
247. Porto Rico (12.08) . 8.. 0 4

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (6.10) 52.. 2 2
250. Bolivia (9.10) . 14.. 0 8
251. Brazil (6.10) . 58.. 2 8
252. Chili (8.10) . 32.. 1 8
253. Paraguay (9.10) . 42.. 1 6
254. Uruguay (9.10) . 54.. 2 4

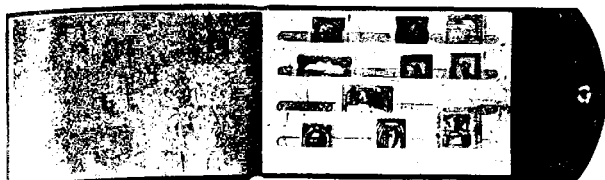
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COLLECTING BOOKS

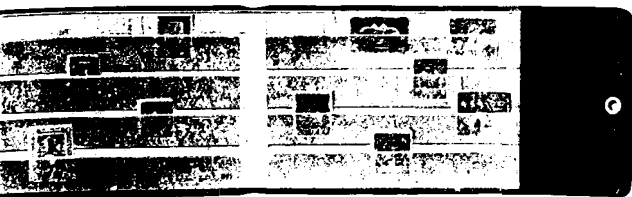


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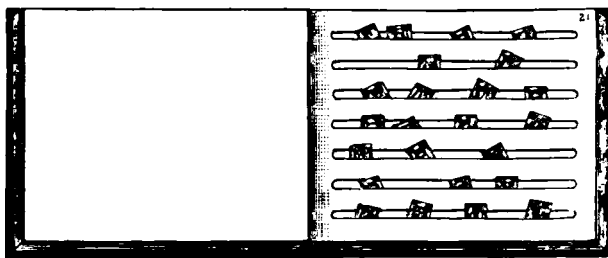
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Size 1 1/4 x 8 1/2 in. Contains 60 pages

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On the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps

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With numerous Illustrations of the Stamps described, and also Sixteen Full-page Sheets of Photographs and Photogravure Illustrations.

IN May, 1906, we published the last volume issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Africa, Part 3), and since 1902 a Committee of the Society, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, has been engaged in revising and amplifying an entirely new work on the stamps of New South Wales prepared by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

An immense amount of time has been occupied in examining every known important collection of the stamps of New South Wales, and in taking photographs of every unused (or extra fine used) Sydney View and Laureated Head stamp.

From this mass of material the Committee have now made up superb reconstructed plates of all the "Sydneys," the "Laureated," and the "Registered" stamps. The plates are indeed the finest that have ever been prepared for any philatelic work.

The compilation of this work has entailed an immense amount of labour and research, and having occupied much more time than the Committee anticipated, it will probably be the end of this year before the entire work is finished.

It has therefore been decided to publish the new book on

New South Wales

in two parts. *Part 1* is now ready, and it is hoped that *Part 2* will be ready by the end of this year.

Part 1 deals with the stamps issued up to 1871, including those in our Catalogue to No. 177, inclusive, and also the Registered stamps.

With this part there are given the following full-page plates:—

Plate 1. 1d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and 2.
" 2. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 1 and Plate 1 retouched.
" 3. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 2 and Plate 2 retouched.
" 4. 2d. Sydney.	Plates 3 and 4.
" 5. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 5, with additional varieties.
" 6. 3d. Sydney.	
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" 15. Registered imperf.	
" 16. 2d. Diademed Head, Retouches, etc.	

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PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with the *M.J.*, are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to each of the above addresses.

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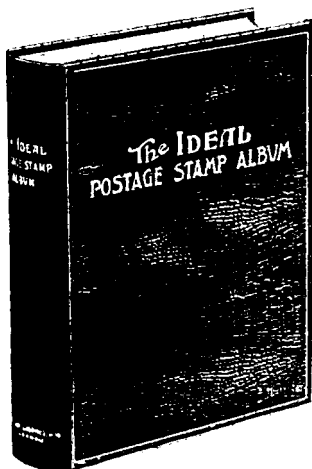
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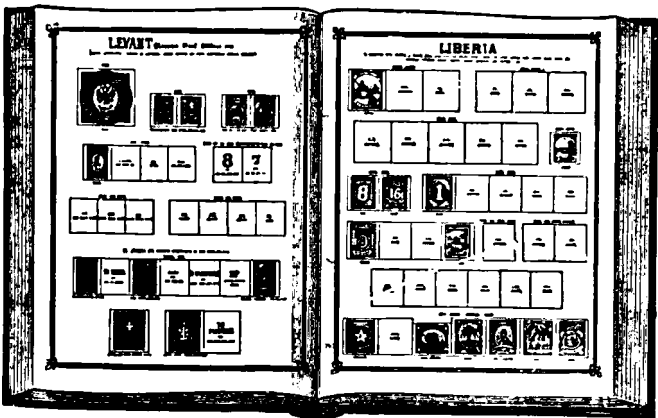


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This Album is arranged strictly alphabetically—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

- | | |
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CHALK-PAPER DETECTOR

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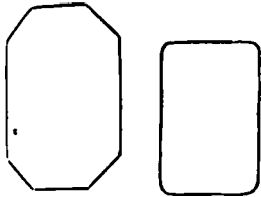
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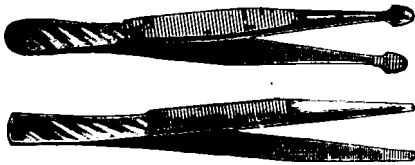
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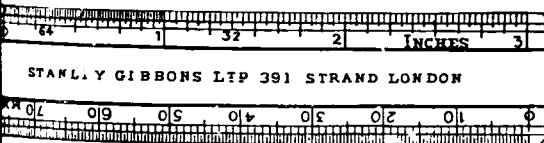
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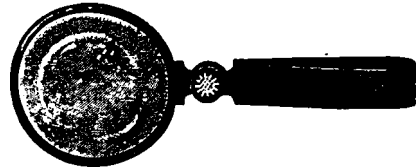
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- 10 r., green
- 15 r., yellow-brown
- 20 r., vermilion
- 25 r., orange
- 50 r., blue
- 75 r., carmine
- 80 r., mauve
- 100 r., bistre
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- 200 r., blue-green
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401.	1 rupee, slate-blue	20 0

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	1858. Type 1. Revised price.	
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25.	1 c., green (Arms)	0 1
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EGYPT.

	1872-5. Type 13. Pyramid.	
35.	2½ pias., dull violet	0 9

GERMAN MOROCCO.

	1911. Overprint altered to "MAROKKO."	
	3 c. on 3 pf., brown	0 1
	30 c. on 25 pf., black and orange on yellow	0 5
	50 c. on 40 pf., black and carmine	0 7
	60 c. on 50 pf., purple on buff	0 9
	1 p. on 80 pf., carmine on rose	1 0
	1 p. 25 c. on 1 m., carmine	1 3
	2 p. 50 c. on 2 m., blue	2 6

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	1911. New issue and types.	
1 l.	green (Head of Hermes)	0 1
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5 l.	green (Hermes)	0 1
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30 l.	carmine (Hermes)	0 5
40 l.	deep blue (Iris)	0 6
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	1903. Fiscal Stamp surcharged with Type 38.	
190.	2 c. on 1 c., indigo (compound perf.)	0 3

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116.	5 c., blue	0 6

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	4½d., orange (Boat)	0 6
	1s., black on green (King)	used 1 0
	5s., green and red on yellow	4 0

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	1902-5. Type 15. View.	
231.	5 c., carmine	0 3
232.	5 c., blue	0 3
233.	10 c., mauve	0 4
256.	5 c. on 10 c., mauve	0 3
257.	15 c. on 10 c. "	0 6

SALVADOR.

	1907. Type 102. President's Palace. Variety. Shield omitted.	
604.	2 c., red	4 0
605.	5 c., deep blue	4 0
607.	12 c., bright mauve	4 0

Shield double.

611.	2 c., red	3 6
612.	2 c., rose	3 0
613.	3 c., pale yellow	5 0
614.	5 c., deep blue	5 0
615.	6 c., orange-red	6 0

Shield double, one inverted.

620.	12 c., bright mauve	5 0
621.	13 c., sepia	7 6

Error. Shield in red.

622.	6 c., pale red	30 0
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1909. Same type surcharged as Type 108. in red.

634.	2 c. on 13 c., sepia	0 9
635.	3 c. on 26 c., bistre	1 0

1909. Same type. Wmk. Mult. Crosses and Circles. Variety. Shield omitted.

1 c.,	green	4 0
3 c.,	yellow	4 0

Shield double.

2 c.,	rose	3 0
10 c.,	bright mauve	4 0

1908. Official Stamps. Type 207. Overprinted with Shield.

1 c.,	green	5 0
2 c.,	red	5 0
3 c.,	pale yellow	5 0
5 c.,	deep blue	6 0
10 c.,	bright mauve	6 0
15 c.,	sepia	7 6
24 c.,	rose	8 6
50 c.,	orange-yellow	10 0
100 c.,	turquoise-blue	12 0

Variety. Shield double.

13 c.,	bright mauve	7 6
--------	----------------------	-----

Note.—As our stock of many of the above varieties is limited, orders will be executed in rotation.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

	1911. King's Head. Type 2, redrawn.	
1d.,	bright carmine	0 2
1d.,	" "	used 0 1

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The Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

Birmingham, 1911

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Birmingham Philatelic Society

From June 7th to June 9th, 1911

THE Congress was held at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and has been an unqualified success. The arrangements made by the Committee of the Birmingham Philatelic Society left nothing to be desired, and the hearty thanks of the delegates and their friends are especially due to the President, Mr. R. Hollick, and the Secretary, Mr. G. Johnson, for the way in which they carried out their duties.

The Congress is now well established, and is settling down on sound business lines. It is not only a pleasant annual reunion, but is also a gathering at which some matters of considerable importance to Philately are discussed and dealt with.

The following Philatelic Societies sent the delegates named below; a few others were prevented by illness or other causes from being present. Among these we especially missed Major E. B. Evans, Baron A. de Worms, and Messrs. M. H. Horsley and W. Dorning Beckton.

Philatelic Society.	Delegates.
THE ROYAL . . .	Messrs. Castle, Hausburg, & Yardley.
BATH . . .	„ Olds and Pope.
BIRMINGHAM . . .	„ Collier, Grindall, Tilley, and Wadams.
BOLTON . . .	Messrs. Moscrop and Ward.
BRISTOL & CLIFTON.	Mr. Alsop.
CHUMS . . .	„ Goldsmith.
CITY OF LONDON . . .	Messrs. Burton, Westcott, and Woodward.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.	Messrs. Woodward and Poskitt.
CROYDON . . .	„ Ashby and Harland.
DERBY . . .	„ Marsden and Frere.
FISCAL . . .	„ Evans and Kay.
HERTS . . .	„ Cool, Slade, and Sutherland.
HUDDERSFIELD . . .	„ Thorp and Greenwood
HULL . . .	Mr. Taylor.
HULL & EAST RIDING	Messrs. Dewing and Immencamp.
I. P. U. . . .	„ Hinton, Lamb, and Lincoln.
ISLE OF THANET . . .	„ Adutt and Armstrong.
JUNIOR . . .	„ Ellis, Graham, and Melville.
JUNIOR (BRIGHTON).	„ Ireland and Mead.
JUNIOR (SCOTLAND).	„ Thomas and Wise.

LEEDS . . .	Mr. Oxley.
LEICESTER . . .	Messrs Payne, Widdowson, & Young.
LIVERPOOL . . .	„ Hughes and Savage.
LIVERPOOL (JUNIOR)	„ Boon and Clissold.
MANCHESTER . . .	„ Duerst, Gee, and Goodfellow.
MANCHESTER (JUNIOR)	„ Allen, Higgins, and Taylor.
NORTHAMPTON . . .	„ Bennett and Nichols.
NORTH LONDON . . .	„ Cartwright and Séfi.
NORTH OF ENGLAND . . .	„ Cochrane and Crowther.
OXFORD . . .	„ Bellamy and Tarrant.
PHIL. LITERATURE . . .	„ Clark and Johnson.
PHIL. SOC. FOR BEGINNERS	Messrs. James & Margoschis.
INDIA . . .	Messrs. Corfield and Gordon Jones.
SCOTTISH . . .	„ Findlater and Macgregor.
SHEFFIELD . . .	„ Dalby and Mayo.
SOUTH WALES . . .	„ Petty and Scott.
SWADLINCOTE . . .	„ Hodgkinson and Oakley.

In addition to the above the members of the Executive Committee were also entitled to speak and vote at the Congress.

This Committee consisted of Mr. Richard Hollick, President; Mr. G. Johnson, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. H. Barnwell, W. Dorning Beckton, I. J. Bernstein, J. J. Darlow, H. L. Hayman, Charles J. Phillips, W. Pimm, F. Reichenheim, and C. A. Stephenson.

In addition to the above Delegates and Committee, who alone had authority to vote, I noted many prominent philatelists who were present at most of the gatherings, amongst them the following: Archdeacon Colley, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. Barnwell, J. K. Boddy, H. B. Carslake, H. Morcom, W. H. Peckitt, A. J. Warren, W. T. Wilson.

The meetings were held in the fine Windsor Room, and round this room a magnificent lot of stamps were exhibited during the three days of the Congress.

The chief exhibits were:—

The Four Pence values of Great Britain, BY THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

This was a beautiful little exhibit, arranged in special dark green morocco cases, each case designed to hold one page of the album. Some of the finest

blocks and rarest shades of the old 4d. stamps were shown, also proofs and trials, and everything was fully written up with all the necessary details.

Cape of Good Hope, the Triangular Issues,

BY MR. J. J. KNOWLES.

A nice frame, containing a fine lot of stamps, the pairs of unused being especially noticeable.

Ceylon, Pence Issues,

BY BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.

This magnificent collection is well known, and I have before this fully described it in these pages. *The* item in this exhibit was a superb PAIR of the 4d., *imperf.*, on part of the original letter.



President of the Congress,
MR. RICHARD HOLLICK, C.C.

Trinidad, the Lithographed Issue,

BY MR. M. P. CASTLE.

A grand lot, including the unique reconstructed plate of the *blue* stamps and many fine pairs and strips. In all, nearly two hundred of the *blue* lithographs were shown by Mr. Castle.

New South Wales, the Sydney Views,

BY MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

This is only a small section of Mr. Hausburg's superb New South Wales collection, and I think it is the first time that it has been publicly shown. Larger collections of "Sydneys" are known, but I doubt if any collection can show *all* the stamps in the matchless condition in which Mr. Hausburg will have them.

Of *unused* Sydneys there are some forty gems,

many with full gum, and including a mint pair of the 3d., green, on laid paper.

Of used there are nearly six hundred specimens, but what copies! The pick of all the great collections sold in the past fifteen years.

St. Vincent, Antigua, and Montserrat,

BY MR. J. J. DARLOW.

Five frames with a very nice general collection, and a good number of the rarities of St. Vincent.

Spain and Belgian Congo,

BY MR. H. L. HAYMAN.

Two frames containing a selection from specialized collections. The Congo series in particular are a grand lot and show a considerable amount of study.

Sarawak,

BY MR. HUMPHREY BENNETT.

The finest collection of these stamps in the world, strong in sheets, blocks, essays, and trials of all kind. I have already described this fine collection in the *Monthly Journal*.

Barbados, British Guiana, India, Niger Coast, and other British Colonies,

BY MR. B. B. TILLEY.

Ten large frames containing a fine selection from a large general collection. All the countries were well represented, and all included stamps of rarity and interest, but lack of space forbids further details.

St. Lucia,

BY MR. W. PIMM.

A very nice special collection, strong in the old issues, which are shown in numerous shades, used and unused.

B.C.A., B.E.A., B.S.A., Uganda, and Zanzibar,

BY MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.

A good general collection of interesting and popular countries, with a fair number of rarities and many minor varieties of interest.

* * *

The following Rules, etc., were adopted, and were found very workable and preventive of much delay and repetition.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Each Society under one hundred members may be represented by two delegates; each Society of one hundred to two hundred members, by three delegates; each Society over and above two hundred members, by four delegates.
2. Each delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.
3. Each subject for discussion must be notified to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress at least two months before the opening date of the Congress. It is left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make a selection from the subjects proposed.

4. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Society under whose auspices the Congress is held, shall be the Chairman of that Congress, and has the right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the delegates of his Society. The members of the Executive Committee and the delegates shall each have one vote.

5. Delegates reading papers or opening discussions appearing on the agenda may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that (a) the mover of an original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter; (b) a delegate may speak to a point of order.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1911.

2 p.m. The exhibition of stamps was opened in the Windsor Room of the Grand Hotel. The exhibits were insured for £11,000, and were guarded day and night by three detectives.

At 2.30 p.m. the first session of the Congress was opened by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. R. Hollick, C.C., who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. He explained that every member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society had worked very hard indeed to make the Conference a success. He did not apologize for any shortcomings, but pointed out that they had two great difficulties to overcome. The first difficulty was the absence of any rules or regulations for their guidance in conducting these Congresses, but this would probably be overcome at the present Congress after they had heard a paper from Mr. F. Reichenheim with reference to the appointment of a Permanent Congress Committee and the framing of rules for the guidance of future Congresses. The other difficulty which presented itself was their recollection of the lavish hospitality of the Herts Philatelic Society at the Second Congress last year. Though they had not been quite able to follow this good example, he assured his friends that the Birmingham Philatelic Society had endeavoured to make the best arrangements possible for the enjoyment and convenience of their visitors. He was certain that the Visitors' Committee would do all in their power to promote the welfare of the delegates.

They would also have to consider a paper by Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., setting forth the views of the Royal Philatelic Society on the question of a Triennial Congress instead of annually. The Congress would be invited to consider this point and come to some decision. The Edinburgh Philatelic Society had kindly invited them to hold the 1913 Congress in their beautiful city, and perhaps it might be found that another Society would be able to make arrangements for a Congress in 1912. He did not propose to detain the Congress further, but would call on the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Councillor G. Johnson, to

read the apologies received from friends who were unable to be present.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Johnson, then announced that letters or telegrams of apology had been received from the Countess of Warwick, the Earl of Crawford, Baron Anthony de Worms, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P. The Manchester Philatelic Society telegraphed:—"May the Third Philatelic Congress be as big a success as the weather. It will indeed then be bad to beat." He wished in particular to refer to the absence of Mr. H. L. Hayman, as some misconception seemed to have arisen. Mr. H. L. Hayman was away owing



Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.

to the death of a relative—Mr. Henry Hayman, who died yesterday. They would later hear a letter from Mr. Hayman, and they regretted the cause of his absence. Major E. B. Evans, R.A., regretted his unavoidable absence, and there were a number of further apologies.

The next item on the agenda was the "Report of 'Philatelic Terms Committee' as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress."

The Chairman called upon Mr. C. J. Phillips to read the Report, which had been drawn up by Major Evans.

Mr. C. J. Phillips read a letter from Major Evans, regretting that owing to illness he was unable to come to Birmingham, and stating that he had sent a report of the work of his Committee to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Phillips called on Mr. Johnson for this report,

but Mr. Johnson stated he had, by accident, left it at home.

Mr. Phillips then gave a short account of the meetings of the Committee, which commenced in November last, and which were held at 391 Strand.

(Major Evans' report was read at the first meeting held on Thursday morning, but in order to have matters in due routine we insert it here.)

Report of Committee on Philatelic Terms.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—At the meeting of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, on April the 28th, 1910, a Committee composed as follows: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, P. C. Bishop, E. B. Evans, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Melville, and C. J. Phillips, was appointed—

“to draw up a list of philatelic terms and their definitions, and to lay it before the next Congress.”

This task we have carried out by the compilation of a little “Glossary of Philatelic Terms,” copies of which are now in your hands, and we lay it before this Congress with a view to its being criticized by the delegates and such additions and corrections made to it as may be found necessary; and we would suggest that steps should then be taken for publishing it, with the recommendation of the Congress that it be adopted as a guide by British writers on philatelic subjects. I need not say that we, as a Committee, have no wish to ram this Glossary as it stands down the throats of the delegates to this Congress, or of any one else. I may confess to you that our work was finally completed rather hurriedly; feeling that we had plenty of time before us between May, 1910, and June, 1911, we did not begin quite so early as we might have done; the work of compiling the Glossary and passing the MS. round the Committee took longer than we had anticipated, with the result that what we have done was only ready just in time for submission to this Congress, and we are aware that there are various points in which it can be made more complete. In any case our work was to be laid before you for criticism and revision, before being published, if you should consider it desirable that this should be done.

EDW. B. EVANS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy, of the Oxford Philatelic Society, suggested that the English language was sufficiently rich in terms to drop every French word in the Glossary. “Flap” was a quite satisfactory substitute for “Patte.” He took exception to a large number of French terms used, and suggested alterations in the type. He proposed that the report be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration, and that copies be sent to each Society for discussion, when amendments could be suggested and the whole revised by the Committee, when they could, if necessary, proceed with the printing, and if this Congress thought advisable bring the report before the next Congress.

Mr. H. Grindall (Birmingham) said that he agreed to a great extent with the compilation of these terms, but was in favour of a reference back to committee. He would like to ask for the inclusion of a currency table, as it would be most useful to collectors to have

it incorporated in the report. It would be easy to note the rise and fall in current value of, say, the Greek drachma—7½d., by giving the lowest value to which it had fallen—6½d., and its highest value 9½d.

Mr. Ward (Bolton) said he thought there was no need to trouble about French terms, as they would never be able to have equivalent terms with foreign countries. He took exception to the use of the term “Albino” as being usually an embossed stamp, and asked if it could be anything else. “Fiscal Postal” he also took exception to among some others, and suggested the adoption of Mr. Bellamy's resolution that it be referred back to the committee.

A number of delegates joined in the discussion, and took exception to several of the terms, while calling attention to the great amount of work involved in the compilation of the Glossary.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was duly carried.

Mr. Bellamy was proposed as an additional member of the Committee, and this was seconded and carried unanimously.

It was agreed that all correspondence should be sent to Major E. B. Evans before the 31st December, on the suggestion of Mr. Phillips.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Adutt, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Philatelic Terms Committee for their arduous work in preparing the Glossary, and this was carried.

Mr. H. Grindall would like to take a straight vote on the question of the introduction of a currency table, and the Chairman suggested that the opinion of the Congress be taken.

Mr. Bernstein suggested that in order to facilitate matters it would be well if Mr. Phillips would give them some idea as to the advisability of a currency table being admitted to their Catalogue.

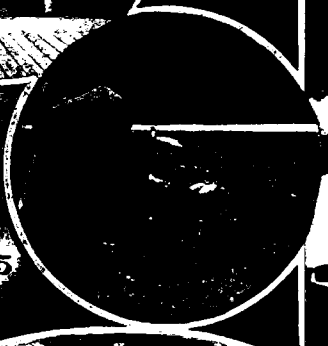
Mr. Phillips, in reply, stated that for some years his firm had published a currency table in their Catalogues, but owing to the great fluctuations in exchange in countries with a silver currency, they had found it unreliable and useless, and they had therefore dropped it.

In the end the amendment was carried, and the report was referred back to the committee by a very large majority.

* * *

The Chairman then went on to the next item. “Direct Plate-printing in Two Colours,” a paper to be delivered by Mr. T. B. Widdowson, with demonstrations by a representative of the Artistic Engraving and Printing Co.

Mr. T. B. Widdowson said: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,—When I was first asked to give this paper, I understood that the lithographic process would be used in the reproduction of the stamp for the commemoration of this the Third Congress, but the stamp which is being produced here is, as you see, a reproduction direct from the plate, and, consequently, any question that may occur to any delegate will be answered by my friend the printer, or I myself will endeavour to reply to the best of my ability, as I am of the opinion that the printing of stamps should be thoroughly understood by philatelists, and



GODDARD

1. Opening of the Congress. 2. Refreshments at Bourville. 3. Chairman's table at Banquet. 4. Waiting for train at Bourville. 5. Adutt and the Peacocks at Warwick. 6. Mr. Hollick thanking the Countess of Warwick. 7. Leaving the lawn at Bourville. 8. Countess of Warwick conducting her guests round the grounds.

I quite appreciate the fact that I am addressing philatelists and not mere stamp collectors, or, as I might say, stamp accumulators.

It is interesting to note that this printing of designs from plates has been handed down to us from times long anterior to the invention of movable types by Caxton. Books, music, and illustrations were produced from impressions cut on metal, the incision being made, filled with ink, and paper pressed on to the plate. It is only in comparatively recent years, however, that anything approaching commercial utility has been made possible owing to the introduction of improved machinery.

It was in 1819 that Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, came to England, and brought with him his three inventions which made Siderography* possible. These were—the ability to soften steel so that it could be engraved upon and afterwards rehardened, to transfer steel to steel, and to engrave an elaborate system of engraving now known as engine-turning. From this it will easily be seen that these processes, so familiar to us all now, laid the foundation of all line engraving and made the duplicating of one original die possible from the faintest line to the darkest shadow. This Jacob Perkins was the founder of the firm of Perkins, Bacon and Co., of which Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, who gave us a display at the Second Congress, held last year in London, is the present head. The firm has perfected these processes to such an extent that in printing our old friend the “1d., red,” one plate yielded a million impressions, and that millionth impression is to-day hanging in Mr. Heath’s private office, and shows very little deterioration from the first impression. I am sure you will agree with me that such a result is little short of marvellous. It must be remembered, however, that the plates in those days received more tender treatment than is possible to-day with steam machines. I am afraid our friend here to-day would not like to guarantee a million impressions from any plate under present conditions.

Previous to this the Mulready envelope was issued on May 16th, 1840, but this was engraved by John Thompson on wood from a pencil drawing made by Mulready, and the printing plates of these were made by taking stereos from the wood, which were printed by Messrs. W. Clowes and Sons.†

In the production of stamps it must be remembered that certain conditions have to be fulfilled. It must defy the forger, it should be artistic—note the saving clause “it should,” it is not always so. It should also be emblematical of the country of origin and be easy of reproduction, and at the same time not costly. There is no doubt that to fulfil these conditions the human face, certainly, presents the greatest difficulty to the forger, as the slightest alteration to a familiar portrait can easily be detected. The design should, of course, be developed from the fertile imagina-

tion of the artist; yet, although many of the earliest British stamps were models of artistic beauty, I regret I cannot say the same of present-day stamps. Then, again, the engraving of the design must be of the highest excellence in order to prevent copies being made. The original die is, of course, the handwork of the engraver, and being on steel, is very slow work. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Frederick Heath, who engraved our first “adhesive,” received the sum of fifty guineas for one square inch of work. The original die is carefully hardened, and is then known as the mother die. Subsequent impressions are taken from this on a roller of “softened” steel; this, in its turn, is hardened, and forms the means of transferring upon a plate of softer steel so many rows of impressions as are required for a full sheet of stamps. This plate is also hardened and the printing plate is complete. If any details are required on the plate, they are added before being hardened, as in the case of the corner letters, etc., of our 1d., red.

Very few of our English stamps have been forged, and I think I am correct in stating that not until intaglio stamps were replaced by surface-printed ones do we find any successful forgery made; the 1s., green, Plate 5, 1871, being then made, although it was not discovered until twenty years later.

The first Fourpenny stamp was issued in 1855, and this stamp was surface or typographically printed, that is, it was printed from a block in the same manner as of ordinary type. This stamp was printed by De La Rue, and was the first [postage] stamp this firm printed for the British Government. Perkins, Bacon and Co. still printed the penny, and when their contract expired in 1879 the firm of De La Rue issued the penny, Venetian red. The blocks from which this was reproduced were made altogether differently. Although the block was still of steel, in engraving for intaglio the parts cut away were filled with ink and formed the image, while in a typographical block the parts cut away represented the white part of the design. The part of the *surface*—note the word *surface*—left formed the face from which the impression was taken. France was the first to use this mode of printing stamps as early as 1849. Electrotypes were made from this and mounted together. To make these, a wax or gutta-percha mould was taken from the original and coated with blacklead, and this in turn inserted in an electric bath containing a solution of copper. When the current is turned on the copper is deposited on the face of the mould, after which the back is filled in with lead. Recently, all such printed stamps—that is stamps printed since 1887—had a line round. This was called the Jubilee Line, because 1887 was the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The third of the principal processes of stamp production is lithography, which is the least used of the three, chiefly, I suppose, on account of the ease with which its reproductions can be copied, and therefore forged. In fact, there are comparatively few stamps that have been produced solely by its agency. It is, however, very desirable that its chief points should be understood, as most forgers have adapted it to their requirements; and it has always been a matter of con-

* Meaning, literally, “Engraving on steel,” but Webster tells us that it was applied especially to Perkins’ process for multiplying engravings on steel.—Ed. M. J.

† There are some little mistakes here. Philatelists are of course aware that the adhesives, covers, and envelopes were all issued on the same day, being put on sale on the 1st of May, for use on the 6th. Also that Thompson’s engraving was not upon wood, but on brass.—Ed. M. J.

siderable surprise to me to find a number of lithographed forgeries, of stamps that have only been issued as plate-printed stamps, in collections possessed by collectors by no means ignorant.

I said just now that few stamps had been produced solely by lithography. By that I mean that the producer had been drawn direct upon stone, the majority of stamps by a lithographic process having first been engraved and transferred to stone, and in some cases issued as a lithograph before being issued as a plate-printed stamp, as in the case of the Guatemala of 1886, issued in 1887 as engraved. Now, lithography is essentially a chemical process, and not in any way a mechanical, except in the means devised to take the impressions. The design to be reproduced is drawn on a clean lithographic stone; this stone is of a limestone formation and is semi-porous, and the ink used is a mixture of grease with a colour to make it visible. All lithographic drawing ink is black, no matter what the final colour of the print is to be. When this ink is dry upon the stone it is covered with gum-water, and that is allowed to dry. In drying, the gum-arabic in the water forms an amalgamate of calcium, which is insoluble in water. When the superfluous gum is washed off and the surface of the stone is damped, it is ready to have an impression taken if the colour is to be black. The ink, in this case black, is applied to the stone by means of a leather roller, and the impression taken. If the impression taken is to be colour, the black ink must be removed with turpentine, but in so doing only the black ink is removed, and the grease, which is the foundation of the impression, left; then any coloured ink that is required may be placed on the roller.

Now let us look for a moment at the quality of the different impressions. By quality I mean the appearance of the printed line on the paper. First, we have the engraved line—this being cut of various depth shows a fine range of tones, and the deepest shades, being very deep, give a velvety appearance to the work which cannot be obtained by any other method. The other two processes, typographic and lithographic, are both printed from the surface, and therefore the film of ink is very thin indeed, giving a far flatter appearance than line-engraved work. All lines are the same depth of colour, while in the latter the different depths of the cut lines give the appearance of beautiful tone as in our Penny Black, which stands out, in my opinion, as a model stamp.

With these few remarks I will leave the matter in the hands of the delegates, and shall be glad to answer any questions upon which they may desire information.

Mr. Widdowson then illustrated his explanations by reference to the machine at work and emphasized the difference between the various methods.

The Congress unanimously accorded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Widdowson, who, in reply, said he would be only too pleased to give the delegates any further information they might require.

At the conclusion of this business an Auction was held by Mr. J. J. Darlow, after which the Bourse was opened.

In the evening a reception was held at the Grand Hotel, followed by a Smoking Concert.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH.

The Exhibition and Bourse was opened at 9.45 for the convenience of Delegates and Philatelists generally.

Second Session of Congress.

The Congress met at 11 a.m. to consider

(a) Report of Forged Stamps Committee as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress.

(b) Linking Up of Societies. Discussion to be opened by C. J. Phillips.

On the Chairman, Mr. R. Hollick, taking his place, the Hon. Secretary asked permission to read Major Evans' Report of the Committee on Philatelic Terms. (This is given in full under the proceedings of the previous day.)

The Chairman then called upon Mr. C. J. Phillips to read Major Evans' Report of the Committee on Forgeries.

Mr. Phillips then read as follows:—

Report of the Committee on Forgeries.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—At the meeting of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain on April the 29th, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:—

“That a special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged Postage Stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested.”

Under this resolution a Committee was appointed composed as under: E. B. Evans, W. Hadlow, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, F. Reichenheim, and A. J. Séfi, and the details of the action to be taken were left to that Committee.

The general feeling of the Committee was that the most important action that they could take would be to arouse the attention of the authorities of the various stamp-issuing countries to the fact that dangerous forgeries of vast numbers of stamps were being manufactured, and that many of these stamps, though not now in ordinary circulation, were still available for postal purposes and could be used to defraud the Post Offices; that there were also numerous cases in which stamps were cleaned or their values altered and increased for purposes of fraud; and that in any case the manufacture of imitations of stamps was a dishonest business, which ought not to be permitted.

We accordingly drafted a letter to this effect, and a copy of that letter in English or in French was sent to every stamp-issuing State, and we are glad to be able to report that replies have been received from a very considerable number of places, a list of which is attached to this report, and that, with one unimportant exception, all those replies are favourable, to the extent of asking us to furnish information as to forgeries of the country's stamps, or of the manufacture of forgeries in that country, and expressing

willingness to take action in the matter if sufficient evidence is laid before the authorities.

This, it seems to us, is a very satisfactory result.

We have only at present had the opportunity of going further in one instance, that of Switzerland. We have quite recently addressed a letter to the Director-General of Posts of Switzerland, drawing his attention to the fact that there is a very notorious manufacture of facsimiles in that country, and assuring him that those facsimiles are not made for the innocent purposes which their author professes; and we hope that this action on our part, combined with other proceedings which we hear are likely to be taken against the same person, may have some good effect.

We would suggest that authority be given to us, or to another Committee appointed to take our place, to proceed further in the matter, by collecting and submitting to the authorities of each country such evidence as may be of service to them; and we would also point out that some arrangements should be made for defraying the expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out the objects for which this Committee was appointed.

EDW. B. EVANS,
Chairman of the Committee.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Phillips read out the list of countries mentioned in Major Evans' report. This was as follows:—Antigua, Barbados, British Honduras, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Great Britain, Holland, India, Italy, Liberia, Luxemburg, Malta, Montenegro, Persia, Rhodesia, Roumania, Russia, Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, Uruguay,

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Phillips stated that the question of forged stamps is of the most vital importance. It was impossible to lay before the Congress as much information as the Committee would like. Various matters were in hand, and suggestions being considered which it would be inadvisable to make public. It would hardly do for the people to whom these measures refer to have previous warning. In a Committee of this kind it would not do to make a detailed report, but the Congress could be assured that the Committee would do everything possible to clear out "faking" and forgery throughout the world.

Mr. M. P. Castle proposed the adoption of the Report read by Mr. Phillips, and further proposed that the Committee as present constituted be re-elected with power to add to their number. They were all aware of the great number of forgeries of all kinds that existed. Fakes were sold, and spurious stamps made and sold publicly. This constituted one of the greatest dangers to philately. Philately, he said, was a gossamer fabric built upon fine foundations and if any one did anything to shake these foundations the whole would tumble down like a pack of cards. He thought the Congress would confidently support the "Committee on Forgeries." The very lengthy list of returns made in answer to their well-worded

circular was a guarantee of this. It was not only in the manufacture of stamps that the danger to philately lay, but in the substitution of high values for low ones, nine hundred and ninety-nine of which would puzzle any postal authority. With the inclusion of one or two names he thought the Committee would be most useful.

Mr. F. J. Melville said that the motion Mr. Castle had so urgently placed before the Congress needed no recommendation from him, and he rose for the formal purpose of seconding it. The idea is that the Committee should become a permanent institution. The forger was always with us, and we must have the means of prevention always with us. With regard to the extension of the Committee it was often the case that a large Committee was less profitable than a small Committee, but if due care was taken in the selection of experts he thought the Congress might agree to increase the number by two or three. He would suggest the name of Mr. R. B. Yardley, and if Mr. H. L. Hayman's name were added it would materially strengthen the Committee. The Congress should also not lose sight of the necessity for strengthening the trade side of the Committee, because he felt that the expert dealers played a very important part in keeping the amateur out of the clutches of the nefarious traffic carried on by some stamp importers. He would, therefore, like to see the name of Mr. Hugo Griebert, who was an expert dealer and a man of infinite knowledge, who would be certain to serve the Committee in good stead, placed on it. He had very much pleasure in seconding Mr. Castle's motion with the addition of the three names mentioned.

Mr. Castle falling in with the suggested addition, the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. E. Petty said he had the greatest confidence in the Committee as being able to deal with this evil, and would be the last to take away from them any power which might prejudicially affect their work; yet he thought, with all respect to Mr. Castle, that the power to add to their number should be left to the Committee, because none better than themselves knew the people they required and the services they could render. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the power to add to their number be left to the Committee, who would be able to take into consideration the advisability of placing on the Committee the names of those esteemed friends already mentioned. Mr. Phillips, who had been abroad, had last night told him how he had been received by different Governments, and how they had all helped him with the information he was trying to get. He was convinced that other countries were only too pleased to supply information, but it was only by getting into the inner wheel that this could be done.

Mr. H. Grindall seconded the amendment, and instanced a case which had come into his hands from a Kowloon correspondent.

Mr. Adolf Passer said he had heard the speeches explaining how the Committee were trying to get the support of the various Governments in their efforts for suppressing forgeries, and he would like to ask a question. Had anything been done, or was it

intended to do anything, towards the suppression of fraudulent specimens? This was an important question. Had anything been done for the suppression of plagiarisms and imitations which at present are a source of fraud to collectors? The German Congress was taking up the matter and would report in September. He would be pleased to know what was being done in England for the suppression of these specimens.

Mr. Phillips, in reply to Mr. Passer, said he did not think it would be advisable for the Committee to take any steps except those already taken. They had taken some steps, but as this had been done quite recently, he thought it advisable not to specify them. The members of the Forgery Committee did not wish any further publicity on the matter to be given at present.

Mr. Armstrong said he had been asked by the Board of Directors of the official organ of the Swiss Societies to express their great interest in this question of forged stamps, and more particularly that copies of resolutions passed by the British Committee and reports made by them should be sent to the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, and to the Swiss Federal Council. The Union of Swiss Federal Societies had taken steps for the suppression of forgeries in Switzerland. They had made representation to both bodies, and would greatly appreciate any action taken by the British Committee, and particularly that they would back up the representation of the Union by taking steps in the same direction. He was asked to convey their hearty greetings and good wishes for the success of the Congress.

Mr. Reichenheim said that there had been published in all the Swiss papers, and he saw no reason why it should not be known to this Congress that at the suggestion of one European Government a search had been made for a known Swiss forger, but he did not know what the consequences would be.

Mr. Phillips, referring to the remark in Major Evans' paper on the question of expenses, said that he had not overlooked the point, but would refer to it later.

Mr. Bernstein wished to make a suggestion on this point. He was well aware that the Committee needed money to go on with, and he thought it would be a very good move on their part if they formed themselves into an Expert Committee and examined stamps for a small fee. (Cries of "No, no!") He did not see why the Committee should not earn money for expenses.

* * *

The Congress then turned its attention to the item on the agenda:—

The Linking Up of Societies.

Mr. Phillips, who was to have opened the discussion, explained that he had nothing to say in support of this question. He would like, however, to explain. Mr. Hollick came to see him at the beginning of April and asked him if he would make a few remarks at the Congress. They discussed subjects, and he said that what he should like to speak about would be the election of a Permanent Congress

Committee. Unfortunately, he was called away to America. In his absence the Congress Committee put him down for something he did not wish to say anything about. He did not believe in the linking up of Philatelic Societies at all. In his opinion they would do more good by working separately. He instanced the evil results of linking up in America and Germany, where it had never been successful. It only led to drinking and much useless talk. He was entirely opposed to it and would vote against it. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman said that possibly Mr. Passer could give them some information as to the working of the linking up of Societies.

Mr. Passer said that he did not know in what sense they applied the term "linking up" of Societies. All Societies should work together for the good of Philately, for its future interests and for their protection against forgery. If it were necessary to link up all the Societies in one country, why not go further and say throughout the civilized world where Philatelic Societies exist, and link these up into one? He considered that the best means of uniting the different Societies in one country was by means of such Congresses as the present. The Committee they had elected from the various Societies in this country, by working for the benefit of all Societies, would form the first step towards linking up. The Congress would be aware that the committee of the German Congress consists of two committees—a working committee and a scientific committee, the latter of which deals with such questions as forgery, etc. It was necessary in their own interests and for the benefit of Philately that they should be linked up by Congresses and by a Permanent Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Philpot Crowther said he thought they were all united on the question of Philately as a whole, and on the necessity for the protection of its interests. They had already in the Report got a striking object lesson on the old saying "United we stand, divided we fall." No effective movement had been undertaken in Great Britain until the inception of these Congresses. No single Society possessed enough power and influence. The Sub-committee on Forgeries, speaking for the united Philatelic Societies of Great Britain, were able to make their influence felt. He appealed to the members on that one point alone in the linking up of Societies. He did not mean the submerging of any Society in a federation, but they should all work together for the suppression of forgeries, the hunting down of philatelic blackguards, and the protection of philatelists from swindlers. He cordially agreed with what Mr. Passer had said. He was of the opinion that no Congress could be held without a constitution. This Congress had met with the idea of constructing some sort of a constitution in order to put matters on a permanent basis, and in order that they might speak with the united voices of all the Philatelic Societies in Great Britain, ways and means could be found to harmonize matters, and he considered this was a burning and a vital question in the cause of Philately. (Applause.)

Mr. Séfi said that the question of federation was quite met by the Committee elected by Congress to

act as a Permanent Committee, for all classes of Societies might register themselves as supporters. It would be easy to make arrangements for the necessary powers. He felt that the forgery question was quite safe in the hands of such a Committee, and that was all they could do in the way of linking up Societies. By means of the Committee that he hoped they would decide to appoint, they would be able to place Societies in rapid communication with each other. The election of such a Committee was most urgent and desirable.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that, although the question of the election of a Permanent Committee had to come up in the afternoon, it was put down as a separate item on the programme. He thought some decision ought to be come to as to whether it should be put off until after the paper this afternoon. This was a matter for the Congress to decide. With regard to the linking up he differed from Mr. Phillips in some little way. He certainly thought there should be some linking up of Societies by means of a Permanent Committee, and this was a good deal for him to say, as he did not think any Secretary in England would kick against any outside control more than he. He knew that any Permanent Committee would do away with the initiative of any Society. He took it that linking up meant their protection from the widest point of view, but it also meant starting Societies in other towns, the helping of younger and weaker Societies, and the revival of those that had become moribund. Some kind of a Committee or linking up would assist in this matter. He thought that every town of over 100,000 inhabitants should have a Philatelic Society, and where these towns were packed together as they were in Lancashire and Yorkshire, smaller towns should be encouraged to form Societies. Some one should be chosen to try and form a centre. He thought it would be for the good of Philately if something could be done. At the same time they should not attempt to destroy initiative, but help wherever possible.

Mr. Bernstein asked to be allowed to move a resolution, "That this Conference is of the opinion that the linking up of Societies will be fully met by a Permanent Committee and an Annual Congress, and that the discussion be adjourned until the afternoon."

Third Session of Congress.

Mr. Hollick took the chair at three o'clock precisely, and immediately called upon Mr. Reichenheim to read a paper on "The Colour Question," written by Mr. H. L. Hayman, who, owing to the death of a relative, was unable to be present to read it himself.

Mr. Phillips announced that he had received some very sad news from his firm, who informed him of the death of Mr. Jules Bernichon. He explained that Mr. Bernichon suffered very much with his eyes, and was afraid that the trouble might lead to blindness. None of his friends thought him in danger, and his death was quite sudden. That morning Mr. Phillips said he had telegraphed to Paris, and received a reply to say that the sad news was true, and that Mr. Bernichon was to be buried that morning. Under the circumstances he thought it would be

kind of the Congress if they would pass a resolution of regret. He proposed that "The Third Philatelic Congress express their sincere sympathy with the family and relations of the late Mr. Bernichon."

Mr. Reichenheim, in seconding the resolution, said that in Mr. Bernichon he had lost a very dear friend, to whom he was indebted for the present high standard of his collection. He was quite sure that the Congress would agree with him in saying that the death of Mr. Bernichon was a grievous loss to Philately and to philatelists in general.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried in silence, the members standing.

Mr. Reichenheim explained that Mr. Hayman had asked him to express his regret at being unable to be present owing to the death of his partner, and he therefore proposed that Congress tender their hearty sympathy to Mr. Hayman on the loss of so dear a relation and partner, and this was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Reichenheim then proceeded to read Mr. H. L. Hayman's paper on

"The Colour Question."

I cordially endorse the idea of a universal colour scheme to be used in Philately. The present system is too confusing and erratic. For instance, we have in the various catalogues the same stamp described as bright red, pale red, red, rose, pale rose, dark rose, and so on *ad infinitum*, and it is very disappointing to a collector to write to any one of the dealers for a particular shade and then get the same shade of colour as he already possesses.

One of the first Societies to recognize this difficulty was the French Chrysanthemum Society, who published an admirable chart, of which I send you a copy, containing nearly 1500 shades of colour, which is found invaluable in the floral world.

At a subsequent meeting the Royal Horticultural Society of London, of which I am a Fellow, decided also to adopt this colour chart, but as the expense of producing a new one would have been too great, they decided to adopt that of the French Society, and have found it of great value. If one wants a flower, say a particular shade of yellow, one has merely to give the number of the plate, say 47 shade 3; and it occurs to me that there would be no difficulty in using the same chart to show the colours of stamps.

I hope the dealers who publish catalogues and lists will adopt this colour scheme and advertise that the colour charts can be obtained from them, and if philatelists will go to the expense of buying one of these charts, they will then be able to get the identical shade of stamp they require, or to describe their stamps with a uniformity which will be an advantage to all.

The cost of this chart is 14s. 6d., which does not bring it within the reach of all, but I see no reason why, if they are universally adopted for Philately, and also for other purposes, a reduction could not be made later on; and I suggest that while chart numbers would be stated on catalogues, descriptive sheets, etc., shades should also be stated in the same, as hitherto, so that the beginner or small collector

who does not aim at the greatest accuracy in shading of colours can collect on the ordinary lines, as hitherto.

This chart is already in course of adoption by drapers, dyers, and kindred trades, and I see no reason why it should not ultimately be used in all trades, and become a universal standard of colours.

I hope that the Congress now sitting will recommend its adoption by all Philatelic Societies.

The Chairman said that he had come to the Congress in the great hope that they were going to deal with a question of the greatest importance to Philately in general—The Colour Question. When he was in London last year it was proposed, if time allowed, to bring this colour question before the Second Congress. An appropriate time did not come, and consequently, as far as any dealing with the full colour question was concerned, they had nothing definite before them now. It was a miserable thing and a loose way of doing business. He was sorry that the paper read did not place before the Congress the facts they really needed. They wanted to learn something about colours and their formation, in order that they might arrive at some conclusion for themselves, and not merely to accept that which had been placed before them without any proper explanation. When the Society of which he had the honour to be a member invited Mr. Peck to give them an explanation of this colour question, he was remarkably surprised at the way in which he worked it out. He traced the origin and history of colours, and worked it out by showing how the different shades were arrived at. He had never had the question so clearly placed before him, and fully expected that the complete colour question would have been dealt with to-day. He was very sorry to see that this was not the case, and that Mr. Peck was not amongst them. He quite thought that Mr. Hayman was going to give them something of practical use, instead of which they had only a few notes recommending to them the work of some one else. This was not what they wanted. He asked how many could lay their hands on the chart mentioned, and questioned if the number would exceed a score. What the young collector required was something definite to help him on his way, and he was sorry to see that the paper had not taken that form.

Mr. Ward said that it had been acknowledged that four persons out of ten were practically colour-blind. It was very rare to find more than two persons out of ten who agreed on the question of shade. He took a great interest in the Colour question, but he maintained that people in different parts of the country had different views of colour. He seriously believed that a man in London had different views of shades such as mauve, violet, or any shade with blue in it, from a man in the North (Laughter.) The colour question was one upon which they would never agree until all men were alike, and it was a sheer waste of time to discuss the question, for it was well known that everybody who knew the great difficulties would not move in the matter.

Mr. Armstrong said that there appeared to be a great diversity of opinion on the question. He him-

self did not think it would be satisfactory to themselves as philatelists to accept a chart drawn up by some particular firm for their own particular purposes. In the drapery trade there were many names used which they, as philatelists, did not recognize at all. They had different names entirely. Such terms as rouge-red and saxe-blue philatelists would not recognize at all. It seemed to him that if they were to have a colour chart at all it should be drawn up specially with a view to the requirements of philatelists, and the most satisfactory way would be to approach some firm engaged in the printing of stamps and submit shades to them and let them produce a chart according to these shades.

Mr. Hinton referred to the work of the late Mr. Warhurst, and said that the excellent colour chart which he produced, and which was published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, was the latest and best thing on the subject. He thought that some appreciation should be shown for his work in this direction, which he had made the study of his life. (Applause.)

Mr. Reichenheim said that what they wanted was something practical on the question. He did not think they could, at that Congress, approach the question from the same standpoint as their friend Mr. Peck. He knew of no standard that they as philatelists could take. He looked at the matter from a broad colour question, and this was a matter for the chemist. He knew of no standard by which they could work. The only standpoint from which philatelists could consider the question was from the colour when printed, and that again was a matter of opinion. Mr. Ward had said that colour varies all over the country. If the people in that room were asked, it would be found that there were great variations. He thought the only satisfactory way would be something on the lines suggested by Mr. Armstrong, and that might come along some time, but until it did he thought there was no possibility of producing a definite colour chart.

Mr. Grindall said he had not intended to speak in the debate at all. He supported the appointment of a Committee of eligible and able men which should form an authoritative body to deal with these colours. He asked why they could not form the authority for naming and distinguishing colours. He did not think that the whole of the philatelists throughout the country and the world would accept the decision of half a dozen men, but was it not possible that they could arrive at some substantially accurate nomenclature? He was afraid this would not meet the views of all philatelists, but he was of the opinion that a Committee should be appointed to deal with the question of colour as with other points.

The Chairman said he hesitated in putting the resolution. He should not like it to be rushed through. The Birmingham Philatelic Society, probably more than any other Society, had studied this question. Mr. Peck had been Vice-President of the Birmingham Society for many years, and on more than one occasion he had introduced the question. At one of the meetings Mr. Peck had confessed that the further he delved into the question the more fogged he became! A good many members of the

Birmingham Philatelic Society had also come to the same conclusion.

The nearest approach they would get to a solution would be to take a stamp and say that it was of a certain shade. The question was not to be solved in two or three months; in fact, he had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely unsolvable.

Mr. Adutt, in view of what they had heard, that they had no expert on colours, asked if Mr. Phillips would advise them, in view of his firm's catalogue being recognized as the English standard, whether they catalogued their colours by their work. If so, they had then to a certain extent a standard work to refer to.

Mr. Phillips said it was difficult to answer the question shortly. Their catalogue was a compilation extending over some forty or fifty years, during which time it had been dealt with by a great many different men. Many countries had been rewritten. Each person had adopted what he considered the best names, and the names had been altered again and again. They did not see their way as publishers to use any other lists. He pointed out that, as an example, there were certainly three blues—blue, sky-blue, and indigo—and said that most collectors must recognize these by their particular names. As a general rule, he stated, it would be inadvisable for them to alter their catalogue. It would upset every list and every album they published. If the names in the catalogue were altered it would be necessary to alter the corresponding names in the spaces in the albums, otherwise the latter would be useless.

Mr. Darlow said that a useful colour chart was published with the first volume of *The Philatelic Record*. In this chart the colours were actually dry colours transferred to paper and pasted on to the leaves. He had not seen anything to approach it, either in utility or truth of colour. He thought a reproduction of that chart could be made very cheaply, while the one handed round was not only too expensive but also too bulky.

Mr. Séfi expressed his agreement with Mr. Phillips. What was wanted was not a change of colour names, but a means to enable collectors to identify stamps. Many collectors, he instanced, classify deep blue as sky-blue without knowing it. Any change in the names of colours would disorganize all printed albums.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, but the motion was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Duerst said that some nine years ago in Austria or Germany, lists were published in the standard colours, but the thing had not acted. No one went by it. He himself had started to do so, but had discontinued. The people who went most against it were the catalogue makers. It was impossible to set up a particular standard. He pointed out that the cotton trade colours are different from colours printed on paper. The substance of the colours was different and the work was different. He considered it was impossible to bring horticulturists and textile manufacturers into line.

This concluded the discussion and the Congress proceeded to consider the question of a

Triennial Congress.

Mr. Castle proposed that in future the Philatelic Congress be held triennially. He wished at once to say that he appeared as a delegate representing the unanimous opinion of his Council which had been confirmed by a general meeting of his Society, but he was quite prepared to find that the views they held would not meet with general acceptance. He would like to point out that any steps taken by the Society he had the honour to represent had only one object, they had only one feeling in their hearts, and that was to do what they could for the best interests of Philately. (Hear, hear.) He said that he was merely stating a plain fact when he said that they would be signally lacking if they did not hold out the right hand of fellowship, and support anything that was for the general benefit of Philately. It must be clearly understood that what he had to say he said as the delegate of his Society. He asked the delegates to glance at the aim and end of Congresses. They all aimed at being scientific and more or less learned, and that being so, perhaps they did not always agree. At the same time, good results were obtained from their united labours. He thought he was expressing the opinion of the majority when he said that the greatest object of these Congresses was the fostering of a spirit of *camaraderie*, and the ultimate good of Philately. Therefore it was that he felt that it was undesirable to hold them too frequently. Everybody must be aware of the large amount of exertion and trouble and expense imposed upon the Society which undertook to hold the Congress. He was sure that all would agree with him that the Birmingham Philatelic Society had carried out the good examples of their predecessors. The Royal Philatelic Society felt, however, that this strain and exertion was not one which they should expect a Society to undertake or lightly entertain. When the number of large towns—hotbeds of Philately—were taken into consideration, it would be recognized that it would be unfair to ask them to take up the burden of a further Congress without a reasonable lapse of time, and therefore it was that they thought it impossible to hold Congresses annually. Their great object should be to hold Congresses in those towns where Philately needed revivifying, and where it was desired to establish a new Society. The greatest difficulty the Congress had to contend with was how they could arrange for it to be held without exhausting the hospitality of the different towns who have already done so much. His Society felt that the Congress had been well supported and exceedingly well provided for at Manchester, London, and Birmingham, and it would be difficult to find another Society to emulate those laudable examples. Since they had been in Birmingham, however, and had seen that the enthusiasm which had launched that Congress seemed likely to be sustained, and also that excellent hopes had been held out for a Congress in the next and succeeding year, he and his colleagues had somewhat modified their views. His Society did not want the new movement to be consumed by too much zeal, it was well not to be in too much of a hurry. He would not be doing his duty to his Society if he did

not expressly and distinctly state that it is the unanimous wish of the Royal Philatelic Society that any of the towns which have already held a Congress should not be asked to hold another in less than five years. (Hear, hear.) He felt it was the duty of the leading Societies to do all they could to create new Societies and to open up new ground. Birmingham, Manchester, and London had each held a Congress, and he felt that one of the great influences of such meetings was the promotion of mutual good fellowship, and this was a reward for their efforts. He was very anxious to say or do nothing to cause disagreement among the great body of philatelists in general, many of whom, he recognized, had devoted a considerable portion of their lives to Philately. (Hear, hear.) With the permission of the Chairman and his colleagues he begged to withdraw his motion.

The Chairman said they were obliged to Mr. Castle for bringing the matter forward, and he thought it would whitewash him in the eyes of the Royal Philatelic Society if they were to send him home to that Society with the assurance that they were prepared for the Congresses of 1912-13. With that object in view, he would like to move from the Chair that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society be requested from this Congress to hold the Fourth Philatelic Congress in the Isle of Thanet, at Margate.

Mr. Johnson seconded, and pointed out that the place of meeting was also fixed for 1913. Many of them who did not know much of that corner of England would be pleased to go down to the Isle of Thanet to help forward the cause of Philately, and to help to create some little enthusiasm there. He would like to say that they in Birmingham had found much hard work in getting up that Congress, and they would like to pass on a good thing to some one else.

On the motion being put, it was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. A. L. Adutt said that after the kind remarks he had heard he could reckon the delegates to the Congress as his friends, more particularly as they had passed on a good thing to him. When he arrived in Birmingham he had no thought that they were likely to hold the next Congress in Thanet. One of their delegates was Mr. Armstrong, who happened to be present, and he was their energetic Secretary. Mr. Armstrong had given him his word that in the event of the holding of the Fourth Philatelic Congress in their district he would throw himself heart and soul into the work. For himself, he need hardly say that he would have every assistance from him, and as the Congress thought it would be a change to go to the seaside he took it as a great compliment that they were coming to them rather than to a large city. He assured the delegates that they would endeavour to make the visit a success, and would give them a hearty welcome. (Applause.) He only asked for one thing—a most important item—and that was that his friends who were members of the other Societies—the Royal, the Herts, and the Junior—would help them, and so make the Fourth Congress the success he wished it to be. They had fortunately one or two small Societies near them. There was Herne Bay, sixteen miles away, Canterbury, and a recently established Society at Folkestone. He

thought they could count on their interest also, in which case success was assured. He could only say that they would do their best to give the members a good time at the seaside, and they would do all they could to further the interests of Philately in general. (Applause.)

The Chairman said that he had great pleasure in calling upon Mr. MacGregor to accept on behalf of the Edinburgh Philatelic Society an invitation to hold the Fifth Congress in their city. He formally proposed that "The Scottish Philatelic Society be asked to hold the Fifth Philatelic Congress at Edinburgh in 1913."

This was seconded, and carried without dissent.

Mr. Macgregor said that when he came to Birmingham he came with direct instructions from the Scottish Philatelic Society, who were going to be supported by all the other Societies, to ask that the Congress meet in Edinburgh in 1913. He was delighted to find that they had fallen in with his request, and they would do all in their power to make it a success. It was a great pleasure to him to be able to extend them an invitation to the most beautiful city in the world. (Applause.)

Election of a Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. Reichenheim then moved that a Permanent Congress Committee be formed, and on this being carried unanimously, the following members were nominated:—

Messrs. Phillips, Reichenheim, Melville, Humphrey Bennett, Bernstein, Castle, Hollick, Dorning Beckton, Johnson, Slade, Darlow, and Major Evans.

It was agreed that the Committee should consist of seven members, and accordingly the delegates were instructed to vote for that number, the result of the election to be declared later in the day.

The Chairman then moved that a telegram expressing the sincere and humble good wishes of the Congress be sent to His Majesty the King, whose interest in Philately and Philatelists was well known.

On this being agreed to, it was also decided to send a telegram to Mr. Henniker Heaton.

The Congress concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. R. Hollick, who, in reply, expressed his indebtedness to the Congress for their kind attention, and said that for the last few days he had dreaded the ordeal, but instead of being the hard task he had anticipated he had found it one of the pleasant times of his life.

The Banquet.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Grand Hotel, when the delegates to the Congress were entertained by the President and members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and a number of ladies were present.

At the conclusion of the banquet the President, Mr. Hollick, rose to submit the toast of "The King."

Mr. Hollick said that the toast he had to submit to them was a toast dear to Englishmen wherever they were met together. It was somewhat difficult for the ordinary person to propose it without saying what had already been said many times. It was very different with them. They could claim the King as one of

themselves, for he took his pleasures in the same manner as they did. He had received a wire from His Majesty, which read—

"Am commanded by the King to thank delegates of the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain for their loyal message. His Majesty hopes that every success may attend the Congress.—A. BIGGE."

His Majesty was not only in sympathy with Philately as a whole, but, as the wire he had just read proved, took an active interest in their Congresses and in that particular one. He asked them to drink to the health of His Majesty.

The President then submitted the toast of "The Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Royal Family." He was quite sure, he said, that this toast would be received as heartily as the previous one. Every one dear to the King was quite worthy of being received heartily in any company, and although they had no claim on the Queen and Queen Mother as philatelists, they drank their health as the relatives of one who took a deep interest in that particular hobby.

At this point the scrutineers appointed in connection with the Permanent Congress Committee announced that they had completed their task, and the President read out the names of the gentlemen elected. These were as follow :—

Messrs. Bernstein, Castle, Darlow, Hollick, Phillips, Reichenheim, and Major Evans.

Mr. Hollick then announced that he had received a telegram from Dr. Mays, President of the Sheffield Philatelic Society, in which he regretted his unavoidable detention, and sent best wishes for a pleasant time. Mr. H. L. Hayman sent best wishes for a happy evening, and regretted exceedingly he could not be with them. Mr. Henniker Heaton had wired—

"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your kind and thoughtful message of sympathy. Deeply regret unable to be with you. Have information that penny postage will be universal in two years, then all good Philatelists will be millionaires.

"HENNIKER HEATON."

Mr. Reichenheim then proposed the toast of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, or in other words, the toast of their hosts, not only at that social gathering but during the whole Congress. He said that, as Chairman of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, he was in a position to judge the great amount of trouble and disappointment that is inevitably connected with the carrying out of such an undertaking. If a Congress such as the present passed off without a hitch, it must certainly reflect the greatest credit upon the Society under whose auspices the Congress was held, and upon the Committee and officers responsible for its every detail. The Birmingham Society had always been fortunate in possessing many members who were not only willing to give up their spare time for the benefit of their brother members, but were also able to manage a Society with such success that it had long been recognized as one of our leading philatelic societies. Considering this, the invitation to the Third Philatelic Congress, issued by the Birmingham Philatelic Society, was received with the greatest satisfaction. They would all agree with him that their expectations had been fulfilled in every respect, and they were

unanimously of the opinion that, thanks to the ability and hospitality of the Committee and members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, the Third Philatelic Congress had been and was, from a philatelic as well as a social point of view, an undisputed success. The Birmingham Philatelic Society had had the pleasure and satisfaction of introducing two new items into the programme of an English Congress, namely a Stamp Auction and a Stamp Bourse, and judging from the success of these two innovations, he could only recommend that these two items should be introduced into every future Congress. He was sure he was echoing the feelings of every delegate in expressing their heartiest thanks to the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and to their officers, especially their genial President, County Councillor Hollick, and to their indefatigable Hon. Secretary, County Councillor Johnson, and the other members of the Executive Committee, for the great trouble they had taken to further the interests of their hobby, and to make their stay in Birmingham as comfortable and enjoyable as possible.

He hoped the Society might continue to hold its foremost position among the English Societies, and that it might always be fortunate in having such willing workers among its officers as it had hitherto enjoyed.

He gave them the toast :—The Birmingham Philatelic Society, coupled with the names of County Councillors Hollick and Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, in responding to the toast, said he thanked Mr. Reichenheim for all the kind things he had said about Birmingham and about Mr. Hollick and himself. He also thanked all the delegates for the enthusiastic way in which they had received his remarks. He did not know if they were well deserved, but he could, at all events, say that they could not have done much if they had not had a Committee which had supported them loyally from the commencement of the Society until the present time. They had officials and a Committee who were prepared to take off their coats if they had any work to be done. They stood shoulder to shoulder if any difficulties were to be faced. They in Birmingham had not the same advantages as many of the Societies in the metropolis, but they had always tried to do their best for Philately. They had not thought so much about local circumstances, but had taken a wider view, and that was why they took on that which the delegates tried to push on them twelve months ago. (No, no.) They had taken up this work really because they were anxious to do their best for Philately. Perhaps they were rather foolish to do it, but he would ask them to remember that they were young and innocent. This was so pronounced that the London Philatelic Society quite recognized that they could not hope to find any more like them, for had they not proposed a Triennial Congress? This was the very reason they had brought that motion forward. He was very pleased, however, to see that they had succeeded in finding some others who were willing to continue the work. Those Societies would carry on the good work started by Manchester, continued by the Herts Society and by themselves. He could only say, in the words of the quotation he had put under the

Birmingham Philatelic Society: "May it live longer than I have time to tell its years." He thought it was founded strongly enough in Birmingham and district to stand and weather the time. His only hope was that the other Societies might do as well as Birmingham had done. He was egotistic enough to say that they had done their part. He heartily thanked them for all they had said and done.

Mr. W. Pimm proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and said that many of their guests had come long distances to be present, some as far as from India and Austria, but they were all welcome. Many of these gentlemen he had known for years, and he thought the longer he knew them the more he liked them, especially as regards Philately. He hoped that he would live to know them much longer. He asked them to raise their glasses to the visitors.

Mr. M. P. Castle replied to the toast, and said they had heard during the course of the day one or two passing references to the Colour question, and standing as he did on that occasion he had had this brought vividly before him. He was able to see shades of pink, grey, brown, and he might even say albino. He felt that the response to the toast had been placed in the hands of the most unassuming person in the room. That was doubtless why he had been chosen. His extreme youth and innocence had put a task upon him that should have fallen to other hands. He felt that it was a privilege to respond, for it was evident when Mr. Pimm so kindly referred to the visitors that the wolves were more than the sheep, and this was eloquent testimony to the kindness of their Birmingham friends. Naturally he felt it a pleasure to respond on behalf of the ladies. They were delighted to have them present. He thought that although in the old days the ladies might have been somewhat intolerant, they now recognized that it was a very important essential to have a good stay-at-home husband. They had come to recognize that even stamps might be as good an investment as hats and bonnets. With regard to the vast number of guests present, he felt it was hardly fair to call them guests, because they were also present in their official capacity as representing Societies in various parts of the country. He was voicing the opinions of all present when he said that they felt it very gratifying that the kind invitation of the Birmingham Society had been so largely responded to. The guests at that banquet represented over forty Societies, and it spoke hopefully for the future of Philately when it was realized that Philatelists from all parts of the world were ready to come to take part in that Congress. He could only say on behalf of the guests that they had everything to thank their Birmingham friends for. They had had an Italian sky and a real Birmingham welcome, and he felt sure that whatever might happen in the future they would one and all agree that the Birmingham Society had laudably and exceedingly well carried out that function, and had added a very successful link in the chain of those festivals. It must be admitted that these Congresses have a helpful effect upon Philately, and they also served to cement friendships and extend acquaintances. He thought one of the most important benefits was

the promotion of good fellowship and hospitality among students of Philately. His brother guests would agree that Birmingham had nobly responded to the call, and it would be an incentive to those other Societies whom Mr. Johnson had referred to as rushing in where others feared to tread. He thanked the Birmingham Philatelic Society very heartily on behalf of the guests, and assured them that they quite appreciated all that they had done. The Chairman had mentioned that Mr. Wilmot Corfield should have replied to that toast, but that gentleman had telegraphed: "Cannot attend dinner. Great heat during day too unmentionable. Give me Calcutta."

Mr. Adolph Passer (Vienna) said he was very much surprised at being called upon to respond for the guests. He felt it must have been an error. He had, however, great pleasure in answering on behalf of the continental visitors, and he trusted that in exchange for their small numbers there would be a large number of English visitors to the German Congress, to be held at the same time as the Exhibition in Vienna. He hoped they would come in such numbers as to make them really feel that English Philatelists were foremost not only in Britain but also on the Continent. He gave them a cordial invitation to visit Vienna.

Mr. C. J. Phillips was called upon to propose the toast of the President, Mr. R. Hollick, and said that he felt a great honour had been conferred on him by asking him to propose the health of the President—his old friend "Dick" Hollick. He had known him for close on thirty years, and he could not say more about him than Shakespeare says: "You have deserved high commendation, true applause and love." He found that Mr. Hollick joined the Birmingham Philatelic Society on December 15th, 1885, twenty-six years ago, and he knew him for some years before that time. He had been a collector for over thirty years. He had stuck to his stamps and stuck to his friends, and he had only one enemy, and that was himself! His reason for saying that was that he sold his stamps too cheaply. (Mr. Hollick: You were the buyer.) This was not unusual in a Birmingham man. Birmingham men usually sold cheaply. Mr. Hollick was not only prominent in Philately but also in other circles. He was one of the leading members of the British Pharmaceutical Society, was prominent in politics and in county work. He would conclude with another quotation from Shakespeare: "Twixt such friends as these few words suffice." (Loud applause.)

The toast was received with musical honours, and in reply Mr. Hollick said Mr. Phillips reminded him of selling stamps, but he must remind Mr. Phillips that he had bought them. Seriously speaking, however, there was no one he liked more to propose his health than his old friend "Charley" Phillips. It was some thirty years since he came to Birmingham as quite a boy. When he first came to see him he induced him to deal in stamps. Like a judge he knew—Mr. Dugdale—he had such a nice way of doing things, as the prisoner said when he was sentenced to be hanged. When Mr. Phillips went away with his hard earnings he thought he had done



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK WITH THE DELEGATES AND THEIR FRIENDS AT WARWICK CASTLE.

him a good turn, and he wished he had bought everything he had offered him. He thanked them very much for the hearty way in which they had drunk his health, and begged them to believe that anything he had done for the success of the Congress had given him as much pleasure as his Society had given them, and from what had been said he knew that they had helped them somewhat.

Mr. Melville rose to propose the toast of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. He said that although the toast was not on the list, he was sure it was one which would meet with their unanimous acceptance. He was convinced that the future of those Congresses was of much more importance than the toast, and it was very gratifying to all of them to see the manner in which the future prospects of the Congress had been taken up at the meeting in the afternoon. Some people were born to hold Congresses, and he certainly thought the Herts Society was well fitted to occupy that position. Others have had Congresses thrust upon them as they had that evening. In the case of the Congress next year, he felt that they could be very confident of its success. From his personal knowledge of Mr. Adutt, of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, he was assured of this. Mr. Adutt was born to conduct Congresses. He had no doubt that the majority of them were well aware that



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

it had been the intention of the Society which he had the honour to represent to ask them if they would consent to the proposition of holding the Congress in London next year, in connection with the Exhibition which is being organized by the Philatelic Societies. It was due to his Society to explain that the withdrawal of their intention was in no sense due to any lack of enthusiasm in connection with the work of the Congress of Great Britain, but simply because they felt that the Congress should not

return to the same city within, at any rate, a reasonable period of time.

In going to the Isle of Thanet they were making an experiment in the sense that the past Congresses had all been held in great commercial centres of this country, and the Isle of Thanet Society were making a departure in selecting Margate as their headquarters—one of the healthiest resorts in the country. In proposing the health of this Congress he felt that it would

be an assured success, and he would like to couple with the toast the names of Messrs. A. L. Adutt and D. B. Armstrong.

Mr. Adutt suitably acknowledged the toast, and said that they would do all in their power to make the Congress a success. They would have the pleasure of offering them their hospitality in the Isle of Thanet, not to mention the benefits of good air and good bathing.

Mr. Armstrong was very pleased to add a few words of welcome. They had received many promises of help. He felt it was a great honour to be asked to take over the Congress for next year, especially when he remembered that they were the youngest Society in Great Britain. His Society had done a good deal of missionary work for Philately, particularly among schools and scholars, by means of lantern lectures and such-like undertakings. They would be pleased to see the delegates down in Thanet, and had no

hesitation in saying that their Society would heartily endorse the invitation extended to the delegates by himself and Mr. Adutt.

During the evening an interesting musical programme was rendered, Mr. Neville Bosworth, A.L.C.M., presiding at the pianoforte and the Clef Quartette being responsible for the musical items.

A flashlight photograph of the delegates was taken, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

FRIDAY, JUNE 9TH,

was given up to excursions, and was a most enjoyable day.

At 9.45 a.m. a large number of the delegates with a number of ladies left New Street Station for Bournville, and paid a visit to Messrs. Cadbury's offices, manufactory, and model village at Bournville.

The visitors were taken over the works by competent guides, and saw many of the processes of making various chocolates, making the boxes, printing coloured advertisements, etc. etc. Messrs. Cadbury employ about 6000 hands, and I do not suppose that any firm in the world look after the welfare of their employés more thoroughly.

After seeing the works the visitors were taken over the model village which adjoins the works. Each house has one-eighth of an acre of land allotted to it for garden, etc., and there are about 586 acres in the whole village. I believe this was the first of the model villages for workpeople to be started in Great Britain, and it has turned out a great success.

Before leaving the group was photographed on the lawn, and Messrs. Cadbury most kindly supplied all the visitors with light refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the firm for their kindness.

After a hasty lunch at the Grand Hotel a large number of the delegates took the 2.7 p.m. train to Warwick and walked up to the Castle.

Entering by the portcullis gate, the party proceeded up the fine drive and were most kindly received at the main entrance by the Countess, who had specially journeyed from London in order to receive the delegates in person.

Lady Warwick personally conducted her guests over the castle, and also had a couple of guides in attendance to point out the treasures of this grand old place. Some of the guests most admired the superb situation of the castle with its grand views over the Avon, the falls on the river, and the beautiful trees in the distance.

After a prolonged visit to the Castle itself, Lady Warwick asked us to assemble in the rose garden, where a substantial tea was provided in most beautiful surroundings.

After tea, Mr. Hollick proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Lady Warwick for the very kind manner in which she had received the delegates, and assured her how much they had enjoyed themselves and how deeply they appreciated her kindly hospitality.

This was seconded by Mr. Castle in a happy little speech, and in reply

Lady Warwick said that she was glad to show visitors the Castle owing to the great interest it had for people with modern ideas. She regretted very much that the Earl was not able to be present, as he

was detained at a function in Essex. She thought that stamp collecting must be very delightful, and regretted that she was so ignorant of its pleasures. In conclusion, Lady Warwick thought that some of the ladies might be tired after their walk over the Castle, and she would be glad if any who wished to do so would rest in the Castle until the party was leaving. (Great applause.)

Lady Warwick then took the party to see the famous vase, and to various parts of the grounds.

The party left about 6 p.m. after renewed thanks to Lady Warwick for her gracious hospitality, and after a most delightful day favoured with superb weather.



The above represents the special Souvenir Stamp (enlarged), which was printed at the Congress by direct plate-printing in two colours, green and black, and lithographic impressions were presented to all the delegates and to the guests at the banquet. The building shown is the Town Hall of Birmingham.

A set of twelve special post cards was prepared, each bearing an impression of one of these stamps as well as photographs, these latter consisting of portraits of The Countess of Warwick, and of the members of The Visitors' Committee. These cards were sold at 1/- the set.

The Postmaster-General provided a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress, and a clerk and postman were in attendance to receive and postmark letters, and a post office box was erected in the Grosvenor Lounge for the use of visitors and delegates.

I give some other illustrations as souvenirs of the Congress. One showing some of the visitors at Warwick Castle, with the Countess in the centre, another is a composite group of various events, and others show the President and Secretary, to both of whom we are indebted for the great success of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

The photographs are by Messrs. Godart and Co., Savoy House, Strand, London.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.



The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 166.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Provisionals of 1902 3.

IN 1902 there was a constant and increasing demand for low-value stamps, and the authorities found lying idle in the Treasury a quantity of the higher values for which there was but little use (such as 14, 24, 28, 60, and 80 centavos, and 1 peso); it was therefore decided to utilize the surplus stocks by surcharging them with such values as were most required.

But the production of these low-value provisionals whilst the exchange was at a very low rate partially defeated the object in view. Low-value provisional stamps are always in great demand by the wholesale dealers, who require such stamps for packets and cheap sets, and here was an opportunity for securing several varieties at cheap rates; the result was that one value after another was quickly bought up—for example, 1000 1 c. stamps of Paraguay could be then bought (in 1902) for about 3s. 9d.!

I give a list of these stamps in the order in which they were issued, and I note the varieties of surcharge that I have found.

All the surcharges were printed from type by the firm of H. Kraus in Asuncion.

The first stamp thus treated was the engraved 24 c., deep blue, of September, 1900. The usual perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, but I have seen a block of six with the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ nearly. This block also included the error with the first "i" of "Habilitado" omitted.

The sheets of 100 stamps were divided in half, giving five rows of ten stamps, and fifty copies of the surcharge (as shown below) were set up in a "forme" and the half-sheet was overprinted, in *vermilion*, at one operation.

I can only find one variety of the surcharge, which occurs on Nos. 10 and 33 on each sheet, the first "i" in "Habilitado" being omitted.

This stamp is also known with inverted surcharge, and is rather rare in that condition; probably one sheet of fifty was thus overprinted in error.

This 20 c. on 24 c., deep blue, was issued on July 30, 1902, and chronicled in the *M.J.* for October of that year; 66,000 copies were printed.

Habilitado
en
20
centavos

Habilitado
en
5 cent

The next stamp was the 8 c., brown, lithographed, of June, 1902. This was surcharged as shown above in *black*, and it is a curious fact that the upper halves of the sheets were printed with the surcharge reading downwards, and the lower halves with the surcharge reading upwards.

Of the surcharge reading upwards I have met with the following varieties:—

1. No stop after "cent," No. 50 on the sheet.
2. First "i" of "Habilitado" omitted, No. 10 on the sheet; later on in the printing some more letters dropped out, and I have a sheet with the word on No. 10 reading "Hab....ado."

3. Surcharge double.

Variety 3 must also have existed with varieties 1 and 2, but I have not seen them.

Of the surcharge reading downwards I have the following:—

1. No stop after "cent," No. 1 on the sheet.
2. First "i" of "Habilitado" omitted, No. 41 on the sheet.
3. The "b" of "Habilitado" omitted; I do not know the position of this on the sheet, as it does not occur on any sheets I have seen.

This 5 c. on 8 c., brown, was issued on September 18, 1902, and 75,000 copies were printed.

Habilitado
en cinco
5 cent. 5

The next stamp utilized was the lithographed 28 c., orange, of June, 1902. This was surcharged in *black*, as shown above.

All the overprints read upwards, the upper and lower halves of the sheets being surcharged in the same manner.

The varieties I have are as follows:—

1. No stop after "cent," No. 9 on the sheet.
 2. Comma " " Nos. 7 and 24 on the sheet
- The 5 c. on 28 c., orange, was issued on December 15, 1902, and 88,000 were printed.

Habilitado
en un
1 cent. 1

The next stamp made use of was the 14 c., brown, of November, 1892. This was surcharged 1 c., in *black*, as shown above.

The varieties are as follows:—

1. No stop after "cent," No. 9 on the sheet.
2. Comma after "cent," Nos. 7 and 24 on the sheet.
3. Accent on "ú" in "ún." No. 13 on the sheet.

The 1 c. on 14 c., brown, was issued on December 22, 1902, and 72,000 were printed.

The next was the 80 c., pale blue, of 1892. It was surcharged 5 c. in the same form as the 28 c., in *black*.

The only minor varieties to be found are formed by the thin end of the top of some of the figures "5" having been broken off. The left-hand "5" has this short head on Nos. 9, 26, 33, 36, and 47 on the sheet. The right-hand "5" has a short head on Nos. 8 and 20.

The 5 c. on 80 c., pale blue, was issued on January 16, 1903, and 60,000 were printed.

The next was the 1 peso fuerte of September, 1901. This was converted to 1 centavo, like the 14 c., but with the errors corrected.

The varieties are as follows:—

1. Surcharge inverted.
2. No stop after "cent." This is No. 10 in the later printing; the stop is present on some sheets, and evidently broke off during the printing.

The 1 c. on 1 peso, slate-blue, was issued on February 6, 1903, and 100,000 were printed. —

The last stamp to be utilized at this period was the 60 c., orange-yellow, of 1892, which was surcharged 5 c., in *black*, like the stamps previously described. There are short tops to some of the figures "5," as in the 5 c. on 80 c., pale blue.

The 5 c. on 60 c., orange-yellow, was issued on February 6, 1903, and 60,000 were printed.

* * *

Summary.

1902-3. *Stamps of various issues overprinted with the types illustrated above.* (i) *Perf.* 11½. (ii) *Perf.* 12½ nearly.

July 30, 1902. 20 c., in *vermilion*, on 24 c., deep blue (i), (ii).

- a. Surcharge inverted (i).
- b. First "i" of "Habilitado" omitted (i), (ii).

September 18, 1902. (i). *Surcharge reading upwards.*

- 5 c., in *black*, on 8 c., brown.
- a. No stop after "cent."
- b. First "i" of "Habilitado" omitted.
- c. Surcharge double.

(ii). *Surcharge reading downwards.*

- 5 c., in *black*, on 8 c., brown.
- a. No stop after "cent."
- b. First "i" of "Habilitado" omitted.
- c. Letter "b" of "Habilitado" omitted.

December 15, 1902. 5 c., in *black*, on 28 c., orange.

- a. No stop after "cent."
- b. Comma after "cent."

December 22, 1902. 1 c., in *black*, on 14 c., brown.

- a. No stop after "cent."
- b. Comma after "cent."
- c. Accent on "ú" in "ún."

January 20, 1903. 5 c., in *black*, on 80 c., blue.

- a. Short head to "5."

February 6, 1903. 1 c., in *black*, on 1 peso, slate-blue.

- a. *Surcharge reading downwards.*
- b. No stop after "cent."
- 5 c., in *black*, on 60 c., orange-yellow.
- a. Short head to "5."

CHAPTER XIX.

The 1903-4 Issues.

El Diario Oficial of Asuncion, January 4, 1903, contained a notice of which the following is a translation:—

"NOTICE. ||

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

"*Tenders for the printing of Postage Stamps.*

"The Government calls for tenders for the printing of two millions four hundred and seventy thousand postage stamps, as follows:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.

Quantity.	Value and colour.
300,000	1 c., grey.
350,000	2 c., dark green.
450,000	5 c., mineral blue.
200,000	10 c., brown.
150,000	20 c., lake.
220,000	30 c., dark blue.
150,000	60 c., violet.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

100,000	1 c., grey.
100,000	2 c., dark green.
100,000	5 c., mineral blue.
100,000	10 c., brown.
50,000	20 c., lake.
100,000	30 c., dark blue.
100,000	60 c., violet.

"The above-mentioned stamps are to be of the same design, showing the Arms of the country with the motto 'Paz y Justicia,' and the inscriptions 'U.P.U., Republica del Paraguay,' and the value in figures and letters. The official stamps are to be overprinted with the word 'Oficial,' in black.

"The dimensions to be 22 x 26 mm.; the stamps to be printed on paper of the quality employed for the current issue, perforated and gummed, and indelible colours to be used.

"Within fifteen days from the date on which the contract is accepted, the contractor shall deliver to the Office of Inland Revenue one quarter of the quantity of each of the stamps mentioned above, and the remainder within the thirty days following.

"Tenders to be in writing, and accompanied by a pattern of the stamp to be made, which will be subject to modification by the Post Office Department.

"Tenders will be opened at the Treasury on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 9 a.m.

"Persons making offers for the work must deposit at the Secretariat the sum of one thousand pesos sterling, which will be returned to them after the contract has been awarded.

"The person whose tender is accepted must deposit at the Agricultural Bank the sum of two thousand pesos, as a guarantee for the carrying out of his contract.

"The Department reserves the right to reject all the tenders.

"Asuncion, January 2, 1903.

"(Signed) BENJ. BUEZ,
"Chief Clerk."

The tender of H. Kraus, of Asuncion, was accepted. The stamps were very quickly prepared and were issued on February 28, 1903. They are of the design described in the notice, and are lithographed on fairly stout white wove paper, perf. 11½ by a single-line machine. I think the stones were prepared by single transfers from one die.

The stamps are in sheets of 200, in two panes of 100, arranged in ten rows of ten, and the imprint of the

makers is at the right side, extending half along the ends of the last two rows.

The values ranged from 1 to 60 centavos, as given in the summary.

Second Issue of 1903.

In December, 1903, the *Monthly Journal* chronicled a new set of similar design. They must have been issued about September. They were lithographed by H. Kraus, at Asuncion, in sheets of the same size, etc., as before, but the imprint is now in large letters in the left-hand margin of each sheet; it reads "H. Kraus (Asunción)."

I have seen the 20 c. and 30 c., imperf., with large margins all round, but I doubt whether they were issued in this condition.

The stamps are perf. 11½ with a single-line machine. The numbers printed were as follows:—

1 centavo	.	.	.	800,000
2 centavos	.	.	.	800,000
5	"	.	.	900,000
10	"	.	.	300,000
20	"	.	.	150,000
30	"	.	.	220,000
60	"	.	.	150,000

On August 8, 1904, a revolution against the party in power broke out, and the struggle lasted until December 12 of the same year, when peace was signed, the Revolutionary Party having gained the upper hand and secured the government.

The victorious party issued a provisional stamp, which is dated August, 1904, but I do not find that it was chronicled in Europe before the following December, when it was mentioned in the *Monthly Journal*.

This stamp also is lithographed and was in sheets of 100. The perforation is 11½. I think that it was made in Asuncion, but cannot glean any particulars, except that I find a statement that 1500 were printed. There are good forgeries of this stamp in *deep blue*; the genuine is in *light blue*.

Some stamps were stolen from the post office at Villa del Pilar by a body of insurgents, who are stated to have overprinted them in three lines in *black*, script type "*Gobierno—provisorio—Ago, 1904*"; various values of the two sets of 1903 were so overprinted,* but they do not seem to have been authorized, and can only be regarded as "bogus."

In *El Guia Filatelica Mensual*, published at Mendoza, Argentine Republic, Señor J. D. Campos denounces these curiosities as absolutely false.

PAZ

12 Dic. 1904

30

centavos

The above surcharge appears on the 10 c., blue, of August, 1904. This provisional was prepared in celebration of the peace between the two contending parties on the date shown. I am told that it was in use for only three or four days, from about the 8th to the 12th of December, 1904.

I have been unable to find out where the overprinting was done. The balance of the stock is stillt

* See *M.J.*, May, 1905, p. 329.

† January 27, 1911. The information was contained in a letter from Asuncion of this date.

held by the Government in the "Deposito de valores oficiales" in Asuncion.

In 1904, 1905, and up to May, 1906, the *Revista de la S. F. Arg.* ceased to be issued, and this is a great loss to me in writing the history of the numerous stamps that appeared during that period. The chronicles of South American Philately in the European stamp papers are indeed sadly defective.

* * *

Summary.

(Lithographed by H. Kraus, Asuncion.)



February 28, 1903. Perf. 11½.

- 1 centavo, grey.
- 2 centavos, blue-green.
- 5 " pale blue.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " chestnut-brown.
- 20 " rose-red.
- 30 " blue.
- 60 " bright violet.



September (?), 1903. Perf. 11½.

- 1 centavo, pale yellow-green.
- 2 centavos, orange-vermilion.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " violet.
- 20 " deep green.
- a. Imperf.
- 30 centavos, bright blue.
- a. Imperf.
- 60 centavos, yellow-brown.



August, 1904. Perf. 11½.

10 c., blue.

December 8, 1904. *The last stamp surcharged in black.*

30 c. on 10 c., blue.

The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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(Continued from page 125.)

ISSUE OF 1878.



300 reis, green and orange.

THIS stamp, the frame of which is *orange* and the centre *green*, is one of those which afford an example of the injurious effects of some of the natures of gum employed in the manufacture of stamps.

In some copies, the outer portion of the design, which was originally pale or deep *orange*, has become *brown-yellow*, and the centre from a full *green* has turned to a *deep bottle-green*, and this to such an extent that, in one stamp that we have seen, the *orange* frame has changed to an indescribable colour, the result of the combination of the inks with decomposed gum.

The surface of the paper is sometimes *yellowish* and sometimes *greenish*, and an inexperienced person might at first sight suppose that the paper had received an intentional surface colour in *yellow* or *green*, whilst this discolouration is only the result of the incomplete cleaning of one or other of the two line-engraved plates. We have also noticed the same effect in the issue of 1890 (the Southern Cross). When both the plates have been badly cleaned, we see in this 300 reis the deplorable result referred to above.

One of the most complete examples of this kind of fictitious colouration is to be found in the "Registered" stamp of New South Wales, 1856, etc., with frame in *blue*, and effigy first in *orange* and afterwards in various shades of *red*, in which the colour of the frame has sometimes so tinted the paper, that this stamp has been offered for sale as an *azure* or bluish paper.

As for the injurious effect of the gum, taken alone, it is in the 3d., *rose*, of Victoria, issue of 1860-62, that it may be most plainly seen; the *rose* colour has been so altered by the gum that this stamp has been erroneously catalogued as 3d., *marone*.*

The same decomposition of the gum occurred in the case of the 3 c., *red*, of the Danish West Indies, 1856, which is catalogued with *brown* gum, instead of saying *browned* gum. There would have been no

* We venture to think that M. Mahé is mistaken here. The 3d. stamp referred to has never been seen in *rose*, it is always in quite a different colour from that of the 4d. of the same period, which retains its *rose* tint, in spite of the gum.—Ed. M.J.

reason for using a gum of such colour, and there is no particular object in noting it.*

The 300 reis, green and orange, is regularly perforated 12. We have seen a copy rouletted (falsely), probably a printer's proof, or a stamp that had escaped perforation.

ISSUES OF 1883 AND 1885. RETOUCHE PLATES.



1. The 100 reis, olive-green, of 1883.

The first plate† of this stamp having been too lightly engraved, its want of depth and the impossibility of obtaining a great number of impressions from it were soon recognized. It thus became necessary, at two different periods, to effect some retouching, the traces of which, although very apparent, have remained unnoticed until now, and have never been described. We will point out the details which differentiate these two retouched plates† both from the original and from one another.

The original type is shown in the illustration given above.

* No doubt the colour of the gum was quite unintentional, but we suspect that it was never colourless and it has *browned* the paper to a very noticeable extent.—Ed. M.J.

† The word "plate" appears to be used in both places to mean "die"; the retouching was of course not done upon the actual plates from which the stamps were printed, but upon the original die, or upon dies reproduced from it.—Ed. M.J.



The First Retouch.

1. The entire profile is covered with continuous and dotted lines, darkening it to such an extent that H.M. the Emperor Dom Pedro almost resembles one of his negro subjects who cultivate the coffee.

2. The hair is much more strongly lined.

3. The nose is slightly arched.

4. The beard has been entirely redrawn, and the moustache is longer.

5. There is a white outline, starting from the hair and stopping at the eye, and starting again from the moustache it is continued round the beard as far as the ear, with which it becomes confused.

6. There is a very marked white zigzag pattern across the beard and running down to the neck.

7. The ear is longer than before and more open.

8. The background is formed of fresh vertical and diagonal lines, irregularly spaced.

9. The general appearance is dull.

The Second Retouch differs from the first as follows:—

1. The profile is still quite covered with continuous and dotted lines (the latter are not fully shown in the enlargement).

2. The hair is strengthened by deep cuts, and is more in masses.

3. There is a white line in front of the arch of the eyebrow, and again from the mouth down to the lower part of the beard.

4. The beard is lightened, and the moustache quite distinct.

5. The ear is thickened, less open.

6. The nose is straight, and the nostril quite open.

7. The arch of the eyebrow is strongly marked, the eye very bright, and the eyebrow thick.



The Second Retouch.

8. The background is redrawn, with very close crossed lines.

9. The general appearance is bright.

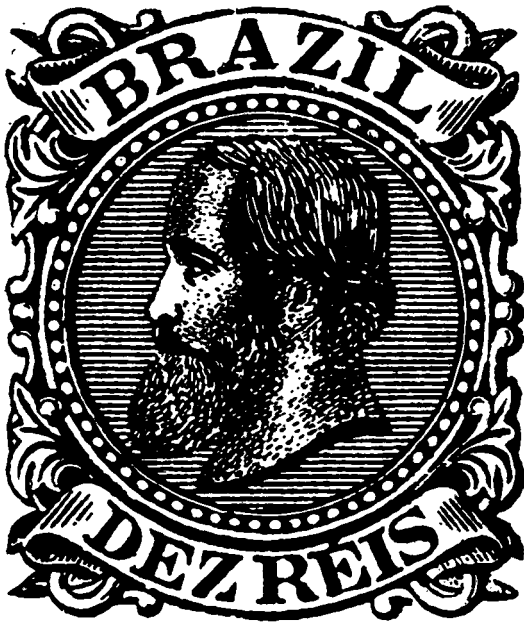
In the original, as also in the first retouch, there is a noticeable white zigzag pattern across the beard, which does not appear in the second retouch.

2. The 10 reis, orange, of 1885.

As in the case of the 100 reis of 1883, and probably for the same reasons, the 10 reis, *orange*, of 1885, also underwent some retouching, which, in like manner has passed unnoticed, and even the special characteristic of the stamp itself has not been described in the catalogues.

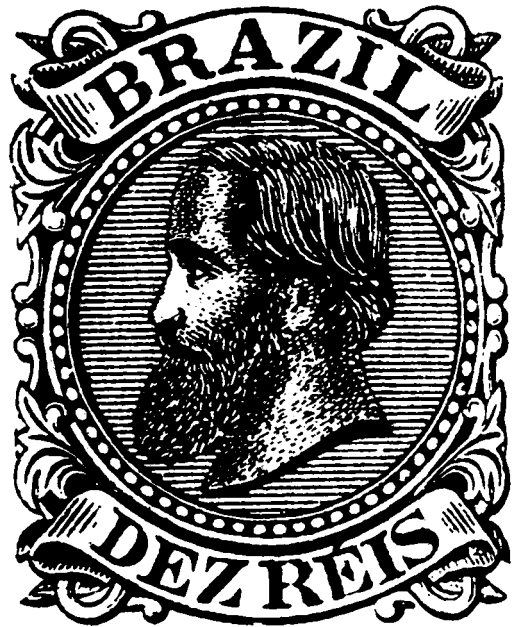
The Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons mentions, it is true, under the date 1885, Type 26, No. 138, a 10 reis, *pale orange-vermilion*, which is from the original plate, and No. 139, 10 reis, *deep orange-vermilion*, which is from the retouched plate, but does not differentiate these stamps from the 10 reis, *black*, of 1882, so that one might suppose that Nos. 138-9 differed in colour only from Nos. 129-31, whereas they really differ in another important particular, the earlier stamps having a background of *crossed* lines, while the latter have a ground of *horizontal* lines only.

With all the respect that was shown for the original work, the retouching, nevertheless, could not fail to produce some variations, which we will now point out. At first sight these variations are but little noticeable, and one might suppose that it was only a case of two different printings from the same plate—one very light, and the other very heavy; the first in *orange-red*, the second in *brown-orange*.

*Original Type.*

The differences produced by the retouching as are as follows:—

1. All parts of the profile, the forehead, the cheek, and close up to the eye, are covered with close lines and dashes.
2. The hair on the top of the head and at the back of the neck is more regular, and the parting is more distinct.
3. The nose is more marked, it is outlined with a heavy line, the nostril is more open, the base narrowed, re-entering obliquely.
4. The ear is more fully shown and less open.
5. The eye is more open, the eyebrow more strongly marked.
6. The beard is heavier, less clearly drawn; the moustache is more detached and thicker. The lines of the background are heavier and more spaced. The whole appearance is very heavy and thick.

*Retouched Plate.*

In the first state of the engraving, the general appearance of the profile was clearer, the details of the hair and beard more distinct, and the general effect brighter.

AN UNCHRONICLED ERROR OF COLOUR.

The 100 reis, orange, of 1883.

Up to the present we had never met with an error of colour among the stamps of Brazil. The discovery of such a thing is quite a recent one, and we believe that the stamp we are about to describe is still unknown to the majority of philatelists.

This 100 reis stamp is of the original type of 1883, before the first retouching.

100 reis, orange (in place of olive-green), *laid paper, perf. 15.*

We consider this error to be a rarity of the very first class.

(To be continued.)



The Commemorative Issue of Italy, 1911

WE are still old-fashioned enough to deprecate the issue of postage stamps for other than postal uses, and to regard such ephemeral objects as little labels of paper as singularly inappropriate for commemorative purposes; still, if in these economical times we have to content ourselves with medals of paper instead of the perennial bronze, it is well that those

paper medals should be of the most artistic designs, and we think that those issued recently in honour of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy may fairly be said to possess that merit; they are moreover beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, and thus worthy of the reputation of their country of origin and, so far as stamps can be, of the great event that they are intended to commemorate.



The symbolism of the designs is not perhaps evident at a glance, so we are glad to be able to give a free translation of the Decree authorizing the issue of the stamps and giving full descriptions of them contained in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, for May 16th, which was kindly sent us, with a set of the stamps, by our friend Dr. Diena.

The Decree runs as follows :—

“ VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

“ *By the Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation*

“ KING OF ITALY.

“ Under Article 18 of the Postal Laws ;

“ Etc. etc. etc.

“ On the proposition of Our Ministers the Secretaries of State for Posts and Telegraphs and for the Treasury ;

“ We have decreed and do decree :—

“ Art. 1. The issue is authorized, with the object of commemorating the occurrence of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, of postage stamps engraved in *taille-douce* of the values 2, 5, 10, and 15 centesimi, in the following quantities :—

Four millions at	2 centesimi.
Eight ” ”	5 ”
Five ” ”	10 ”
Five ” ”	15 ”

“ All the four postage stamps mentioned above are printed on white paper, and are double the size of the ordinary postage stamps in use in the Kingdom, so that they measure 37 millimetres in height and 22 millimetres in width.

“ The 2 centesimi postage stamp is printed in ink of a deep brown colour. It represents a Sword grasped in a strong hand, symbolizing the People of Italy, and surrounded by two Palm-branches, emblem of the martyrdom of the numerous heroes. In the hilt is set the Eagle of Savoy ; at the two ends of the guard are the head of the Bull (emblem of the city of Turin—Torino—where the creation of the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed), and the head of the Wolf of Rome (where that solemn proclamation had its fulfilment).

“ On the blade of the sword is inscribed the event that is commemorated ; at the top of the stamp are the words ‘POSTE ITALIANE,’ below is the indication of the value ‘Centesimi 2,’ and the Royal Coat-of-Arms.

“ The 5 centesimi stamp is printed in ink of a green colour. It represents in the central portion, enclosed in a wreath of laurel and pomegranate, symbols of glory and peace, a bold cavalier, signifying Ancient Valour, who, sword in hand, advances at the side of a fiery steed, to the conquest of Liberty. Behind these figures are depicted the two grandest

monuments of Rome and Turin, the Campidoglio and the Museum of the Resurrection of Italy (on the Mole of Antonelli). At the junction below of the wreath of laurel and pomegranate, tied together by an ornamental ribbon, is placed the Royal Crown [and Arms] ; lower down, on the front of an architectural pedestal, is the inscription recording the event commemorated. At the upper part of the stamp are the words ‘POSTE ITALIANE’ and the indication of the value ‘CENTESIMI 5.’

“ The 10 centesimi postage stamp is printed in a red colour. It represents a young athlete who is leading the Winged Horse of Apollo to the fountain sacred to Juturna in the Forum [Juturna Sacrum]. Symbolical of the Genius of Italy, which in the capital city of Rome leads the vigour of the newer generation to drink at the pure fountain of the Latin writers. In the lower part of the stamp is inscribed the event commemorated ; here also are the Royal Arms and the indication of the value ‘CENTESIMI 10.’ In the upper part are the words ‘POSTE ITALIANE.’

“ The 15 centesimi postage stamp is printed in a black-blue colour. It represents the Genius of Sculpture carving the emblem of Eternity around the words ‘DEA ROMA.’ It is a glorification of the name of Rome [The Eternal City]. At the top of the stamp are the words ‘POSTE ITALIANE’ ; at foot is the indication of the value ‘CENTESIMI 15,’ the inscription denoting the event commemorated, and the Royal Crown [and Arms].

“ Art. 3. The use of the Commemorative Postage Stamps will be optional, and for that reason the Post Office Department will continue to keep on sale the ordinary Postage Stamps of the above-mentioned kinds.

“ The price at which each of the Commemorative Postage Stamps is sold will be increased by 5 centesimi, with the exception of those at 2 centesimi, the price of which will be increased by only 3 centesimi, for the benefit of the Executive Committees of the Fêtes at Rome and Turin.

“ Art. 4. The Commemorative Postage Stamps will be prepared at the Office for Stamped Papers at Turin, and will be available for postage from May 1st to December 31st, 1911.

“ We ordain that the present Decree,

“ Etc. etc. etc.

“ Given at Rome, this 27th April, 1911.

“ VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“ CALISSANO,

“ TEDESCO.”

We have only to add that the 2 c. was designed by A. Sezanne, the 5 c. by E. Morelli, and the 10 c. and 15-c. by Vittorio Grassi, all four being engraved by A. Repettati ; the names of the artist and of the engraver being shown upon or at the foot of each stamp. The paper is unwatermarked, and the perforation about 14 x 13½.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE Coronation of H.M. King George V was celebrated at our head offices, 391 Strand, by a union of philatelists to see the Royal Procession.

The crush of people in the streets was expected to be enormous and, although the procession did not pass our place until about 11.30 a.m., all had to be in their seats before 8 a.m.

Amongst those who accepted the invitation of the Directors were Don Ernesto Marco del Pont, with his wife and daughter and sons, of Buenos Ayres; Baron and Baroness Anthony de Worms; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ahrens; Mr. and Miss E. D. Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. S. Benest, of Rio de Janeiro; Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Castle; Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Gibbons; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hall; Mrs. W. W. Mann; Mr. J. A. Nix; Mrs. A. J. North; Mr. E. O. Phillips and Miss Blandford; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Reckett; the Misses Rooker; and Miss Breiffuss, of St. Petersburg. Tea and a light breakfast was served to the guests on their arrival, and a cold lunch had justice done to it after the procession had passed. Odd time was filled in by viewing a few stamps, and a very pleasant day was passed by one and all.

* * *

Sudden Death of M. Jules Bernichon.—It is with the greatest regret that I have to announce the death of one of my oldest Parisian friends, Monsieur Jules Anthoine Bernichon, which occurred very suddenly on June the 5th from hemorrhage on the brain, following a stroke on the previous day. M. Bernichon had for some time past been suffering discomfort with his eyes, and only recently went into the country for a few weeks' rest. No one anticipated serious trouble, but evidently there was a serious disease at the back of the eyes which suddenly affected the brain. The funeral took place on June 8th at the cemetery of Saint Owen. He was nearly forty-seven years of age.

M. Bernichon was the leading French dealer. He had a special knowledge of the stamps of France and her Colonies, and a very sound knowledge of all European stamps, in which for some years past he had specialized. His stock of Europeans is exceedingly fine, and is especially strong in beautiful copies of moderately priced stamps. During the last few years he had not paid much attention to British Colonials, but often told me that he preferred to deal in European stamps, for which he had a great demand.

Bernichon was a man of the most scrupulous honour, and conducted his business in a most straightforward manner. He had a charming personality, and was universally loved and respected. During the last few years a great portion of his time was taken up with auction sales of stamps, which I think he originated in Paris.

To his son, M. Jules Bernichon junior, and to his family, I tender my respectful sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

New Catalogue for 1912.—Our current Catalogue was exhausted in four months; the sales have been greater than of any edition for the past twenty years. Work was commenced about two months ago upon Part II of next year's Catalogue, and we hope to publish this part in August next, and Part I in October.

Prepaid orders may now be booked at the same price as for the last edition.

New Spanish Catalogue.—The small Catalogue in the Spanish language, issued last year, turned out a great success, and we have just issued a second edition, and have added Colombia and its States, and Peru. The first edition had 62 pages, the new edition has 138. The price is 1s. 6d. post-free. Only a few copies are on sale in London, the bulk having been shipped to Buenos Ayres.

Ecuador Remainders.—The stamps listed below were to be offered by public sale at auction on May 31st last. The auction was to take place at Quito, Ecuador, and as the reserve on each lot was 20,000 sucres, I doubt very much if the stamps have been sold.

1901 Issue. Gibbons' Nos. 158 to 165.

1 c.	190,351 stamps.
2 c.	197,534 "
3 c.	20,160 "
5 c.	169,461 "
10 c.	489,751 "
20 c.	245,009 "
50 c.	97,936 "
1s.	51,603 "
5s.	46,534 "

Nominal value, 446,149 sucres.

1909 Issue. Commemorative of the National Exhibition.

1 c.	103,048 stamps.
2 c.	49,592 "
3 c.	44,356 "
5 c.	63,503 "
10 c.	125,708 "
20 c.	81,004 "
50 c.	43,159 "
1s.	95,483 "
5s.	47,709 "

Nominal value, 390,907 sucres.

The Vienna Philatelic Exhibition.—Here is a small illustration of the medals that have been prepared for this Exhibition; and this second one shows



the souvenir stamp, of which many thousands have been distributed as advertisements. The Committee would like to see a few more entries from Great

Britain, especially of the rarer British Colonials. Lord Crawford, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and other well-known philatelists are showing.

* * *

More Philatelic Exhibitions.—I am glad to hear of two more Exhibitions, to be held this year on the other side of the Atlantic.

The American Philatelic Society, whose Annual Meeting is practically the Annual Congress of the Philatelists of the United States, is arranging an Exhibition to be held at Chicago in August (22nd to 26th), when the Convention takes place in that city; and knowing, as we all do, what magnificent collections are in the possession of some of our friends on the other side, I have no doubt that the show will be a very fine and interesting one. There is still time for exhibits to be sent over from this country, as they have not to be delivered at Chicago until the week of the 10th-17th of August, but notice should be given at once to Mr. C. E. Severn, Assistant Director of Exhibition, Oxford Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., to ensure accurate description in the catalogue. We have not space for the entire programme, but it is sufficiently comprehensive to include a specialized collection of any country.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society also announces an Exhibition, to take place at Georgetown in the early part of October next, when the Committee hope to see exhibits from collectors at home as well as from those in the colony and neighbouring parts. The stamps of British Guiana and the West Indies naturally occupy a prominent place in the programme, but there are also classes for all others, and it is desired to make the Exhibition representative of "Philately in all its branches," and illustrative of "methods of printing and production of stamps, essays, colour trials, proofs, forgeries, literature, and all the accessories used in Philately."

British collectors will wish every success to their friends over the seas, and it is to be hoped will make an effort to promote that success and take a part in it.

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged and repriced since last list published in the "M.J."

Hongkong.

A FINE book, strong in the old issues and containing some things seldom found in stock books. Among these I note some beautiful *mint blocks of four* of such stamps as the 18 c., lilac, wmk. C. and CC, 16 c., yellow, etc.

A mint copy of the 96 c., olive-brown, is a stamp that is becoming very hard to find.

The provisionals of 1879-80, etc., are a strong lot, and the later issues are well represented.

Danish West Indies and Iceland.

A fair book, the early issues well represented, and there are many interesting things in the later issues of Iceland.

Costa Rica.

A fair book, with a nice lot of rare things in the Official and Guanacaste stamps. This is a little lot of stamps that are always in fair demand in America, and our stock has been almost cleared out in the last few months, and many stamps have had to be advanced in price.

British East Africa and Zanzibar.

Although these stamps do not sell nearly as quickly as they did a few years back, yet there seems to be a fair and steady demand; our stock has dwindled to very small proportions, and we shall have to purchase somewhat largely to refill this book. There are, however, in it quite a number of rare and desirable varieties, such as "Zanzidar," "Zanisbar," etc., and in British East Africa there are several copies of the rare high values, two 50 r., mauve, of 1897, and three East Africa and Uganda 50 r., grey and red-brown, of 1903, etc. etc.

Luxemburg.

Two quite good books have now been finished, and they are really strong right through. The early issues are good, and in the middle issues there are many rare varieties of perforation, the Officials also are a fine lot.

British Central and South Africa.

A good average lot, all issues being well represented, and quite a number of rare stamps are included.

Roumania.

Three very fine books have just been made up. These books are an extra fine lot, as we have recently made a large purchase from a collector in Roumania, who had stored up the old stamps for many years, and who had sought diligently for the rare varieties of perforation and watermark. All issues are strong, and even advanced collectors will find much of interest, as many new and uncatalogued varieties are now included.

New Zealand.

Three fine books of these popular stamps have just been rearranged and make a fine show. The first volume contains a nice lot of the early issues, worked out by a specialist, in all the minor varieties; the second volume contains a grand lot of the issues from 1900 to date; and the last volume, the Postal Fiscals, Officials, and the stamps for the various small islands supplied from New Zealand.

Portugal.

Two really fine books are now ready; the early issues are very strong and include single rarities unused, and a grand lot of pairs and blocks. Many of the later issues have been advanced in price owing to the great demand for these stamps, created by the change to a Republic.

South Australia.

Two fine books have been remade, and a number of scarce and rare stamps, that have been recently purchased, have been included. There are also rather nice lots of the Officials and Departmental stamps.



Australian News

Extension of Penny Postage.

WITH the exception, we believe, of a few small dependencies which have not yet found their way into the Postal Union, letters can now be interchanged between all parts of the British Empire at the low rate of One Penny per ounce, and Universal Penny Postage is brought a step nearer. On the First of May our brethren at the other side of the world were admitted to a privilege which we over here have enjoyed for some time past, and we have no doubt that not only will private persons and business firms benefit thereby, but the public revenue will very soon recover any temporary loss occasioned by the reduction in the postal rate.

The South Australia Philatelic Society fittingly celebrated the introduction of Penny Postage in the Commonwealth, and between the Commonwealth and the British Empire, by posting at midnight of April 30th a number of letters containing greetings to their friends in divers parts, greetings which we most heartily reciprocate, and we are happy to possess an envelope with the following inscription:—"This was the *Eighth* letter at reduced rate posted at G.P.O. Adelaide on 1st May, 1911.—*R. Waddy* D.P.M.G., S.A."

Other inscriptions on the envelope read "The Philatelic Society of South Australia," along the top; "PENNY POSTAGE" over the stamp, at left of which is "Great Britain—1st May,—1840." in three lines, and at right "Australian—Commonwealth—1st May,—1911." in four lines; while at the other end of the envelope is printed "To Commemorate the introduction of Penny Postage within the Australian Commonwealth and to Great Britain and British Colonies," followed by the autographs of "A. T. K. Wilson President," and "J. H. Welfare Hon. Sec." An interesting souvenir and one to which the strictest philatelic purist could take no exception; we are very grateful to our friends so far away for having remembered the *Monthly Journal*. It seems ungracious to offer any criticism, but if we do not some one else no doubt will—as a matter of fact Penny Postage was introduced in this country on the 10th of January, 1840; the stamps were issued on the 1st of May, but could not be used until the 6th; still the First of May is an auspicious day all the world over, though it does not mean the middle of spring on the other side of the Equator, as it should to us here.

Perforated Officials.—We gather from criticisms that have reached us from the country of origin of the varieties referred to under this heading in our February number, that our correspondent "Sydney Cammeray" was mistaken in his explanation of the necessity for the double set of initials punctured in the stamps of New South Wales, and that our entire ignorance of these things prevented our correcting the mistake. We are assured by the *Australian Philatelist* "that this double-line official letters perforation has been in existence for many years, New South Wales being the only State in the Commonwealth using the double-line

puncturing." Well, well! We are all liable to make mistakes sometimes, and we do not know even now why our contemporary says that our February number "reprints part of an article on perforated stamps," because, so far as we are aware, there was no "article," no previous publication, and therefore no *reprinting*; we merely made use of a letter from a contributor, who seems to have innocently led us astray. We freely forgive all parties!

"Stamp Hints," by Courtenay Smith.—We are indebted to the author for a copy of a very neat little book, in which amusement is judiciously combined with instruction, and in which, in a supposed series of conversations between an experienced philatelist and a would-be beginner, a good deal of useful information and advice is imparted. Beginning at the beginning, advice is given on the choice of an album, or rather the advisability is pointed out of not getting an album until the collector has gained a little knowledge of stamps and made up his mind what sort of a collection he is going in for. Next comes a dissertation upon what we may term the essentials of a stamp, such as the design, paper, gum, and perforations. Chapter III., upon the Colour Question, appears to us to deal with a subject that is a little advanced for the beginner, and the only result arrived at is the well-known fact that hardly any two people agree as to the correct names for more or less complex colours, and that the same name is applied in the catalogues to tints that are not absolutely identical. Some very necessary hints regarding the great difference in value between a really fine copy of a stamp and one even slightly damaged, form the subject of the fourth conversation; warning of this kind is, no doubt, necessary and desirable, but some of the remarks seem rather to be addressed to the accumulator of stamps, who collects them by the hundred for sale to dealers, and we should prefer to see it suggested to the beginner that, while avoiding seriously damaged specimens, especially of stamps that are of some degree of rarity, he may well be content (for a time at least) with copies in which the design is complete, even though not quite well centred, or with a tooth or two missing. He cannot expect them to fetch quite the same prices as copies that are absolutely perfect, but is it necessary to dwell so much upon the dismal subject of the final dispersal of the collection?

With the advice given in chapter v., on "Forming a Collection," we cannot entirely agree, and it seems to us to be inconsistent; Mr. Smith recommends Specialism, to the extent of taking up the stamps of one country or a small group of countries, and at the same time the Simple Life of taking one copy only of each stamp. These two things are hardly compatible. In the first place, the specialist, in Philately as in all other subjects, is too apt to get a rather narrow view, and we consider that even at the present day every beginner should be encouraged to obtain a general knowledge of stamps and to make some

sort of general collection, even though it be on the very humblest lines. In the second place, it is impossible to *specialize* on the simple lines suggested, because there is no *special* knowledge to be obtained on those lines. The beginner to whom the remarks in this little book are addressed is supposed to be a Tasmanian, and therefore to take up the stamps of that colony; but how is he going to *specialize* with a single copy of the first Penny and another of the first Fourpence of Van Diemen's Land? "Bloating" is a different thing, but we think it should be pointed out that the inclusion in a collection of a large

number of copies, of what may be termed the same stamp, does not necessarily mean that it contains a great number of *duplicates*. In the case of the Van Diemen's Land referred to above, two dozen of the Penny and double that number of the Fourpence would only just make up the actual varieties of type, which the Specialist surely should be acquainted with. We have dwelt upon this point because it appears to us to be a defect in an otherwise very useful little book.

We have a few copies on sale, price 1s. 2d., post-free.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Referring to what was stated last month as to the difficulty of distinguishing the Harrison printings of the current ½d. and 1d. stamps from those of Messrs. De La Rue, a correspondent writes:—"The new printings appear to me to have whiter gum, and very much less of it, both visibly and even more clearly to the taste, in fact, I noticed the difference in the gum first when stamping some letters." We still want some test that will serve for used copies, and if it is a "matter of taste" purists who insist upon o.g. in full completeness must apply their tongues discreetly.—E. B. E.



The new ½d. and 1d. stamps made their appearance in London on Coronation Day. The design of the ½d. is quite satisfactory of its kind, but what shall be said of the 1d. ! If the Edwardian design was abused, it was handsome compared with this hybrid, apparently inspired by a study of the 1869 issue of Belgium and the first issue of Monaco. A disappointing design is further handicapped by poor engraving and has gained nothing in the printing, though in justice to Messrs. Harrison it must be said that with such a plate it would be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory result; still the scarlet to which we have become accustomed has given place to a dull rose-carmine and, *miserabile dictu*, a compound perforation has been introduced, gauging 15 x 14. For two days the stamps were printed at Somerset House before the plates were turned over to Harrison's, and this printing may be distinguished in sheets (if any are left), as the control is lettered A. 11, whereas Messrs. Harrison's sheets lack the period after the A, reading A 11 simply.

Ceylon.—The colour of the 2 c. has been changed from orange-brown to deep orange.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—We have been shown a used copy of the 2d. of the new set, which we are as yet unable to illustrate. The central design shows a tree of the Pandanus palm variety. The stamps are likely to be scarce unused, as it seems that all were required for postal use and dealers' orders have not been filled.

1911. *New type, line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A.*

- Perf. 14.*
 ½d., green.
 1d., red.
 2d., grey.
 2½d., blue.
 5d., violet and olive (?).
 6d., purple.
 1s., black on green.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—We have obtained some information from a reliable source regarding the Official stamps of this State, two of which were recorded in *G.S.W.* for September 25, 1909, but which never got into the Catalogue, as their *status* was looked upon as somewhat doubtful. They are undoubtedly in use for official correspondence within the State, and should have been issued on July 1st, 1908, when the ordinary stamps ceased to be employed, but we fancy that they did not appear until later. They are of the design shown in the accompanying illustration, but lettered "H. H. BEGUM'S SERVICE" at left, and overprinted "SERVICE," in black.



- ½ a., yellow-green.
 1 a., carmine-red.
 2 a., ultramarine.

E. B. E.

Cochin.—We have not yet seen the new set with portrait of the Rajah, but they have been listed by most of our contemporaries. The stamps are printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon, and are available only for postage within the borders of the State, or to Travancore.

1911. *New type. Wmk. small Umbrella. Perf. 13½.*

- 2 pies, brown.
 3 " blue.
 4 " green.
 9 " carmine.
 1 a., orange-red.
 1½ annas, violet.

Indore.—We suppose that we shall have to change the title of this State, which has hitherto been incorrectly known to philatelists as "Holkar." The fault, however, is not ours. Holkar was the only name given in English upon the stamps, until a few years back, and is still the name upon the ½ anna, but we must put all under one heading.

The use of the State stamps for ordinary correspondence ceased from March 1, 1908, but these stamps are still used upon the official correspondence of the State. Curiously enough, it is the ordinary stamps that have continued in use, though employed for official correspondence only, while the stamps overprinted "SERVICE" were withdrawn on the date mentioned above. This accounts for the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., current type, was issued without the overprint in 1909, also for the remainders of the "SERVICE" stamps having come on the market.—E. B. E.

Northern Nigeria.—The 2s. 6d. has appeared in new colours.
2s. 6d., black and red on blue, C.

Papua.—We have seen the unicoloured 2d., *wmk. sideways, perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2d., pale mauve.

St. Lucia.—The 5s. has been issued in the new colours.
5s., green and red on yellow, C.

Sierra Leone.—We have seen the £1 stamp in new colours.
£1, purple and black on red, C.

South Australia.—The 2½d. has appeared with the Crown over A wmk., perf. 12 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Straits Settlements.—The *Postage Stamp* says that the current 4 c. stamp (our No. 131) is now coming in a brighter shade of purple to distinguish it from the recently issued 21 c. The \$25 has also appeared in new colours and a new type similar to that of Type 2 of Nyasaland Protectorate.

4 c., bright purple, O.
\$25, purple and blue on blue, C.

Tasmania.—The *Postage Stamp* states that the 2d. has now been re-engraved and that the result is not an improvement.

Victoria.—Mr. R. C. Green informs us that he has the 9d. with wmk. 10 (our No. 163) perf. 12 instead of 13. This will come into the Catalogue as No. 163a.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—We have received the "Sarmiento" commemorative stamp mentioned in "Foreign Notes" in our April number. This was issued on May 15, and was only in use for one day.



92

15 May, 1911. Issued to commemorate the birth of President Sarmiento. Type 92. Wmk. Type 69. Perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5 c., black and brown.

Austria.—We have seen some of the Postage Due stamps perforated by running the sheets through a sewing-machine. This was done by postal officials to save themselves the trouble of using scissors on the imperf. sheets. We have an unused block of the 12 heller and used copies of the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 heller all postmarked "Prague 11.1.00."

Honduras.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* reports two values of the new set overprinted for official use.

1911. Type 25. Overprinted "OFICIAL," in red.
1 c., violet.
10 c., blue.

Italy.—Four commemorative stamps for internal use have been issued; they are illustrated and fully described on p. 221.

1911. Perf. 14.
2 c., brown.
5 c., deep green.
10 c., carmine.
15 c., slate.

Macau.—Messrs. Graça and Co. have sent us the first value of the "Republica" overprinted set—the $\frac{1}{2}$ avo, grey, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua.—The recent overprint "Vale 10 cts." is reported on yet another value.

10 c. on 2 p., rose.

Persia.—We have to add to the set chronicled last month the two higher values.

495| 20 kr., brown and violet.
496| 30 kr., green and red.

Portugal.—The Geographical Society's stamp has been issued redrawn with the crown omitted from the design; the colours are as before.

Tunis.—A provisional 10 c. has been issued, made by surcharging the 15 c. of 1906.

10



10

1911. Type 5 surcharged with Type 10, in black.
10 c. on 15 c., bright lilac on toned.

Uruguay.—We have received two stamps embellished with surcharges in commemoration of General Artigas. We should have supposed that sufficient honour had been done this hero in allotting his portrait to some of the values of the current set. The surcharge reads: "Artigas—2 (or 5) centesimos—1811—1911" in four lines. General Artigas was born in 1746 and died in 1826, so that the date must commemorate some other interesting episode of his history, of which we admit having no knowledge.

1911. Type 81 surcharged in red (R) and in blue (B).
2 c. on 7 c., orange-brown (R) (36,000 printed).
5 c. on 7 c. " " (B) (100,000 ").

Correspondence

To Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to call your attention to numerous errors in the town names in the list of Austrian Foreign P.O. that I sent you, and printed in the April *Monthly Journal*.

I wish you would print the list of corrections in your next issue; but as this will no doubt be used as a checking list, I beg to suggest that you print the *whole* list over again, as it is more convenient to have a checking list all together.

Yours truly,

W. N. WYETH.

NEW YORK,
May 15, 1911.

Offices Closed.

Botuschain	should be	Botuschani
Cgernawota	" "	Czernawoda
Fokschau	" "	Fokschan
Ronian	" "	Roman
Takutscha	" "	Tultscha
Belgrade	" "	Belgrad
Cesure	" "	Cesme
Liros	" "	Leros

Still Open.

Gneboli	should be	Ineboli
Messina	" "	Mersina
Metchino	" "	Metelino
Rodus	" "	Rhodus
Salonick	" "	Salonich
Trapezuint	" "	Trapezunt

[We greatly regret the errors that crept into the list, and we print the corrections, but do not think it necessary to repeat the whole. We would not say a word against the general legibility of Mr. Wyeth's handwriting, but it is necessary to write names of places very clearly. Both editor and printer did their best.—ED. M.J.]

Philatelic Societies

Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: Miss W. BRANDRETH GIBBS,
"Keppel," Folkestone, W.

THE Kent County Council having refused the Society the regular use of a room at the Folkestone Technical Institute, the two meetings of May 16th and June 13th were held at the Harvey Grammar School, Folkestone, by kind permission of the Headmaster, the Rev. J. Davison, and these proved highly successful. At the former meeting the Hon. Secretary was able to announce that the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Guildford had written to say he would have pleasure in becoming Patron of the Society, and wished it every possible success. Captain Clarke was then asked to fill the post of President, which he consented to do, and in reply said he would always have the welfare of the Society at heart, and would help it on by every means in his power.

The evening was made interesting by a Colour Competition, in which most of the members took part, the colours chosen being myrtle-green, rosine, chestnut, bistre, violet, and rosy mauve. Six stamps in these colours had to be chosen, without reference to either the Colour Dictionary or Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues. Captain Clarke came out first with only one stamp wrong. There was a good attendance at both meetings, and amongst those who joined were Mrs. Agnew, Mr. Finez, Miss Chandler, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Penn-Gaskell, Mr. Lydall, and Mr. Moule (Folkestone), Mr. Cundall and Mr. Stockwell (Dover), Mr. S. P. Pain (Deal), and Mr. H. M. Lee (Hythe). At the meeting on June 13th a Competitive Display was held during the first part of the evening, the latter part being devoted to exchange of stamps. The display was of six favourite stamps, for colour, design, and general beauty, Great Britain and Colonies only.

Mr. Spowart was first with the following: Gambia, 1s., S.G., 35; Falkland Is., S.G., 28 and 29; Canada Jubilee, S.G., 101; St. Vincent, S.G., 54; and Niger Coast, S.G., 72.

Mr. Stockwell, second: Great Britain, 1d. and 2d., no lines; Niger Coast, S.G., 41 and 72; Falkland Is., S.G., 28 and 29.

Captain Clarke, third: Falkland Is., S.G., 28 and 29; St. Vincent, S.G., 42 and 54; St. Lucia, S.G., 16; Malta, 10s., S.G., 24.

[It is interesting to note that Falkland Islands, Nos. 28 and 29, were in all three sets; St. Vincent No. 54 in two, and Niger Coast No. 72 in two. We are rather surprised to see that Great Britain 1d., black, was not more popular. —Ed. M.J.]

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

THE final meeting of the season was held at Queen's Mansion, Cliftonville, on May 9th, at 8.30 p.m. The President was in the chair, and there was an excellent attendance of members and visitors.

After the formal business of the meeting had been disposed of, Mr. Adutt introduced Messrs. H. H. Harland and A. Ashby, who had travelled down from London specially to give their displays on that occasion. Mr. Harland passed round some of the most interesting items from his highly specialized collection of St. Helena, including the famous "HELENA" variety, and some of his own discoveries in the little-known plate varieties, which were illustrated by diagrams and proved of great interest.

A complete sheet of the 3d. stamp was laid on the table, on which Mr. Harland pointed out the positions occupied by the varieties, all of which he remarked were constant.

A somewhat hasty perusal of a portion of the collection itself then followed, after which there was an interval for refreshments.

An attempt was then made to rush through Mr. Ashby's famous Papua collection, but this proved quite hopeless, and only about half of the 200 odd sheets were passed round.

A meeting of the Committee will be held shortly to discuss the arrangements for next season, and the Hon. Secretary invites offers of papers and displays for the programme.

AT an extraordinary meeting convened at Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on June 15th, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Society's Delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Birmingham on June 7-9th, it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Congress Committee for the Isle of Thanet Society to hold the Fourth Congress under its auspices at Margate in the spring of 1912. In the work of organizing this ambitious undertaking the Society will have the assistance and support of the Royal, Herts, and Junior Philatelic Societies of London, who will each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress.

The Executive is to consist of six members, three of them being Committee-men of the local Philatelic Society, and the remainder appointed by the London Societies; the members of the Isle of Thanet Committee to be *ex-officio* members of the Congress Executive. It is proposed to hold the meetings of the Executive alternately in London and Thanet to meet the convenience of all members, and the work of organizing will commence immediately.

A Congress Fund was opened at the meeting, the President heading the list with a donation of £3 3s., and the Hon. Secretary adding £1 1s. It is estimated that between £150 and £200 will be required to carry out the work of the Congress, and donations are solicited by the Hon. Secretary from all Philatelic Societies and stamp collectors interested in the undertaking.

Suggestions for the Congress agenda will also be welcomed. It is hoped that all Societies will appoint their delegates, and notify the Secretary of any matters they desire to bring forward as soon as possible.

It is a great compliment that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, which is one of the youngest in the kingdom, should have been chosen to hold the first provincial Congress, the great cities of Manchester, London, and Birmingham having been the previous Congress centres, and the selection is a high tribute to the energy and resourcefulness shown by the young Society. It is hoped that all stamp collectors residing in Thanet, who are not already members, will no longer delay in associating themselves with this progressive body, but join at once and participate in the strenuous labours which lie before it in organizing the great annual philatelic reunion.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE meeting on April 25th, though the attendance was marred by weather, proved highly successful. A nomination for membership was referred to committee. Various suggestions and recommendations for the annual meeting on May 9th were brought up by the committee. A letter from Francis-town, B.P., once more darkened the problem of the B.P. overprint on the Transvaal 6d. Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Ansell, Jacobs, and W. P. Cohen showed a large number of new issues and acquisitions. The last-named also exhibited a copy of the rare Mount Brown catalogue. Mr. Henderson read a paper to take the place of that promised by Mr. A. J. Cohen, unavoidably absent. Of the two Colonies set down for display, Gambia and Gold Coast, Mr. Ansell exhibited both, and Messrs. W. P. Cohen and Henderson Gambia only, all very creditable collections.

THE second annual meeting on May 9th showed a gratifying attendance of members and visitors. Mr. S. M. Hamilton's election was confirmed, and three nominations for member-

ship received and referred to committee. The announcement of the formation of a Cape Town Philatelic Society (Hon. Sec., Box 744) was received with applause. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, then read his annual report on the Society's work. This, with the financial statement, reveals a very satisfactory position of affairs as regards membership, attendance, and philatelic work—not the least gratifying feature being the publication of the *South African Philatelist*, under the Society's auspices and Mr. Henderson's editorship. The election of officers for the year 1911-12 resulted as follows: Mr. G. J. Houbert, President; Mr. Hand, Vice-President; Mr. Henderson, Hon. Sec.; Mr. Conrad F. Jacobs, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. W. P. Cohen, Hon. Librarian and Exchange Superintendent. The following were also elected to serve on the Committee: Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Ansell, Farrow, Hamilton, and H. Meyer. In response to an invitation to members and visitors to show interesting portions of their collections, a very large number of exhibits, some of them really magnificent, was laid on the table by Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Ansell, Farrow, W. P. Cohen, Ackerley, Munro, and C. R. Schuler (members), and by Messrs. J. A. Smallbones, I. Glasser, and J. A. Cowling (visitors). To all of these, and especially to the visitors, thanks are due for their effort to save the annual meeting from being a mere formality.

Junior Philatelic Society.

President: FRED. J. MELVILLE.
Hon. Secretary: RALPH WEDMORE,
54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL Exchange Packets are now being regularly made up from sheets supplied by members for inclusion in the Rhodesian packet. This packet, made in London, is circulated in Rhodesia only, and a special packet is also made up in Rhodesia for circulation in London.—This is the result of an arrangement between the Junior Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

Mrs. D. Field has invited members to a Garden Party, to be held at "The Nook," Fawley Road, West Hampstead, on Saturday, July 22nd. Members desiring to attend should inform the Hon. Secretary of their desire.

The Exhibition to be held by the Society next year (1912) is already in progress of preparation. A member of the Society has led the way by guaranteeing £50 towards the expenses, which expenses will be met by donations from members of the Society, and by the letting of space to dealers and to exhibitors.

In view of the forthcoming Exhibition, an influx of members is anticipated for next season, greatly in excess of the total of 140 new members for the season just terminated. The Council has accordingly closed the membership roll for 1910-11, and has opened the new membership roll as from June 1st, 1911. Members joining now are therefore given the benefits of membership for fifteen months instead of the usual twelve. It is hoped that intending new members will avail themselves of this extra privilege, which will relieve the heavy work of the Secretaries in September and October, when the large number of ordinary renewals has to be dealt with.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.
Chairman: W. MEAD.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

THE last ordinary meeting of the session was held on May 11th under the presidency of Mr. W. Mead. Mr.

Sydney R. Turner showed a fine selection of stamps, the property of the late Mr. Harry Lee. The display consisted of a specialized collection of the early issues of Costa Rica, strong in interesting postmarks, and a very fine collection of Paraguay, which included several specimens of the scarce early surcharged stamps.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed on the initiation of Messrs. Herbert Clark and B. Morley. This was cordially endorsed by the Chairman, who referred in terms of regret to the late Mr. Lee (who, before his death, had promised to be at Brighton that evening).

THE fifth annual general meeting was held on May 25th at the Express Creamery, Mr. W. Mead in the chair. The Secretary's report and balance-sheet showed the affairs of the Society to be in a very prosperous condition. The Exchange Packet had broken all records, and a special vote of thanks for his excellent management was passed to Mr. J. C. Dallimore, the Superintendent. The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, Mr. W. Mead; Vice-Chairman, the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Ireland; Hon. Assistant-Secretary, Mr. J. B. Boulton; Exchange Packet Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Dallimore; Committee, Messrs. Herbert Clark, W. C. Owen, G. H. Type; Forgery Curator, Mr. B. Morley; Librarian, Mr. D. C. Smith. A discussion on the agenda of the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, to be held at Birmingham in June, took place, and the delegates (Messrs. W. Mead and J. Ireland) were empowered to use their own discretion in voting, and their views were to be considered to be those of the branch and binding. Dr. Payne, of Leicester, through the medium of Mr. Herbert Clark, sent his fine collection of Japanese forgeries for inspection. This is a subject to which Dr. Payne has given a deal of attention, as was evidenced by the care with which the distinguishing marks were described, and on the motion of Messrs. W. C. Owen and Herbert Clark, the Secretary was instructed to convey the best thanks of the members for the display. A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. J. M. Hickly was passed.

Philatelic Society of South Australia.

Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: J. H. WELFARE.
Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

THE ordinary meeting of the Society was held at 30 Pirie Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, on Wednesday, April 26th, 1911.

The President (Mr. A. T. K. Wilson) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

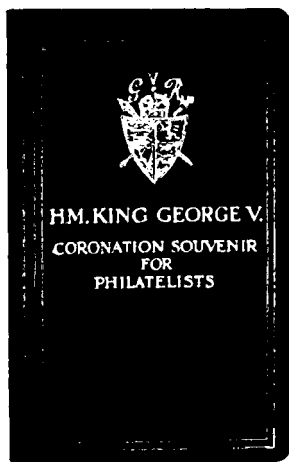
The outstanding feature of the new stamps and novelties shown was the current S.A. 9d., perf. 12½ (small holes), but on Crown and "S.A." paper. It is surmised that some few sheets of the paper have somehow got mixed up with the Crown and "A" paper (upon which these stamps have been appearing for some time), and escaped the printer's notice.

The near approach of the date (May 1st) for instituting Penny Postage within the Commonwealth and to Great Britain was commented upon with satisfaction, but the members are decidedly of opinion that the rate for post cards should at the same time have been reduced from one penny to a halfpenny.



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Size 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 in.

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There has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

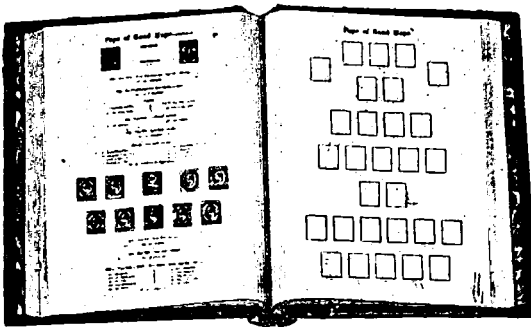
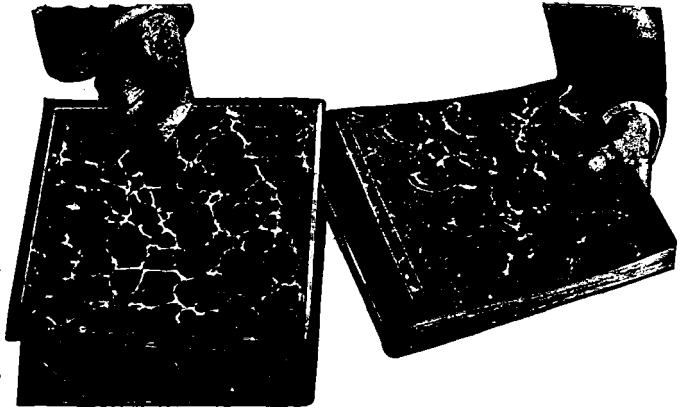
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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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Handsomely covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

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It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published. A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application. The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section.	Pages.	Price.
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86.	3 8

WEST INDIES.

2. Antigua (2.09)	6.	0 4
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8.	0 4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12.	0 6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6.	0 4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6.	0 4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10.	0 6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14.	0 8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16.	0 8
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6.	0 4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6.	0 4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10.	0 6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10.	0 6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4.	0 3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12.	0 6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8.	0 4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6.	0 4
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22.	1 0
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8.	0 4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	8.	0 4
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8.	0 4

AMERICAN COLONIES.

22. British Columbia (5.08)	4.	0 3
23. Canada (3.11)	22.	1 0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4.	0 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12.	0 6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4.	0 3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4.	0 3
28. British Guiana (5.08)	22.	1 0
29. Honduras (9.10)	10.	0 6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6.	0 4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8.	0 4
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10.	0 6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12.	0 6
34. Somaliand (6.08)	10.	0 6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (3.10)	10.	0 6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20.	0 10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6.	0 4
38. Gambia (9.10)	8.	0 4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8.	0 4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10.	0 6
41. Lagos (10.10)	8.	0 4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22.	1 0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26.	1 2
44. Natal (6.10)	26.	1 2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22.	1 0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8.	0 4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4.	0 3
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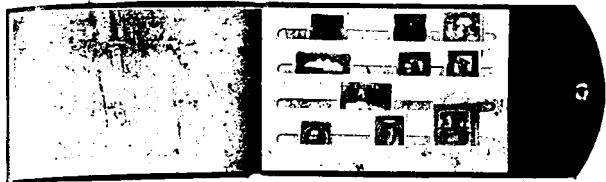
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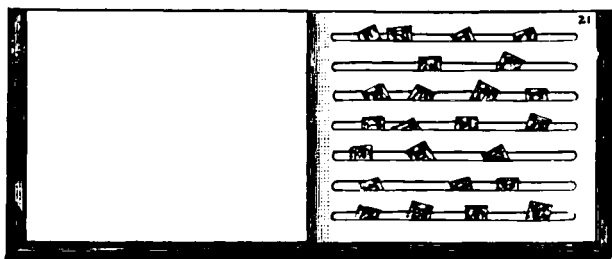
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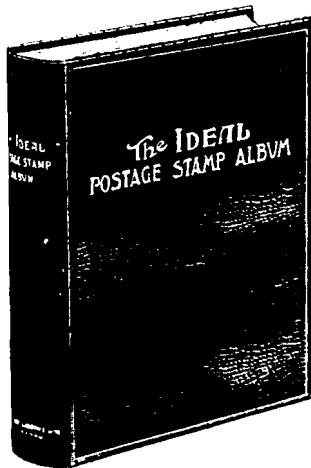
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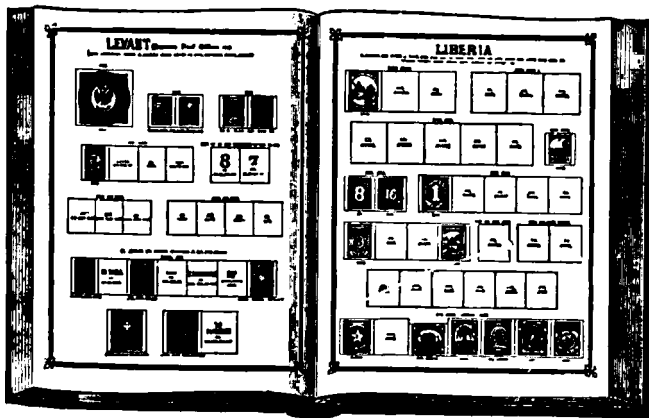


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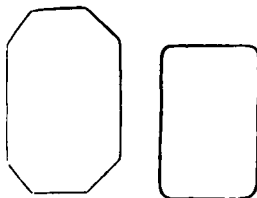
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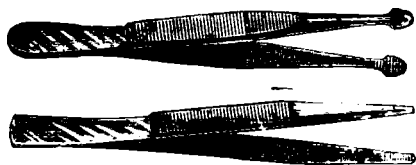
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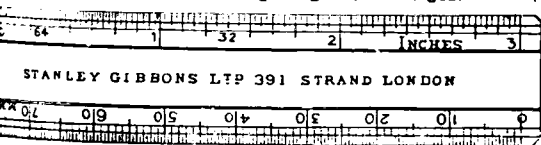


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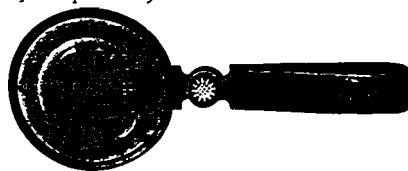
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XIX.

JULY 31, 1911.

No. 223.

Editorial

The King's Coronation and the King's Stamps

THE CORONATION first. We could not all be there. Westminster Abbey could not have held all the thousands of loyal and enthusiastic philatelists, who (in common with all other British subjects) would have rejoiced to be present at the Crowning of their King; but a good many of us have delighted in seeing the King and Queen in one or more of the Royal Progresses which their Majesties have made, through the streets of London, down the road to the Crystal Palace, and by Slough and Eton to Windsor Castle. Ireland, Wales, and Scotland have each had their turn, and so too has the ancient City of Norwich (where the present writer had the good fortune to be born), which welcomed, as the capital of a great agricultural and largely sea-girt county should, a Sovereign who knows something about the ploughing of the land as well as about the ploughing of the sea. And now all their loyal and loving subjects will hope that their Majesties may be able to take a little rest, after these weeks of ceremonies and journeyings in one of the hottest summers that we have had of late years. A little Philately might be a welcome change, after so much festivity.

For the thing that *we* want to point out, with justifiable pride, is the fact that, for the first time in our history, a Philatelist has been Crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India. It is fair to state that there has been practically no previous opportunity for the Coronation of a philatelist as a British Sovereign; Queen Victoria could

not well have collected postage stamps before her accession, but was held in special honour by philatelists as the first monarch whose portrait adorned a stamp. In the younger days of King Edward VII Philately was quite in its infancy, had not even been christened, and the late King can have had but little leisure, either before or after he came to the throne, for a hobby of an absorbing nature; but he honoured our pursuit by conferring the title of "Royal" on our oldest Philatelic Society. We can boast, therefore, that the first British Sovereign who could be a Philatelist is a Philatelist, and a right good one too. An enthusiastic collector and student of the stamps of all the countries that compose the vast Empire over which he reigns; always ready to seek for information on philatelic matters, to lend for exhibition interesting and valuable items from the Royal Collection, and to assist our pursuit in every way. His Majesty has done many things to promote the interests of our little science, and they have always been done in such a way as to show, what we value still more, his own genuine interest in it also.

A further honour, which we have the greatest pleasure in recording here, has been done to Philately, in connection with the Coronation, by conferring the Royal Victorian Order upon Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. Castle has done yeoman's service for Philately and for the Society for many years past, and we heartily congratulate him upon the well-merited honour that has been bestowed upon him.



THE KING'S STAMPS.—We regret to say, we greatly regret to say it, that we cannot refrain from joining in the chorus of disapproval and disappointment with which the new stamps have been greeted on every side. Some critics find fault with one portion of the design, some with another; some blame the artist, some the engraver, and some the printer, while others blame all three; and we are inclined to think that each one of them is responsible to some extent for the fact that nobody (except the Postmaster-General) seems to have a good word for the Halfpenny and One Penny stamps, which are all that we have seen at present.

The most important part of the design is, of course, the portrait of the Sovereign; important, both as the most fitting emblem to appear upon our coins and our stamps, and as, in the opinion of the best judges, the greatest safeguard against forgery. That portrait, to rightly fulfil its purpose, should be both a faithful and a favourable one, and we do not think that any one can say that the head as it appears upon the stamps is either the one or the other. *The Globe* says: "The King's head is too small, indeed it gives the impression of being insignificant." And adds, "the representation of His Majesty's features is as unlike His Majesty as anything we have ever seen." Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., in asking a question about the stamps in Parliament, refers to "the complete want of resemblance of the portrait of His Majesty." This is surely a fatal defect enough in itself to condemn the stamps. We are bound to suppose that a good portrait of the King was selected for reproduction, and therefore it must be the reproduction that is in fault; probably the original drawing was on too large a scale, and in the process of reduction the finer lines have run together into masses of colour. According to *The Times*, the artist employed, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, only accepts responsibility for the frames of the stamps, and it is added that "the King's head has been reproduced from a photo-

graph." If this is so, it confirms the suggestion made above, it is a case of mechanical reduction from life-size, which would fully account for the very unsatisfactory results. We do not pretend to possess sufficient technical knowledge to enable us to say what is really required in such a case as this, but we should suppose that the original should be a miniature drawing, in line, of the exact size in which the head is to appear on the stamps, so that the true effect of every line can be seen, in the actual thickness in which it must be engraved for the process employed; if that process will not admit of the lines being made sufficiently thin to produce the desired effect, then the lines must be reduced in number until the proper clearness of impression is produced in that way. No doubt in these circumstances it is easier to produce a portrait of a Lady, than one of a Gentleman with a full beard and moustache, but there should be artists in existence who are capable of doing such work, and perhaps if the size of the head were increased to that of the earlier stamp portraits of Queen Victoria the difficulty of the task might be lessened.

The mention of the size of the head brings us to the subject of the frames in which it is enclosed. With the frames themselves, as works of art, we have no great fault to find; they are reminiscent of the frames commonly seen in engravings of portraits in the eighteenth century, and we suspect that Mr. Mackennal may have taken some of these as his models; but, those old engravings being on a very much larger scale, the work in them is infinitely finer than could possibly be put into the stamps. The fault of the frames here is that there is far too much, both *of* them and *in* them. Look at the earliest stamps, which are acknowledged to be models of what stamps should be. Take the first stamp of all, there is nothing but the head, the necessary inscriptions, the four corner blocks, and a barely indicated frame at each side, with a background of such work as no forger could imitate. If it be objected that these are line-engravings, and that typography must now be employed, let us take for comparison the first surface-printed stamps of our own country, the Fourpence, Sixpence, and Shilling of 1855-6. Again we find

nothing to distract attention from the important features of the design; there is fine engraving, and there is ample spacing, with no fancy work to crowd up and overwhelm the portrait with unnecessary detail. A few measurements will show the contrast better than anything: The inner oval containing the King's head on the new stamps is 11½ mm. wide; that on the Shilling of 1856 is 14½ mm. in width, while in the Fourpence and Sixpence of the same period the head is in a circle nearly 18 mm. in diameter; the total width of the stamps is the same as at the present day, hardly 19 mm.; the immense difference in the effect produced can be easily understood.

In regard to fineness of engraving, we have been assured for years past, that with the enormous quantities of stamps now required (of the Halfpenny and Penny values) it is practically impossible to employ very

finely engraved dies. We have never believed in the impossibility, because it is evident that what was done fifty years ago can be done now; it all turns on the word "practically." It is simply a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; it is, of course, cheaper to use plates that have no fine lines in them, and thus can be worked rapidly and do not wear out too quickly—that is to say, putting it into plain English, it is cheaper to produce poor work than to produce fine work. A successful business man, if he finds the demand for his manufactures largely increasing, does not—if he is wise—meet it by turning out inferior articles; he increases his machinery and adds to the number of his work-people. Our poor Post Office is humble, and thinks poor work is good enough if it means the saving of a little expense.



The Cape "Woodblocks" of 1861

By E. H. L. GORGES

(The references made herein to Official Correspondence are by permission.)



[We wish to draw special attention to this most interesting and valuable article, which throws an entirely new light upon the subject of the numbers of the so-called "Woodblocks" and the well-known "errors" of colour. The article having reached us only just in time for publication in this number, we reserve our remarks upon some of the points raised until we have more time to study the figures given.—
Ed. M. J.]

THE facts in regard to the "Woodblocks" are, in a general way, well known to most collectors, but in these days of specialization it may perhaps not be out of place if they are repeated at some length together with certain additions which I am led to believe have not hitherto been published.

Before touching on the provisionals themselves it will be of interest to note a few points in regard to the ordinary engraved issue of the Triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps which were in use in the Colony at the time. These stamps had come into circulation in

1853, but so long before as 1846 negotiations had been opened with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch for the supply of "Colonial Post Office stamps," as they were termed in the correspondence. However, from one cause and another, it was not until September, 1852, that the first order was sent from Cape Town for an "immediate" supply of 100,000 Fourpence stamps and 50,000 One Penny stamps, and a subsequent monthly remittance of 10,000 Fourpence and 5,000 One Penny. It will be seen from these figures how small were the postal requirements of the Colony at this time. The initial supply arrived in the Colony in August, 1853, by the s.s. *Calcutta*; but as the first of the expected monthly remittances were not on board the s.s. *Propontis*, which followed the *Calcutta*, the order for a monthly supply was cancelled, and the printers were asked instead to send a consignment of 200,000 Fourpence and 100,000 One Penny. The introduction of stamps evidently proved an immediate success; for in February, 1854, another order was sent for 100,000 Fourpence and 200,000 One Penny, together with a request for a regular monthly remittance of 25,000 Fourpence and 50,000 One Penny. The quantities ordered were evidently adequate to the needs of the times, but the shipments were apparently not regular enough, as in May, 1855, reference was made to inconvenience experienced in the Post Office on account of the limited supply of stamps available, and an order was

sent for 500,000 Fourpence and 250,000 One Penny, with instructions to discontinue the monthly supply. Through some misapprehension this order was completed in the form of 250,000 Fourpence and 500,000 One Penny, which necessitated further orders in January and May, 1856, of 400,000 and 500,000 respectively of the Fourpence value, followed in June by one of 500,000 One Penny, and in October by one of 500,000 Fourpence. The year 1857 witnessed another order for 500,000 One Penny (February); and in July the first order for stamps of the Sixpence (400,000) and One Shilling (100,000) denominations was given. The demand for the higher values was brought about by a new system of postal charges on correspondence between the United Kingdom and the Cape Colony, which took effect on the 1st August, 1857. A further order for 400,000 Sixpence and 100,000 One Shilling stamps was sent in November of the same year. No orders appear to have been given in 1858 or 1859; but in January, 1860, 1,200,000 One Penny and 1,440,000 Fourpence were indented for, followed in January, 1861, by requests for 1,680,000 One Penny and 1,680,000 Fourpence.

We are now at a date immediately anterior to that on which the Woodblock provisionals appeared, and it will be convenient to recount the reasons which necessitated their issue. The matter was first raised by the Postmaster-General in a letter to the Government dated January 7, 1861, in which he intimated that the total stock of stamps on hand in his Department and in the Treasury strong-rooms was as follows:

One Shilling	£7,272
Sixpence	£10,148
Fourpence	£812
One Penny	£1,243

He added that the quarterly issue of the various values at that time was

One Shilling	£800
Sixpence	£1,000
Fourpence	£3,500
One Penny	£600

and stated that the practice was to keep a two years' stock in hand, and that in view of the shortage it would be necessary when the next order went to England to indent for £28,000 worth of Fourpence and £5000 worth of One Penny. He concluded his letter by inviting attention to the fact that the stamps ordered from England in January, 1860 (1,440,000 Fourpence and 1,200,000 One Penny), had not yet come to hand, and stating that, unless they arrived by the monthly packet then due from England, the supply would be exhausted by the end of the month.

The mail arrived in due course; but there were no stamps in her cargo, and the order for 1,680,000 of each denomination, referred to above, was sent to England on the 18th January, together with a remonstrance as to the delay in completing the previous order. On the 31st *idem* the Postmaster-General drew from the Treasury a supply of One Penny stamps to the value of £945 13s. 4d., which evidently exhausted the local stock of that value. The Fourpence stamps had at this date apparently been used up, and he was tiding over as best he could with what remained of the One Penny. On February 7th, the

position had become so acute that he informed the Government that the supply was practically finished, and that he would be compelled to give instructions to Post Offices to receive money in prepayment of the postage on letters and newspapers in the absence of stamps. He pointed out, though, that such a course would be in conflict with the provisions of the Post Office law, but asked the sanction of the Governor-in-Council for its adoption and continuance until such time as a fresh supply of stamps was received. As a legal point had now been raised, the advice of the Attorney-General was at once sought. That officer inclined to the view that stamps were necessary, and suggested that they might be printed locally. Evidently he had not much faith in the local engravers; for he went on to say that such stamps would be "rough and easily imitable" and "could not of course be sold like proper stamps"; but he considered that postage money should be handed in at post offices, and the local article should be affixed to the packages by the postal officials themselves, so that the public should not handle the stamps at all and so diminish any chances of fraud. Verbal negotiations then followed with the Government printers (Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co.), and matters progressed satisfactorily, for on the 21st February a note was made on the papers by the Colonial Secretary (the late Sir Richard Southey) to the following effect: "We shall probably succeed in manufacturing some"; while on the following day a further note appears as follows: "Mr. Aitchison* says his letter requires no answer. They are doing the stamps at Solomon and Company."

On the 23rd February the first print of the provisionals was delivered by the printers to the Colonial Secretary, who at once handed them over to the Treasury under cover of a letter which will be quoted in full, as it discloses a matter of great interest in connection with the number of stamps comprised in each sheet of the first printing. The letter read as follows:—

"The stock of Fourpenny postage stamps in your hands having been exhausted, and no further supply being likely to be received for a month or two, His Excellency directed the manufacture of this article in the Colony to meet the temporary deficiency; and I am now instructed to forward to you herewith 150 sheets each containing 24 Fourpenny stamps, in all 3600, equivalent to £60, and to request that you will hand them over to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution."

This shows that the fears about the "rough and easily imitable stamps" had evidently been dissipated on the appearance of the stamps, as it is clear from this letter that they were to be supplied to post offices for "sale and distribution."

A point of greater interest, however, is disclosed in the fact that the first supply of this denomination was made in sheets of 24, and not of 64, according to the generally accepted idea on the subject. The printer was evidently being pressed to turn out the stamps as fast as he could, for on February 26th we find that he delivered a further supply of 20,400 Fourpence. The records make no mention of the number of stamps per sheet in this consignment, but it was possibly

* Then Secretary of the Post Office and later Postmaster-General.

made up of 850 sheets of 24, or perhaps of 340 sheets of 60. This was followed the next day by a supply of 6,400 One Penny (probably 100 sheets of 64), and on March 1 by 44,800 One Penny (evidently 700 sheets of 64). The archives, unfortunately, contain no statement of the number of stamps per sheet in the deliveries of February 26 and 27, and March 1, but on March 7 a further supply of 49,152 One Penny was made by the printer, and these are distinctly referred to in the letter of advice to the Treasury as being 384 sheets of 128 stamps each.* On March 9 another delivery of 12,800 Fourpence was made, which may have consisted either of 100 sheets of 128 or 200 sheets of 64—the records do not state which. March 14th witnessed a further supply of 63,616 Fourpence, which I should say represented an effort on the part of the printer to supply 500 sheets of 128 each. On delivery some sheets were probably found to be soiled, and if we make an allowance for three rejected sheets the balance works out at 497 sheets of 128 each. The fact that the issue of the One Penny a week earlier is definitely referred to in the correspondence as consisting of sheets of 128, would lead one to suppose that the printer had by that time manufactured a sufficient number of the Fourpence stereos to enable him to make up his sheets of that value in the same size as his last print of the One Penny.

The various supplies up to March 14th are recapitulated in a letter from the Under Colonial Secretary to the Treasury, dated March 16, 1861, reading as follows:—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the under-mentioned quantities of Fourpenny and One Penny postage stamps have been manufactured in this Colony and deposited in your office, and to convey to you His Excellency's authority for their issue on the several dates enumerated below to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution, namely:—

100,416 at Fourpence, equal to £1673 12s. od.
100,352 at One Penny, equal to £418 2s. 8d.

deposited and issued as follows:—

23rd February . . .	3,600	at Fourpence
26th February . . .	20,400	" "
27th February . . .	6,400	" One Penny
1st March . . .	44,800	" "
7th March . . .	49,152	" "
9th March . . .	12,800	" Fourpence
14th March . . .	63,616	" Fourpence."

We have seen that the stock of the ordinary issue was exhausted early in February, and that the average quarterly issue of the Fourpence stamp was equal to £3500 in value, and of the One Penny to £600 in value. The quantities printed of the provisionals were equivalent, therefore, in the case of the Fourpence to a six weeks' supply, and in the case of the One Penny to a two months' supply. It was clearly anticipated that the urgent representations sent to the agents in London would have the effect of bringing out a supply of the engraved stamps before April; but these anticipations were not fulfilled, as it again became necessary to call on Messrs. Solomon and Co. for a further supply of both values. On April 5 the Postmaster-General reported by letter that the last of the One Penny value had been issued the same

day, and he requested that the "Colonial Manufacturer" might be instructed to strike off £100 worth with as little delay as possible. The order was communicated to the printer on April the 6th, and on the 10th *idem* the stamps were delivered in the following form, viz. 205 sheets each containing 120 stamps and one sheet containing 60 stamps, or 24,660 stamps of the face value of £102 15s. (Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1010, dated April 10, 1861).

The Fourpence provisionals ran out on April the 8th, and on that day the Postmaster-General asked that an order for £200 worth might be placed with the printer. These stamps were delivered and issued to the Postmaster-General on April the 12th. The supply consisted of 12,840 stamps of the face value of £214, in 107 sheets each containing 120 stamps (Colonial Secretary's letter No. 1056, dated April 12, 1861).

It is interesting to note here that the numbers of the One Penny and Fourpence stamps produced at the supplementary printings in April have always hitherto been quoted as being the totals of both values for the entire printings of the Woodblocks, and on those figures many entertaining but, it is feared, entirely inaccurate calculations have been made as to the relative rarity of the "Errors" which were supposed to have occurred once in each sheet of 64 of each value. From the foregoing figures it will be found that instead of an issue of 24,660 One Penny and 12,840 Fourpence there were actually issued 125,012 of the One Penny and 113,256 of the Fourpence. This means that we must discard the figures hitherto given in regard to the number of the "Errors," and, in view of the constant differences in the numbers of stamps per sheet in the different printings in March and April, I fear it will be an impossibility to arrive at any correct conclusions either as to their number, the position they occupied in the sheets, or in which printing they occurred. Because the reprints of 1883 were made up in sixty-fours (with one stereo missing in one value and two stereos missing in the second value), it appears to have been generally assumed that the original issues were also printed in sheets of 64, and that the stereos which are now missing from the two plates from which the reprints were made, had either been discarded because they were found to be damaged, or were wanting, when the plates came to be examined in 1883. The records are perfectly clear that the first print of the Fourpence consisted of sheets of 24. It is also clear that subsequent printings were in sheets of 64 and 128, while the last prints in April consisted of sheets of 120 with one sheet (possibly half a sheet) of 60. If one may be permitted to theorize on the subject, it may readily be conceived that the object the printer had in view, when he essayed the task of producing the stamps locally, was to turn out sheets equal in size to those sent from England by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., which consisted of 240 stamps in fifteen rows of sixteen. The demand for stamps was, however, so great that in order to meet the emergency he made up his first sheet in twenty-fours, and having relieved the tension by striking off a small quantity (3600 Fourpence) found himself able to devote a day or two to producing more stereos and making up a larger sheet,

* Can these have been two impressions of the plate of 64 on each sheet?—Ed. M. J.

which in the next print was most likely one of 64. This he followed up by one of 128. He then apparently abandoned the idea of sheets of 240 and reduced the size of the next sheets to 120, which would thus be half the size of the imported issues. The view might, however, be fairly held that the sheets of 128 and 120 were each divided into two panes of 64 and 60 respectively. It will have been noted from one of the letters quoted above that, in the supply of the One Penny on April 10, one sheet of 60 was included, and this may have been only half a sheet or one pane.

All this is very perplexing and will, it is feared, only have the effect of making the position in regard to the "errors" and the "retouched" Fourpence more obscure than ever; but light on the subject might be obtained if collections containing "Woodblocks" on original covers could be examined and notes made of the dates of the postmarks and the shades of the stamps used at different dates. Unfortunately the material at my disposal here (Pretoria) is of too limited a character to permit of any safe deductions, but it will probably be correct to say that the last printing of 24,660 One Penny was in the *vermilion* shade. Further than that I cannot venture an opinion at present, as the only specimens of these stamps, available locally, showing dated postmarks, are a *dark blue* Fourpence, posted in Cape Town on April 17, 1861, and a strip of four One Penny, also posted in Cape Town, on June 23, 1861.

We have absolute knowledge that the printing of March the 7th was in sheets of 128 each, and it is reasonable to surmise that the issues of February the 27th and March 1st were in sheets of 64. This, with the April printing, gives a "make-up" of the One Penny on three separate occasions, and allowing for a small variation in the colour of the ink used at each printing, we get the three varieties in *carmine*, *brick-red*, and *vermilion*. The same reasoning applied to the four Fourpence varieties gives us the *pale blue*, *grey-blue*, *blue*, and *deep blue*, for we find one "make-up" of the Fourpence in sheets of 24; a second, after an interval of eleven days, in sheets (probably) of 64; a third, five days later, in sheets (probably) of 128; and the last in April in sheets which we know consisted of 120 stamps each.

The figures hitherto given showing the alleged total number of the "Woodblocks" have always been in doubt. It was argued that, although twice as many of the One Penny were supposed to have been produced yet the stamps of that denomination are far rarer than the Fourpence. It is, accordingly, of interest to note that the correct figures given in this article still show an advantage in numbers to the extent of some twelve thousand in favour of the One Penny. The reason for their rarity is, I think, not far to seek. The rate of postage for letters per half-ounce between the different towns in the Cape Colony was Fourpence, and for newspapers One Penny. A special local rate of One Penny was in force in Cape Town and in Port Elizabeth; but fifty years ago those places were very small, and it can be said safely that the Post Office was not made very much use of for purely local communications. Envelopes had not come into general use, and the usual practice at the time was to fold letters and

fasten them at the back with wax wafers. In after years, whenever letters were unearthed which had come through the post, the stamp was generally to be found on the back sheet, and to this circumstance may be attributed the many fine hauls of Triangulars which were made twenty and twenty-five years ago, when people at the Cape awoke to the fact that old Postage Stamps had a money value, and started ransacking their accumulations of old letters. Of course only a proportion, and very likely an exceedingly limited one at that, of correspondence which was stamped as I have described was preserved, and no doubt many thousands of the "Woodblocks" found their way into the wastepaper-basket or the fire immediately after they had served their purpose of saving the Colony from the reproach that it could not comply with its own Postal Law. This, however, is a digression.

The point it is sought to make is that, as Fourpence was the prevailing rate for letter postage, it should follow that if an equal number of One Penny and Fourpence stamps were used to frank letters with, only one quarter of the number of letters would bear the One Penny value; with the consequent result that, on an average, the number of stamps which remained on letters which were preserved would be about the same in each case. From our experience, however, we find that both in the ordinary Triangular issue and in the "Woodblocks" a far larger number of the Fourpence stamps were used on letters than of the One Penny. The latter denomination was more in use for prepaying the postage on newspapers, circulars, and other ephemeral communications, which did not as a rule survive, and as a consequence we find fewer stamps of this value remaining than of the Fourpence.

Before closing these remarks it will be of interest to relate the result of the representation made to London, in reference to the non-receipt of the supply of stamps ordered from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., in January, 1860. A letter was received from the agents in April, 1861, to the effect that four cases of stamps containing the supply ordered had been duly shipped by the s.s. *Norman*, on May 5, 1860, and should have arrived in Table Bay in the course of the following month. It then transpired that the bills of lading of this consignment had gone astray, and inquiry at once revealed the fact that the cases were lying unclaimed in the Queen's Warehouse, where they had been for the best part of a year. They were at once opened, and were found to contain the long-expected supply of 1,440,000 Fourpence and 1,200,000 One Penny stamps; 96,000 of each value were issued to the Postmaster-General on April 19, followed on May 15 by an issue of 384,000 of each value, on October 28 by an issue of 120,000 Fourpence, and on November 27 by an issue of 120,000 One Penny. These figures are quoted merely to afford some idea of the requirements of the Post Office in the two lower values during the period which immediately followed the printing of the "Woodblocks." It will be borne in mind that the issue of the Sixpence and One Shilling stamps had continued uninterruptedly all the time.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 217.)

CHAPTER XX.

The 1904 Issue.



Of some of the stamps of this series only very limited numbers were printed; for instance, I think the 2 c., *olive*, was an error, and only one sheet of 100 stamps has appeared.

It is almost impossible to get any details regarding the issues of 1904-8. I recently wrote to a friend in Paraguay, who replies:—

“I will try and get you the information, but postal officials here are notorious for their incompetency and dishonesty. Partly on this account and partly on account of petty political intrigues and revolutions, they are always changing. I should say that few of them keep their situations more than three months. Even the head officials, such as the P.M.G. and the Treasurer, change very frequently. I have frequently arranged to get information about new issues, etc., only to find that in a week or two my informant was no longer in office.”

I have not been able to find any official explanation of the printing of each value in three different colours. Messrs. Senf Bros. state in their catalogue that “this was done for economical reasons, in order to have a supply for a number of years; however, in consequence of the ruling disorder and for the convenience of the Post Office clerks, these stamps were handed over the counter without any system.”

From this I gather that it may have been the intention to keep one value to one colour for a year, and then to change to another colour, but about this time a great deal of speculation took place in Paraguay stamps. Information leaked out and reached Buenos Ayres as to the numbers of stamps of each value printed in each colour, and speculators, both there and in Asuncion, bought up the stocks of those stamps of which there were only small numbers.

In the case of some of the high values, I think nearly the entire printings were bought in Asuncion, and were held until as late as May, 1910, when they were apparently returned to the Post Office, and at that date were (for the first time) on sale to the public at their nominal values.

Some journals stated that each value was to be issued in six different colours, but I only find three. These may be subdivided to some extent into light and dark shades; but I think we have plenty of varieties without introducing varieties of shade into this issue.

Some of the colours that have been definitely chronicled I am unable to trace at all as having ever existed. For instance, in the *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* for October, 1907, a 1 c., *olive-black*, and a 2 c., *green*, are noted. I can find no trace of these.

Two single-line perforating machines were used by the S. A. B. N. Co., during the preparation of these stamps, giving us gauges of 11½ and 12, and I have different values with those, both separately and in combination. The earlier stamps appear to have been

WE now come to a fine set of stamps, printed and engraved by the South American Bank Note Co., of Buenos Ayres.

The 1 c. to 60 c. are in sheets of 100, arranged in ten rows of ten stamps.

The imprint of the company is given in very small letters, four times on each sheet, viz. at top, bottom, and each side; it reads, “Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires.” There is a sheet number, in large *black* figures, in the top margin over the stamp in the right upper corner, and a plate number over the imprint in the centre of the top margin. The pictorial stamps, 1 peso to 20 pesos, are in small sheets of 25, arranged in five rows of five. The building in the centre of the design is the Palace of Lopez and Government buildings, as seen from the port of Asuncion.

The decree authorizing this issue is dated March 25, 1904, but I think the values were only put on sale as they were required.

The earliest records I find of the different values of this issue are as follows:—

- 5 c., blue *M.J.*, July, 1904.
- 10 c., yellow-brown ” ” ”
- 20 c., violet ” ” ”
- 30 c., pale blue ” ” ”
- 60 c., brown ” ” ”
- 1 p., black and carmine ” ” ”
- 2 p., ” blue ” ” ”
- 5 p., ” ” ” ” ”
- 2 c., orange ” ” Sept., 1905.
- 1 c., ” *Smith's Monthly Circular*,
September, 1905.
- 5 c., light ultramarine *M.J.*, March, 1906.
- 5 c., yellow ” Nov. ”

Although advance copies were seen in Buenos Ayres by the middle of 1904, and information was sent to our publishers in London, I do not think that any of the above stamps were on sale to the public before February, 1905.

The following stamps, of these types, were not put on sale until May, 1910, although supplies had been bought privately for about two years previously:—

- 60 c., rose.
- 5 p., black and olive-green.
- 10 p., black and blue.
- 20 p., black and yellow.
- 20 p., black and purple.

done with the 11½ machine, and those printed later are perf. 11½ × 12, and sometimes 12 all round. I find that most of the 30 c. are perf. 11½ × 12, and that the pictorial stamps are generally perf. 12 all round. Probably all the values can be found with both perforations, and with the two in combination; but there is very little difference between them, and they cannot be said to mark with certainty the different printings, so that it seems hardly worth while to separate them.

In the summary I give the approximate dates of issue, as near as I have been able to trace them from the chronicles in the philatelic Press.

In November, 1908, the 2 c., *carmine*, was perforated across the centre, and each half used as a 1 centavo stamp.

The following extract from a letter of an Englishman living in Paraguay, dated February 12, 1909, is instructive:—

"The Post Office has a new staff entirely, and it still takes one some two hours, more or less, to get a letter registered. All the staff have been provided with 'copy-books,' Standard 1, pot-hooks, etc., and it is very funny to see all the head clerks painfully tracing the letters in their books during their spare moments."

* * *

Summary.

(Engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres.)

1905–1910. 1 c. to 60 c. *first type*. 1 p. to 20 p. *second type*. Perf. 11½, 12, and *compound*.

Value and Colour.	Perforation.	Date of Issue.
1 c., brown-orange . . .	11½ .	May, 1905.
1 c., vermilion . . .	11½ .	Aug., 1906.
1 c., greenish blue . . .	12 .	Sept., 1907.
2 c., vermilion . . .	12 .	June, 1906.
2 c., olive . . .	"1?" .	Sept., 1907.
2 c., carmine . . .	11½ × 12 .	May 1, 1908.
5 c., deep blue . . .	11½, 11½ × 12 .	Feb., 1905.
5 c., slate-blue . . .	11½ × 12 .	Feb., 1906.
5 c., yellow . . .	11½, 11½ × 12 .	Oct. 8, 1906.
10 c., ochre . . .	11½ .	Feb., 1906.
10 c., emerald-green . . .	11½ .	May, 1907.
10 c., dull ultramarine . . .	11½ .	May 27, 1908.
20 c., deep lilac . . .	11½ × 12 .	Sept., 1906.
20 c., ochre . . .	11½ .	March, 1907.
20 c., yellow-green . . .	11½ × 12 .	Sept., 1907.
30 c., greenish blue . . .	11½ × 12 .	June, 1906.
30 c., blue-grey . . .	11½, 11½ × 12 .	Aug., 1906.
30 c., dull lilac . . .	11½ × 12 .	March 14, 1908.
60 c., chocolate . . .	11½ .	May, 1907.
60 c., chestnut-brown . . .	11½ × 12 .	Oct., 1907.
60 c., rose . . .	11½ .	May, 1910?
1 p., black and carmine . . .	12 .	Sept., 1906.
1 p., orange-brown . . .	12, 11½ .	May, 1907.
1 p., olive black . . .	12, 11½ .	Dec., 1907.
2 p., blue . . .	11½ .	Aug., 1907.
2 p., carmine . . .	12 .	March, 1909.
2 p., orange-brown . . .	11½ .	?
5 p., red . . .	12 .	Sept., 1907.
5 p., dull blue . . .	12 .	May, 1910.
5 p., olive-green . . .	11½ .	May, 1910.
10 p., orange-brown . . .	12 .	Sept., 1907.
10 p., blue . . .	12 .	May, 1910.
10 p., chocolate-brown . . .	12 .	May, 1910.
20 p., olive-green . . .	11½ .	Sept., 1907.
20 p., yellow . . .	11½ .	May, 1910.
20 p., purple . . .	11½ .	May, 1910.

CHAPTER XXI.

The "Habilitado" Stamps of 1907-8.

The word "Habilitado" is the past participle of "Habilitar"=*to qualify*, and signifies that the stamps so overprinted have been *qualified*, or made available for another value or purpose than that for which they were originally intended. About the middle of 1907 the authorities found that there was a big demand for 5 centavos stamps, the stock of the last of the three colours of the 5 c. of the 1904 type having been put into circulation in September, 1906, and being almost exhausted by June, 1907. At the same period it was found that there was little general demand for stamps of many odd values, of which there were large quantities in the Treasury, and it was decided to overprint these and convert them into 5 centavos postage stamps.

No doubt there was a *bona fide* demand for 5 c. stamps, but the value was a very low one when the peso was only worth 4d. to 5d., and speculators kept on buying up variety after variety, as fast as they were put on sale.

For convenience in describing the numerous stamps that were surcharged, I propose to group them under several heads, according to the type of the overprint; but in the summary at the end of the chapter I give the approximate dates of issue as near as I have been able to fix them.

I can find but very few official notices about these provisionals, but the following appeared in *La Ley* of Asuncion on June 13, 1908:—

"The Chief of Inland Taxes requests the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs to convert into postage stamps of the values of 1 c., 2 c., 20 c., 60 c. those of the 'Official' series, as the stock of the former is getting low, and there is a big stock of the 'Officials' on hand."

In the *J.B.Z.*, August 17, 1907, I find some "Notes on the Postal Tariff of Paraguay," from which I extract the following:—

(It will be noted that ordinary letters within the country only cost 5 c., less than a farthing, hence the great demand for stamps of that value.)

"In the Interior ordinary letters (15 grammes) cost 5 c. paper money; cards, 2 c.; printed matter, 1 c. for each 50 grammes; and samples, 5 c. This tariff applies to any place in the country, or in the town itself. The delivery is carried out, *firstly*, by means of the Asuncion—Villa Rica—Iturbe Railway, and from thence by 'chacques' (couriers) to the Interior; and, *secondly*, by steamer to Villa Concepcion, and thence to Bolivia and Brazil.

"For Argentina, Uruguay, and Matto Grosso (Brazil) the above-mentioned rates are raised to 50 c., 20 c., 5 c., and 20 c. For abroad, to the rest of the World, to 75 c., 50 c., 15 c., and 25 c.

"If postal matter is handed in within two hours of a mail leaving by steamer or train, or after the P.O. box is cleared, there is an extra tax of 30 c. for the Interior, and 50 c. for abroad."

The first surcharge to be used was that shown below, and this was applied to the 2 c., *vermilion* (type dated 1904); 200,000 were surcharged, and the issue was made on June 15, 1907.

This surcharge was printed from type which was set rather loosely, and the whole sheet of one hundred stamps was overprinted at one operation. The two printer's "rules" under the word "CENTAVOS" are so close together that they generally have the appearance of one thick line.



I find the following varieties, due to type breaking off in the process of printing: Nos. 70 (last stamp in seventh row) and 81 (first stamp in ninth row) are without the "5." Neither of these occurs in the earliest printings, as I have a full sheet without either error. I have seen another sheet with the error on No. 70 only, and I suppose this was found out and corrected, and then the "5" dropped out of No. 81, and possibly this was also noticed and corrected.

In all the sheets I have seen, No. 41 (first stamp in fifth row) has a small "c" in "CENTAVOS," and No. 65 (fifth stamp in seventh row) has the "s" inverted.

One or more sheets have been found with the surcharge inverted, and others with double surcharge, one correct and one inverted. Possibly these varieties may exist without the "5," but I have not seen copies.

Sometimes the surcharge on this and the following issues is placed too low on the stamp, and then the double bars are at top, and there are no bars at the bottom. In the case of a sheet printed in this manner the top row of stamps would not show any bars at all.

The next stamp to be surcharged was the 2 c., *olive-green*, and almost the whole stock was surcharged, as this stamp without a surcharge is quite rare. It was issued on November 30, 1907. The overprint is the same as that of the 5 c. on 2 c., *vermilion*, and I have a sheet with no errors, and another with No. 70 without the "5." I have not found No. 81 without the "5" on any of these sheets. The surcharge on this stamp has also been found inverted, and double.

One variety exists here that I have not seen in the 5 c. on 2 c., *vermilion*. In some sheets No. 73 (the third stamp in the eighth row) has the bars under "CENTAVOS" omitted.

In all the sheets I have seen, No. 41 has the small "c," and No. 65 the inverted "s" in "CENTAVOS."

I have a copy of the 5 c. on 2 c., *olive-green*, with the "5" to the left of "en" instead of under it. This is No. 3 on the sheet, and was probably corrected, as No. 3 is correct in most of the sheets I have seen.

Earlier in this chapter I give a requisition published in *La Ley* on June 13, 1908, dealing with the converting of "Oficial" stamps into postals, but before

this date some of the "Oficials" had been overprinted, as shown here.

Habilitado

(2)

The stamps so dealt with were:—

- 5 c., bluish slate, issued Jan. 27, 1908.
- 5 c., deep blue, issued Feb. 1, 1908.
- 5 c., greenish blue, issued March 2, 1908.

The overprint was set up in type, and the whole sheet done at one operation. There are two bars under the word, but generally the two run together, and give the appearance of one bar. The bars occasionally fell out. I have sheets with all the bars, and I have also a sheet of 5 c., *bluish slate*, in which No. 32 has no bar.

The 5 c., *deep blue*, is chronicled with double overprint, and the 5 c., *greenish blue*, and 5 c., *bluish slate*, with the overprint inverted.



About April, 1908, large numbers of "Oficial" stamps were turned into "postals," by surcharging them as shown above. This is a very similar overprint to the first type mentioned in this chapter, but there are three clear and distinct printer's rules, in place of the two in the earlier surcharge.

The stamps of this issue are as follows:—

- 5 c. on 10 c., ochre.
- 5 c. ,, 10 c., lilac.
- 5 c. ,, 20 c., emerald-green.
- 5 c. ,, 20 c., lilac.
- 5 c. ,, 30 c., greenish blue.
- 5 c. ,, 30 c., bluish slate.
- 5 c. ,, 60 c., chestnut.
- 5 c. ,, 60 c., chocolate.

The following minor varieties are found in all of these:—

Nos. 69, 79, 80, 89, 90, and 100 have six short bars (as in Type 3a) in place of the three longer bars.

No. 70 has four short bars (two and two) and one long bar below them.

No. 95 has a large flaw in the centre of the two lower bars, as in Type 3b.

No. 41 has the small "c" in the word "CENTAVOS," and No. 65 has the inverted "s."

Occasionally one or more letters are badly inked, and appear to be omitted, but such small defects are not constant, and are not worth listing.

The 5 c. on 10 c., *lilac*; 5 c. on 20 c., *lilac*; and 5 c. on 30 c., *greenish blue*, are known with the surcharge inverted, and I have seen the 5 c. on 10 c., *ochre*, with the surcharge double.

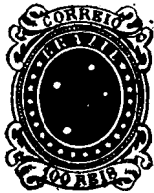
(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ
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(Continued from page 220.)

A SHORT-LIVED STAMP.

ISSUE OF 1890. SOUTHERN CROSS.



THE stamp shown in the above illustration appeared only to disappear, like a person on the threshold of his door, about to go out and compelled by circumstances over which he had no control to re-enter his house. It hardly lived as long as the famous "rose" of the poet Malherbe.*

Produced at the Mint at Rio, and issued on the 14th November, 1889, it was withdrawn on the following day, without, it is stated, a single copy being sold to the public, the fall of the Monarchy having dragged the stamp down with it. This stamp no longer harmonized with the new state of affairs; the name "Brazil" alone engraved upon it was regarded as insufficient, and it was necessary that its inscription should indicate the new form of government adopted by the country, the Republic, under the name of the United States of Brazil—"E.U. do Brazil," as inscribed upon the stamps of the same design, issued in 1890.

Although the actual issue of this stamp did not take place, a "leakage" permitted of a few copies—one at any rate—being used for postage and duly obliterated, whether through carelessness or by favour. We have one before us, which was affixed to a letter, which seems to have arrived and been delivered at Sao Domingo, Nicteroy, as shown by the postmark on the reverse side of the envelope, inscribed "NICTEROY—21 MAR—90 (TARDE)," the last word signifying that the letter, posted in the course of the day, would have been delivered the same evening.

Reprint. According to Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, a reprint of this unissued stamp was made in January, 1910. Brazil, which had so far retained an immaculate reputation, from a philatelic point of view, and had given no opening for hostile criticism in that respect, committed in this case an act unworthy of herself, in making a reprint of a stamp which was never in legal circulation, stopped in its career before it had even made a start. It is true that we may be charged with the very same offence; France in the year 1862 made reprints of the 20 c., blue, with head of Ceres, and of the same stamp overprinted 25 c., in red, both of which had been prepared in 1849, but never issued!

The reprint of the 100 reis, mentioned above, was struck in *bright rose-lilac*, on thick paper tinted by the plate, and perf. 11.

* And others. Who wrote
"Rose of the garden, blushing and gay,
E'en as I pluck thee, fading away?"—ED. M.J.

This issue, in a design that is probably the most monotonous that can be found in a collection of stamps, includes but very few varieties. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of April 2, 1910, speaks of them as follows:—

"The stamps were all engraved and printed at the Mint, and both steel and copper plates were made for most of the values. I am told by one of the senior employés that the copper plates were generally used, but in several cases they also used the steel plates.

"In addition to this, experiments were made with different inks. Those inks that have an oil basis gave stamps that have a slightly raised appearance as though embossed; the inks that were most used had an aniline basis, these gave stamps quite smooth and flat, and it is from stamps printed with this aniline ink that we get a *yellow* or *green* colour on the pages of our albums opposite the stamps."*

The following are the few varieties that we have been able to find in this issue:—

1. The 100 and 200 reis show not very distinct signs of dividing lines.
2. In certain copies of the 100 reis, the fourth star, counting from the top, is almost invisible to the naked eye, and is not very distinct even with the aid of a magnifying glass.

AN UNCATALOGUED VARIETY OF SURCHARGE.

1899

50 RÉIS

In the series of 1899, stamps overprinted as above, we have met with a specimen the overprint on which is in a colour that has not yet been recorded:—

2000 reis, in *carmine*, on 1000 reis, olive-green; *perf.* 11½.

It will have been noticed that the stamps of this issue show a coloured surface, which might be attributed to an intentionally surface-coloured paper; but this is due to incomplete cleaning of the line-engraved plates, which is liable to produce an artificial coloured ground.

* It seems necessary to point out that the translation of the above, given by M. Mahé in *L'Écho de la Timbrologie*, is by no means a literal or very faithful one.—ED. M.J.

ISSUE OF 1890. 100 REIS, PALE LILAC ON WHITE.



The 100 reis, lilac; re-engraved plate.

The plate of the stamp of this value, which it seems to us was one of those most commonly used, having become unfit for printing, it was necessary to provide a new one,* which as an exception to the rule followed in the rest of the series to which it belongs, which are line-engraved, was engraved in relief and printed typographically. Philatelists did not at first perceive this difference in the method of production, which remains unmentioned by the majority of the catalogues, and it is only recently that some of them have mentioned it for the first time.

In the new plate the dimensions of the stamp are reduced by one-third of a millimetre at each side [or in each direction?], and the details of the design, although very closely copied, show certain variations which we proceed to describe:—

The word "CORREIO" is in slightly shorter letters, the last "O" is not closed below.

The words "E.U. DO BRAZIL" are in letters that have an outer line *all round*, instead of being only shaded at right.

The value "100 REIS" is in *shorter* type, the letters lower and *more round*.

The curved portions of the ornaments are *narrower*, the rounded ends *less spread out*.

The pearls in the oval are *irregular, larger, and more spaced*.

The Stars of the Southern Cross are less regularly formed.

The fifth pearl at the right is out of shape.

The eighth pearl over the "S" of "REIS" touches the outline of the oval band.

We have seen copies of this stamp showing such signs of heavy pressure that the white parts of the design, those cut into the plate, appeared in relief, whilst the word "CORREIO" and the value "100 REIS" were plainly sunk into the paper.

This stamp, printed typographically, is the only one of the series that is always on paper which *remains white*, the plate not requiring the cleaning necessary for those engraved in *taille-douce*. It may, however, be catalogued in two varieties:—

1. *Ordinary impression*: 100 r., pale lilac.
2. *Impression in relief*: 100 r., pale lilac.

Little Accidental Varieties.

In certain copies, in which the stars in the oval are not very distinct, a curious effect may be seen, on examination with a glass, each of the stars showing

* We would point out that it has been already stated that there was more than one *plate* of each value, as there were steel plates and copper plates, and that this was not merely a case of producing a new plate, which we presume could have been produced from the original die, but of engraving a fresh *die* and producing a new plate by an entirely different process.—Ed. M.J.

a regular round dot of colour in the centre, transforming these stars into coloured discs surrounded by white pointed rays or saw-teeth, constituting white asterisks with a central dot of colour.

Other copies show the same variation, but in some of the stars only; plain white stars and stars with a more or less regular dot in the centre.

This redrawn stamp has been described in different ways in different catalogues:—

Galvez	White paper.
Gelli and Tani	Second Type.
Général	Lithographed.
Lemaire	Redrawn Type.
Officiel	On white.
Senf	Typographed.
Stanley Gibbons	Design redrawn.
Yvert and Tellier	Lithographed.

The other catalogues are silent on this subject, only mentioning the original stamp of 1890.

One catalogue alone, that of Messrs. Senf, describes the stamp correctly as *typographed*. Two others, the *Catalogue Général* and that of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier,* describe it as being lithographed; this mistake does not surprise us, we will explain the reason later. The other catalogues mentioned above point out only what they have perceived, without referring to the process of manufacture.

The editors of the *Galvez* catalogue and the *Catalogue Officiel*, in stating that these stamps are printed on *white* paper, seem to imply that the other values of the series were printed on paper tinted, on the face, with a coating of a pale shade of that of the impression of the design; there is, however, nothing of this kind, as all were printed on *white* paper, the same as the re-engraved stamp, and only owe the surface colouration to imperfect cleaning of line-engraved plates, the colouring being unintentional, or perhaps not entirely so. This nature of printing, producing a kind of fictitious tinting of the paper, is often practised in the printing of artistic engravings, with the object of reducing the sharpness of the contrast of black and white.

Was there a lithographed 100 reis of the redrawn type?

We have spoken above of the mistake shared by the *Catalogue Officiel [Général?—Ed. M.J.]* and that of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier, in describing the 100 reis of the re-engraved type as having been *lithographed*. We ourselves were on the point of adopting that view, but only in a certain form. While remaining quite certain that the first method by which the redrawn stamp was produced was typography, we are ready to admit that there might, for some special reason, have been a lithographic transfer made of it, as has happened at different times and in divers places, in the case of certain stamps, such as: Chili, 5 c., first issue; Labuan; Liberia; Newfoundland (1911); etc.

We have met with several copies of this re-engraved 100 r. which do not show any of the characteristics of typography, the impression being defective, soft, and without any sign of pressure, having rather the appear-

* The third edition of the *Catalogue Officiel* also describes it as *lithographed*, and we may add that the Scott Catalogue mentions this stamp, but as "re-engraved" only.—Ed. M.J.

ance of bad prints from a line-engraved plate. Various parts of the design and details of the ornamentation were blotched, and formed patches of colour, such as one often sees in impressions from worn or badly treated lithographic transfers. The outlines of the letters of "E. U. DO BRAZIL" having disappeared, they no longer stand out boldly from the ground of the oval.

It is probably the sight of such specimens as these that led the authors of the *Catalogue Officiel* and that of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier to mistake the re-engraved

(To be continued.)



Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 136.)

CHAPTER XII.—LITHOGRAPHY AND KINDRED PROCESSES.

The Principles of Lithography.—The term lithography, which describes the process of printing from the flat surface of smoothly-polished limestone, is derived from the Greek λίθος, a stone, and γραφή, writing. As we have already indicated, it is a comparatively modern discovery, dating from the beginning of last century.

The process depends upon certain qualities possessed by limestone, the surface of which is grained or smoothly polished. These properties are summed up:—*

1. That a drawing made upon it [or transferred to it] with fat ink adheres to it so strongly as to require mechanical force to remove it.
2. That the parts of it free from the drawing receive, retain, and absorb water.
3. That a roller or other instrument covered with fat ink, being applied to the printing surface when inked and wetted, the ink will attach itself only to the drawn parts, and will be repelled from the wetted parts.

The Stones.—The stones chiefly used in lithography are of a yellowish grey limestone, originally procured from the quarries of Solenhofen, near Munich, at one of the theatres of which city Aloys Senefelder, the inventor of the process, was an actor. Now many other quarries have been drawn upon for lithographic stones, but the most suitable ones are still obtained from Germany. They are quarried with a saw, to lose as little as possible of the serviceable parts of the stone, and one surface is coarsely smoothed preparatory to exporting. The best stones are free from veins, fibres, and light spots, the latter defects when present being due to the presence of chalk. In the lithographic works the stone is ground and polished, and precautions are taken to keep both the printing surface and the under surface quite level and parallel.

* *Abridgments of the Specifications Relating to Printing.* London, 1859, p. 28.

stamp for a lithograph. So far as we are concerned, further examination, more careful than the former, has enabled us to discover almost imperceptible traces of pressure, which at once undeceived us. Still, is it altogether impossible that there really existed a printing in lithography?*

* We do not know what the Liberian stamps may be that are referred to by M. Mahé, but all the others, and we may add one of the most notable examples, those of Nevis, were not typographed, but were line-engravings, reproduced by lithography for reasons of economy, or facility of printing. In the case of a typographic plate, there would be no such reason for taking a lithographic transfer, and we should doubt the existence of lithographs of this stamp.—ED. M. J.

If the under surface be left uneven, the stone will be liable to break in the press.

Stones are used over and over again, one piece of work being cleaned off and the stone reground and repolished. The grinding is done by means of a levigator, a circular disc of cast-iron, familiarly styled the "jigger," which, with a mixture of sand and water, is rapidly revolved over the face of the stone. The surface is then polished with pumice-stone, and any scratches afterwards removed with snake-stone.

A stone thus ground and polished is ready to receive the drawing or design, which may be produced direct on to the stone or indirectly by transference.

Drawing on Stone.—If the lithographic artist produces his design direct upon the stone, it will be obvious that he must draw it in reverse, so that as a matter of convenience most postage stamps printed by lithography have been originated upon paper so treated that it will surrender the design drawn upon it to the surface of the stone. In drawing direct upon the stone, however, the use of tracing paper, generally of the red-chalk variety, enables the artist or draughtsman to make a working outline of his subject upon the stone before actually using the special lithographic writing ink. The drawing on the stone is then drawn over and completed in the special ink applied by brush or pen. This ink is made by burning together about equal weights of tallow, wax, soap, and shellac, to which some black is added for convenience in working.

Transferring a Design to Stone.—Where the design is drawn first upon paper and transferred thence to the stone, the paper is first prepared with a soluble coating composed of gelatine, starch, and gamboge, separately or in superimposed layers. The paper may be either opaque or transparent, the transparent kind having obvious advantages for certain kinds of work. Upon this paper the design is drawn—positive—with

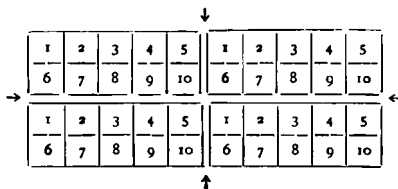
ink varying only slightly in its composition from that already described for working direct upon the stone. When the transfer paper with the design upon it is wetted and laid face downwards upon the stone, it is passed under the scraper of the lithographic press and the design is totally transferred from the paper to the surface of the stone. It will be clear that from the positive drawing on the paper, the drawing appears on the stone as a negative, or in reverse.

The Multiplication of Transfers.—The principle of transfer is simple, but of the greatest importance in lithography, as it applies, with slight variations in the nature of the most suitable coatings and inks used, to a number of operations alike in their main principle and producing the ultimate effect—in stamp printing—of a stone bearing a sufficient number of replicas of one and the same design or group of designs to form a sheet of stamps at one impression. In the case of the first lithographed postage stamps, for example, those of Zurich produced in that country by the firm of Orell, Fussli, and Co., in 1843, the design of each value was originally drawn by hand five times (whether upon the stone or on transfer paper is of no special consequence). By transferring, these five types were repeated twenty times upon the stone to complete the group of 100 copies of the design necessary to print a sheet of 100 stamps. The majority of lithographed stamps have been printed from stones built up in this or in a similar manner, and good examples will be found in the stamps of Paraguay,* Uruguay,† Queensland,‡ British Solomon Islands, § etc.

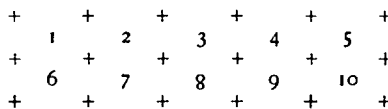
Making up a Stone for a Sheet of Stamps.—There are several methods that can be adopted for building up a stone to print a sheet of stamps. If twenty re-transfers of a strip of five original drawings on stone be taken, the paper margins neatly trimmed away, they can be laid down on the printing stone separately, or more expeditiously and in better alignment, by patching up the twenty transfers upon a sheet of paper a little larger than the sheet of stamps. It is essential where perforating is to be done that the alignment should be good, and where sheets are to be passed several at a time through the perforating machine, it is necessary to take precautions that the impressions fall in the same position on each sheet of paper printed. Consequently the transferer, having made up his sheet of transfers and transferred them in bulk to the stone, will indicate by one method or another the correct register of the paper. The piercing of certain of the marginal marks on sheets of stamps is usually due to the threading of the sheets as printed on to fine wires to get them into the right position. The advantage of patching up a complete sheet of transfers, instead of transferring them separately, will be the more obvious when we recall the vagaries of paper when damped. A patched-up sheet of transfers is damped and transferred to the stone all at one time; if done in sections there is a liability to variation in the size of the

separate transfers. At the same time the mounted transfers, whether mounted in large groups or small, are sometimes liable to produce creased reproductions on the stone through the wet transfers expanding in the opposite direction from the expansion of the paper on which they are mounted. It is no uncommon thing to find such creases in stamps produced by lithography.

Examples showing how the Composition of the Sheet may be Determined.—In some of the Scandinavian local stamps (and we may confess that we have found the crudely produced locals of Germany, as well as the Scandinavian and Russian ones, serve as interesting and inexpensive objects for the study of lithography as applied to stamp printing), the stone or the transfer paper has been entirely ruled out into rectangles and the transfers laid down in position within the rectangles. In cases where only a block of such stamps has been made up on a transfer within ruled lines, the sheet of stamps will generally tell the story of its composition by the fine double lines showing at the point of intended juncture. Thus in a stamp made up in blocks of ten (5 × 2), the double lines will be traceable, unless they have been removed before printing, at the positions indicated in the diagram.



In first-class establishments such lines would usually be cleared away before printing, and in some cases one finds that the ruling does not form complete rectangles, but merely indicates the corners, thus:—



It is rarely necessary with lithographed stamps for the student to depend upon these extraneous guides to find the manner in which the stamps have been built up in the sheet, as in transferring a block of, say, ten stamps, ten times, there will nearly always be found some distinct evidence on the stamp itself or in the alignment or width of the dividing space to indicate what the philatelist desires to know. Flaws are frequent upon lithographed stamps, and by the repetition of certain identifiable flaws the arrangement of the lithographic stone may be seen. To put a quite simple case, here is a 1 öre stamp of Aalborg, printed in a sheet of one hundred (ten rows of ten).

A large coloured flaw on the numeral appears on the first stamp on the sheet, and is repeated on the first stamp in every alternate horizontal row; it is also repeated on the sixth stamp in the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth rows, so it is clear that the transfer was a block of ten stamps arranged in two horizontal rows of five, repeated on the stone ten

* *Monthly Journal*, XIX, 40 et seq.
 † *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, by Hugo Griebert, p. 10 et seq.
 ‡ *Philatelic Record*, XXX, p. 186 et seq.
 § *Stamp Lover*, II, 26.

times in the manner indicated. Of course minor flaws equally permanent may occur on any other of

	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
1	●					●					5
6											10
1	●					●					5
6											10
1	●					●					5
6											10
1	●					●					5
6											10
1	●					●					5
6											10
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	

the ten stamps, or indeed the most prominent flaw may occur on one of the stamps 2 to 10, whereas No. 1 may be quite normal.

“Stopping out” and “Etching.”—Having produced our group of designs upon the stone in lithographic ink, the operator stops out with gum the margins of the stone, and then applies a weak solution in gum of nitric acid. This process is styled “etching,” but it does not serve the same purpose or produce the same effect as etching upon metal, as described in chapter x. The acid is simply used to neutralize the alkali or soap contained in the lithographic ink, which ink would otherwise be liable to spread on the application of water. The neutralizing of the alkali fixes the drawing, and the acid at the same time cleanses the stone. The latter is now gummed up; that is to say, a solution of gum is spread all over its face, filling up all the parts of the stone where there is no design. Then the stone is laid away to allow the inky design to penetrate well into it, the gumming up serving to prevent the lines of the design spreading.

When required for printing, the stone is first cleansed of the gum by washing; the stone is kept damp, so that the inking roller charged with greasy printing ink only discharges its ink upon the parts of the stone covered by the design or designs. The parts of the stone saturated with water repel the greasy ink, and herein lies the main principle of lithography. The stone is now set in the bed of the lithographic press, fixed so that it will not move under the pressure, and all is ready to print off the required impressions upon paper.

Photo-lithography.—The work of the actual printer is much the same for all lithographic processes, so that before passing on to an examination of the lithographic press, we may first consider a few other methods of producing our design or set of designs upon stones. In photo-lithography, as the name implies, the design is copied by means of photography, and as this has been a common method of counterfeiting postage stamps it is useful to know something concerning it. At the same time, it has, in probably very few cases, been used by *bona fide* stamp manufacturers, as in the case of the lithographed Papuan stamps of 1908-10, in which a sheet

of the old engraved stamps appears to have been photographed in an enlarged size and laid down on the lithographic stone, the coloured frames being printed from separate stones and the black vignettes from a common stone for most of the values.

So far as the photographing is concerned no description is necessary, and it will readily be understood that in copying a design by photography it may be made larger or smaller than, or the exact size of the original, as may be required. A design intended for lithographic printing necessarily has clearly defined lines and dots. The negative, which is made by the wet-plate process, is printed in a photographic printing frame upon a special paper coated with bichromatized gelatine. After exposure to the light, the gelatine paper is covered with transfer ink and floated upon warm water. Then by using a sponge and warm water the parts on which the light has not acted surrender their transfer ink, leaving the lines of the design upon the paper in ink suitable for transferring to a stone. It should be mentioned that, while the above method is the customary one, there are processes by which the sensitizing solution is spread upon the stone itself and acted upon by a positive picture on glass.

Lithographic Transfers from an Engraved Die or Plate.—It may be that the original from which stamps are to be made by lithography is a die or plate engraved in *taille-douce*. The early stamps of Victoria were from dies so engraved by Mr. Thomas Ham, of Melbourne, but the printing was lithographic, the dies being used for the production of the required number of transfers, which were then laid down upon the stone. The character of the work, as well as the existence of engraved copies of the first two issues of Sarawak, indicates that the stones from which the regular issues were printed were made up by transferring from an original die or small plate. In some cases it is on record that an entire plate of stamps engraved in *taille-douce* has, for economical reasons, been used to make lithographic transfers, as in the case of the newly discovered lithographed 2d. Diadem of New South Wales, from the engraved plate of which an entire transfer was made to a lithographic stone to save the wear of the plate. The lithographed Nevis were likewise transferred from plates to stones for the same reason.

In procuring a transfer from such a die or plate, the plate is heated and the transfer ink dabbed upon the design, the superfluous ink is wiped off, the plate polished, and the impression taken in either a copper-plate or a small lithographic press upon damped transfer paper. On being warmed the transfer paper is separated from the plate and bears the design upon it in transfer ink, which is then laid down and transferred to the stone as already described.

It will be scarcely necessary to add that transfers can be made from dies *en epargne* or from woodcuts or type, some of the lithographed overprints on postage stamps being no doubt transferred from the last mentioned.

Engraving upon Stone.—There is a method of printing from stone little understood in this country, but commonly practised abroad, at one time almost

universally used in Germany and in France. This is not strictly a lithographic process, not resembling lithography in the manner of laying down the design upon the stone. It, however, is subject to the opposing qualities of grease and water in the printing. The best known instance of engraving upon stone for producing postage stamps is to be found in the first stamps of New Caledonia. The stamps of this country were cut into the stone by their producer, Sergeant Triquéra, with the point of a pin for want of a more efficient tool, the lines being incised on the stone in the manner of a line engraving. Mons. Charles Petit produced the design of the 1852 stamps of Trinidad in a similar manner, but the original design thus engraved was used for making transfer impressions in the regular lithographic manner, as also were the designs engraved by M. Leopold Yon for the Bordeaux issue of France. As an example of how this was done, it is on record that M. Yon's designs on stone were each used to make fifteen transfers in lithographic ink on China paper, and these transfers were cut close to the impression and "patched up" by laying them on ordinary white paper and pricking them through at the corners, so that the block of fifteen transfers held together on the ordinary paper backing. The fifteen transfers so mounted together were laid down upon a stone, which thus received a block of fifteen impressions. From this block of fifteen stamps twenty re-transfers (i.e. transfers from a stone) were made, which, being in their turn patched up and transferred to stone, produced the printing stone of three hundred stamps in two panes, each of fifteen horizontal rows of ten stamps. The engraving on the stone, whether for direct printing as in New Caledonia or for transferring as in the other examples quoted, is done by covering the stone with a slight coating of gum to fill up the pores of the stone, and when dry working with a diamond or steel point. This cutting into the stone requires more skill than simply drawing upon the stone with pen, crayon, or brush, but in the best work produced by this method it is said to be very difficult to distinguish it from steel-plate engraving. The engraving is finished much in the same manner as in etching upon copper, and the incised lines are dabbed with lithographic ink which penetrates the stone at those parts which have been cut into, but does not adhere to the surrounding protected surface of the stone. The lithographic ink is fixed by the process known in lithography as "etching" (*ut supra*), and the treatment of the stone when completed only differs from the ordinary lithographic stone work in that the printing ink has to be dabbed instead of rolled, so that the ink gets into the lines of the design, and the superfluous ink is removed by wiping.

Zincography.*—The lithographic stone has a considerable disadvantage in its bulk and weight, so that various other bases have been tried in lieu of it. Of these zinc has long been successfully used for certain classes of work, and in principle zincography is simply lithography with a zinc plate substituted for the stone, though, as the drawing in ink and the gum solution do not penetrate the zinc in the same way as they do the stone, the process is more liable to defect. According to the theory of Mr. M. Hanhart,† the drawing ink forms a metallic soap with the zinc plate, which metallic soap has a great affinity for the zinc, so that the roller has little influence in pulling it off the plate. So too the brown insoluble compound, produced by the action of nutgalls (used on zinc in the place of nitric acid on stone) on the plate, resists the printing ink in a similar manner to the gum on the stone. Mr. Hanhart's view is that these two opposite forces acting at the same time enable the printer to take a larger number of impressions than could possibly be the case if the one principle involved was that of the antipathy of grease and water.

Algraphy.—This is another—a newer and improved—process kindred to lithography, but having as its base a thin but rigid plate of aluminium, the plates being from 0·60 mm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch) to 0·63 mm. in thickness and consequently very light and convenient compared with stones. A further advantage in algraphy, which is a patent process owned by Algraphy Limited in this country, is that the aluminium plate is the best surface for this class of printing, which is adaptable to rotary and consequently rapid printing. So far as we are aware, no postage stamps have yet been printed by this method, but we have witnessed the use of algraphy at Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s establishment for overprinting stamps of various Indian States with the service overprints. The method of working it is the same in principle as lithography.‡

* Most of the printing at the Ordnance Survey Offices is done by this process, and the saving of space and convenience of handling will be readily appreciated from the statement by Captain H. Riall Sanky, R.E., M. INST. C.E., that "in 1886 it would have been necessary to provide storage room for 9000 lithographic stones measuring 40 inches by 27 inches, and allow for an increase of 1000 stones per annum up to a maximum of about 20,000. Even with zinc plates, which were $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the storage problem was not an easy one." He adds in response to those who criticize the printing by zincography instead of the former copper-plate work, "The reproduction of the Ordnance Survey maps, if carried out by copper-plate engraving, would have cost £3,000,000, and it would have taken one hundred engravers 150 years to do the work" (*The Engineer in Charge*, Vol. V, page 210).

† Article on "Chemical Printing" in *Watts's Chemical Dictionary*.

‡ For further details, if required, the student may consult *Algraphy, or the Art of Printing from Aluminium Plates*. London, 1904.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Purchase of a £6000 Collection.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the celebrated collection of *Señor Miguel Gambin* for the sum of just on £6000 cash down, in English money.

This collection is a highly specialized one of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, and Corrientes. I described the collection fully in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for February 12, 1910, but it has been largely added to since then.

The Moser collection of Buenos Ayres, that we bought two years ago, was very fine, but this is worth at least two of that one, and in the Gambin collection every stamp is in perfect condition. The "ships" are here by hundreds, some 20 to 24 each of the 4 p., red, and 5 p., orange, and nearly 30 of the 3 p., green. There are large numbers of Buenos Ayres stamps on letters, and I am sure that the Gambin collection is the finest in the world of these famous old stamps.

The Argentine stamps are also a wonderful lot, complete in sheets, blocks, shades, all known post-marks, and including a vast number of rare Essays, Proofs, Colour trials, etc.

The whole collection is beautifully arranged and Mr. Gambin spent no less than two years in writing it up, with full details of all the issues.

This is one of the finest specialized collections that we have purchased during the past twenty years.

* * *

The 1912 Catalogue. Vol. II. Foreign Countries. 744 Pages. Price 2s. 6d. Post-free, 2s. 11d.

THE new edition of this volume has had to be prepared earlier than usual, owing to the current edition having been sold out in less than five months after publication.

The following are the most important alterations:—

Brazil.

Has been revised throughout, a number of footnotes have been inserted describing the varieties in the dies, etc., of the issues of 1881-90.

The complicated issues of 1900 to 1905 have been rewritten by the aid of leading specialists, and the prices have also been revised and corrected to date.

Bulgaria.

This is an entirely new list, which has been compiled by a specialist living in that country.

Ecuador.

Has been carefully revised by a well-known specialist, some minor varieties in handstamped surcharges have been cut out, and a number of varieties have been removed from the heading "Postal Fiscal" and placed in their proper place amongst the provisional postage stamps.

Mexico.

With the kind collaboration of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson we have entirely rewritten the list of the issues from 1856 to 1879, and have inserted

a number of interesting footnotes. We have made a careful study of the numerous reprints and forgeries, and the prices quoted are for genuine originals, which are far rarer (especially in the early 4 and 8 reales) than is generally believed, as the bulk of these stamps found in ordinary collections are reprints and fakes.

Nicaragua.

This list has been rewritten and greatly reduced in size, as it is thought that too many minor varieties of the local surcharges had been included which are only of interest to half a dozen specialists, and which were very confusing to the great bulk of collectors.

Paraguay.

Entirely rewritten and repriced throughout, the new list being based upon the articles by Mr. Charles J. Phillips now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*.

Peru.

This list was rewritten last year, it has now been revised and added to by a specialist in South America.

Samoa.

By the kind assistance of Mr. John N. Luff and another specialist we have now been able to draw up a correct list of the stamps of the first type. These are divided into the three different sets generally recognized by specialists, and also into the two different perforations which are found in the originals.

Turkey.

Entirely rewritten and revised. The large remainder sold last year by the Government has been examined, and the relative rarity of the different shades, perforations, etc., has now been established.

There is here a great field for specialists. The stamps are cheap, and there is yet much to be found out about the local printings, retouches, perforations, etc.

United States' Possessions.

At the request of many clients in the United States we have rearranged this group to include such stamps as are generally collected in America under this heading.

Alterations in Prices.

We have been compelled to raise the prices in a vast number of cases. For some months past we have been buying largely, filling up gaps in our stock, and in hundreds of cases we found our quotations far too low.

This is especially the case in European stamps in general, and in the older issues of the German States in particular; also in many stamps in Central America, United States, etc. etc.

This new edition will be ready early in August. Prepaid orders are now being booked, and copies will be sent out as soon as the first bound supplies come to hand.

Part I, British Colonies, is being prepared, and will, we hope, be ready about November next. Pre-

paid orders can now be booked at 2s. 6d. each, or 2s. 10d. post-free.

First Philatelic Congress of Australasia.—I have received the programme of this Congress, which is to be held under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club, in October next, and I publish the following extracts from it:—

The opening ceremony will take place at the King's Hall, Philip Street, Sydney.

All meetings will be open to the public. Only delegates will be allowed to take part in the proceedings, but the Congress may invite any gentleman—not a delegate—to address any meeting.

The following constitute the Executive Committee:—
Mr. A. H. Pettifer, President; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Arnold Crane, W. J. McNeill, A. Forster, W. E. Johnson, and C. F. Williams, Grand Honorary Secretary, Box 1751, G.P.O., Sydney.

Several sub-committees have been appointed, and the Executive Committee have made arrangements which it is hoped will assure success.

PROGRAMME.

Opening ceremony	Thurs. afternoon	Oct. 12
Second sitting of Congress	Thurs. evening	" "
Third sitting of Congress	Fri. afternoon	" 13
Theatre party	Fri. evening	" "
Picnic	Saturday	" 14
Fourth sitting of Congress	Mon. afternoon	" 16
Fifth sitting of Congress	Mon. evening	" "
Banquet to visiting delegates by Sydney Philatelic Club	Tues. evening	" 17
Final session of Congress	Wed. afternoon	" 18
Lantern lecture in King's Hall	Wed. evening	" "
Visit to Government Institution	Thurs. afternoon	" 19

An exhibition of stamps under the auspices of the First Australasian Philatelic Congress is to be held at the King's Hall, Philip Street, Sydney, on the 20th and 21st October, 1911.

The following Competitive Classes have been provisionally decided upon:—

1. Best Australian Collection.
2. Best Specialized Collection of any Australian State or New Zealand.
3. Best General Collection.
4. Best Collection of Stamps of the British Empire.
5. Best Collection of Foreign Stamps.
6. Best Collection of Southern Pacific (exclusive of New Zealand).
7. Best Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales.
8. Best Collection of the Stamps of Victoria.
9. Best Collection of the Stamps of Queensland.
10. Best Collection of the Stamps of South Australia.
11. Best Collection of the Stamps of Tasmania.
12. Best Collection of the Stamps of West Australia.
13. Best Collection of the Stamps of New Zealand.
14. Best Collection of the Stamps of Papua.
15. Best Collection of any class shown at the Exhibition.
16. Most neatly mounted Collection shown at the Exhibition.
17. Best Display of Philatelic Publications, Requisites, etc.

Those who cannot attend the Exhibition may send their collections to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. F. Williams, to any member of the Sydney Philatelic Club Committee, or to any of the Sydney dealers who are members of the S.P.C. Arrangements have

been made with the Sydney Safe Deposit, where collections will be lodged when not on exhibition. During the Exhibition a special sub-committee will attend to the safety of the stamps shown, which will be under glass and not handled by visitors. Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be given in the various classes. The appointment of Judges in the various sections will be announced later. The Exhibition will be free to the public. Any stamp collector may exhibit.

I again wish both Congress and Exhibition the greatest success, and regret that I cannot fly over to Sydney on my way home from Vienna.

* * *

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."

Great Britain, unused.

Two very fine books are now ready. All the issues are well represented, and many of the great rarities are included, such as:—

- 2d., blue, *wmk. small Crown; perf.* 16.
- 4d., *small and medium Garter on blue.*
- 4d., *medium Garter on white.*
- Fine 6d., 10d., and 1s. *octagonal*, in various shades, etc. etc.

There is a grand lot of the Penny with plate numbers, mostly picked, well-centred copies, in beautiful shades, as we recently bought over 2000 *unused*, picked from many thousands.

The 2d. to 1s. stamps with plate numbers are all well represented, and some *very* fine early shades are included.

At the end of the second volume there are a few pages of scarce Essays and trials, which are now much in demand.

Great Britain, used.

Four fine books are now ready. These have been arranged by a specialist, and particular pains have been taken, especially in the first volume, to sort out all minor varieties, such as those with double letters, hair-lines, *red, blue, and green* postmarks, and Maltese cross postmarks with the numbers of the London districts in the centre.

The later books are strong in all the issues, and there are especially fine lots of the *high values* (10s. to £5), of which we have lately bought several large parcels, as the demand for 10s. and £1 stamps, both of Queen Victoria and King Edward, continues very great.

Great Britain.

Officials and Postal Fiscals.

Both unused and used stamps are included in this book, in which there are many rarities, such as mint copies of Queen Victoria 5s., 10s., and £1 "Inland Revenue Official," and many rare stamps in other issues.

South Australia.

Two fine books have just been rearranged. The early issues are strong, and include many rarities, both in unused and in used stamps. The stocks of the middle and later issues are very complete, and in the stamps from 1895 in particular we have been able to make many reductions in prices, owing to recent advantageous purchases.

Dominican Republic.

Two good average books, but rather weak in the early issues, for which there is but a small demand, but this is coupled with a still smaller supply.

The series of articles that I wrote some years ago in the *M.J.* created rather a demand, and after selling the collection I had made, I have never been able to buy another really good lot of the old stamps.

Hawaiian Islands.

Quite a nice book, containing some good things, amongst which I may note:—

1851. 13 c., blue, the rare Type 3, on a portion of an original letter.
 1853. "5" on 13 c., red, *used*.
 1893. Some scarce errors of the provisionals. "Inter-island Postage," 2 c., black on *bluish green*, and a couple of uncut sheets of 10 types of the 2 c. of 1864, etc. etc.

Mexico.

Three new stock books have been made up and arranged and priced by the new and much more complete list of those stamps that will be found in the 1912 edition of our Catalogue. The early issues are a fine lot, and are now carefully separated into the various shades. The stamps in these stock books only show the commoner "town or district names," such as Mexico, Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, Guanajvato, Zacatecas, etc. etc. etc. Those with the rarer names and numbers are specially arranged in a series of large albums, which can be submitted to specialists who are studying the stamps of this very interesting country, but these special collections will not be on sale until about October next.

Angola, Angra, and Azores.

A fine book. All the issues well represented, and especially strong in the old and popular stamps of the Azores.

Cape Verd to Guinea.

Another fine and very complete book of the now popular Portuguese Colonials. Many of the stamps have had to be considerably advanced in price, as

we had sold out at old rates and have had to pay much higher prices to fill up blanks in our stock.

Philippine Islands.

Two quite good books, fairly strong in all the issues. A nice lot of the first type, including the scarce 1 real, "CORROS" error, *unused*, and a strong lot of the local provisionals issued between 1880 and 1890.

Turkey.

We have bought a considerable portion of the large "remainders" that were sold last year to an Austrian syndicate, and as all the stock has now been sorted, and the wholesale prices fixed, we have been able to fix the lowest rates at which the stamps can be sold retail.

We have made these new books up on most liberal lines, and have included the grandest lot of unused "blocks of four" that has ever yet been on sale.

The Catalogue has been carefully rewritten, and will be found to be the most complete list of these stamps that has yet been published; and these new Turkish stock books are based upon the new Catalogue.

Many interesting errors and rarities are to be found in these new books, and even advanced specialists will find much to interest them.

This is one of the few countries in Europe that have not been studied and written up. Here is an immense field for a philatelist to take up, and a collection of the first rank can be formed at small cost, as the stamps are cheap, and there is much material available.

The perforations of the locally printed stamps, especially those perforated with all gauges between 5 and 11½, are not at all understood, and I should much like to see some one take up and study this subject, now that the material is plentiful.

There is also something to be done in regard to the *types* of the Turkish inscriptions, and on several of the local issues there are "retouches" of the lithographic transfers, that have, I think, never been noted at all.



Australasian Philately To-day

By Our SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT

AUSTRALIANS dearly love a gamble. They seem to gamble by instinct. "Speculate" might be a nicer word, but the people down here are always given to taking what is commonly called "a sporting chance." Those philatelists who are that way inclined are having at present ample opportunity for the indulgence of their propensities. The supposed scarcity of the Gilbert and Ellice provisionals is inducing collectors to secure all they can, with the hope of unloading some day either at a much enhanced price, or by way of exchange to advantage. Quite a number of people have sent small sums of money down to Ocean Island, with polite requests to the postmaster, which appear to

have been complied with, the policy of the Oceanites being to try to please a dozen people rather than one.

The intimation by cable that the uniform design idea has been abandoned is hailed with delight, for we have not forgotten the mediocrity of the King Edward stamps printed by De La Rue, and the opinion is gaining ground in this part of the world that an attractive design of postage stamps increases the interest therein.

The subject of Commonwealth stamps has advanced another stage. The competition for designs closed on the 31st ult. Nearly four hundred were sent in, and the work of judging them is to be relegated to a board of experts, which will consist of an artist, a printing expert, and a philatelist. The

following gentlemen have been appointed, namely, Mr. Bernard Hall, Director of the National Gallery; Mr. J. Cook, Commonwealth Stamp Printer; and Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, of the Philatelic Society of Victoria. Mr. Thomas, the Postmaster-General, said that the representative of the philatelists had been appointed at their request and on their nomination. The appointment of Mr. Whelen is another official acknowledgment of the status of philatelists. They are making their presence felt in Australia, and the postal authorities now realize that they have to be reckoned with in all new procedure, as they are not slow to criticize any innovation which may be prejudicial to our hobby.

The fact that the shape of the new stamps is to be oblong seems to preclude the idea that the central design will consist of the portrait of His Majesty. It is possible, however, that one bearing portraits of both the King and Queen might be favourably considered, but they would have to be very small. Many competitors seemed to have favoured a map of Australia for the leading feature of the design, and, in Australian parlance, I am prepared to "lay odds" on the latter, as I have good reason to believe that large numbers of designs having "Australia" for their centre have been sent in.

Our Congress and Exhibition promise to be a great success; the various Societies are working harmoniously to make them so. An energetic Executive Committee is giving the various projects every attention, several strong sub-committees have been formed, frequent meetings are being held, and the subject is being well talked about. The guarantee fund is already large, several gold and silver medals have been donated, and local collectors are refurbishing up their collections with the hope of winning some of the prizes. Mr. H. L. White has promised to exhibit a portion of his wonderful collection, and it is anticipated that the catalogue to be issued in connection with the affair will contain records of some very fine stamps. It may be taken for granted that Australian stamps will be most in evidence; but the New Zealand contingent is likely to make a good show, while so many local collectors have recently paid a lot of attention to the stamps of the Pacific Islands that a good entry for that class is expected, and some keen competition will result. Any collector may compete. It has been decided to leave the selection of the judges to the last moment, with the hope that some of our oversea friends may be available.

Philately in the Southern Hemisphere was never more prosperous than it is at the present day. There are five Societies in Australia and New Zealand, with an aggregate membership of about four hundred, and there is talk of the Tasmanian Society being revived; besides which, there are numerous collectors here who do not belong to any Society. Four of these Societies have been continuously in existence for twenty years or thereabouts, and all have been, and are, doing good work.

It is a mistake on the part of some writers to say that all Australian stamps are now being printed in Melbourne. New South Wales and Queensland still

print those they require; but I will admit that their days are numbered, for it has been intimated that the new postage stamps—which, by the way, are not likely to appear before the beginning of next year—will all be printed at the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Office, Melbourne, which is now a Department in itself and occupies its own premises.

The introduction of Penny Postage on the 1st of May has already proved of great benefit to the mercantile public, who are taking full advantage of the concession, but the "M.P." are already crying out for more concessions. The rate is now 1d. per half-ounce, no matter how long or how short the distance. But post cards are also 1d., and some people say that we ought to have halfpenny post cards, and a halfpenny rate for letters within the metropolitan districts. Australians believe in agitation, and agitation seems to succeed. Consequently I am prepared to assert that we shall have both these concessions in the near future.

The latest innovation on the part of the postal authorities has been the issue of a set of three Coronation post cards. One bears the portrait of His Majesty the King, another the Queen, and the third the Prince of Wales. The portraits are very good representations, but the one of His Majesty in the central design of the postage stamp, which is impressed on the card, is not at all like the portrait of King George, which is on the same card. My advice to stamp printers is, "If you cannot produce satisfactory portraits, leave them alone altogether." The cards are printed in *brown* ink of various shades. There is already an outcry against the Government for entering into competition with private enterprise, for the cards, already stamped, are sold by post office officials at 1d. each.

The building of the Federal capital progresses apace, but although it will not be ready for occupation for several years, it is anticipated that one of the first buildings erected will be a Commonwealth Printing Office, equipped with proper up-to-date plant and machinery.

Papuan stamps are proving very interesting to the philatelic world, and their variety is charming. Their present cost is not excessive, and, being close to Australia, supplies are readily obtainable. There is a likelihood that when the present stock of South Australian paper, on which the new unicolour stamps are printed, is exhausted, another paper will be introduced, possibly a paper to suit the shape of the new Commonwealth stamps, and that the Papuan stamps will be printed on the same paper. I understand that a supply of this paper has already been ordered. It will be gummed before being sent out from England.

Collectors in Europe and America will do well to keep a watchful eye on current Australian stamps, from now until the final issue of the first series of Commonwealth stamps, for many things are likely to happen in the interim. The working-off of old stocks of paper may cause some strange varieties, and the introduction of new inks and different gauges may produce a bewildering group for the consideration of the specialist.



Reviews

Melville Stamp Books, No. 14.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for another volume of this series, which carries the history of the British issues almost down to the present date, containing the description of the "King Edward VII Stamps." Mr. Melville gives a very interesting account of the genesis of the King Edward stamps, derived for the most part from the paper read by his present Majesty at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, on March 4th, 1904, and published in *The London Philatelist* of the same month. The illustrations then published are reproduced, and we feel once more that the portraits shown upon the Essays, that had then been submitted, give a far more satisfactory effect than the profile that figured upon the stamps as issued. The original portrait selected by King Edward was doubtless an excellent one, it was therefore (as we have ventured to remark in connection with the stamps of King George V) the reproduction that was in fault, and that was not suited to the nature of the portrait chosen. The various values of the series are separately described and illustrated, lists are given of the Control Letters of the ½d. and 1d.; a chapter is devoted to the stamps upon the so-called "chalk-surfaced" paper; another gives a full description of the extraordinary (and we may add entirely unnecessary) trouble taken to make all the stamps in the "booklets" face the same way; and the "booklet" before us concludes with a brief Bibliography and a very useful check-list.

The "W. E. P." Philatelic Handbooks, Nos. 6 and 7.—Of the two little books sent us together by Mr. D. Field, No. 6 deals with the postage stamps of *Sierra Leone*, and No. 7 with those of *Bermuda*. Both are by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, and are reprints "with important revisions" of papers that have appeared in *The West End Philatelist*. Each of the books commences with a short history of the Colony, which is followed by a full account of the various issues of stamps, which, so far as we can judge, is very accurate and complete. The sizes of the sheets are given, with diagrams showing the positions of the plate and "reference" numbers, and the methods of production, in the case of the stamps printed in two impressions, are fully described. We are amused at finding that, in the case of the recent stamps of Bermuda, Mr. Poole has not only repeated the mistake made by many other authorities in describing the device in the centre as a "Floating Dock," but adds that it represents "the famous floating dock which was towed there in 1902." Bermuda possessed a great floating dock, the largest of its kind at the time, as early as 1868; this was replaced by a still larger one in 1902. But the device on the stamps, which, if we remember right, was displayed on the flag of the Colony years ago, is no doubt far older than either of these docks; in fact it does not represent a "floating" dock at all, but shows an old three-

decker going into (or just come out of) an ordinary dock with gates, plainly depicted. "Arms of the Colony" would be a more correct description. However, this is not a philatelic fault in the book, but a mere heraldic mistake, of no special consequence.

The Stamps of Lubeck.—This is another convenient little handbook sent us by the publishers of *Le Timbre-Poste* (not of Brussels, but of Paris), and its title is *Les Timbres de Lubeck*, par Georges Brunel, the editor of our contemporary. Without, so far as we can see, containing anything absolutely new upon the subject of these stamps, which have long been carefully studied on the Continent, the book gives a detailed description of the various issues of the adhesives of Lubeck, with illustrations of the types and of the so-called "secret marks" in the designs of the first issue, which are supposed to defeat the machinations of the forger. We gather that M. Brunel is (and we think very rightly) in doubt whether these little marks, which are no longer "secret," were intended for the purpose generally attributed to them by philatelists, or whether they are not mere accidental dots and defects, of which there are numerous others scattered about the stamps. These particular marks, however, are constant, and did serve as a means of detecting the earlier forgeries, some of which are described in the book; but it is well to remind our readers that it is quite possible, now that these marks are well known, to produce imitations in which they are accurately copied, and that therefore it is no longer safe to rely upon those tests alone.

The Philatelic Index.—In our remarks, in the April number, upon the wonderful Catalogue of Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library, we referred to the appalling vision that it presented to us of the gigantic proportions of the Philatelic Index, which some of us still hope to see. That hope it seems is really to be realized, perhaps even in the immediate future, for our friends in the United States have taken the matter in hand, and the last number that has reached us of *The American Philatelist*, the Quarterly Journal of the American Philatelic Society, contains the commencement of the work. That it will be a very voluminous one will be understood, when we state that the greater part (fourteen pages) of this first instalment consists of an alphabetical list of Abbreviations of the titles of periodicals to be indexed, and that those fourteen pages only carry the list down to the beginning of the letter "M." It is to be an index to *Periodicals* alone, and only of those in English, with the exception of Moens' *Timbre-Poste* and *Timbre-Fiscal* which are to be included, and the period covered is from 1863 to 1910. The compilers are Messrs. William R. Ricketts, F.R.P.S.L., and Clifford W. Kissinger, and we wish them every success in the fearsome task which they have undertaken, and which we gather is in considerable part accomplished. We should add that the index now in

course of publication is intended to deal with strictly *Philatelic* (or *Stamp*) matter, only, articles on Philatelic Literature, Albums, Catalogues, etc., being reserved for a future work, which Mr. Ricketts already has in contemplation.

Dāk Dicta.—Something a little lighter and more suited to the sultry weather (it may be freezing when this is published, but probably will not) has been lying upon our table for some time, awaiting suitable treatment. “Dāk,” as no doubt the majority of our readers are aware, is the *nom de plume* under which our friend Mr. Corfield has been endeavouring (not very successfully of late) to conceal his identity. We are reminded of the old conundrum, attributed in the second number of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* to “Lord Dundreary,” about Byron and Bergedorf, supposed to have woke up one morning and found themselves famous, the one for his Poetry and the other for its Postage Stamps. Mr. Corfield goes one better than either of them, for his fame is founded upon both Poetry and Philately; two handsome volumes are filled with his contributions to the Art of Poetry, volumes of *The Philatelic Journal of India* bear witness to his knowledge of the Science of Philately, and the Art and the Science are skilfully blended in some Philatelic Poems in the second of the volumes with which we are dealing. One of them commences—but if we once commence to quote we shall never be able to leave off, so must refer our readers to the original volumes, *Dāk Dicta*, yea, and *More Dāk Dicta*, published by Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.

But as Calcutta is far away,
And the matter will not brook delay,
Demand them at the libraree
Of Smith, *Times*, Wyman, or Mudie.

And don't give the librarian
A chance to be a happy man
Until you get them.
The diction's catching! Doggerel rhymes
Ooze from us at the very times
We least expect them!

See the effects of *Dāk Dicta* upon an unpoetical reviewer!

Companies for the conveyance of Letters and Parcels.—Mr. W. V. Morten, who is indefatigable in hunting up Postal History in unlikely places, has drawn our attention to a work entitled *The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish, and Irish Joint-Stock Companies to 1720*, by William Robert Scott, M.A., D.PHIL., LITT.D., Volume III of which contains a chapter on the Companies mentioned above. The Companies of which particulars are given were “The Undertakers for Reducing the Postage of Letters to Half the Former Rates (1651-3)” and “The Undertaking of the Penny Post (1680-2).” The latter is better known to us as Dockwra's Penny Post; the former appears to have been a more ambitious scheme for conveying letters throughout the country at reduced rates, and it appears actually to have superseded for a time the Post Office of the kingdom, Edmund Prideaux, the then State Postmaster, retiring from competition with this private enterprise in the early part of 1653. The Council of State, however, interfered soon afterwards for fear of losing the rental derived from the farming out of the post, and the “undertaking” came to an end with the forcible eviction of the “undertakers” from their Post Office.

The volume before us is quite a new one, published in the present year, and the details given of the two Companies mentioned are taken from “State Papers” and other official sources.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London. W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cook Islands.—Queen Makea Takau Ariki, whose portrait for so many years figured on the stamps of these islands, died on May 1st, at the age of seventy-two.

Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate.—We are at last able to illustrate the Pandanus Tree type. It seems that only the lower values up to the 2½d. are as yet in use.



Indian Native States.—*Bhor.*—We are informed that the stamp which we first saw in September, 1901, and which we described in January, 1902, has been performing certain postal services all these years. The State Post Offices in Bhor exist mainly for the purpose of carrying official

correspondence, on which no stamps are used. They are open, however, to use by the public, who have to stamp their letters with the State postage stamp; the only use generally made of these offices by the public is stated to be the sending of petitions to the Chief, or to State officials, but we are shown a stamped envelope duly franked by one of the stamps, and bearing a special obliteration which forms a frame to the portrait of the Chief, and which is specially designed, like that of Sicily, to avoid defacing his august features.



1901. Type 3. *Typographed on white wove paper. Imperf.*
5 | ½ a., red.

E. B. E.

Cochin.—We now illustrate the design of the set listed last month.



Newfoundland.—A special series has been issued here to commemorate the coronation of His Majesty. There are eleven values, of which the highest, 15 c., represents the seal of the colony, and the other ten give portraits of the Royal Family. They make a very attractive series, but somehow these picture-gallery sets leave us unmoved; we would far rather see a whole set with a good portrait of the King. The stamps are line-engraved and are an improvement on the Guy issue. The portraits of the younger members of the family are good, the others not so good. Indeed, that of Queen Alexandra we should not have recognized except for the name below it.



57



58



59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67

1911.—Types 57 to 67. Line-engraved. No wmk. Perf. 14, and 13½ x 14.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., red.
- 3 c., brown-red.
- 4 c., purple.
- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 6 c., grey.
- 8 c., greenish blue.
- 9 c., violet blue.
- 10 c., dark green.
- 12 c., dark brown.
- 15 c., lake.

All are printed in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Hayman and Co., the well-known New Zealand merchants, inform us that all their

mail from the Dominion on July 8 was franked, not by postage stamps, but with handstamped franks, stamps having, it would seem, run out of stock. This seems to us an extraordinary thing to have happened in such towns as Dunedin, Wellington, and Auckland, whence the envelopes submitted to us were despatched. One of them bears nine circular handstamps in magenta, each value 1d., dated "Dunedin 5. June 11"; the second three black rectangular stamps of 1d. and two of the above-mentioned magenta stamps with the 1d. altered in pencil to 8d. and 1s. These are all dated "Dunedin 5. June 11"; the third has two small black circular stamps, "Wellington 1d. Postage Paid," and one circular magenta stamp similar to those described, but dated "Auckland, 7 June 11" with the "1d." altered in red ink to "2d." Can it be that all stamps have run out in these three places, and that a fresh and Georgian issue is now due?

Sudan.—The recently issued 10 piastres, mauve and black, with Star and Crescent wmk., has been overprinted "Army Service."

Zanzibar.—A correspondent who asks us a question regarding a variety of one of the provisionals of 1904 (to which we reply in another column), gives us a fresh list of the numbers of these provisionals, as follows:—

1 a. on 4 a., orange	14,100
1 a. ,, 4½ a., blue-black	8,730
2 a. ,, 4 a., green	4,740
2½ a. ,, 7½ a., mauve	5,400
2½ a. ,, 8 a., grey-olive	4,070

It is not a matter of very great importance, but it seems to show that the 740 copies of each that were said to have been sent home for distribution amongst the countries of the Postal Union, should have been added to the numbers given in the *M.J.* for November, 1906, instead of being deducted from them, as there noted. The information now sent us was obtained from the Postmaster, as indeed was that published by us nearly five years ago. E. B. E.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium.—We learn from *L'Etoile Belge* that the King Albert stamps will be issued in October next. The proofs have just been finally passed by M. de Broqueville, Minister of Railways, and the work of printing will shortly begin at the printing works at Malines. The designing and engraving have been done by M. Ed. Pellens, professor at the Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp.

In accordance with the Postal Union regulations the 5, 10, and 25 centimes stamps will be in their present colours—green, brick-red, and blue. The 1 c. stamp will be salmon in colour, and will not bear the King's portrait, but the design will be composed of a small rectangle containing the figure "1"; the 2 c. will show the Belgian Lion in a double circle with the figure "2" in each lower corner, and the colour will be brown. The values from 10 c. to 5 fr. will have the King's portrait; other colours will be 20 c., olive; 35 c., brown; 40 c., green; 50 c., grey; 1 fr., orange; 2 fr., violet; 5 fr., yellow.

The 40 c. and 5 fr. values were suppressed some years ago, but are being reinstated for use on telegrams, which may be deposited in the boxes carried on tramways.

The old stamps will continue to be current, but the new ones will be issued before the former are exhausted.

China.—*Post Offices in Thibet*—The Imperial Post Office of China has recently issued a series of stamps surcharged for use in their offices in Thibet. The *raison d'être* of this surcharge is as follows: The Imperial Post Office has been negotiating with the Indian Post Office for an overland exchange of mails. At present there is no agreement, and the Chinese Post Office is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyantse and Yatung; the stamps are for the purpose of recouping the Chinese Government, and have to be affixed by the sender in Thibet in addition to the inland postage; as soon as an agreement is completed the stamps will become obsolete. They are in use at the following Chinese offices in Thibet: Yatung, Phari Jong, Gyantse, Shigatse, and Lhasa. We have had one or two copies, and hope to receive a supply in due course. For the details of information we are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson.

分元

One Anna

ਜਦਾਮਕੀ

1

1911. Current issues of China surcharged as Type 1, in black.

- 1 2 pies on 1 c., brownish orange.
- 2 ½ anna on 2 c., deep green.
- 3 1 " on 4 c., scarlet.
- 4 2 " on 7 c., crimson-lake.
- 5 2½ " on 10 c., dull blue.
- 6 3 " on 16 c., olive-green.
- 7 4 " on 20 c., marone.
- 8 6 " on 30 c., vermilion.
- 9 12 " on 50 c., green.
- 10 1 rupee on \$1, myrtle and flesh.
- 11 2 " on \$2, claret and yellow.

Costa Rica.—Further provisional have been made by dating the 1 c. and 5 c. of the 1907 set; the former with the type already chronicled for the 2 c., and the latter with a fresh type here shown. In this case two errors of spelling may be found, (1) *Habilitada* and (2) *Habilitado*.

Habilitado

1911

63

1911

64

1911. Stamps of 1907 overprinted with Type 63 in black, or Type 64 in blue.

- 1 c., indigo and chestnut-brown.
- 5 c., indigo and orange-buff.

Denmark.—Iceland.—A special 4 aur value has been issued to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Jón Sigurðsson, the Icelandic politician who was instrumental in securing Home Rule for Iceland. The head and inscription are embossed in white on a blue background, these being the national colours.



13

1911. Type 13. Head and inscription embossed in white. If ink. Crown, Type 2. Perf. 13.

158| 4 aur, blue.

Portuguese Colonies.—Macao.—The following values of the Dom Carlos set have appeared with "Republica" overprint.

- ½ a., grey.
- 2 a., green.
- 4 a., carmine.
- 8 a., blue.

Portuguese Guinea.—Certain values of the Dom Carlos issue have appeared with the usual "Republica" overprint.

- 2½ r., grey.
- 5 r., orange.
- 10 r., green.
- 20 r., deep lilac.
- 25 r., carmine.
- 50 r., blue.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—The remaining values of the Dom Carlos set have now appeared with the "Republica" overprint.

- 150 r., brown on buff.
- 200 r., purple on flesh.
- 300 r., blue on rose.
- 500 r., black on azure.
- 700 r., mauve on yellow.

Timor.—The three lower values have been overprinted "Republica."

- ½ a., grey.
- 1 a., orange.
- 2 a., green.

Roumania.—The colour of the current 1½ bani (No. 342 in our publishers' Catalogue) has been changed from black to maize.

A new set of Postage Due stamps has been issued, of a new design. The date is given as 7.5.11.



1012.

1911. Type 1012. Perf. 11½.

- 2 b., deep green on pale green.
- 5 b. " " "
- 10 b. " " "
- 15 b. " " "
- 20 b. " " "
- 30 b. " " "
- 50 b. " " "
- 60 b. " " "
- 2 lei " " "

Salvador.—Three stamps have appeared in celebration of the insurrection of 1810-11.



107



108



109

1911. Types 107 to 109. Centres in brown. Perf. 11½.

- 65| 5 c., blue.
- 65| 6 c., orange.
- 65| 12 c., bright mauve.

Spanish Colonies.—Rio de Oro.—We have seen the following varieties of the surcharged issues which have not previously been catalogued by us.

In the edition of our Catalogue, which we hope will be on sale within the next month, this country has had to be considerably rearranged, and the type numbers given here are those of the new edition.



3



2

Type 3 surcharged with Type 2, in green (G.) or violet (V.).

Varieties.

(i) *Surcharge inverted.*

50½ 15 c. on 1 p., orange-buff (G.).

(ii) *Surcharge double.*

50½ 15 c. on 1 p., orange-buff (G. and V.).

Surcharge omitted (in pair with surcharged).

50½ 1 p., orange-buff.



1910

10

Céntimos

Type 2 surcharged as Type 8 in black (Bk.), red (R.), violet (V.), or green (G.)

Varieties.

(i) *Imperf.*

7½ 15 c. on 3 p., deep lilac (Bk.).

(ii) *Surcharge inverted.*

79½ 10 c. on 10 p., red (V.).

(iii) *Surcharge double.*

80½ 10 c. on 5 p., dull blue (Bk. and R.).

81½ 10 c. on 10 p., red (Bk. and G.).

(iv) *Surcharge omitted (in pair with surcharged (V.)).*

82½ 10 p., red.

(v) *Surcharged on margin of sheet.*

83½ 10 c., G. on white.

84½ 10 c., R. "

We have seen copies of these last probably used on post cards. They are from the margins of the 5 p., dull blue, and 10 p., red, in green, and the 10 p., blue-green, in red, so that these values may turn up with these coloured surcharges, but it is more likely that the surcharge was applied to margins already torn from sheets.

Turkey.—Various stamps have been overprinted in celebration of the Sultan's tour in Roumelia and Albania. The overprinted stamps were in use for fifteen days in the districts of which they bear the names: Monastir, Pristina, Salonica and Uskub. The translation of the Turkish inscription reads, "Souvenir of the Sultan's Tour, 1329" (= A.D. 1911). These will be found listed as Nos. 401 to 482, and 611 to 662, in the new edition of the Catalogue.

United States.—The 5 c. and 10 c. Postage Due stamps have appeared with the new single-lined wmk.

Answers to Correspondents

K. D.—According to the account given in the *M.J.* for December, 1898, when the Sudan Telegraph stamps were first described, they were stated to be perforated down the middle to facilitate the tearing of them in half (as in the case of the Telegraph stamps of India and Ceylon) after they were affixed to the Telegraph Forms. We do not know of their having ever been used for postage.

H. S. L.—According to the book of the Royal Philatelic Society on the Stamps of the British Colonies, etc., in Africa, the variety of Zanzibar, 1904, with a serif at foot of the letter "f" of "Half," was the first stamp in the third and eighth rows of the sheet of sixty. Apparently the sheets were not always divided in half before the surcharge was printed upon them, in fact, the block you describe seems to show this, but no doubt the surcharge was printed upon thirty stamps at a time.

M. P. C.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the 1 c. and 5 c. of the Newfoundland "Guy" issue, perf. 12 x 14, as well as the 2 c.

W. (?).—The watermark of your ½d. Ceylon is part of the word "CROWN," watermarked in the margins and across the centre of the sheets on which the stamps were printed.



Philatelic Societies

Permanent Congress Committee.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

THE first meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee was held, by kind invitation of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, at the Offices of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C., on Tuesday, July 4th, at 11.15 a.m.

Present: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, Charles J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim.

Proposed by Mr. Reichenheim and seconded by Mr. Darlow, Major E. B. Evans was duly elected Chairman; and, proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Major Evans, Mr. Reichenheim was duly elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"To add the Chairman (Mr. A. Leon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong), of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, to this Committee for the current session."

Mr. Armstrong accepted this nomination for Mr. Adutt and himself, and joined the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary was authorized to send out, early in October, reminders to the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain and Ireland to pay their subscriptions to this Committee for the first year.

In reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911 (Mr. C. Hollick), it was resolved, proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that this Committee is of opinion "that the expenses incident to each Congress should be defrayed by the inviting Society, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees." The Hon. Secretary was instructed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Hollick.

At the request of the Hon. Secretary of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, was duly elected to join the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Congress as representative of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved, and Mr. Castle seconded, that this Committee is of opinion "that the Congress should consist of Delegates from Philatelic Societies of the United Kingdom only. Representatives of other Societies may attend as visitors, and will be welcomed."

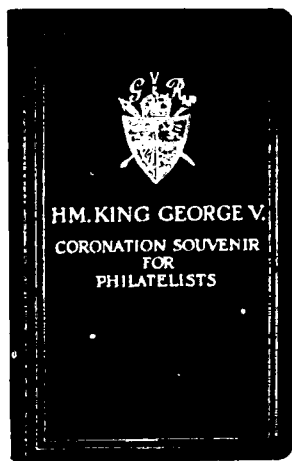
This resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting closed at 1 p.m.



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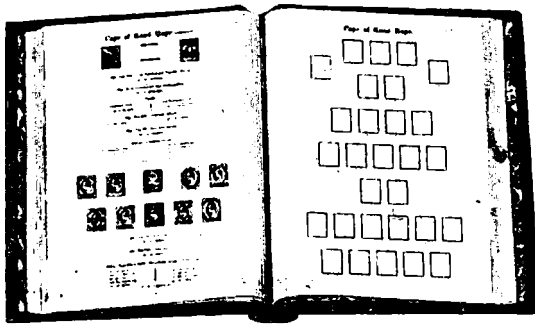
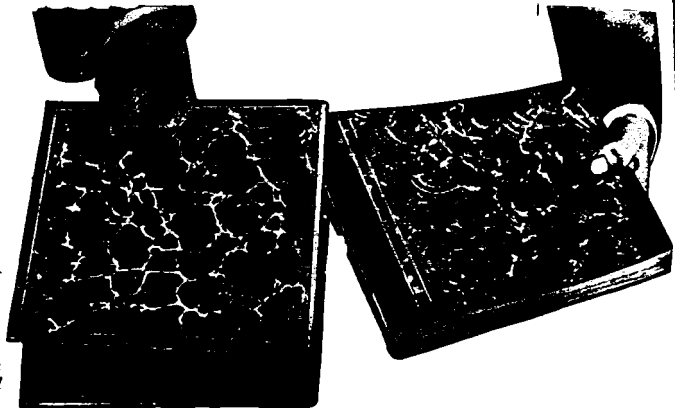
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An immense amount of time has been occupied in examining every known important collection of the stamps of New South Wales, and in taking photographs of every unused (or extra fine used) Sydney View and Laureated Head stamp.

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The compilation of this work has entailed an immense amount of labour and research, and having occupied much more time than the Committee anticipated, it will probably be the end of this year before the entire work is finished.

It has therefore been decided to publish the new book on

New South Wales

in two parts. *Part 1* is now ready, and it is hoped that *Part 2* will be ready by the end of this year.

Part 1 deals with the stamps issued up to 187, including those in our Catalogue to No. 177 inclusive, and also the Registered stamps.

With this part there are given the following full-page plates:—

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1912 Priced Catalogue

THE new edition of this volume has had to be prepared earlier than usual, owing to the current edition having been sold out in less than five months after publication.

The following are the most important alterations:—

BRAZIL.

Has been revised throughout, a number of footnotes have been inserted describing the varieties in the dies, etc., of the issues of 1881-90.

The complicated issues of 1900 to 1905 have been rewritten by the aid of leading specialists, and the prices have also been revised and corrected to date.

BULGARIA.

This is an entirely new list, which has been compiled by a specialist living in that country.

ECUADOR.

Has been carefully revised by a well-known specialist, some minor varieties in handstamped surcharges have been cut out, and a number of varieties have been removed from the heading "Postal Fiscal" and placed in their proper place amongst the provisional postage stamps.

MEXICO.

With the kind collaboration of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson we have entirely rewritten the list of the issues from 1856 to 1879, and have inserted a number of interesting footnotes. We have made a careful study of the numerous reprints and forgeries, and the prices quoted are for *genuine originals*, which are far rarer (especially in the early 4 and 8 reales) than is generally believed, as the bulk of these stamps found in ordinary collections are reprints and fakes.

NICARAGUA.

This list has been rewritten and greatly reduced in size, as it is thought that too many minor varieties of the local surcharges had been included which are only of interest to half a dozen specialists, and which were very confusing to the great bulk of collectors.

PARAGUAY.

Entirely rewritten and repriced throughout, the new list being based upon the articles by Mr. Charles J. Phillips now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*.

PERU.

This list was rewritten last year, it has now been revised and added to by a specialist in South America.

SAMOA.

By the kind assistance of Mr. John N. Luff and another specialist we have now been able to draw up a correct list of the stamps of the first type. These are divided into the three different sets generally recognized by specialists, and also into the two different perforations which are found in the originals.

TURKEY.

Entirely rewritten and revised. The large remainder sold last year by the Government has been examined, and the relative rarity of the different shades, perforations, etc., has now been established.

There is here a great field for specialists. The stamps are cheap, and there is yet much to be found out about the local printings, retouches, perforations, etc.

UNITED STATES' POSSESSIONS.

At the request of many clients in the United States we have rearranged this group to include such stamps as are generally collected in America under this heading.

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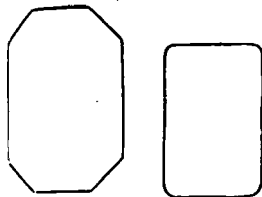
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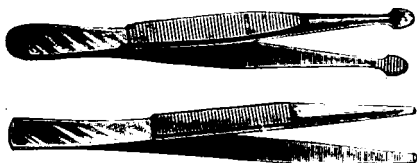
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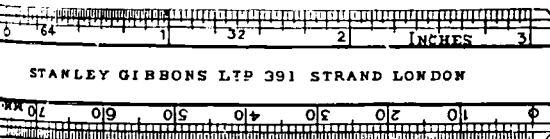


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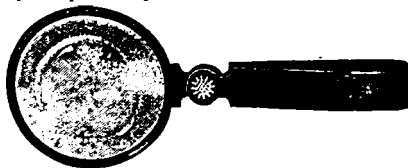
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The lens is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket. Packed in cardboard box. Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1535. **Price 9d.**

Postage 1d.; British Cols. and U.S.A., 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

"CODDINGTON" MAGNIFYING GLASS.

A fine Coddington Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined. Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws.



Packed in cardboard box.
Weight, 4oz.

No. 1093. **Price 5/-**

Postage (letter-post only) 1d.; Brit. Cols. and U.S.A., 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

EXCHANGE CIRCULAR.

Showing prices we allow for Current and Obsolete Stamps by the 12 or 100 for common varieties, and singly for Rarer ones.

In many cases our offers are increased to double or treble those of our previous edition.

N.B.—The prices quoted in this circular are those given in exchange in stamps of a similar quality, common stamps for common, rare for rare, but are not cash prices.

No. 1091. **Price 3d., post-free.**

1911. New Catalogue of Publications. 52 pages.

This new list of all our publications for 1911 contains full particulars of Stamp Albums from 1/- to £5 each, Handbooks, Catalogues, Collector's Guide Books, Publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, and all objects necessary to the Stamp Collector. Sent gratis and post-free on demand.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR "M. J." READERS.

SARAWAK



19.

1901. 2 c., green, wmk. "Rosette" as above. (No. 68 in 1911 Catalogue.)

This stamp was only in use a few days and is very rare, and is missing in all dealers' stocks and in most collections.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE—10/- each, post-free.

Special Offers

of a few scarce BRITISH COLONIALS in mint condition.

ANTIGUA.

Cat. No.	1903. Type 4. Wmk. Crown CC.	s. d.
34.	2½d., grey-black and blue ..	0 9

BERMUDA.

1906-9. Type 13. Dock. Mult. CA	
38.	2½d., brown and ultramarine .. 0 8

GAMBIA.

1903-5. King's Head. Single wmk.	
64.	2s., deep slate and orange .. 5 6

JAMAICA.

1903. Queen's Head. Multiple wmk.	
64.	2s., red-brown .. 12 6

MONTSERRAT.

1903-8. Types 4 and 5. Multiple wmk.	
20.	6d., dull purple and orange .. 2 0
30.	1s., green and bright purple .. 3 6
32.	2s. 6d., " black .. 8 6
33.	5s., black and scarlet .. 17 6

NEW HEBRIDES (Condominium).

On Fiji Stamps. 1st issue.
 ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., and 1/-.
 Set of 7 .. 15 0
 (The ½d., 1d., and 1/- are mult. wmk., the other values are single CA.)

2nd issue.

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., and 1/-.	
Set of 7 ..	17 6

(If any of these second issue are left in one month, the price will again be advanced.)

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.

1900. Type 2. Wmk. Crown CC.	
108.	2s., violet .. 5 0
109.	3s., lake .. 8 6

Cat. No.	TURKS & CAICOS IS.—contd. s. d.
1905.	Type 1. Universal colours. Mult. wmk.
114.	3d., purple on yellow .. 1 3
	1911. Type 4. New colour.
	½d., bright carmine .. 0 1

CEYLON.

1911. King's Head. New colour.	
2 c., deep orange ..	0 1

CUBA.

1911. Type 9. Printed in one colour.	
2 c., carmine ..	0 2

EGYPT.

1879. Catalogue correction.
 51. Delete prices unused and used.

GERMAN MOROCCO.

1912. With overprint "MAKOKKO."	
M47	3 c. on 3 pf., brown .. 0 1
—	5 c. on 5 pf., green .. 0 1
—	10 c. on 10 pf., carmine .. 0 2
—	25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine .. 0 4
M51	30 c. on 25 pf., red on yellow .. 0 5
—	35 c. on 30 pf., black and orange on buff .. 0 6
M53	50 c. on 40 pf., black and carmine .. 0 7
M54	60 c. on 50 pf., purple on buff .. 0 9

PAPUA.

1911. Canoe. Printed in one colour.	
½d., green ..	0 1
1d., rose ..	0 2

ROUMANIA.

1911. Postage Due Stamps. New type.	
Perf. 11½, 13½ comp.	
2 b., deep green on pale green ..	0 1
5 b., " " " " ..	0 1
15 b., " " " " ..	0 3
20 b., " " " " ..	0 4
30 b., " " " " ..	0 5
60 b., " " " " ..	1 0
Perf. 11½.	
10 b., deep green on pale green ..	0 2
50 b., " " " " ..	0 9
2 lei " " " " ..	2 9

TURKEY.

1911. Overprinted in Celebration of the Sultan's visit to Roumelia. Perf. 13½.	
For Monastir. Type 21.	
401.	5 par., violet .. 0 2
402.	10 " green .. 0 3
403a.	20 " carmine (perf. 12) .. 0 4
404.	1 piast., dull blue .. 0 6
405.	2 " orange .. 0 9

TURKEY—continued. s. d.

409 to 413.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par., 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	For Pristina. Type 21.
420 to 433.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par. (perf. 12), 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	Type 22.
437 to 441.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par., 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	For Salonica. Type 21.
447 to 451.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par. (perf. 12), 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	Type 22.
455 to 459.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par., 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	For Uskub. Type 21.
465 to 469.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par. (perf. 12), 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
	Type 22.
473 to 477.	5 par., 2d.; 10 par., 3d.; 20 par., 4d. 1 piast., 6d.; 2 piast., 1/-.
1911. Stamps for printed matter overprinted as before.	
	For Monastir. Type 21.
611.	5 par., violet .. 0 2
612.	10 " green .. 0 3
613.	20 " carmine .. 0 4
614.	1 piast., dull blue .. 0 6
615.	2 " orange .. 1 0
616.	5 " rosy mauve .. 2 6
	Type 22
617.	5 par., yellow-brown .. 0 2
618.	10 " yellow-green .. 0 3
619.	20 " magenta .. 0 4
620.	1 piast., ultramarine .. 0 6
621.	2 " " " .. 1 0
622.	5 " yellow-buff .. 2 6
No. 605 (without overprint, type 64).	
623.	2 par., olive-green .. 0 2

The above stamps can be supplied overprinted for Pristina, Salonica or Uskub at same prices.

NOTE.—Catalogue Nos. for Foreign Countries in above list are taken from our new PART II CATALOGUE FOR 1912. Now on sale.



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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AUGUST 31, 1911.

No. 224.

Editorial

Honour for Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

WE have great pleasure in recording the fact, the announcement of which has doubtless been seen by the great majority of our readers, that Membership of the Royal Victorian Order has been conferred upon Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. Tilleard became Assistant Honorary Secretary of our leading Society in the time of the late Mr. Douglas Garth, and on the resignation of the latter he was elected to the office which he has occupied so successfully since, and in which he has done so much to promote the interests of the Society and of Philately. Members of Societies do not perhaps always fully realize how much the prosperity and the success of associations to which they belong depend upon the business capabilities, the tact, and judgment of the official to whose constant, quiet work the smooth running of the machine is entirely due; but we are sure that the older members, at any rate, of the Royal Philatelic Society are well aware to how large an extent it is indebted for the high position it now occupies to the unobtrusive efforts of its present Honorary Secretary, who we hope may long continue to hold that office.

But we believe that we are not altogether wrong in surmising that it is not solely as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society that Mr. Tilleard has thus been honoured. For many years past he has been closely associated with His Majesty's philatelic pursuits, has had charge, we believe, of the Royal Collection, and has acted as a kind of Philatelic Secretary to the King. It

was, we think, on the solicitation of Mr. Tilleard that His Majesty (then H.R.H. The Duke of York) consented to become the active President of the Philatelic Society after the death of the late Earl of Kingston. Through the same direct channel the Society has had, and still has, the best possible opportunities of bringing matters of interest before its Royal President and Patron, and of obtaining his assistance, always most kindly and graciously accorded, in seeking for information from official sources.

His Majesty, we doubt not, feels pleasure in thus rewarding one who has rendered him personal service in connection with a study in which he takes great interest. The members of the Royal Philatelic Society rejoice that a distinction has been bestowed upon their Honorary Secretary, and all his personal friends will warmly congratulate Mr. Tilleard upon a well-deserved honour.

The Old Copper Plates of Mauritius.

When the present writer went to Mauritius, some five and thirty years ago, there were two small copper plates in the possession, if we remember rightly, of the Colonial Postmaster, who kept them in a safe in his office. One of the plates was that which produced the stamps of 1859, then known as "Large head with fillet"; the other was a plate for Penny stamps, which appears never to have been employed in the condition in which it then was. Subsequent investigation showed that these were the plates originally engraved in 1848, with twelve types of the "Post Paid" stamps upon each, and re-engraved

(the 2d. certainly, the 1d. presumably) in 1858, after they had been worn out with long usage. With the Governor's permission, and, we may add, with a great deal of difficulty, we succeeded in obtaining a fair impression from each, and we suggested at the time that the plates should then be defaced by cutting a fine line across each row of the engravings upon them, and that they should be placed in the Museum at the College in Port Louis. The defacing of the plates was not authorized, and it does not seem that the Museum ever obtained possession of them, for we understand that they were found not long back in a cellar at the Government Offices, were rescued from destruction by the last Governor,

Sir Cavendish Boyle, and were presented by him to King George.

His Majesty has now most generously made a present of them to the Royal Philatelic Society, and they will form especially interesting items in a Philatelic Museum which the Society hopes in course of time to form. The plates have, since their acquisition by the Society, been defaced with fine lines, in accordance with His Majesty's wishes; no unrecognizable impressions therefore can ever be taken from them, and they remain a very valuable record of more than one most interesting issue of stamps. We congratulate the Royal Philatelic Society upon having obtained possession of them.



The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 249.)

CHAPTER XXI—continued.

The "Habilitado" Stamps of 1907-8—contd.

ABOUT the same date the 60 c., *bright violet*, of the first issue of 1903, overprinted "OFICIAL" in *black*, was also converted into a postage stamp by means of the same surcharge, and similar varieties to those

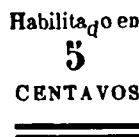


(4)

described above occur here also, excepting that the broken bars on No. 95 have been corrected to three long bars. In making this correction the printer disarranged the bars on Nos. 94 and 96, and in each case the lower bar is about 2 mm. to the left of the two upper bars.



(5)



(5a)

About June, 1908, another type of surcharge was used, the word "en" following "Habilitado," instead of being underneath it.

This was applied to various *postage* stamps, as follows:—

5 c. on 1 c., greenish blue.
5 c. ,, 2 c., carmine.
5 c. ,, 60 c., orange-brown.
5 c. ,, 60 c., chocolate.
5 c. ,, 60 c., pink.

And also *Official* stamps:—

5 c. on 10 c., emerald-green.
5 c. ,, 10 c., purple.
5 c. ,, 20 c., ochre.
5 c. ,, 20 c., pink.
5 c. ,, 30 c., grey.
5 c. ,, 30 c., orange-yellow.
5 c. ,, 60 c., orange-brown.
5 c. ,, 60 c., Prussian blue.

There are certain varieties that may be called *constant*, and which appear on all these stamps. The more important of these are as follow:—

No. 8, on each sheet, has four short bars and one long one below them in place of the three long bars.

Nos. 37, 57, and 87, on each sheet, have six short bars in place of the three long ones.

No. 77, on each sheet, has two short bars followed by two long ones.

No. 41, on each sheet, has a small "c" in "CENTAVOS."

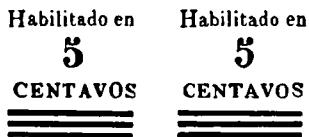
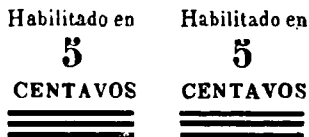
The following variety is only known to me on certain values, and not throughout the printing:—

Dropped "d" in "Habilitado" as in Type 5a. This is No. 9 on the sheet, and I have only seen it in the:—

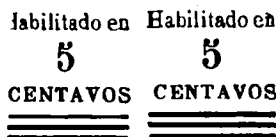
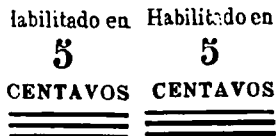
5 c. on 1 c., greenish blue.
5 c. ,, 2 c., carmine.
5 c. ,, 60 c., orange-brown.
5 c. ,, 60 c., pink.

Others show the figure "5" omitted, on No. 50 in some of the sheets.

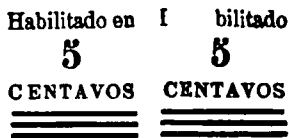
About October, 1908, some old stock of the lithographed stamps of 1901-2 received the same overprint. The stamps were the 28 c., orange, and the 40 c., blue (large figures, Type 42 in the Catalogue). These stamps being much smaller than those of 1904, it was found difficult to use the same hundred copies of the surcharge, but it was managed by setting them closer together in both directions.



I give an illustration of a block of four of each setting to show the difference.



Very few of these stamps were made, and they are rather scarce, but I have a sheet of 100 of the 5 c. on 40 c. and note the following varieties :—

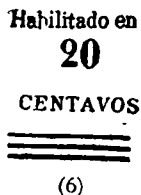


No. 10 on each sheet has the "H" in "Habilitado" broken and only the left limb shows; the "a" is dropped out and there is a space of 7½ mm., as shown in the pair I illustrate above (Nos. 9 and 10 on sheet.

No. 43 has the "1" in "Habilitado" dropped. I also have the 5 c. on 40 c. with the surcharge inverted.

I believe that the varieties on Nos. 10 and 43 also exist in the 5 c. on 28 c., orange, but I have not seen them.

The varieties with short bars appear in these stamps as in those of 1904.



About June, 1908, the stock of 30 c. postage stamps of 1904 was overprinted with Type 6. This surcharge is similar to the previous one, but with "20" substituted for "5."

I find that on June 20, 1908, the internal rate of postage was increased from 5 c. to 20 c., which was, no doubt, the cause of the issue of this and other provisionals that I shall mention.

No. 10 on each sheet has the "o" of "20" dropped. This surcharge is known inverted and also double.



About the same time the Official 5 c., blue, of the first issue of 1903 was also converted into a postal by surcharging it with Type 7. For some reason the surcharge is much more widely spaced, but otherwise it is the same as the last. This stamp is rather rare, and I think the printing was a small one only. I have not seen any varieties.

I now come to a number of provisionals, which were not in our publishers' previous Catalogues, but which cannot be passed over, as a good deal of discussion on their merits and status has appeared in the philatelic press.

Of the stamps in question, the first four have the surcharge Type 6, but the last two have the word "CENTAVOS" below the three bars instead of above them. The list is as follows :—

(a) Postage Stamps of 1904.

- 20 c. on 1 c., greenish blue, 8000 printed.
- 20 c. on 2 c., vermilion, number printed not known.
- 20 c. on 2 c., carmine, 2000 printed.
- 20 c. on 30 c., greenish blue, 1500 printed.



(b) Postage Stamp of October, 1889, surcharged with Type 8.

20 c. on 2 c., rose-red, 2200 printed.

(This exists with the surcharge inverted.)

(c) Official Stamp of October, 1889, with the same surcharge.

20 c. on 5 c., blue, 2800 printed.

The information that I have been able to find about these stamps is given in *The Hobbyist*, of Winnipeg, Canada, for November, 1909, and in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* for January 15 1910. I have also received several letters on this subject from Señor F. Daumas Ladouce, of Asuncion. And I have a photograph of a letter sent on the 10th(?) of November, 1908, to Buenos Ayres (November 17, 1908), franked with all the above six stamps.

The true history of these stamps seems to be briefly as follows:—

Owing to the small number printed, and the low nominal values of the surcharged stamps, there was great speculation in them, chiefly by firms in Buenos Ayres; certain values were, however, secured by speculators in Asuncion, and the Buenos Ayres people got left and therefore tried to condemn the varieties they did not obtain.

I gather that the Buenos Ayres speculators were sharp enough only to make their purchases after a certain number of each variety had been sold to the public, therefore all *their* stamps were issued varieties and had to be catalogued.

On the other hand, the speculators in Asuncion appear to have been friendly with President Ferreira, and through his influence they were enabled to buy up the *whole stock* of the six varieties mentioned above, and I cannot find any evidence that any of these six stamps were ever on sale to the public at any post office. The surcharges are undoubtedly genuine, and some copies were used on letters; but that proves nothing, as so many provisionals had been made that the postal clerks would no doubt deface almost any surcharged Paraguay stamp.

The stamps are interesting, and they were available for postage, and I think I shall not be far wrong if I list them under a separate heading, as:—

“Varieties prepared for postal use and available for postage, but all sold to a speculator.”



(9)

Habilitado

(10)

The last stamps to be overprinted at this period were the varieties of the oblong 1 peso Official stamp (Type 9).

The first of these to be issued was the 1 peso, black and orange, which appeared about July, 1908; 110 sheets were overprinted with Type 10, this gives us only 2750 stamps.

The only variety I have found of this is a copy with clear double overprint.

About the same time the 1 peso, black and carmine, was also overprinted with the same type; 200 sheets (5000 stamps) of this provisional were issued, and they were in such little demand (being a higher value than the speculators wanted), that early in 1910 they were still on sale at the Asuncion Post Office.

I find no varieties of this stamp, except that some-

times the overprint is out of place, and the bar may be found at the top of the stamp, instead of obliterating the word “OFICIAL.”

Habilitado

1908

UN CENTAVO

(11)

About October, 1908, it was decided to overprint the balance of the stock of 1 peso Official stamps with Type 11. No doubt it was felt that 1 centavo stamps would meet with a more favourable reception than those of 1 peso.

This rather complicated surcharge was printed in three operations:—

1st. The word “Habilitado” and the bar, in *black*.

2nd. “UN CENTAVO,” in *black*.

3rd. The date “1908,” in *red*.

As might be expected, we find many errors, due to one or more sheets being turned the wrong way up when one or the other of these overprints was being applied.

There is one error that runs through the whole printing: No. 19 on each sheet has the value printed “UN CENTAVO.”

The other varieties I have met with show portions of the overprint inverted, double, or omitted, as listed in the summary.

The 1 c. on 1 peso, black and orange, I do not possess, and it has hitherto been noted in our publishers' Catalogue as “not authorized or issued officially,” but from information I have received from Asuncion I do not think this is correct. I am told that the number overprinted was less than 2000, that they were nearly all used on “Pension Notices” issued from the Office of Pensions, and that very few copies are known unused. I presume that this stamp must exist with the error “UN CENTAVO.”

The 1 peso, black and slate, has been listed with this surcharge, but so far I have not seen or heard of a copy.

The total number of the 1 c. on 1 peso was 100,000, but I do not know the number of each colour.

I have lastly to mention four stamps, of which I have not got copies, and therefore cannot accurately illustrate the surcharge.

They are, first, the 15 c., orange, and 50 c., grey, Official stamps of 1892, overprinted somewhat as in Type 8, but with four bars below the figure “5,” instead of three.

I saw both of these in a collection in Buenos Ayres, I think that of Mr. Hirschberg. The owner told me that he had obtained them from correspondence from Asuncion. They seemed quite genuine, and there was probably a very small number printed.

From Asuncion I have heard of two more Official stamps surcharged “Habilitado en—5—centavos,” I presume in the same type as the two former. They are the 20 c., pink, of 1892 (1000 copies), and the 30 c., blue, of 1903 (2000 copies).

* * *

*Summary.*1907-8. *Postage Stamps of 1905 surcharged with Type 1 (p. 249), in black.*

- 5 c. on 2 c., vermilion, June 15, 1907.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. " " double.
 c. " " one inverted.
 d. " " both " "
 e. "5" omitted.

- 5 c. on 2 c., olive-green, Nov. 30, 1907.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. " " double.
 c. "5" omitted.
 d. Bar omitted.

Official Stamps of 1905-6 surcharged with Type 2 (p. 249).

- 5 c., bluish slate, Jan. 27, 1908.
 a. Surchage double.
 b. Bar omitted.
 5 c., deep blue, Feb. 1, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. Bar omitted.
 5 c., greenish blue, March 2, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. Bar omitted.

Official Stamps surcharged with Type 3, and varieties 3a and 3b (p. 249).

- 5 c. on 10 c., ochre, March 25, 1908.
 a. Surchage double.
 5 c. on 10 c., lilac, April, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 5 c. on 20 c., emerald-green, April, 1908.
 5 c. ,, 20 c., lilac " "
 a. Surchage inverted.
 5 c. on 30 c., greenish blue, March 27, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 5 c. on 30 c., bluish slate, March 10, 1908.
 5 c. ,, 60 c., chestnut, April, 1908.
 5 c. ,, 60 c., chocolate, March 17, 1908.

Official Stamp of 1903 surcharged with Type 4.

- 5 c. on 60 c., bright violet, April (?), 1908.

Postage Stamps of 1905-7 surcharged with Type 5.

- 5 c. on 1 c., greenish blue,* July 7, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. " " double.
 c. "5" omitted.
 5 c. on 2 c., carmine,* Oct. 2, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. " " double, one slanting.
 c. " " one inverted.
 d. "5" omitted.
 5 c. on 60 c., orange-brown,* June 2, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 5 c. on 60 c., chocolate " "
 a. Surchage inverted.
 5 c. on 60 c., pink* " "
 a. Surchage double.

Official Stamps surcharged as last.

- 5 c. on 10 c., emerald-green, May 14, 1908.
 5 c. ,, 10 c., purple, May 31, 1908.
 a. Surchage double.
 b. "5" omitted.
 5 c. on 20 c., ochre, June (?), 1908.
 5 c. ,, 20 c., pink " "
 a. "5" omitted.

* Exist with dropped "d" in "Habilitado," see Type 5a.

- 5 c. on 30 c., grey, May 22, 1908.
 5 c. ,, 30 c., orange-yellow, June 8, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. "5" omitted.
 5 c. on 60 c., orange-brown, June 5, 1908.
 a. Surchage double.
 5 c. on 60 c., Prussian blue, June 13, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.

Lithographed Stamps of 1901 surcharged as last, but with the overprints set closer together.

- 5 c. on 28 c., orange, Oct. (?), 1908.
 5 c. ,, 40 c., blue " "
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. "I bilitado."

Postage Stamps of 1908 surcharged with Type 6, in black.

- 20 c. on 30 c., lilac,* Sept. 9, 1908.
 a. Surchage inverted.
 b. " " double.

Official Stamp of 1903 surcharged with Type 7.

- 20 c. on 5 c., blue, June, 1908.

*Stamps prepared for postal use, and available for postage, but all sold to a speculator and none issued to the public.**(a) Postage Stamps of 1906-8 surcharged with Type 6.*

- 20 c. on 1 c., greenish blue.
 20 c. ,, 2 c., vermilion.
 20 c. ,, 2 c., carmine.
 20 c. ,, 30 c., greenish blue.

(b) Postage Stamps of October, 1889, surcharged with Type 8.

- 20 c. on 2 c., rose-red.
 a. Surchage inverted.

(c) Official Stamp of October, 1889, with the same surcharge.

- 20 c. on 5 c., blue.

Official Stamps of 1904 surcharged with Type 10.

- 1 peso, black and orange, July, 1908.
 a. Surchage double.
 1 peso, black and carmine, July, 1908.

Official Stamps of 1904 surcharged with Type 11.

- 1 c. on 1 peso, black and carmine, Oct., 1908.
 a. "CETTAVO."
 b. "1908" double.
 c. "1908" omitted.
 d. "UN CENTAVO," double.
 1 c. on 1 peso, black and lake, Oct., 1908.
 a. "CETTAVO."
 b. "1908" double.
 c. "1908" inverted.
 d. "1908" and "UN CENTAVO" inverted.
 e. "Habilitado" and bar omitted.
 1 c. on 1 peso, black and orange, May, 1909.

*Stamps surcharged with a type somewhat similar to Type 8, but with four bars over the word "CENTAVOS."**(a) Official Stamps of 1892.*

- 5 c. on 15 c., orange.
 5 c. ,, 20 c., pink.
 5 c. ,, 50 c., grey.

(b) Official Stamp of 1903.

- 5 c. on 30 c., blue.

* Exists with "o" of "so" dropped.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the
Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*
(Continued from page 255-)

CHAPTER XIII.—LITHOGRAPHY—*continued.*

Chromolithography.—A number of stamps are printed by lithography in two or more colours, in some cases as many as six distinct colours or printings. Very fine examples are to be found amongst the Russian zemstvo stamps, such as the 1889 to 1893 stamps of Tikhvin (Novgorod), which were lithographed in the following combinations :

Gold, silver, blue, red and black.
Gold, silver, pale blue, blue, red and black.
Gold, silver, pale blue, green and black.
etc. etc.

These are unusually extravagant in the number of printings, although there are plenty of similar examples amongst the zemstvo stamps, most of which have been produced by chromolithography (i.e. lithography in colours) from two, three, or more stones in an equal number of colours.

Having regard to the necessity in colour-printing of the correct register, as described in the case of line-engraving, we have the necessity repeated in chromolithography, and it is to some degree more complicated by the frequent use of more than two printings. If—and it will be as well to consider the more extravagant examples—we have to print a sheet of stamps, each stamp being a small design produced with five colours, it will be clearly obvious that each colour must fall on the paper in its precise position in relation to the other four colours. A stamp lithographed in five colours will, as a general rule, be produced from five separate stones, each of which has just so much of the design as is to occur in the colour to be used on that particular stone. The fact that not merely one design has to be in perfect register on the five stones, but in our case, say, a hundred small designs have to be made to tally on each of the five stones, is, in a sense, an additional complication.

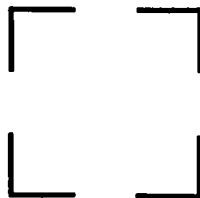


Design as represented on the Key-stone of the Totma chromolithographed stamp.

The Key-stone.—One of the best examples, though not so beautiful or so well known as the Tikhvin stamps, for studying the building up of a chromolithograph is the large 3 kopeck stamp of Totma (Vologda). Its size and comparative simplicity of outline make it a convenient illustration. Here we

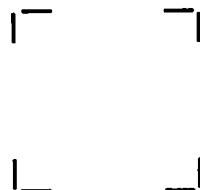
see clearly the very necessary key-stone. In a broad sense the key is an outline drawing of the whole subject, and on the key-stone this is transferred the required number of times to make up a complete sheet. If the stone thus made up were printed from, without any of the other five colours, it would give a sheet of plain outlines approximately like that of the illustration. From the key-stone a number of proofs are taken on a coated transfer paper, and the lithographic artist uses one of these proofs for each separate colour to be employed in the printing. It is necessary, however, in printing postage stamps, that a group of transfers for each colour be prepared so that there can be composed a series of stones, each bearing 100 repetitions of part of the design.

The Register Marks.—The key, in addition to presenting an outline of the device, has guiding marks to enable the printer to secure register. The following is an example of such a guide outside the device :—



A number of faint proofs of the key are taken on coated transfer paper, and on each of these proofs the outline device is thus copied together with the guide marks. By transferring also, a complete set of the required number of keys is reproduced on a stone, as described in the previous chapter, care being taken to secure the proper alignment necessary where stamps are concerned, owing to the subsequent operation of perforating.

How the Colour Transfers are Obtained.—Upon the faint proofs the lithographic artist works out the colour scheme ; on one he will draw in that part which (in the case of our Totma stamp) is to be printed in gold, on the next that part which is to appear in blue, on the next the part which is to be red, and on a fourth that which is to be buff. The artist at the same time inks in a *portion* of each of the guide marks, as for example :—



The Key-sheet for Making up Colour Transfers.—

Next, from the key-stone (composed of a hundred repetitions of the key arranged for the sheet of stamps) a complete impression is taken on a well-rolled paper (or in some cases zinc may take the place of paper). The chief *desideratum* here is that the paper shall not stretch, and the transfer papers used throughout the "shining up" of a chromolithograph have to be of the non-stretching kind.

The sheet showing a complete faint impression from the key-stone is placed upon a flat or slanting ground (e.g. a pane of glass), and over it the printer places the hundred transfers for the parts to be printed in gold. To gauge the exact position, he only requires to place the broken guide corners (or whatever other marks may have been used in lieu thereof) over the marks on the key-sheet. When the latter is mounted temporarily on glass, with reflected light from below, this is readily done, and the fact of the transparent transfer paper having the broken corners and the key-sheet below it having the complete corners enables the operator to see that the lines coincide exactly.

The Separate Colour Stones.—When a hundred of the transfers for gold have been arranged over and lightly fixed to the key-sheet in this manner, the sheet bearing the transfers is placed face downwards on a stone, and the whole set is transferred, the set of a hundred gold devices being thus in their exact positions to print, subject to sheet register, in proper register with the hundred devices on the key-stone.

The gold transfers adhere to the stone, and the key-sheet comes away and is used for similarly "shining up" the hundred transfers for the next colour, blue, and so on, until we have in all five stones ready for the press:—

1. The "Gold" stone.
2. The "Blue" stone.
3. The "Red" stone.
4. The "Buff" stone.
5. The Key-stone.

Number five, as we have seen, was made first, but as it is generally printed from last, the "finishing" stone, we have placed it in its correct order for printing.

The Registering of the Paper.—Now the hundred devices on each of the stones are, unless there should have been any untoward mishap, such as the stretching or cockling of the paper, in their exact positions in their relation to each other, *provided* that it has been arranged that the printer shall know, by marginal guide-marks, where the paper is to be placed on each stone. It is customary in lithographing stamps in colours to work to a particular size of sheet; this size of sheet can be indicated by marks on the key-stone, which of course get repeated on the key-sheet, and can be inked over as required for each successive colour, so that each of our five stones bears the marks in the same position. In printing from the stones they are sometimes provided with metal devices, thus:



so that all that is necessary is for the printer to slip the sheet exactly into the corner of B and level against A to be sure that the paper is in register; at other times the first printing stone is provided with two sharp needle-points which penetrate the paper, and the punctures are threaded on to corresponding points on the successive stones. Of course, in details of this kind there are many variations in practice, and the instances given are only to be regarded as common examples.

The Order of the Colours in Printing.—The question of inks and colours will be dealt with in a later section of our articles, and it is only necessary here to allude to the general principles of the order in which a succession of printings, as in Totma, would take place. The order is approximately that which we have given above. The gold would come first because it is obtained by printing in a colourless varnish or in some light colour which is not too readily absorbed by the paper. Over this varnish or colour, while it is still adhesive, the gold powder is dusted. If this dusting were done at, say, the third instead of the first printing, it would probably result in some of the dust adhering to the colour of the second printing. The printing in blue might succeed the gold-dusting immediately, whereas if the order were reversed the blue would have to be allowed to dry, and in practice it is found that even then the blue printing would require to be protected from the gold dust by being rubbed with French chalk. The order of printings 2, 3, and 4 is, in the case under consideration, not so material, but the "finishing" stone—the key-stone—will be clearly seen to have been printed last, in black, which derives an extra polish or gloss from printing over one or other of the colours with which the paper was already charged. It serves, also, to hide trifling inequalities in the register of the colours.

Errors in Lithography.—In discussing line-engraving we have explained how there has been accidentally laid down, upon the plate intended for stamps of one denomination, the die of a different value. The circumstance is so rare in the Perkins Mill and Die process that no instances could be quoted of stamps printed in the wrong colours due to such mistakes. In lithography, however, mistakes of a similar character are more frequent in Philately, and it will be seen that in working with (sometimes) hundreds of small rectangular pieces of transparent paper bearing similar designs, it is not surprising that occasionally a wrong transfer may be patched upon the key-sheet or that a right transfer may be placed upside down. All handwork, when multiplied in many successive operations, each performed by hand, is liable to error, and so an inverted transfer on the stone gives us many an unintentional *tête-bêche* pair, and in the notable case of the Four Pence "Inverted Swan" of Western Australia, gives us a great rarity, solely caused in the patching up of the necessary transfers of swans and frames upon a sheet preparatory to being laid down on the stone.

The "Inverted Swan" of Western Australia.—The formation of this particular set of transfers is interesting, for, although printed in a single colour from a single stone, the stamp design is a composite one,

and was formed by taking transfers from the one penny (line-engraved) plate, and cutting away the frame from each transfer, leaving only the central part of the design, the Swan device. These small Swan



transfers were laid down on a sheet of stout paper or card at equal distances apart, and a new die was engraved (or more probably a drawing on stone or transfer paper) bearing the octagonal frame device only, from which the required number of transfers was made, and one of these frame transfers was cut out and pasted round each of the swans. It was in pasting these frames in position that one frame was inverted, producing what is commonly termed the "Inverted Swan," though if the order of the composition above given be correct (and the evidence is in its favour) it will be seen that it was the frame and not the swan that was inverted. The order is that given on the authority of Mr. E. D. Bacon* and it has been supported by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.† We have not had the advantage of examining a large number of the Four Pence stamps of this issue, but the order of the centre transfer being pasted down *before* the frame seems unnecessarily tedious and clumsy, involving as it does the cutting away of the centre portion of paper accurately within the border of each of the sixty transfers. If, however, the transfers of the frame were laid down first, all the trimming of them that would have been necessary would be outside the border. Everybody knows how troublesome a matter it is to cut a clean even portion of paper from within a prescribed small outline, making a clean even cut all round the inner part of the frame. If this were really done, there must have been still further trouble in affixing sixty cut-out borders which, being on thin transfer paper, would not keep straight in the handling and in the pasting, and would be extremely liable to become stretched and distorted. Now if, on the other hand, the border were laid down first, it would have been simply laid down without any removal of the blank paper in the centre, an operation of the simplest kind, and over the centre paper the small cut-out transfers of the Swan could have been laid with comparative facility and greater accuracy.

The Wrong Transfers.—Cases of *wrong* transfers, producing generally a stamp of one denomination in the colour of another, are fairly numerous in the stamps of Colombia, Peru, and several of the South American countries produced by lithography. When there is no question as to the *bona fides* of the error it is usually due to the set of unmounted transfers of one denomination lying about with or near the set of similar transfers for another, and one or more getting misplaced. It does not follow that a wrong transfer (say

* *London Philatelist*, I. 995.

† *Philatelic Record*, XXXII, 49.

5 centavos) on the, say, 10 centavos stone must be compensated by a 10 centavos transfer on the 5 centavos. Usually in making the transfers it is



An Error of Transferring. The label "CINCO CENTAVOS" has been inserted in error for "DIEZ CENTAVOS."

economical to make a few over lest one or two get damaged, so that the accidental loss of one of the figures "5" among the "10" would not necessarily involve any shortage in the number of "5" necessary to make up the stone.

The Lübeck Error.—The most notable error of this class is the 2 (2½) schilling stamp of Lübeck, 1859, where, in making up a stone of a hundred transfers of the 2 schilling stamps, the ninety-sixth and ninety-seventh transfers on the sheet were actually transfers



of a different value, the "2½" schilling stamp. Apparently, and probably in the proving of the stone, the errors were noticed, and an attempt was made to rectify them by erasing the "2½" from each of the four corners and substituting the figure "2." In doing this, however, it was either overlooked, or considered unimportant, that the value was expressed in words, "ZWEI EIN HALB." Thus, when printed, the stamps bore the value "2" schilling in figures, and the value two and a half schilling in words.

The Undenominated Error of Victoria.—The disturbance of a transfer may be also responsible for a philatelic error, as, for example, the Victoria stamp of 1850 without the words of value, "TWO PENCE." In



this case transfers were made from a steel die bearing the complete device with the value expressed in words at the bottom, "TWO PENCE." The stamp on which the value is omitted appears to have been due to the transfer not completely impressing its design upon the stone. The outline of the stamp is complete, so that the error could not have been due to careless trimming or mounting of the transfers.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855-1876

By L. HANCIAU

THE Island of Cuba formerly belonged to Spain; it was divided into six provinces, each administered by a Civil Governor. The chief power was placed in the hands of a Governor-General, with the title of "Captain-General," who resided at Havana.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the Spaniards established themselves there in 1511; England occupied part of it in 1762, restored it to Spain in the following year, took it again in 1805, and finally gave it back to the Spaniards, by whom it was held until 1898.

With but few exceptions, the Captains-General who succeeded one another in Cuba had but one object in view, namely, to profit by their position. Their official salary of 50,000 dollars, or 265,000 francs, was easily raised to nearly double that amount by means of certain little proceedings which were not publicly acknowledged; indeed, it sometimes, not to say often, reached the amount of a million francs (£40,000), when the Governor (as was not infrequently the case) gave full scope to his methods of raising revenue. At the end of every three years one Captain-General was replaced by another, and the latter had only to follow the excellent example set him by his predecessor, which he seldom failed to do.

Entire absence of all liberty, unbounded exploitation, the bad faith of the central Government, which kept none of its promises of reform, and lastly the abuses of the Customs system, which took no heed of any interests but those of the Spanish merchants, produced the inevitable effect of depriving the country of the advantages of internal peace. Thus there arose in Cuba a party of malcontents who were in almost constant insurrection against Spain. And when the news arrived of the fall of Queen Isabella, the Cubans at once took advantage of it to raise the standard of revolt.

It was on the 10th of October, 1868, that hostilities commenced at Yara against the Spanish troops; the conflict soon degenerated into a continuous struggle which did not come to an end until ten years later.

On the 10th of February, 1878, a treaty of peace was signed at Zanjon between the Captain-General and the Revolutionary Junta; a condition of comparative tranquillity reigned in Cuba during the next few years, but as Spain kept none of her promises a fresh insurrection broke out towards the end of 1895. In the province of Santiago two bodies of revolutionaries appeared, one composed of some hundred and fifty men more or less provided with arms, the other of two hundred unarmed men. The insurrection, nevertheless, was strengthened from day to day, and the rebels soon found their numbers increased to more than 60,000, of whom about one-half only were well armed. It was not until 1898 that the Cubans got

the better of the Spaniards, mainly through the armed assistance of the United States of America.

We now pass on to the Postage Stamps.

A. The Adhesives.

When the Spanish Government decided to introduce the use of Postage Stamps in its colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, it treated those colonies on the same footing, which was only fair. Supplied with stamps at the same date, they both received the very same stamps, except that Porto Rico was not given a $\frac{1}{4}$ real stamp, or one of similar value, as that was only required for correspondence within the principal cities of Cuba, and at first only for Havana and its suburbs.

January 1st, 1855, is the date usually given as that of the introduction of Postage Stamps in the Spanish West Indies. But this is an error, committed first by M. Nathalis Rondot (*Magasin Pittoresque*, 1866); and afterwards by Señor Duro, in his book *Reseña Historico-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correo de España*, 1881, in which he quotes a Royal Decree of September 1st, 1854, which makes alterations in the postal tariff of the Peninsula, and fixes the price of the stamps for the West Indies at 1 real, "the issue of which is to commence in those islands on the 1st of January, 1855."

These gentlemen were in a position to obtain the best of information, supported by documents from official sources, but they do not appear to have perceived that this Royal Decree could not be executed, and that the issue was unavoidably delayed.*

As a first proof of the incorrectness of this date January 1st, 1855, we have a Decree, a Royal one, which deals only with the manufacture of the paper with a special watermark, intended for the printing of the stamps of Spain and her colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico. This Decree is dated 16th October, 1854, and runs as follows:—

"MINISTRY OF THE EXECUTIVE. In view of the urgent necessity and of the care required for the manufacture of the paper with transparent marks for the postage stamps that are to serve for the coming year, 1855, and in accordance with the advice of My Council of Ministers, I have authorized the Executive to make a contract for the manufacture and supply of the said paper, under the conditions prescribed in the first paragraph of Article 6 of My Royal Decree of the 27th February, 1852.

"Given at the Royal Palace of Pardo, the 16th October, 1854.

"Signed with the Royal Hand.
"Countersigned, FRANCISCO SANTA CRUZ,
"Executive Minister."

* It is only fair to state that Señor Duro quotes the documents given below showing that the stamps of 1855 were not issued in Spain itself until April 1st of that year, and that they did not reach Havana until shortly before the 20th of that month. He heads the issue "1855 to 1864," simply, but it is true that he adds after the description of it:—"This issue, composed of three values, circulated, in virtue of the said Royal Decree of the 1st September, 1854, from the 1st of January, 1855, until 1864."—Ed. M.J.

In consequence of the want of foresight shown by this document, it was practically impossible to get the stamps printed in time for their issue on January 1st, 1855; and this is indeed confirmed by the following document dated the 8th March, 1855, addressed by the Post Office Department to the Governors of Provinces in Spain:—

"By Royal Order of the 15th December of the past year, 1854, the use of the postage stamps for the prepayment and registration of correspondence by the public was postponed until the 1st April of the present year. That day drawing near, and the newly printed stamps with the portrait of the Queen having to be brought into use, I consider it desirable to issue divers instructions, by means of a Circular, to the Postmasters. . . .

* * * * *

"1. In accordance with the Royal Order of the 15th December of last year, the employment of the new postage stamps with effigy of the Queen, for the franking and registration of letters by the public, will commence on the first day of April next.

"Madrid, March 8, 1855."

The fact that it was necessary to postpone the issue of the Spanish stamps until the 1st April, was due partly to its having been decided to print the stamps for the West Indies first. It thus became possible to despatch the latter to these colonies on the 7th and 27th of February, 1855. In any case the following ordinance had previously been sent out to Cuba and to Porto Rico:—

"*Principal Secretariat of State.*

"Colonial, No. 701.

"Your Excellency,—Under date of the 1st September last, there was despatched by the Executive Department a Royal Decree making various alterations in postal matters, and amongst these was the introduction of the system of prepayment of postage on correspondence in the Colonies, from the 1st inst.

"Consequently, at the same time as the instructions necessary for carrying out the above-named Royal Decree are put in force, it is Her Majesty's will that the Post Offices of the island deliver free of charge all letters and newspapers that bear the required stamp, in accordance with the new tariff published in the *Gazette* of the 3rd September, and also the newspapers bearing the franking stamp of any of the post offices of the Peninsula, it being understood that the franking of the latter must be complete to their destination in accordance with that tariff.

"By Royal Order I communicate this to Your Excellency, for your information and due execution.

"Etc. etc. etc.

"Madrid, the 3rd November, 1854.

"(Signed) PACHECO."

After this Decree comes the following brief note:—

"And, it being decided to put in force the Royal Instructions quoted above, they are published, by order of His Excellency, for the information of the public.

"Havana, December 22, 1854.

"(Signed) ———"

"*Secretary to the Civil Government.*"

This Royal Order was merely the precursor of another, dated the 18th December of the same year, 1854, which contemplated the issue of the postage stamps on the 1st of March, 1855, whereas the first consignments of the stamps were not sent off until

the 7th and 27th of February, and only reached Havana about the 20th of April!

"*Royal Decree for the Regulation of Correspondence, Executive Department.*

"By Royal Order of the 18th December last, there was communicated to me the Royal Decree of the same date, the terms of which are as follows:—

"In accordance with what has been laid before me by the Minister of State, charged with the direction of the affairs of the Colonies, I have Decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. For all postal purposes letters will be divided into single and double. By a single letter will be understood one the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce; all others will be regarded as double letters.

"Art. 2. Single letters as well as double may be despatched by post in three ways:—

1. Neither prepaid nor registered;
2. Prepaid;
3. Prepaid and registered.

"Art. 3. The prepayment and the registration of letters, as well as the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter, may be effected by those concerned by means of stamps.

"Art. 4. The stamps for the provinces beyond the seas cost a half real for those intended for the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and one real for those of the Philippines. It is understood that in those provinces the reales referred to in the present decree are silver reales, that is two and a half copper reales each.

"Art. 5. Single letters from Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, and the Canaries will be franked with a stamp of a half real, and with a stamp of one real those from the Philippines for the West Indies, the Peninsula and the islands adjacent, and *vice versa* from the West Indies for the Philippines.

"For each half ounce or fraction thereof by which the weight of a prepaid letter is increased there must be added a stamp of the value corresponding with the destination of the letter.

"Art. 6. Single letters from the provinces beyond the seas, when they have not been franked in advance, will be charged for postage in the Peninsula, as is laid down in the Royal Decree of the 1st September of this year, circulated by the Executive, two reales copper if they come from Cuba and Porto Rico, and four if they come from the Philippines, and a further charge for each half ounce or fraction thereof by which their weight is increased; single letters posted in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, if not franked in advance, will be charged one real silver in Cuba and Porto Rico, and two reales similarly in the Philippines.

"Double letters will be charged in accordance with their weight, on the system prescribed in the preceding paragraphs for single letters.

"Art. 7. Prepayment will be obligatory for registered letters which, in addition to the stamps corresponding with their postage, must bear for their registration, whatever their weight may be, a one real stamp for those of Cuba and Porto Rico, and two stamps of one real for those of the Philippines.

"Art. 8. Correspondence from the provinces beyond the seas, carried by any other ship than the regular mail packets, which now perform that service, will be charged for the captain of the ship an additional rate for each letter of one real copper when addressed from the colonies to the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, and a half real silver when going in the other direction.

"Art. 9. Correspondence coming from the colonies, deposited in the letter-boxes in the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, and the Canaries, will only be charged the rate of postage prescribed for letters posted in those boxes.

"Art. 10. The regulations that have been made are also applicable to the correspondence in the interior of Cuba and Porto Rico, and to that between those Islands, as well as to that with the Peninsula.

"Art. 11. The price of the stamp for each single letter, when circulating within the interior of any one of the West Indian Islands, or between one of them and another, will be a half real silver; for those that are not prepaid, will be charged a rate of one real silver per single letter, the postage or charge being increased for double letters, in accordance with the regulations that have been established.

"Art. 12. Prepayment will also be obligatory for registered letters circulating in the interior of Cuba and Porto Rico, or between those islands, and they will bear, in addition to the stamp or stamps corresponding with their postage, a stamp of one real, whatever their weight may be.

"Art. 13. Printed matter and commercial samples under wrappers, without any other writing than that upon the wrapper, will be charged, when they are in small packets, one half the rate for letters of the same weight and destination. Newspapers and printed books, handed in for franking by their printers or publishers in the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, and the Canaries, for transmission to the West Indies, or *vice versa*, will be charged a fixed rate of 80 and 100 reales, respectively, per sheet,* and for the Philippines, or *vice versa*, 160 and 200 reales.

"Art. 14. The provisions of the present Decree will commence to come into force in the West Indies on the 1st of March of the coming year, 1855, and in the Philippines on the 1st of June of the same year.

"Art. 15. The Governors, Captains-General, and Postmasters of the provinces beyond the seas are authorized, in consultation with their respective Councils, to adopt the measures that may be necessary for the execution of this Decree, an account of which must be rendered in order that it may be approved by me.

"Given at the Palace, the 18th December, 1854.

"Signed with the Royal Hand.

"Countersigned:—CLAUDIO ANTON LUZURIAGA,
"Minister of State."

Attached to this Decree is the following note:—

"Having received by the last mail the stamps referred to in the Royal Decree given above, and without prejudice to the measures that may have to be taken for the carrying out of the reforms which it introduces and initiates in the Post Office Department, I have made the necessary arrangements for enabling the public in this capital to be provided with the stamps in question previous to the departure of the next mail for the Peninsula.

"Havana, April 20, 1855.

(Signed) "JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA."

Thus, the stamps of 1855 had not come into use as late as the 20th of April, but were to be issued before the departure of the next mail for Europe, probably on the 1st of the following May.

* There seems to be some mistake here: M. Hanciau's French translation of the Decree says "par feuille"; Señor Duro unfortunately does not quote the Decree in full, but only the portions relating directly to stamps, but in an earlier Decree, referring to postal matters in Spain, the rate for newspapers and books despatched by their publishers is per "aroba," a weight of twenty-five pounds, and probably it should be so here.—ED. M. J.

Issue of May 1st, 1855.
(For Cuba and Porto Rico.)



Profile of Queen Isabella II to right in a pearled circle, on a ground of solid colour, within a rectangular frame, having the word "CORREOS" on a horizontal label at the top, and the value on a similar label below; in the spandrels, between the circle and the frame, is a pattern of small white pearls. It is the type of the stamps of Spain 1855, appropriated to the colonies.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on irregular, laid paper, watermarked with loops, as shown in the illustration above. Imperforate.

(a) *Blued paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ real plata, black-green, bluish green, pale blue-green, grey-green.
1 " " bottle-green, green, bright green.
2 reales " carmine-red.

(b) *Yellowish paper, blued (October ?, 1855).*

1 real plata, deep green.
2 reales " yellowish brick (pale and bright).

This last stamp reached Cuba with the last lot of stamps despatched from Madrid in August; it was very little used.

According to the Catalogue of the Philatelic Society of Cuba, there was a 2 reales, *yellowish brick*, on the *blued* paper of the 2 reales, *carmine-red*; and also, according to the same authority, a 2 reales, *carmine-red*, on the *yellowish, blued* paper. Our attitude towards these varieties is that of St. Thomas.

Manufacture.—With the exception of one issue for Spain itself, the stamps for the mother-country and for her colonies have, from the commencement, been engraved and printed in the workshops of the National Factory of Stamps at Madrid.

There were 170 stamps to the sheet, in ten horizontal rows of seventeen.

Under date of the 18th June, 1855, the National Factory of Stamps sent an account to the Governor-General of Cuba. It was, however, the Spanish Government that decided upon any changes that were to be made and selected the designs, usually from among those no longer in use in Spain. The details of the account referred to are as follows:—

Purchase of 32 reams of paper	3,200 reales.
Preparation of three moulds (clichés)	3,000 "
Days' pay for work	3,840 "
Purchase of inks	600 "
Making up the stamps in packets	100 "
Purchase of gum	500 "
Packing of the stamps for despatch,	
cases of wood and tin	203 "
Total	11,443 reales, copper.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The "Marr" Collection.

IN the April number of the *Monthly Journal* I announced the purchase of an old collection of unmounted stamps, and I then briefly described eight volumes that had been mounted and priced. During the summer we have arranged several more of these books, and we now have on sale:—

- Vol. 9. Unused Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, etc.
- „ 10. Unused British Honduras, Canada, and British South Africa.
- „ 11. Used British Honduras, British South Africa, Canada, Cape, and Ceylon.
- „ 12. Unused Cape, Ceylon, and Falkland Islands.
- „ 13. Unused India and Indian States.
- „ 14. Unused Fiji to Hongkong.
- „ 15. Unused Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, and Niger Coast.
- „ 16. Used Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, and Nevis to Nova Scotia.
- „ 17. Unused Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius, etc.
- „ 18. Used Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, etc.
- „ 19. Used India, etc., and Jamaica.
- „ 20. Used Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, and Hongkong.
- „ 21. Unused New South Wales.

All these books are strong in the *old issues*, there being practically no stamps of the last eight years. The unused are the best portion, and among these there are many very fine blocks and panes of scarce stamps.

Death of Monsieur Dorsan Astruc.—It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce the sudden death of another Parisian dealer, my old friend M. Dorsan Astruc, which sad event occurred on the 13th of July.

I have known M. Astruc for rather over twenty-five years, and during that time I have had very many transactions with him running into many thousands of pounds, and during all those years we have never had any disagreement.

M. Astruc was one of the most straightforward dealers in France, and his word was always as good as his bond. Twenty years ago he had quite a large connection amongst the leading collectors, and I well remember his purchase of the superb collection of M. Donatis, one of the oldest collectors of the French school. During the past fifteen years M. Astruc devoted himself chiefly to the wholesale trade, being a large buyer of French Colonial stamps in bulk, and he occasionally purchased Government remainders.

For some two years past he had been in very bad health, and he came to London in 1909 and went through two severe operations. From these he had apparently recovered, and only a few months ago he

was in our office and seemed as well as ever; but his strength had gone, and he could not rally against a new attack.

To Madame Astruc and his family I tender my deepest sympathy in their great loss.

Abyssinia. Postage Due Stamps.—In answer to a letter recently sent to the American Consul-General at Adis Ababa, in Abyssinia, inquiring about the status of the so-called "Postage Due stamps," the following reply has been received dated May 18th last:—

"I am informed by the Postal Authorities here that the stamps in question were ordered in Paris by an agent of this Government, but were later sold to collectors and never delivered here. Whether or not they were ordered with a view of selling them to collectors only, I am unable to say, but the stamps were never used for 'timbre taxe' in Abyssinia.

"Signed, GUY R. LOVE."

I shall be glad to hear any details about these stamps that our readers can supply.

On the above information I am inclined to think that the stamps should all come out of the Catalogue.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.—Last month I had the great pleasure of learning that the King had conferred the Royal Victorian Order upon Mr. M. P. Castle, and I now learn that Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has been similarly honoured.

These honours, conferred upon two such well-known and popular philatelists, will be noted all over the world as a sign of the great interest His Majesty takes in Philately.

Catalogue, Part 2.—The new catalogue for 1912, Part 2, came in the first week in August, the first two deliveries from the binders amounting to nearly 4000 copies. These were despatched to collectors who had prepaid their orders, and a fair proportion of the trade orders were also despatched. Several thousand more were ordered from the binders, but, up to the time of writing, they have not been received, as they are held up somewhere on the railway owing to the great strike in London. At the time of writing I have no idea when we shall receive them, and I trust that those who have not got their Catalogues, either collectors or dealers, will appreciate that, this time, the fault is none of ours. We are only suffering, with almost every other merchant in London, from non-delivery of goods.

* * *

New Stock Books rearranged since last list published in the "M.J."

New South Wales.

TWO fair books have been made up, containing quite a nice lot of stamps; amongst these I may mention that there are nearly 150 "Sydney Views," including NINE UNUSED, and a good lot of the later issues, for which there is a steady and constant demand.

Brazil.

Two fine books of the stamps of this country have been arranged by the new list in the 1912 Catalogue. We have made an important purchase of the early stamps of Brazil, but have sent the bulk of these to our Buenos Ayres house, as we have more demand for them from collectors in South America than in Europe.

Bulgaria and South Bulgaria.

The two new books have been arranged by the new list in the 1912 Catalogue. The early stamps of Bulgaria are in good demand, and are constantly advancing in value; our stock has been almost cleared out by orders from the Continent.

Chili.

Two good books of this most interesting country have been made up, and they include a good parcel of the old issues that we have recently acquired from Santiago. We find great difficulty in obtaining fine copies of the local printings of the first type.

Ecuador.

Three very complete books of the stamps of this country have been rearranged, and they contain the finest set that we have ever sent out, being specially strong in the provisionals that were issued after the fire in Guayaquil in July, 1902. We have recently purchased a large stock of these stamps, and now

have many varieties in hand that we have not had for several years past. These books are arranged in accordance with the new list in the 1912 Catalogue.

Hayti.

A fine stock book of this country has been made up; it is especially strong in the first issue, of which we have recently made some large purchases. The later issues are very complete, and we have been able to reduce many prices.

Nicaragua.

Three new books of the stamps of this country have been arranged in accordance with the revised and simplified list in the 1912 Catalogue. Our stock of these stamps is very complete, and it includes a large number of rare provisionals seldom found in dealers' books. The issues of this country are worthy of being collected on advanced lines; there are many interesting points for philatelists to study, and the wise collectors will "get in" before the prices begin to jump up, as they are bound to do shortly, owing to the exhaustion of almost all the old stocks.

Portuguese Colonies. Horta to Zambesia.

Three fine books of these old Portuguese Colonials have now been rearranged, and they contain a fine and very complete stock of stamps. The Portuguese Indies in particular are a fine lot, and include many rarities, errors, and fine blocks.



The World's "Officials"

By DESDICHADO

(Continued from page 169.)

BRITISH GUIANA. — This Colony was amongst the earliest to overprint the stamps of the ordinary issues for official convenience, but the resulting series was small and somewhat short-lived.

In 1860, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons prepared a set of six lithographed stamps, ranging in facial value from One Cent to Twenty-four Cents, to be followed three years later by three stamps of considerably larger size and of a modified design, two of which were of new values (6 c. and 12 c.), the third superseding the highest of the original emission.

Early in 1875 the stamps in use were the One, Two, Four, Eight, and Twelve Cents of the smaller 1860 type, and the Six, Twenty-four, and Forty-eight Cents of the larger type issued in 1863, the perforation then being 10, though later in the year it was changed to a smaller gauge, giving 15 holes to the 2 cm.

Of these, the following were overprinted with the word "OFFICIAL" in *sans-serif* type, in red ink for the lowest value, and in black for the others, the letters of the overprint on the One Cent being much larger than in the case of the higher values:—

OFFICIAL OFFICIAL

- 1 c., black.
- 2 c., orange.
- 8 c., rose.
- 12 c., brownish purple.
- 24 c., green.



Evidently the overprinted stock of stamps was sufficient to meet all requirements, until a few months after the 1876 type came into use; because (so far as I am aware) they are known only with the 10-gauge perforation, and not with the smaller one of 15 to the two centimetres, which is found in all the above stamps without overprint.

In 1876, as stated, a new type of stamp came into use, printed from surface plates by Messrs. De La

Rue and Co., on paper watermarked Crown "CC", and perforated 14.



There were nine values, and of these seven were overprinted "OFFICIAL" in black, in the smaller of the two types previously used:—

- 1 c., grey.
- 2 c., orange.
- 4 c., blue.
- 6 c., brown.
- 8 c., rose.
- 12 c., pale violet.
- 24 c., green.

For some reason or other the use of special stamps for official purposes was found to be unsatisfactory, or at all events unnecessary; for, in the latter part of 1878, and again in December, 1881, a temporary deficiency of the ordinary One Cent and Two Cents values was filled by provisionals made out of the Official stamps then on hand; some, too, of the Official stamps were, in November, 1878, adapted for ordinary use by the obliteration of the overprinted word.

The majority of the Official stamps are scarce, and some are decidedly rare, though the existence of numerous good forgeries of the overprint on genuine stamps doubtless tends to keep down their value.

British Somaliland.—Why is it that a (philatelically) new Colony or Protectorate almost invariably starts with a provisional makeshift issue? Are the responsible authorities so unimaginative that they cannot foresee the necessity for stamps, and only wake up when some one has written a letter and wishes to post it?

The first ordinary issue consisted of the Indian stamps (Queen's Head type), ranging from half anna to Five Rupees, overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND"; and the first Official series was made by similarly overprinting the Indian "On H.M.S." stamps, the final result being:—

BRITISH
On
SOMALILAND
H. S.
M.

Only five values, the Half, One, Two, and Eight Annas, and the One Rupee, were so treated, and none of these is scarce, at all events in unused condition.

The second overprint was applied in Calcutta, the forme of type being set up so as to cover an entire sheet (240) of the stamps, and there are two principal varieties, differing in the relative positions of the added words; there are also two minor varieties—one of each—in which the word "BRITISH" is appreciably longer than the normal. In one value

(8 annas), the full stop is missing after the "M" of "On H. M. S."

The Philatelic Journal of India published the quantities of the Official stamps of this and the following sets, and the figures are given after the respective values. The issue took place in June, 1903.

- ½ a., green (7200).
- 1 a., carmine (7200).
- 2 a., pale violet (4800).
- 8 a., dull mauve (2400).
- 1 r., green and carmine (2400).

In the second issue, ordinary Indian stamps (King's Head type, and, for the One Rupee, Queen's Head type) were overprinted, at one operation, with "SERVICE" at the top of the stamp and the name of the Protectorate at the foot—

SERVICE

**BRITISH
SOMALILAND**

It looks as if the forme used for the first issue had been adapted for the new overprint, the two words of the name of the Protectorate being brought together, and the indication of official use added above; the variations in the name are practically as before; but the word "SERVICE" was set up somewhat carelessly, and broken letters exist.

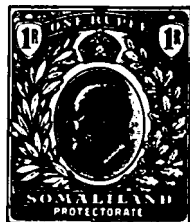
In all the values the second word reads "BRIT SH" on the last stamp in the seventh row of the upper pane.

Here again, the numbers overprinted are given on the authority of *The Philatelic Journal of India*.

It is authoritatively stated that the One Rupee (Queen's Head) with this overprint was never issued, but, from some figures published early in 1906, it would seem that about a score of these stamps were unaccounted for, except on the supposition that they had been used; however, the stamps (including the One Rupee) are obtainable, unused, for a few shillings each. This issue also took place in 1903.

- ½ a., green (36,000).
- 1 a., carmine (36,000).
- 2 a., pale violet (24,000).
- 8 a., magenta (2400).
- 1 r., green and carmine (2400).

Variety, reading "BRIT SH": same values.



O. H. M. S.

For the third Official issue Somaliland Protectorate stamps were used, the overprint, which was evidently applied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the printers of the stamps, being "O. H. M. S." in *sans-serif* capitals.

Five stamps, of the usual values, received this overprint; the quantities so dealt with are not definitely known, but I give the number of each stamp sold early in 1906, as remainders, after the decision to discontinue the use of Official stamps; possibly, having regard to the limited use made of the earlier issues, the printings were small.

The watermark of the lower values is single Crown "CA", and of the One Rupee, Crown "CC"; copies of the Two Annas are known on multiple ordinary paper, but are rare, so the supply must have been extremely small—there were a few found among the remainders sold by the Crown Agents in 1906.

None of the other four lower values is particularly scarce, but the rare Two Annas, as also the One Rupee, are unpriced in the S G. Catalogue.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull green and green (4481).
- 1 a., grey-black and carmine (2477).
- 2 a., dull and bright purple (single) (929).
- 2 a., " " (multiple) (196).
- 8 a., grey-black and pale blue (916).
- 1 r., green (406).

Official stamps have been obsolete since the sale of the remainders of the three issues, which remainders comprised the great proportion of the stocks printed for use.

Ceylon.—For many years, certain values of the 1863-8 series, overprinted "SERVICE" in 1869, were supposed to have been used for official correspondence; it is now known, however, that, although prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and sent out from London to the Colony, they were never issued.



On
Service

In 1895 there were current (amongst other stamps) the Two Cents, green, originally issued in 1872, and in this colour in 1884; the Three Cents, terra-cotta and emerald, of 1893; the Five Cents (of the second type) dull purple, the Fifteen Cents, sage-green, and the Twenty-five Cents, yellow-brown, all issued during 1886; the Thirty Cents, bright mauve and

red, of 1893; and the One Rupee Twelve Cents, dull rose, issued in 1887.

All these were, during the period 1895-6, issued for official use, with the overprint, in black, of "On Service" in Roman capitals and lower case.

- 2 c., green.
- 3 c., terra-cotta and emerald.
- 5 c., dull purple (6).
- 15 c., sage-green.
- 25 c., yellow-brown.
- 30 c., bright mauve and red.
- 1 r. 12 c., dull rose.

To these must be added the then new value of Seventy-five Cents (of the same type as the above Three Cents), black and red-brown, of 1899. This was overprinted in red.

75 c., black and red-brown.

On a change of colours in 1900, the Two Cents, Three Cents, and Fifteen Cents, first overprinted in 1895-6, were brought into official use in their new colours of pale orange-brown, deep green, and blue respectively.

- 2 c., pale orange-brown.
- 3 c., deep green.
- 15 c., blue.

In 1903, some of the King's Head stamps then just coming into use received a similar overprint in black; they were all watermarked with the single Crown "CA", though, for some considerable time, it was believed that certain of the values on multiple paper had also been overprinted.

It appears, however, that great care was taken in Ceylon to keep separate the printings on the two papers; and as, with one exception (the Twenty-five Cents), the dates when the multiple-watermarked stamps of the above values were put into circulation are known—the first were the Two and Three Cents, on the 17th November, 1904—and "the exception" is not known postmarked prior to 1904, it follows that the three or four other types of overprint existing on stamps printed on the multiple paper must be, despite the genuine postal cancellation, nothing more or less than forgeries.

There was great speculation in the King's Head Officials when they were first received in London, high fancy prices being asked and paid for some of the values, principally the Twenty-five Cents; now they, as well as the Queen's Head series, are all easily obtainable, used or unused.

- 2 c., orange-brown.
- 3 c., green.
- 5 c., dull purple.
- 15 c., blue.
- 25 c., bistre.
- 30 c., dull violet and green.

(To be continued.)



The Cape "Woodblocks" of 1861

WE published last month a most important article upon these stamps, about which so many calculations have been made from time to time, founded unfortunately upon entirely erroneous accounts of the numbers originally printed; and we now propose, as we hinted in a note which we were able to insert at the head of the article, to make a few observations upon the very interesting details which have at last been revealed to us.

First of all we wish to explain that Mr. Gorges, the writer of the article, occupies the high position of Permanent Head of the Department of the Interior, of the Union of South Africa, and thus had under his charge the official records from which he so kindly extracted the information sent us; we desire to express our warmest thanks to Mr. Gorges for his kindness in this matter, and we venture to congratulate ourselves upon having had the opportunity, just half a century after the events occurred, of publishing so complete an account of what really took place.

Taking first the account of the requisitions sent home, which forms a fitting introduction to the history of the provisionals, we think it of interest to compare those requisitions with the list given, in the book published by the Royal Philatelic Society, of the actual supplies sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., with the dates on which they were sent, showing the time that it took for their execution:—

The first supply of 50,000 1d. and 100,000 4d. was despatched on May 9, 1853; after that the 5000 1d. and 10,000 4d., that should have been sent out every month, were only despatched on June 16, July 25, and September 16; the second large supply, 100,000 1d. and 200,000 4d., was sent on November 5; and a small supply, 5000 1d. and 10,000 4d., on December 31. The supply asked for in February, 1854, was despatched on June 28, 200,000 1d. and 100,000 4d., and lots of 50,000 1d. and 25,000 4d. were sent on August 28, October 31, November 25, and December 28, 1854; 100,000 1d. and 50,000 4d. (two months' supply) were sent on February 26, 1855, and the regular 50,000 1d. and 25,000 4d. every month from March to August inclusive; while on September 20 was sent the lot of 500,000 1d. and 250,000 4d., which ought to have been 500,000 4d. and 250,000 1d. Then 400,000 4d. were despatched in May, 1856, 500,000 of the same value in the following September, and 500,000 of each value in November. Unless there is some mistake in one of the lists, 500,000 *Fourpence* were sent off on June 16, 1857, in fulfilment of the order for that number of *One Penny* of the previous February; the 6d. and 1s. ordered in July were despatched on December 16, but there were stated to be 200,000 of the higher value (instead of 100,000). After this there were two consignments, each consisting of 500,000 1d. and the same number of

4d., despatched on January 20 and February 17, 1858, respectively, the orders for which do not appear to have been shown in the records; the 6d. and 1s. ordered in November, 1857, were sent off on February 6, 1858. Finally, the 1,200,000 1d. and 1,440,000 4d. ordered in January, 1860, are noted as despatched (from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s works, no doubt) on May 1, 1860, and this is the consignment that was lost sight of in Cape Town, as mentioned at the conclusion of the article, thus necessitating the issue of the provisional stamps.

Turning now to the actual subject of the article, let us see what we can learn from the corrected figures that are at last put before us. First of all, we are not in the least surprised at finding that the numbers of these stamps that were printed and issued were enormously in excess of those that had hitherto been quoted. The dates of the only printings that were supposed to have taken place were manifestly wrong, if that supposition was correct; it seemed almost certain that the numbers given, and especially those of the "errors" as calculated from them, were far too small, and it was reasonable to suppose that there must have been other and earlier printings, of which the records were not previously forthcoming. We know now that the printing began in February and continued to the middle of March, and the only editions that we had heard of were supplementary ones, printed when the expected supplies did not arrive from England in March, 1861.

The fact that the totals, 125,012 of the Penny and 113,256 of the Fourpence, do not accord with the relative rarity of the two values at the present day, is fully accounted for by what is stated as to the employment of the stamps, which would evidently lead to the disappearance of a far larger proportion of the lower value than of the higher.

About the "errors" the records plainly say nothing. May we conclude from this that down to a certain date they were entirely unnoticed, and that the sheets were accepted and issued for the value denoted by their colour, and that after they were noticed they were removed from the plates, or from the sheets before delivery? The fact that "errors" are known *se tenant* with the ordinary stamps shows, in our opinion, that those particular specimens at any rate were sold and used at the value their colour denoted, and we are inclined to suggest that no *red* stamp was ever sold or used as Fourpence, and no *blue* stamp as One Penny.

We know that the plates now in existence consisted originally of sixty-four stereotypes and no more; as those plates are now incomplete, it seems fair to assume that there never were more than the sixty-four stereos of each value, and that the larger sheets were formed of two impressions of a plate upon one sheet of paper, such as we know was the case in some other instances.

The accounts show that there were four deliveries of 1d. stamps and five of 4d. stamps; the catalogues tell us of three varieties of colour of the former and four of the latter. We cannot of course assume that each printing was in a different colour, or that the whole of a printing was in the same colour—for instance, the 4d. *blue* and *pale blue* stamps might have formed parts of the same delivery, printed on different days; but it does seem possible to reduce the number of printings of each value by coupling together the first two deliveries of each. The first lot of the 4d. (3600) was delivered on the 23rd of February, and the second lot (20,400) on the 26th; it looks as if a small quantity was delivered first, as soon as it was ready, and that the printing continued. Moreover, February 23, 1861, was a Saturday; therefore there was only one working day between the date of the first delivery and that of the second. The same thing happened in the case of the 1d., a small quantity, 6400, being delivered on the 27th of February, and a large quantity, 44,800, on the 1st of March. By adding these lots together, in each case, we should get the following:—

One Penny.

1st Printing, February 27 to March 1	51,200
2nd ,, March 7	49,152
3rd ,, April 10	24,660

Fourpence.

1st Printing, February 23 to 26	24,000
2nd ,, March 9	12,800
3rd ,, ,, 14	63,616
4th ,, April 12	12,840

Let us now consider the sizes of the sheets. The first little lot of 4d. was in sheets of twenty-four, and we have no doubt that the next lot, which we couple with it, was in sheets of the same size. Mr. Gorges suggests sheets of sixty; but there was very little time for altering the plates; we think it more likely that the printing from the small plate continued on the Saturday and on the Monday, and thus the rest of the 1000 sheets of twenty-four were ready for delivery on the Tuesday.

Our first and second printings of the Penny, and second and third of the Fourpence, must undoubtedly have been in sheets of 64 or 128, and we feel confident were printed from the plates of 64.

The last printing of each value is described as consisting of sheets of 120, with one odd sheet of 60 of the 1d. How were these produced? Our suggestion is that they were printed from the same plates as the others, that the *errors* had by that time been noticed, and that the panes of 60 delivered by the printers were the result of removing four *stamps* from each pane, thus doing away with the *errors* (and probably the so-called "retouched" 4d. stamp) and reducing the number of stamps to one more convenient for purposes of account. The *errors* may have been removed from the *plates* before this, and the plates rearranged as they now exist; but sheets of either 62 or 63 would evidently have been awkward to reckon up, and we therefore suggest that they were further reduced before acceptance by the authorities. In any case the result seems to be two printings of each value in complete panes of 64, one printing of

the 4d. in sheets of 24, and one printing of each value in sheets of 60. This we translate as follows:—

Two printings of each value with the ERRORS, and one printing of the Penny and two of the Fourpence without the ERRORS.

We find in the catalogues the Penny in three varieties of *red* and the Fourpence *error* in two only of these, and the Fourpence in four varieties of *blue* and the Penny *error* again in two only, but we fear that the assignment of the colours to the different printings is not quite so simple as this would appear to suggest; still, a comparison of the official figures and dates with the results of what we may term philatelic experience may enable us to do something in that direction. There is a very valuable article by Mr. M. P. Castle in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI (1907), pp. 160 and 182, from which we learn that he found these stamps to exist in the following colours:—

- 1d., red, approaching vermilion.
- 1d., rose-red, carmine.
- 1d., brick-red, of a pale tone.
- 4d., blue, of a milky shade, varying in depth.
- 4d., bright blue.
- 4d., greyish blue.
- 4d., dark blue.

And he lists the *errors* thus:—

- 1d., milky blue, two shades.
- 1d., bright blue, two shades.
- 1d., grey-blue.
- 4d., red, two shades, one approaching vermilion.
- 4d., rose-red, pale to full.

And with "retouched" corner:—

- 4d., milky blue.
- 4d., grey-blue.

From this we learn, first of all, that the *errors* do not apparently exist in *brick-red* or in *dark blue*, and that the "retouched" 4d. does not exist in the latter colour. When we add that Mr. Castle even then thought, from the appearance of the stamps, that those were the last colours employed, we may safely assign them to the last printing of each value, in sheets of 60 or 120.

About the other colours it is much more difficult to speak with any certainty, and the more so because we fancy that the various authorities are not quite in agreement as to the exact colours that they mean by the different names given to them. We make out two large printings of the One Penny:—51,200 delivered on February 27 and March 1, and 49,152 on March 7; if we put these down as the 1d., *vermilion*, and 1d., *carmine*, of our publishers' Catalogue, the relative prices, £6 and £7, seem likely enough; on the other hand, we have reason to believe that Mr. Castle's *rose-red* and *carmine* are more distinct varieties, very much more rarely met with.

In the case of the Fourpence, we learn from Mr. Castle's paper (and also from some information that he has very kindly given us since Mr. Gorges' paper was published) that the *pale* or *milky blue* is by far the commonest colour, and we suspect from the prices that the *blue* and the *greyish blue* of the Catalogue are varieties of this; but that there are also *grey-blue* and *bright blue* stamps that are very much scarcer. From the fact that the 1d. *error* exists in the three distinct tints we must suppose that they all occurred in the

supplies of March the 9th and 14th; it is possible that the small lot of the 9th was composed of the two scarce colours, but we should think it more probable that the Fourpence stamps both of February and March were for the most part in the *pale* or *milky blue* tint, but that occasionally, from careless mixing, there was an excess of some dull ingredient, producing the *grey-blue*, or a deficiency of it, producing the *bright blue*. If we could find another distinct tint, besides the *dark blue*, in which neither the 1d. *error* nor the 4d. with "retouched" corner can be found, we should assign it to the February printing.

Before considering the *errors* we should like to make a little suggestion as to this stamp with the so-called "retouched" corner. It has always appeared to us somewhat a misnomer, because if the stereotype had suffered any reparable damage, it would not have been difficult to engrave upon it something resembling the ornaments in the corners of the ordinary stamps, which are formed by hollows in the metal; we believe the parallel lines in the corner of this stereotype are the impression of the finger or thumb of some careless workman, who handled the mould before it was properly hardened, and no "retouching" was done to it at all. The fact that this cliché was thus a damaged and not repaired one would account, we think, for its having been removed from the plate of the Fourpence, presumably at the same time as the Penny *error*.

With regard to the *errors* themselves, our view is that they existed throughout the supplies of the 27th of February, and of the 1st, 7th, 9th, and 14th of March, at the rate of one in every 64 stamps then printed. This would give us 1194 One Penny, *blue*, and 1568 Fourpence, *red*, in all, numbers which appear to us by no means excessive, when we consider the numbers now in existence as compared with those of other rarities, such as the "Post Office" Mauritius, of which as many as 500 each are believed to have been printed; and the greater scarcity of the 4d. *error*, in comparison with that of the 1d., is easily accounted for in the same way as that of the ordinary 1d. in comparison with the ordinary 4d. The usual colours of the *errors* are, naturally, those of the least scarce of the regular stamps; the question is whether

the 1d. in *grey-blue* and *bright blue* and the 4d. in *rose-red* or *carmine* are, in comparison, scarcer than the stamps correctly printed in those same tints, or whether there is sufficient difference of comparative rarity to suggest that the *errors* were removed from any particular lots of the stamps, after they were delivered. This is a question we must leave to those who have greater experience and knowledge of such matters than we can claim to possess; we think it is evident, however, that nothing of this kind had taken place down to the 16th of March, the date of the letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Treasury (see p. 245) giving a list of the lots of stamps "manufactured," "deposited and issued" previous to that date. "Issued," we see, means issued to the Postmaster-General, and the latest numbers mentioned being divisible by 64 (or indeed by 128) seem to show us that no *errors* had been removed from the sheets at that date.

We feel inclined to go a step further, and to suggest that the *errors* were never discovered by the Post Office or Treasury authorities at all, hence no mention of them in the records; but that they were noticed by the printers before the final printing in April. An attempt may (or may not) have then been made to transfer the wrongly placed stereotypes from one plate to the other, and so make the two plates complete; the article we published in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of June 25, 1910, with photographs of the plates as they now exist, shows pretty clearly that certain of the stereotypes were moved at some period or another, with the result that two are missing from the 1d. plate, whereas there need apparently have been but one removed, and that only the damaged stereotype of the 4d. is missing. Again, is it only a curious coincidence that the blanks are in a corner (the same corner) of the plate in each case? Or may we suppose that there was some further rearrangement, with a view to producing that result, and thus enabling a block of four stamps to be removed from the same corner of each pane, when reducing the numbers from 64 to 60? This is, of course, mere supposition, but in regard to this point there is little else to go upon.



The "Long" Stamps of South Australia

By W. BUCKLAND EDWARDS, B.Sc.

THE postal affairs of the Australian States are still more or less in a state of chaos, awaiting the millennium—the issue of a uniform Federal or Commonwealth series. It may reasonably be supposed that such a series will eventually appear; meanwhile, the frequent changes in the stamps now in use, mainly due to different perforating machines, have resulted in a large number of varieties, which will—as the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell was never tired of pointing out—mean many blank spaces

in the albums of future collectors. Many philatelists consider the old issues alone to be worthy of specialism and study, and they certainly have the best field for their labours, if their pockets are long enough to stand the strain; but so much has already been done in this direction, that humbler philatelists like myself must be content with the study of more recent and more easily acquired issues. Having already dealt with the Pictorials of New Zealand, I have taken up the "long" stamps of South Australia, in the hope

that they would yield equally interesting results. This, however, has not been the case, since the remarkable varieties of paper, to say nothing of gum, used for New Zealand stamps, have been a speciality of that go-ahead, but philatelically tiresome, country. Such results as I have achieved are now put before my readers.

The "long" stamps were, properly speaking, first introduced in 1887 for the values above 2s. The design consists of the Conventional Queen's Head in a circle placed within an oval containing the words "SOUTH AUSTRALIA." Straight labels appear above and below this oval, the top one with the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE," the bottom one with the words of value. The stamps measure $39 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the watermark Crown SA (close) consequently appears twice (normally) in each. With these particular stamps we have nothing to do at present, but the type was adopted for more extended use in 1902, being used for all the values from 3d. upward with the exception of the 5d., and the resulting issues form the subject of this article.

According to the Editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (vide No. 228 for December, 1909) the old plate was used with the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" taken out, and a duty-plate for each value was made for the single word "POSTAGE" at the top and the value at the bottom. He explains the variation in the length of the words of value by the fact that more than one such plate was made for all values but the four highest, but the variations are so numerous in minute details, that the explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory; moreover, they appear on the same sheet. A note may be found in Gibbons Catalogue (page 257) to the effect that all the values show variations due to the fact that the words of value are type-set, and this seems to be correct. More than one setting was, however, made for some of the values, and if duty-plates were prepared by electrotyping from type set up in the usual way, more than one duty-plate was consequently used for such values, but the minor differences are explained by the method of setting up the type. That this was not done with exactness is shown by the fact that any given position of the word "POSTAGE" is not necessarily followed by that of the value-words, the top word may slant upwards or downwards, while the value may be straight; one may be raised or dropped while the other retains its proper position, and measurement of the distance between the words frequently shows a variation of nearly 1 mm. The filling of the labels was of course done at a second operation, with the result that the outer frame of the stamp may be touched or partly covered by the words; thus *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for January 10, 1903, mentions the receipt of a sheet of 9d. with the word "POSTAGE" covering the outer frame, and "NINE PENCE" at the top of its label. Sheets thus badly printed were not as a rule issued to the public, but used for official correspondence; the well-known and rare error "EIGHT" for "EIGHT" was, however, not at first noticed, and a few got out in the usual way. As soon as attention was drawn to its existence the error was taken out of all sheets issued and put on

one side for ultimate destruction. It occurred on the ninth stamp in the second row, all the "long" stamps being printed on half-sheets of the usual paper in 6 rows of 10, there being thus 120 watermarks to 60 stamps. It would be interesting to know if the second setting of the 8d. value was due to the existence of this error, and the desire to avoid issuing mutilated sheets.

The word "POSTAGE" was at first in thin fancy capitals, and, as already stated, printed at a second operation. There was evidently no real reason for this, and in 1904 the word was placed on the plate in larger, thicker type, which proved much more effective, and avoided the bad results so frequently obtained before. This change of type conveniently divides the "long" stamps into two groups. The lettering at foot has always been in thin block capitals, but slight differences in the actual type have been noted in the case of one value (the 2/6), and I am not sure that some of the later stamps do not show some variation in the size of the type used; this point will be discussed further on. The method of setting up the type gives rise to variations in the length of the words of value, unequal "spacing," and shifting of single letters; the method of printing causes the misplaced inscriptions, and the difference of shade which may frequently be noticed between the inscriptions and the rest of the stamp. Most of the resulting varieties are of quite minor importance even to the specialist, but they exist, and offer a field for research to those who like to study the most minute features of their stamps. I do not pretend to do more in this article than indicate the lines on which they may proceed, and can only mention such varieties as I myself possess, or have seen in other collections, or noted in the various publications from time to time.

The watermark, Crown S A, appears in all the "thin Postage" issues, and the change of type was made while this watermark was still in use; but in 1906 the Crown A paper was introduced, and nearly all the values now have this watermark. The "large Postage" group is therefore divided into two sub-groups, or sections, by the watermark. Further division is brought about by the varieties of perforation, which are numerous and troublesome, but I am glad to say that the recently listed compounds have no actual existence, and though several observers have notified such compounds during the last few years, I am able to show that a little more care would have prevented them from error; in fact, it was the confusion of perforations caused by these would-be discoverers that led me to study the matter, and incidentally to write this paper.

The old machine, gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, was first used in 1902, and provides the only uniform set. This perforation can be detected at once by the somewhat ragged appearance of the holes and sharply pointed teeth. The old $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine was also used for the 3d. value, and with the $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine for several other values, producing compounds which exist in variety. As they were single-line machines, stamps can be found with one gauge on one side only, and the other gauge on the remaining three sides, and of course the perforation is sometimes $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, sometimes

$12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. \ Early in 1904 a new machine gauging 12 was brought into use, but as the plate alteration to "large Postage" was made the same year, only four values of the first type were so perforated, the rest being of the second type, but the complete set exists perf. 12 in one or other of the two types. Either this machine or another new one introduced later has some of the pins set irregularly, producing a gauge of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, and this has caused all the trouble referred to above. Whilst the majority of the stamps issued at this period gauge exactly 12, all values can be found with $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 for one-third or half the length of the side, and a collector who happened to apply his perforation gauge to this part of a stamp would naturally jump to the conclusion that he had discovered a new compound. Thus amongst others the 4d. was listed $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, the 9d. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, the 8d. and 1s. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, the latter said to be comb-machine perforation, which is of course only available for the small-sized stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. values.

I do not think that even an extreme specialist would take all these irregularly perforated stamps, since the list would be multiplied by four, but he might take three examples as I have done to show that such things exist; mine are the 9d. perf.

$12 \times 12 \times 13$, the 2s. 6d. perf. $12 \times 12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the 10s. perf. $12 \times 12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Some readers may suggest that these varieties arise from sheets incompletely perforated by the 12 machine and finished by another. The answer is that the two perforations are always in true alignment, and that there are far too many of such varieties to be explained by faulty workmanship; moreover the gauge 13 is not accounted for by the machines in use. I have, however, seen the 4d. "thin Postage" perf. 12 with $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{2}$ or both, but I forget which. The stamps now in use are perforated by the Melbourne machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ and making small holes, but I have not yet seen the 10d., 10s., and £1 values, though the last has been recorded some time. This perforation is somewhat rough, quite different from the clean-cut 12. Only two features, paper and gum, now remain for general discussion, and may be dismissed in few words. The paper with Crown A watermark is thicker and more opaque than that with Crown S A watermark, and the Crown A is difficult to see. The gum is now quite white, whereas it has a yellowish tinge with the Cr. S A stamps, but the opacity of the paper may have something to do with this appearance. At any rate, no minor varieties arise from differences in either paper or gum.

To be continued.)



Stamp Designs for the Union of South Africa.



THROUGH the kindness of Mr. C. P. Immelman, we are able to publish the designs which that gentleman submitted to the judges in the recent competition for stamps for the Union of South Africa. As can be seen from the illustrations, all the designs are excellently suited for reproduction as stamps, and especially for line-engraved work. Distinctive emblems of South Africa have been introduced in each: The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. bears two bunches of grapes; the 1d. the heads of a lion and a leopard; on the 2d. are shown an ostrich and a giraffe, the former having for back-

ground a view of Table Mountain, whilst above are sprigs of disa and arum lily. On the 3d. four diamonds appear, one in each corner; two spring-boks are in the upper corners of the 4d.; and the 6d., the accepted design, shows a liner and a mining shaft, with sprays of "mealies" surrounding the portrait. We are of opinion that a very handsome set of stamps would have resulted from the adoption of all these designs, and should particularly have liked to see the 1d. value in the design shown. Perhaps, however, the finally resulting set will be even more satisfactory.



Portuguese Congo.—The usual values have been overprinted "REPUBLICA," which renders obsolete the provisionals on Angola stamps.

Portuguese Guinea.—Three further values are reported with the "Republica" overprint.

136| 20 r., deep lilac.
137| 25 r., carmine.
138| 50 r., blue.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—The following values have appeared with the "Republica" overprint in addition to those already listed by us.

115 r., orange-brown on pink.
130 r., brown on straw.
200 r., purple on flesh.
400 r., dull blue on cream.
500 r., black on azure.
700 r., mauve on yellow.

Roumania.—We appear to have erred last month in describing the whole set of new Postage Dues as perf. 11½; in our stock only the 10 b., 50 b., and 2 l. have this perf., the rest of the set gauging 11½ × 13½.

We also find that the new 1½ b., maize, which we rushed into the new Catalogue just as we were going to press, is not on pink-tinted paper, and must therefore be removed from No. 455 f, and will have to come under a special heading later on.

Salvador.—Messrs. Thomas Macdonald and Co. inform us that the three commemorative stamps chronicled by us last month were engraved, and the plates made, by them, and forwarded for printing to the Salvador Government.

Servia.—Four values have been issued in a new type with the portrait of King Peter. The design is presumably inspired by the current Italian 15 c., but the stamps are surface-printed.



18
1911. Type 18. Perf. 12 × 11½.
230| 1 para, black.
231| 5 " green.
232| 10 " carmine.
235| 25 " blue.

Switzerland.—A 30 c. value has been added to the Postage Duc set.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—It may interest you to know that I possess copies of the 7 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. of the 1887 issue of Paraguay, perf. 12.

Surely the 1 peso of September, 1901, "perf. 12," should read 12 × 12½? All the copies I have seen are thus perforated.

I can add considerably to your perforation list of the 1905-10 issue.

1 c., brown-orange, 11½ × 12.
1 c., vermilion, 11½ × 12.
1 c., greenish blue, 11½, 11½ × 12.
2 c., vermilion, 11½, 11½ × 12.
2 c., carmine, 11½.
5 c., deep blue, 12.
5 c., slate-blue, 11½.
10 c., emerald-green, 11½ × 12.
10 c., dull ultramarine, 11½ × 12.
20 c., yellow-green, 11½.
30 c., dull lilac, 11½.
60 c., chestnut-brown, 11½.
1 p., black and carmine, 11½.
2 p., " and blue, 12.

Of "Habilitado," Type 1, I have a copy of the 5 c. on 2 c., vermilion, with "5" to the left of "en." This copy and those similar on 2 c., olive-green, have all a raised "A" in "CENTAVOS."

There are two other varieties worth mentioning: with a small "v" and a small "A" in "CENTAVOS," occurring on both the vermilion and the olive-green.

Type 2. I possess two copies of the 5 c., dark blue, and one of the 5 c., greenish blue, all with the tail of the first "a" in "Habilitado" broken off short.

The small "A" and "v" mentioned above also appear on several of the values surcharged with Type 3 (probably on all).

Yours faithfully,

A. H. THOMPSON.

[Our correspondent has shown us a specimen with what he terms the small "v," and we find the difference in size to be very slight.—ED. M.J.]

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the series of articles by Mr. C. B. Howes on the "Cancellations of Hongkong Postage Stamps," which appeared in *G.S.W.*, Vols. II and III, I beg to offer the following further information gleaned from my collection.

(1) The obliteration Type Vd (D30) Kobe appears to have been used somewhere after 1879, as I have that obliteration on the 4 c., grey, No. 80 in the Catalogue.

(2) The obliteration Type VIII (Canton) exists with Mail letter "B," July 21, '05.

(3) An obliteration not mentioned in these articles exists in my collection; a square, formed of square spots, in black on the 10 c., mauve, No. 46.

(4) Another obliteration I have got consists of two concentric circles of 20 and 28 mm. diameter respectively. The lettering inside the inner circle is similar to Type VII, and is

F
Ap 22
92

(5) I have got Type VIII lettered

C
Ningpo
SP?
8?

and Type VII lettered

Hankow
A
FE 20
86

With reference also to the series of articles on "British Stamps used Abroad," by Messrs. I. J. Bernstein and Charles Nissen, published in *G.S.W.*, Vols. VI, VII, and VIII:—"Guayaquil" (Vol. VII, p. 119), I have 1d., red, Plate No. 142, with an obliteration not at all like the type illustrated, but like the obliterator of Greytown, and "C45" instead of "C41." That the stamp has been obliterated in Guayaquil appears from the date-stamp, half of which has fallen on the stamp.

Although the design has not come out very clear on the stamp the letters "GUAY" are very plain.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,

G. WEICKERT.

Philatelic Societies

Fourth Philatelic Congress.

THE Executive Committee of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, held its inaugural meeting at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, on Thursday, July 20th, at 3 p.m.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt was in the chair, and the executive was finally constituted as follows:—

CHAIRMAN.

The President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society
(Mr. A. LEON ADUTT).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Messrs. C. W. SIGGERS and M. PAGINTON).
The Representative of the Royal Philatelic Society (to be appointed).
The Representative of the Herts Philatelic Society (to be appointed).
The Representative of the Junior Philatelic Society (Mr. FRED. J. MELVILLE).
The Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM).
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Fourth Philatelic Congress, the Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. D. B. ARMSTRONG).

After some discussion the date of the Congress was fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1912, to be held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which will be the official rendezvous, where all the necessary accommodation, both for the business and social functions, will be available. A tentative programme was drawn up, which, in addition to providing for three business Sessions of the Congress, included the following:—Stamp Auction and Bourse, Bohemian Concert, Public Demonstration of Stamp Printing and Perforating, Motor excursion to Canterbury, and a Banquet.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to several prominent personages inviting them to become Patrons of the Congress.

With some slight amendments suggested by the Permanent Congress Committee, the Rules formulated by the Executive of the last Congress were adopted by the present Committee.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from the Secretaries of all British Philatelic Societies, as early as possible, as to the number and names of their Delegates and of any matters that they may desire to bring before the Fourth Congress, and he will esteem it a favour if they will bring these matters before their Societies at the first opportunity. Suggestions for suitable items for the programme will also be welcomed.

Donations to the Congress Funds are gratefully acknowledged from Mr. Franz Reichenheim (1 gn.), Mr. C. W. Siggers (1 gn.), and Mr. A. H. Harris (10s. 6d.). Funds are urgently needed to carry out the preliminary arrangements for the Congress, and subscriptions will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, "Llanadern," Broadstairs, to whom all communications regarding the Congress should at present be addressed.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

ON Friday evening* a meeting of the Society was held at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, 93 Carmichael Street, the Venerable Archdeacon Josa presiding. Also present were Mrs. Josa, Mr. Ferguson, Dr. E. D. Rowland, Messrs. J. K. D. Hill, G. Hughes, L. V. Vaughan, R. N. Gilchrist,

* Date not stated.—ED. M. J.

J. H. Field, J. Irving, and the Assistant-Secretary of the Society (Rev. G. V. Salmon).

Six letters were read asking for specimen copies of the Society's Journal. Other letters were read from persons abroad asking to be put in correspondence for the purpose of exchange. A letter was also read from Mr. P. Wolff, Cambridge, asking the Society's permission to exchange news in connection with new issues of stamps, etc.

Letters were read from Mr. A. Boyle, editor of the *Collectors' Review*, for the exchange of journals, and from the editor of the *Hobbyist* asking the Society to exchange advertisements; also several other letters in connection with advertisements.

It was announced that permission had been given to the Society to hold their Exhibition in October next in the lecture-hall of the Public Free Library.

The Secretary reported that he had approached several well-known philatelists in England soliciting exhibits for the occasion. The design for the medals in connection with the Exhibition was submitted and approved.

Mr. Hill read his paper entitled "A Few Stray Notes." He condemned many of Stanley Gibbons' ideas in connection with the arrangement of the Sectional Album, and in their Catalogue; and with regard to the blue paper stamps of the Jubilee issue of Barbados, he considered that they were exorbitantly priced.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Archdeacon Josa and seconded by Mr. Vaughan, was accorded to Mr. Hill for his paper.

Two additions to the Society's library were laid on the table, one being Howes' standard work on the postage stamps of Canada, a handsomely printed volume, and the other a catalogue of the philatelic library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T. It is a work of great importance, invaluable as a work of reference. This book is 14 x 10½ inches, and contains over 900 pages.

Archdeacon Josa proposed, and Dr. Rowland seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the donors.

At this stage was shown an exhibit, by His Excellency Sir H. M. Hodgson, of "British Colonials."

Dr. Rowland proposed, and Mr. J. K. D. Hill seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for having so graciously consented to show his collection.

Mr. Vaughan, who had brought down his collection of duplicates of British Guiana and West Indies, exhibited them. Mr. Vaughan's duplicate collection consisted mainly of complete unused sheets of a great number of the issues of British Guiana, from 1882 upwards, all in mint state. The collection is a unique one.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Vaughan.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE Annual Meeting for the Session 1910-11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, May 16, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. R. Frenzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, F. Read, A. H. Harris, E. W. Arnold, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, A. G. Wane, C. R. Sutherland, W. B. Edwards, C. L. Harte Lovelace, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim took the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 24, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Donations to the Society's Collection were made by Mr. Hayman, and blocks of labels printed in various colours specially for the Vienna Exhibition were received from Mr. A. Passer.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the Library during the past two months.

A letter from Mr. Henniker Heaton thanking members for their sympathy to him in his recent illness was read.

Instructions to the delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham were given in the event of certain questions arising.

An alteration in Rule 2 was proposed and carried. It now reads:—

"2. MEMBERS.—All applications for membership to be sent to the Hon. Secretary accompanied by two references. The names to be placed upon the agenda paper of the next ordinary meeting. If approved by the Committee, elections by ballot shall then be made, two dissentient votes to exclude."

Mr. Hayman kindly promised to supply a ballot-box for the use of the Society.

It was carried that the publication of the *Monthly Report* be continued, that Mr. Reichenheim be requested to carry on the duties of Editor, and that the usual grant be made to him towards the expenses of printing, etc. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Reichenheim for the care and energy he had displayed during the past year in making the journal a representative organ of the Society. In acknowledging the vote, Mr. Reichenheim thanked Messrs. Slade and Cool for their valuable assistance during the past season and the trade for the splendid support vouchsafed to him, and also proposed a special vote of thanks to those philatelic journals that had regularly published the minutes of the Society's meetings.

The Hon. Librarian, in submitting his report, stated that, principally owing to the generosity of Mr. Reichenheim, many valuable additions had, during the past season, been made to the Society's Library, which might now be reckoned as the third best in the kingdom.

The Hon. Curators of the Society's Collections regretted that members had not contributed so freely as might have been expected. On Mr. Hayman's proposal, it was agreed that lists of wants should be printed and circulated to every member not later than next October.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer reported that the financial and general situation of the Society was most satisfactory, and that detailed reports from him and from the other officers of the Society would appear in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

It was determined that displays for 1911-12 should be arranged by an Exhibition Committee, and that three reserves should be included to prevent disappointment and inconvenience. Also that smaller and less ambitious displays by the general body of members should be encouraged.

Officers were appointed as follows:—

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Vice-President: H. L. Hayman.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, J. P. J. Dunbar Heath, J. Henniker Heaton, H. R. Oldfield.

Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzels, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms.

Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham.

Hon. Lecturer: P. Ashley.

Hon. Auditors: F. Read, A. G. Wane.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, the Vice-Presidents, and the officers were passed, and the meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE new President, Mr. Houbert, presided over a large gathering of members and visitors on May 23rd. The election of three new members was confirmed. The syllabus of proceedings, June-September, as drawn up by the Committee, was approved. After a very large display of new issues and philatelic "curios" by Messrs. Jacobs, Ansell, Glasser, and A. J. Cohen, the last-named read a paper on "The Commemorative Issues of Austria and Bosnia," full of historical and biographical detail and illustrated by mint stamps. Then followed an exhibition of the stamps of Portugal and Lourenço Marques. Messrs. Ansell and A. J. Cohen showed both; Messrs. Henderson and W. P. Cohen the colony only.

Junior Philatelic Society.

President: FRED. J. MELVILLE.

Secretary: R. WEDMORE,
54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

FOR the sixth year in succession members of the Junior Philatelic Society were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Field at a garden party given on July 22nd at their residence in Hampstead. Nearly forty gentlemen competed in a clock-golf tournament, Mr. P. L. Pemberton winning the prize by going over the course of 12 holes in 26 strokes. A used block of four New Zealand stamps, overprinted "King Edward VII Land," was handed to him by the hostess as a reward for his prowess. The skill of the ladies was then put to the test, and Mrs. Wedmore, the wife of the Hon. General Secretary, did the round in 27 strokes. The prize was a handsome white kid bag. While the tournament was proceeding, Mrs. Field's fine collection of unused Colonial stamps and Mr. S. Loder's splendid specialized collection of the stamps of Great Britain were on view in the billiard-room, the opportunity of examining these highly interesting collections being taken full advantage of. Miss Linda D'Amota, Miss Thayer, and Madame Martinetti contributed an excellent musical programme during the course of the afternoon, and Mr. Douglas Beaufort mystified the numerous company with his remarkable card tricks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Field, proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. James Feeny, was accorded musical honours, and Mr. Field expressed, on behalf of Mrs. Field and himself, their pleasure in again welcoming so many members of the J.P.S. to their garden party.

South Australia Philatelic Society.

Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: J. H. WELFARE,
Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Pirie Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, on Wednesday, March 29, 1911. The President (Mr. A. T. K. Wilson) presided over a good attendance of members. The following officers were re-elected:—

President: Mr. A. T. K. Wilson.

Vice-President: Mr. A. Willmott.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent: Mr. J. H. Welfare.

Auditor: Mr. G. Blockey.

Committee: The officers and Messrs. F. C. Krichauff and G. W. Dodson.

It was arranged that at its close the meeting should stand adjourned until April 26, when the reports and balance sheet were to be presented.

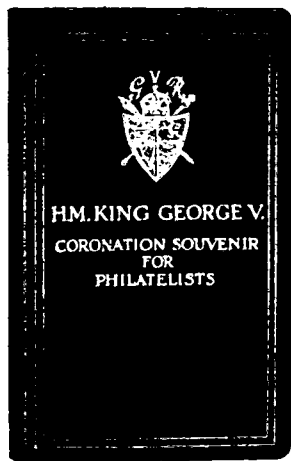
The Secretary showed the 2½d. S.A. with Crown and A watermark issued on March 1, also a new Commonwealth postcard printed in red, with head of King George V, which was put on sale at the G.P.O. for the first time that day. It bears the old South Australian design with the word "Australia" substituted for "South Australia" and the Commonwealth Arms for the Royal Arms. The head of the King was not considered by members to be satisfactory. Mr. N. R. James showed the current 2s. 6d. in a deeper shade than before, and with inverted watermark, and Dr. Benham showed the ½d. and 1d. newspaper wrappers with stamps in new colours, the 1d. red instead of green and the ½d. green instead of purple as formerly.

The usual instalment of stamps from the Berne Post Office, kindly lent by the G.P.O., was examined.

It was decided to thank the Sydney Philatelic Club for its invitation to send delegates to a Congress to be held in Sydney in October next, and for offer of hospitality; and to intimate that the Society would be pleased to send delegates as requested. At the request of the Club, a number of subjects for discussion were also suggested.

Philatelist's
Coronation Souvenir.

A Pocket Collecting Book.



Pocket size, made very thin so as to occupy little space in the pocket.

Each Book has an Introduction giving interesting particulars of H.M. King George V, the Royal Philatelist. The Book contains six pages, on each of which there are eight transparent narrow linen pockets to hold stamps.

Size 6½ × 4 in.

No. 1813. Pocket at back, bound in art cloth, gilt lettered.

Price **1s. 6d.**, post-free.

No. 1814. As last, but bound in flexible leather, gold lettered. Can be supplied either in red or in royal blue. Highly recommended.

Price **2s. 6d.**, post-free.

NO STAMP COLLECTOR SHOULD MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THIS
Souvenir of the Coronation of our Philatelic King.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

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 has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

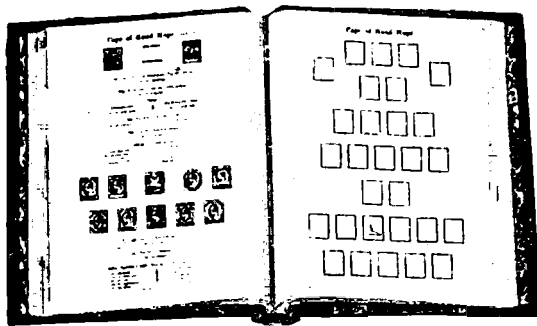
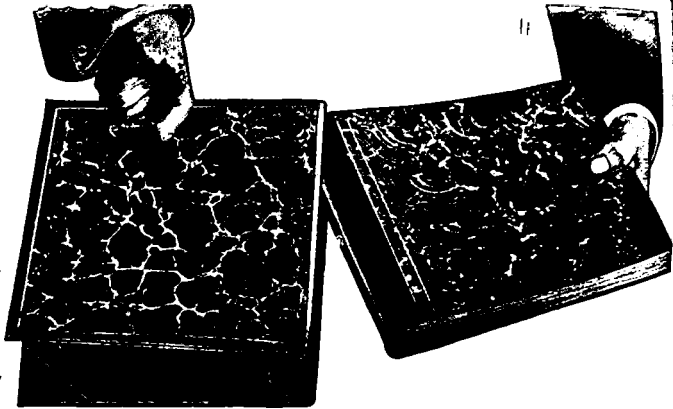
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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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They are of the simplest possible description, and will hold from thirty to four hundred pages. The binders have a spring grip, on the principle of our well-known "Simplex" Album.

When ordering binders, reckon that one will hold 375 pages easily, or 450 pages maximum.

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To insert or remove leaves from the binder, it is only necessary to bend it back with one hand and remove the leaves with the other.

When mounting stamps, the spring-back cover should be removed and the pages laid out quite flat.

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Handsome covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

Price 6/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5; abroad, 7/-

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Superbly half-covered in green Levant morocco, cloth sides, bevelled boards, gold lettering on back, with sunk panel for contents.

Price 15/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 15/5; abroad, 16/-
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THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published.

A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application.

The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section	Price.
Pages. s. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.00) (temporarily out of print.)	
WEST INDIES.	
2. Antigua (2.00)	6. 0. 4
3. Bahamas (4.00)	8. 0. 4
4. Barbados (2.00)	12. 0. 6
5. Bermuda (2.00)	6. 0. 4
6. Cayman Islands (2.00)	6. 0. 4
7. Dominica (3.00)	10. 0. 6
8. Grenada (8.00)	14. 0. 8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16. 0. 8
10. Leeward Islands (3.00)	6. 0. 4
11. Montserrat (3.00)	6. 0. 4
12. Nevis (3.00)	10. 0. 6
13. St. Christopher (3.00)	10. 0. 6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.00)	4. 0. 3
15. St. Lucia (3.00)	12. 0. 6
16. St. Vincent (3.00)	8. 0. 4
17. Tobago (3.00)	6. 0. 4
18. Trinidad (3.00)	22. 1. 0
19. Turks Islands (3.00)	8. 0. 4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.00)	4. 0. 3
21. Virgin Islands (4.00)	8. 0. 4
AMERICAN COLONIES.	
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4. 0. 3
23. Canada (3.11)	22. 1. 0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4. 0. 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12. 0. 6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4. 0. 3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4. 0. 3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22. 1. 0
29. " Guianas (9.10)	10. 0. 6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6. 0. 4
AFRICAN COLONIES.	
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8. 0. 4
32. Britia's Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10. 0. 6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12. 0. 6
34. " Southern (6.08)	10. 0. 6
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10. 0. 6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20. 0. 10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6. 0. 4
38. Gambia (9.10)	8. 0. 4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8. 0. 4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10. 0. 6
41. Lagos (10.10)	8. 0. 4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22. 1. 0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26. 1. 2
44. Natal (6.10)	26. 1. 2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22. 1. 0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8. 0. 4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4. 0. 3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26. 1. 2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8. 0. 4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8. 0. 4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10. 0. 6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6. 0. 4
53. Swaziland (8.08)	4. 0. 3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14. 0. 8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4. 0. 3
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68. 2. 10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10. 0. 6
58. Zanzibar (6.11)	18. 0. 10
59. Zululand (10.08)	4. 0. 3
EUROPEAN COLONIES.	
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10. 0. 6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16. 0. 8
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4. 0. 3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4. 0. 3
64. Malta (8.10)	6. 0. 4
ASIATIC COLONIES.	
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4. 0. 3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26. 1. 2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18. 0. 10
68. India (6.10)	24. 1. 0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64. 2. 8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18. 0. 10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6. 0. 4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22. 1. 0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8. 0. 4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14. 0. 8
75. Johor (2.09)	8. 0. 4
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4. 0. 3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4. 0. 3
78. Perak (2.09)	12. 0. 6
79. Selangor (3.09)	8. 0. 4
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6. 0. 4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6. 0. 4
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	
82. Australian Commonwealth (8.09)	6. 0. 4
83. Papua (3.09)	8. 0. 4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4. 0. 3

Section.	Price.
Pages. s. d.	
AUSTRALIAN COLS.—contd.	
85. Cook Islands (8.09)	6. 0. 4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16. 0. 8
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4. 0. 3
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68. 2. 10
88. New Zealand (10.10)	72. 3. 0
89. Queensland (11.10)	26. 1. 2
90. South Australia (3.11)	44. 1. 10
91. Tasmania (1.11)	30. 1. 4
92. Tonga (6.09)	12. 0. 6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42. 1. 10
94. Western Australia (1.11)	24. 1. 0
EUROPE.	
95. Austria (8.09)	44. 1. 10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10. 0. 6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20. 0. 10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26. 1. 2
99. Ponia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30. 1. 4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28. 1. 2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26. 1. 2
102. Crete (10.09)	32. 1. 4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20. 0. 10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22. 1. 0
105. France (11.09)	34. 1. 6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116. 4. 10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12. 0. 6
108. Baden (12.09)	6. 0. 4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20. 0. 10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4. 0. 3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4. 0. 3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6. 0. 4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6. 0. 4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6. 0. 4
115. Lubeck (1.10)	4. 0. 3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4. 0. 3
117. Mecklenburg-Stralitz (1.10)	4. 0. 3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6. 0. 4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6. 0. 4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6. 0. 4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6. 0. 4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8. 0. 4
123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20. 0. 10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8. 0. 4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4. 0. 3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16. 0. 8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20. 0. 10
128. Greece (2.10)	42. 1. 10
129. Holland (2.10)	32. 1. 4
130. Modena (2.10)	10. 0. 6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8. 0. 4
132. Parma (2.10)	8. 0. 4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4. 0. 3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8. 0. 4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10. 0. 6
136. Sardinia (8.10)	10. 0. 6
137. Sicily (8.10)	4. 0. 3
138. Tuscany (8.10)	10. 0. 6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28. 1. 2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28. 1. 2
141. Luxembourg (5.10)	32. 1. 4
142. Monaco (7.10)	10. 0. 6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	36. 1. 6
144. Norway (9.10)	22. 1. 0
145. Portugal (11.10)	42. 1. 10
146. Roumania (12.10)	67. 2. 8
147. Russia (1.11)	20. 0. 10
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16. 0. 8
149. Finland (2.11)	14. 0. 8
150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18. 0. 10
151. Servia (2.11)	20. 0. 10
152. Spain (3.11)	62. 2. 8
152a. Spasn. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4. 0. 3
153. Sweden (3.11)	28. 1. 2
154. Switzerland (3.11)	28. 1. 2
155. Turkey	Ready shortly.
COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	
156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16. 0. 8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12. 0. 6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4. 0. 3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4. 0. 3
160. Benin (12.09)	10. 0. 6
161. Cochinchina (12.09)	4. 0. 3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10. 0. 6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10. 0. 6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12. 0. 6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8. 0. 4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8. 0. 4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10. 0. 6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8. 0. 4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4. 0. 3

Section.	Price.
Pages. s. d.	
COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—contd.	
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4. 0. 3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4. 0. 3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36. 1. 6
173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4. 0. 3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10. 0. 6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16. 0. 8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4. 0. 3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14. 0. 8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18. 0. 10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8. 0. 4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4. 0. 3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4. 0. 3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4. 0. 3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16. 0. 8
183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4. 0. 3
184. Nosé-Be (4.10)	10. 0. 6
185. Obok (4.10)	12. 0. 6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4. 0. 3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14. 0. 8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (6.10)	4. 0. 3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (6.10)	16. 0. 8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12. 0. 6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4. 0. 3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10. 0. 6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14. 0. 8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8. 0. 4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4. 0. 3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6. 0. 4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4. 0. 3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4. 0. 3
200. Kiautschou (8.10)	6. 0. 4
201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4. 0. 3
204. Togo (6.10)	4. 0. 3
205. Curaçao (7.10)	14. 0. 8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24. 1. 0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16. 0. 8
207a. Eritrea (9.10)	10. 0. 6
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8. 0. 4
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4. 0. 3
210. Angola (9.10)	22. 1. 0
211. Angra (9.10)	6. 0. 4
212. Azores (9.10)	32. 1. 4
213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20. 0. 10
214. Funchal (10.10)	6. 0. 4
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20. 0. 10
216. Horta (10.10)	6. 0. 4
217. Inhambane (10.10)	4. 0. 3
218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14. 0. 8
219. Macao (10.10)	26. 1. 2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16. 0. 8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	20. 0. 10
222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18. 0. 10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8. 0. 4
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6. 0. 4
225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10. 0. 6
226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34. 1. 6
227. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20. 0. 10
228. Timor (12.10)	4. 0. 3
229. Zambesia (12.10)	10. 0. 6
230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20. 0. 10
232. Elobey, Annobor, and Corisco (1.11)	8. 0. 4
233. Fernando Poo (1.11)	20. 0. 10
234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28. 1. 2
235. Porto Rico (3.11)	18. 0. 10
236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8. 0. 4
237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8. 0. 4
UNITED STATES & COLONIES.	
238. Postm'ters' Stps (12.08)	6. 0. 4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	67. 2. 8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8. 0. 4
241. Newspaper Stps (12.08)	22. 1. 0
242. { Confed. States } (12.08) 14. 0. 8	
242. { Postm'ters' Stps }	
243. { Confed. States } (12.08) 4. 0. 3	
243. { General Issues }	
244. Cuba (12.08)	14. 0. 8
245. Guam (12.08)	4. 0. 3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10. 0. 6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8. 0. 4
AFRICA.	
248. Abyssinia (5.11)	16. 0. 8
ASIA.	
248. Persia (5.11)	68. 2. 10
SOUTH AMERICA.	
249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	52. 2. 2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14. 0. 8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58. 2. 6
252. Chili (6.10)	38. 1. 8
257. Paraguay (9.10)	42. 1. 10
274. Uruguay (9.10)	54. 2. 4

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A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue.

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- STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE.** Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.
- STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.** By MAJOR E. B. EVANS. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/3; cloth, 4/3.
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With numerous Illustrations of the Stamps described, and also Sixteen Full-page Sheets of Photographs and Photogravure Illustrations.

In May, 1906, we published the last volume issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Africa, Part 3), and since 1902 a Committee of the Society, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, has been engaged in revising and amplifying an entirely new work on the stamps of New South Wales prepared by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

An immense amount of time has been occupied in examining every known important collection of the stamps of New South Wales, and in taking photographs of every unused (or extra fine used) Sydney View and Laureated Head stamp.

From this mass of material the Committee have now made up superb reconstructed plates of all the "Sydneys," the "Laureated," and the "Registered" stamps. The plates are indeed the finest that have ever been prepared for any philatelic work.

The compilation of this work has entailed an immense amount of labour and research, and having occupied much more time than the Committee anticipated, it will probably be the end of this year before the entire work is finished.

It has therefore been decided to publish the new book on

New South Wales

in two parts. *Part 1* is now ready, and it is hoped that *Part 2* will be ready by the end of this year.

Part 1 deals with the stamps issued up to 1871, including those in our Catalogue to No. 177, inclusive, and also the Registered stamps.

With this part there are given the following full-page plates:—

Plate 1. 1d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and 2.
" 2. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 1 and Plate 1 retouched.
" 3. 2d. Sydney.	Plate 2 and Plate 2 retouched.
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1912 Priced Catalogue

THE new edition of this volume has had to be prepared earlier than usual, owing to the current edition having been sold out in less than five months after publication.

The following are the most important alterations:—

BRAZIL.

Has been revised throughout, a number of footnotes have been inserted describing the varieties in the dies, etc., of the issues of 1881-90.

The complicated issues of 1900 to 1905 have been rewritten by the aid of leading specialists, and the prices have also been revised and corrected to date.

BULGARIA.

This is an entirely new list, which has been compiled by a specialist living in that country.

ECUADOR.

Has been carefully revised by a well-known specialist, some minor varieties in handstamped surcharges have been cut out, and a number of varieties have been removed from the heading "Postal Fiscal" and placed in their proper place amongst the provisional postage stamps.

MEXICO.

With the kind collaboration of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson we have entirely rewritten the list of the issues from 1856 to 1879, and have inserted a number of interesting footnotes. We have made a careful study of the numerous reprints and forgeries, and the prices quoted are for *genuine originals*, which are far rarer (especially in the early 4 and 8 reales) than is generally believed, as the bulk of these stamps found in ordinary collections are reprints and fakes.

NICARAGUA.

This list has been rewritten and greatly reduced in size, as it is thought that too many minor varieties of the local surcharges had been included which are only of interest to half a dozen specialists, and which were very confusing to the great bulk of collectors.

PARAGUAY.

Entirely rewritten and reprinted throughout, the new list being based upon the articles by Mr. Charles J. Phillips now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*.

PERU.

This list was rewritten last year, it has now been revised and added to by a specialist in South America.

SAMOA.

By the kind assistance of Mr. John N. Luff and another specialist we have now been able to draw up a correct list of the stamps of the first type. These are divided into the three different sets generally recognized by specialists, and also into the two different perforations which are found in the originals.

TURKEY.

Entirely rewritten and revised. The large remainder sold last year by the Government has been examined, and the relative rarity of the different shades, perforations, etc., has now been established.

There is here a great field for specialists. The stamps are cheap, and there is yet much to be found out about the local printings, retouches, perforations, etc.

UNITED STATES' POSSESSIONS.

At the request of many clients in the United States we have rearranged this group to include such stamps as are generally collected in America under this heading.

ALTERATIONS IN PRICES.

We have been compelled to *raise* the prices in a vast number of cases. For some months past we have been buying largely, filling up gaps in our stock, and in hundreds of cases we found our quotations far too low.

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

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc. etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 49 Oriel Albums.

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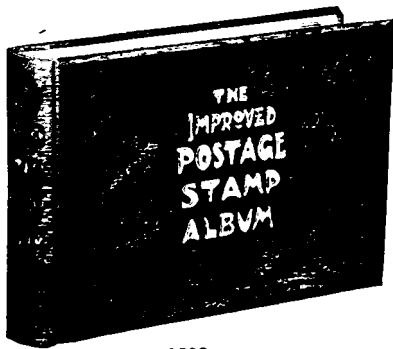
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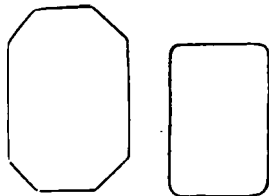
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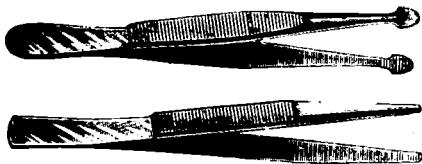
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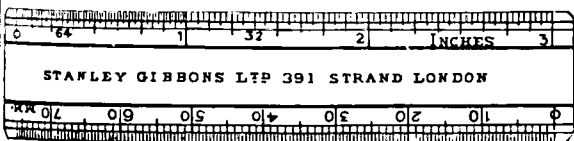


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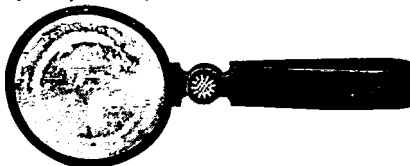
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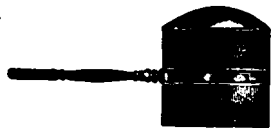
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1911.*Current issues of China surcharged as above.*

3 pies on 1 c., brownish orange.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 2 c., deep green.

1 ,, on 4 c., scarlet.

2 annas on 7 c., lake.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$,, on 10 c., dull blue.

3 ,, on 16 c., olive-green.

4 ,, on 20 c., marone.

6 ,, on 30 c., vermilion.

12 ,, on 50 c., green.

1 rupee on \$1, myrtle and flesh.

2 rupees on \$2, claret and yellow.

The above stamps are in use at the following Chinese offices in Thibet:—Yatung, Phari Jong, Gyangtse, Shigtse, and Lhassa.

(For further particulars see *M. J.* for July.)**SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE.**

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Map of Crete.

121. 5 l., green.

122. 10 l., red.

123. 20 l., blue.

Set of three stamps, as above,
unused 2 3**DENMARK.****1907.** *Newspaper Stamps.*
Type 31.

171. 1 öre, olive.

172. 5 ,, blue

173. 7 ,, carmine.

174. 10 ,, deep lilac.

175. 20 ,, green.

176. 38 ,, orange.

177. 68 ,, brown.

178. 1 kr., claret and blue.

Set of eight stamps, as above,
used 1 6**ECUADOR.****1908.** *Types 84 to 90. Com-*
memorative issue.

331. 1 c., red-brown (locomotive).

332. 2 c., dull blue (triangular stamp).

333. 5 c., claret (,, ,,).

334. 10 c., ochre (,, ,,).

335. 20 c., green (,, ,,).

336. 50 c., grey-black (,, ,,).

337. 1s., black (Mount Chimborazo).

Set of seven stamps, as above,
unused 5 0**MONTENEGRO.****1896.** *View of Monastery near*
*Cetinje.*Set of 5, 1 n. to 10 n., *unused* 0 9Set of 12, 1 n. to 2 fl., complete,
unused 5 0**NEWFOUNDLAND.****1910.** "Guy" issue. *Lithographed.*Set of 11 values, *unused* and mint 10 6**OUR LIST OF
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XIX.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

No. 225.

Editorial

Registration and Responsibility.

A CASE that has recently been reported and commented upon in the philatelic press gives us some occasion to consider, and that perhaps not for the first time, whether the regulations and processes of our admirable Post Office for the handling of Registered Letters and Packets are quite so perfect as the authorities doubtless suppose them to be; and whether the law relating to the responsibility of the receivers of goods on approval is quite all that the senders of such goods might wish.

The facts of the case in question are simple enough. A registered packet, containing stamps of some value, was sent by one person to another; the packet reached the address of the person to whom it was sent, and the receipt for it seems to have been signed by some one in that person's employ. The packet is stated to have been placed with other packets and letters upon a table in the office of the addressee, and it then disappeared; and the sender appears to be unable to recover either the stamps or their value.

The Post Office seems to accept no responsibility in these cases so long as it obtains a receipt from somebody (in this case it was an office boy); the addressee was held by the County Court judge not to have been sufficiently negligent "to make him liable in law for the loss of the parcel." The result is that the whole loss, and the costs of the case, fall upon Mr. A., whose only fault seems to have been that he was incautious enough to send certain stamps on approval to Mr. B., at the request of Mr. C. In con-

nection with this it is only right to state that B. pleaded that he had not asked A. to send the stamps, and denied responsibility on that account; but the judge ruled that there had been a request through a third person.

The result is eminently unsatisfactory in every way. In the first place, if a member of the public entrusts a packet to the Post Office, pays a fee for registration, and obtains a receipt, that proceeding should afford some guarantee that the packet will only be delivered in return for a receipt, signed either by the person to whom the packet is addressed or by some one who can be held responsible for the safe custody of the packet. At present there is no guarantee whatever of this kind; a registered packet is handed over to any one in the house or office of the addressee who is willing to sign a receipt for it, and the Post Office takes no further responsibility for it. Why is this? The responsibility of the Post Office should surely not cease until the packet has been delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or to his duly authorized agent.

Secondly, we think that some responsibility should rest upon the person who signs a receipt for a registered packet; he thereby accepts the charge of something that is presumably of value, and it should be his duty to see that proper care is taken of it. If an employé gave a receipt, in ordinary course of business, for a five-pound note in payment of a customer's account, and laid the note on his employer's table, the fact that the note had disappeared, and that no undue negligence could be proved, would not, we fancy, invalidate the receipt given for it. Why should a receipt for a Registered Packet be on quite a different legal footing?

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 281.)

CHAPTER XXII.

The 1909 Provisionals.

1908

LATE in 1908 the South American Bank Note Co., of Buenos Ayres, used the plates of the 1904 issue for a new printing of stamps, the colours only being changed. Evidently these stamps were intended for issue at the end of 1908, and they were all overprinted as above in *black*.

The perforation gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$, done with a single-line machine. I have not found any of these stamps perf. 12.

The issue to the public took place on March 5, 1909, but stocks were sold before that, as we received a supply from our agent on the 15th of February, 1909.

1909

About September, 1909, a new printing from the 1904 plates was made by the A. B. N. Co. in Buenos Ayres, and these stamps were overprinted "1909" in *black*, as shown above.

For some reason each value was issued in two colours at the same time. I give the list in the summary.

In *G.S.W.* of February 5, 1910, Mr. A. H. Davis mentions a 20 c., *green*, with this overprint. I have never seen this variety, and I think it must have been catalogued in error.

* * *

Summary.

March 5, 1909. *Stamps printed from the plates of 1904, and overprinted "1908" in black. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.*

- 1 c. emerald-green.
- 5 c., pale yellow.
- 10 c., purple-brown.
- 20 c., orange.
- 30 c., rose-red.
- 60 c., magenta.
- 1 p., pale blue.

September, 1909. *As last, but overprinted "1909," in sloping figures. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.*

- 1 c., slate-blue.
- 1 c., rose-carmine.
- 5 c., green.
- 5 c., orange.
- 10 c., dull rose.
- 10 c., bistre-brown.
- 20 c., lilac.
- 20 c., pale yellow.
- 30 c., ochre-brown.
- 30 c., dull blue.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The 1910 Issue.



ON April 14, 1910, a new set of stamps was issued, in the design shown above. They were lithographed, probably in Asuncion, and are very rough and poor productions. The stamps are in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and there is no imprint in the margins. The perforation gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$, done with a single-line machine. The stamps seem to have been produced by transfers from a single die.

The series is as follows:—

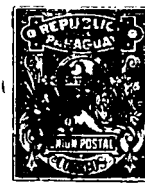
- 1 c., grey-black.
- 5 c., pale lilac.
- 10 c., green.
- 20 c., red.
- 50 c., carmine.
- 75 c., deep blue.

I have seen all the values in blocks of four *imperfurate*, but I do not know that they were issued in this condition.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Official Stamps of 1886.

First Issue of 1886.



5	centavos, red.
10	„ chestnut.
15	„ deep blue.
20	„ carmine.

“Asuncion, Aug. 20, 1886.

“JOSÉ R. MAZO,
“Director-General.”

The stamps were printed in small sheets of 25, arranged in 5 rows of 5. I am not sure who printed them, but *probably* they were the work of Guillermo Kraft, who produced the next issue of Official stamps. |

Each value has a different design on the back, on a background of a coloured *moiré* pattern. I give an illustration of the back of each below or by the side of the design of the face.

Genuine copies are *very rare*, they were in use only ten days, before the following issue was ready; unfortunately there are some very dangerous reprints on the market, and these appear to have come from Señor Francisco Mejías, who sold a large parcel to Mr. Roberto Rosauer in 1907. Mr. Rosauer bought them as originals, and quite believed in them until the end of 1909, when their true nature was discovered during my visit to Buenos Ayres.

I have spent many evenings over these stamps, and I believe that I can now distinguish the originals from the reprints with certainty. My opinion is that the original dies were found and were touched up, and that then fresh transfers were made, this also applying to the patterns on the backs of the stamps. While I was in Buenos Ayres I was able to compare full sheets of the originals with these reprints, and I found the latter to be set a *trifle* wider apart; the spacing is so nearly correct as not to be noticeable in pairs, but the difference was evident when the one sheet was laid upon the other.

* Possibly this refers to the *moiré* pattern on the back.—Ed. M.J.



In *El Orden* of August 20, 1886, the following decree was published :—

“General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs.

“It is hereby notified that from this date the Postmaster-General has put in circulation a provisional issue of Official postage stamps for exclusive use in franking official correspondence to foreign countries.

“The stamps are printed on paper with a mesh (*sur papier de fil*),* without perforation, with the word ‘OFICIAL.’ The said stamps are of the values and colours following :—

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 2 centavos, deep violet.



Original.



Reprint.

The figures in the corners have long serifs and rather narrow tops.

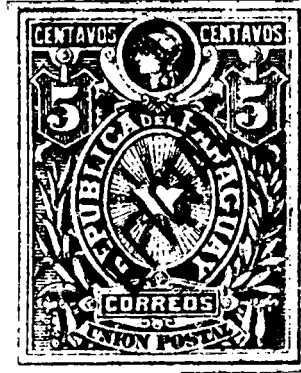
The “L” of “OFICIAL.” has a well-defined foot, thick and clearly printed.

The figures have short serifs and wide tops.

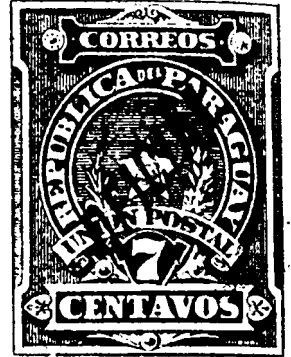
The “L” has a thinner foot, rather pointed at the end.



Original.



Original.



Original.



Reprint.



Reprint.



Reprint.



Original.



Reprint.

TWO CENTS.

Original.

The white disk after "REPUBLICA" contains a small coloured circle only.
There is a full stop after "CORREOS."

Reprint.

The white disk contains a circle surrounded by 7 or 8 dots.
No stop, or a fine point only, after "CORREOS."

FIVE CENTS.

Original.

The top outer line is doubled at the left ; and inside the inner frame below, at right, there are traces of another line forming light dashes of colour.
The "O" of "OFICIAL" is complete, and rounded at bottom.

Reprint.

The outer line at the top is normal, and there are no traces of an extra inner line below.
The "O" is broken at the left side, and is too flat at bottom.

SEVEN CENTS.

Original.

The spray of *yerba-maté* at the left-hand side of the Star is outlined, and the leaves are clear and distinct.
The "O" of "OFICIAL" is not broken. There is a coloured dash at the upper left of the "O" of "POSTAL."

Reprint.

The upper part of the spray is not outlined, and the leaves run into the background.
The "O" of "OFICIAL" has a break in the left side.
No dash on the "O" of "POSTAL."

TEN CENTS.

Original.

The heavy white frame over the tablet containing the figures "10" in the right upper corner is cut off square at left by the vertical shading lines.
The letters of "OFICIAL" are all well formed.

Reprint.

Some lines of shading are omitted, and thus the white frame curves down at the left end.
The "O" is too flat at the bottom, the top of the "F" is too thin and slopes slightly upwards.



Original.

The telegraph wires and the rays round the star are clear and distinct.
"OFICIAL" as in the 10 c., both for the original and the reprint.



Reprint.

There are only slight traces of the wires, and the rays round the star are broken and not sharp or distinct.



Original.

The vertical lines of shading below the ends of the label containing "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY" are faint, and appear to be worn away.
"OFICIAL" as in the 10 c.



Reprint.

The lines of shading have been recut, and are clear and distinct.

Colour Proofs or Trials.

I have a number of sheets and many single copies without the overprint "OFICIAL"; these might belong to either the first or the second issue of 1886, as the types were the same for both. My friend Dr. José Marcó del Pont has also kindly sent me particulars of things of this kind that are in his collection, and the following is a full list of all that I have heard of, though other varieties probably exist:—

Original Types.

All without the word "OFICIAL," except where the contrary is stated.

- 1 c., orange, on thick coarse toned paper, no pattern on back.
- 2 c., black, on smooth white glazed paper, toned buff on the back, no pattern on back.
- 2 c., bright violet, same paper, etc., as last.
- 5 c., vermilion, on thin ordinary paper, no pattern on back.
- 5 c., aniline red, with *moiré* pattern in brown on back. (This is found in full sheets of 25, without imprint.)
- 5 c., red, and 5 c., black, on the same paper as the 2 c., black.
- 5 c., vermilion, paper of the issued stamps, but without pattern on back; with "OFICIAL" in thick tall block letters measuring $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (This is the type used for the Argentine Official stamps of 1884.)
- 7 c., bright red, thin paper, no pattern on back.
- 7 c., green, and 7 c., black, same paper as the 2 c., black.
- 10 c., brown, thin paper, no pattern on back.
- 15 c., slate-blue, and 15 c., bright blue, thin paper, no pattern on back.
- 15 c., slate-blue, *moiré* pattern in brown on the front of the stamp, and the Lion only on the back.
- 15 c., black, and 15 c., deep blue, same paper as the 2 c., black.
- 15 c., indigo-blue, on thick white glazed paper, not toned on back.
- 20 c., lake, on thin paper, no pattern on back.
- 20 c., lake, as last, but with *moiré* pattern in brown on the front.
- 20 c., marone, and 20 c., black, same paper as the 2 c., black.

Dr. José Marcó del Pont tells me that he has, among the essays of this issue, a sheet of the 10 centavos on the paper and in the colour adopted, *imperforate*, and without overprint; this sheet consists of 24 stamps, in 4 horizontal rows of 6.

Types of the Reprints.

- 1 c., orange-yellow, thin paper, *moiré* pattern in brown on the back.
- 1 c., orange, thin paper, device inverted on the back, and no date.
- 2 c., violet, thin paper, "B" inverted on back.
- 5 c., vermilion, thin paper, "C," Star, and branches inverted on back.
- 7 c., green, thin paper, "D" inverted on back.
- 7 c., green, thin paper, "D" sideways on back.
- 10 c., brown, thin paper, "E" inverted on back.
- 15 c., slate-blue, thin paper, "F," Lion and date inverted on back.
- 15 c., slate-blue, thin paper, *moiré* pattern in orange-brown, on front, usual device on back.
- 15 c., slate-blue, *moiré* pattern in orange-brown, on front, Lion only on back.
- 15 c., bright blue, thin paper, no design on back.
- 20 c., lake, thin paper, device inverted on back and no date.

Second issue of 1886.

The following decree appeared in *El Orden* of August 29, 1886:—

"It is hereby notified that from the 1st of September next the Department will put in circulation a definite

issue of Official stamps for exclusive use in franking official correspondence to foreign countries.

"The said stamps are printed on yellowish paper, with the word 'OFICIAL,' in the following colours and values:—

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., scarlet.
- 5 c., blue.
- 7 c., orange.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., blue.

"JOSÉ R. MAZO,

"Asuncion, Aug. 28, 1886. *Director-General.*"

These stamps were lithographed by Guillermo Kraft, at Buenos Ayres, in sheets of 100. They are perf. 11½. The imprint "LIT. GUILLERMO KRAFT, RECONQUISTA 92," appears eight times in the margin of each sheet.

The designs and dies are the same as those of the first issue of Official stamps, but the colours are changed and there are no devices on the backs.

OFICIAL

The word "OFICIAL" is overprinted in thin block letters throughout. I have had all values with the word "OFICIAL" inverted. I have also an *essay* or *proof* of the 2 c. in *pale ultramarine* instead of *scarlet*, on thick paper, imperf., and with the overprint "OFICIAL."

Colour Trials.

Dr. José Marcó del Pont writes to me as follows:—

"Of the second issue I have all the [values] entire sheets in the colours, paper, and perforation adopted, but without the surcharge 'OFICIAL.' The 1 c. and 5 c. bear the printer's name eight times, as in the Plates I and II; * the 2 c. and 7 c. bear the name twice, on the left at bottom, and on the right at top; the 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. bear the name only once on the left side at the bottom."

Reprints.

"I have still another set of similar sheets, but reprinted on thin wove white paper."

The same friend also writes, under date of July 30th last:—

"Of the 1 c. there are three plates, one for the first issue, one for the second, and another for the reprints. The second is to be distinguished easily from the third by several details:—

"The upper bend of the 'R' in 'PARAGUAY' has a small line which is prolonged outside the 'R,' it does not exist in the reprint.

"The right leg of the 'U' in 'REPUBLICA' is very thin, in the reprint it is strongly marked out."

Essays.

In the collection of Mr. Westofen, formerly of Montevideo, which I bought in 1909, I had the stamps of 1884—

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

* This refers to the plates of the 15 c., illustrated on pp. 126 and 127 of the *M.J.* for April, 1911.—C. J. F.

with the word "Official," in black, in similar type to that on the 2 c. of the first set of Official stamps. The word "Official" was printed from type and heavily indented into the paper. I think these must be essays.

OFFICIAL

The above illustration shows the overprint upon a 1 c., green, of the issue of 1884, which I think must have appeared about this time. I do not find it recorded anywhere, and no doubt when it appeared it was confused with the permanent 1 c. The overprint is in thick block letters, and they are printed on the 1 c. Die 1; the permanent 1 c. is in my Die 2. This variety appears to be scarce. I have only found one used specimen and a few unused, and no blocks at all.

Summary.

August 20, 1886. *Various types with moiré pattern on back in brown, and control mark in blue, as shown in the illustrations. Imperf. Lithographed by G. Kraft (?), in Buenos Ayres. Overprinted "OFFICIAL," in script type on the 2 c. and in block type on the other values.*

- 1 c., orange.
- 2 c., violet.
- 5 c., vermilion.

(To be continued.)



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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(Continued from page 252.)

ISSUE OF 1891.



10 reis, red and blue.

THIS stamp, composed and printed typographically, has only hitherto been very incorrectly and incompletely described in the catalogues, in which, very often, it is given as having the head, etc., in *carmine* and the surrounding parts in *blue*, without any further distinction. Now—let us hasten to say it—here is a surprise! The head does not exist in *carmine*! And it is precisely for this reason that, never being met with in that colour, so as to be able to show the contrast between it and the shades of *red* most often employed, some person, confusing by defective vision one of the ordinary tints of *red* with *carmine*, has

- 7 c., green.
- 10 c., brown.
- 15 c., slate-blue.
- 20 c., lake.

Varieties. (a) "OFFICIAL" inverted.

All the values exist thus.

(b) "OFFICIAL" omitted.

15 c., slate-blue.

(c) *Moiré pattern on front and* "OFFICIAL" inverted.

15 c., slate-blue.

September 1, 1886. *Designs as last, but colours changed. No pattern on back. Lithographed by G. Kraft in Buenos Ayres.*

(a) *Thick paper. Perf. 11½. "OFFICIAL" in thin block letters in black.*

- 1 c., blue-green (Die 2).
- 2 c., scarlet.
- 5 c., blue.
- 7 c., orange.
- 10 c., lake.
- 15 c., brown.
- 20 c., pale blue.
- 20 c., deep blue.

Varieties. All the values exist with "OFFICIAL" inverted.

(b) *Thin paper. Perf. 11½. "OFFICIAL" in thick block letters in black.*

1 c., green (Die 1).

said it first and some of the chorus of cataloguers have repeated it. However, other persons, with better sight, or better informed, have not committed the same error, and have rightly contented themselves with calling it *red*. Which is prudent.*

On the other hand, the frame also has been very imperfectly defined under the names *pale blue* and *blue*, which are not very distinctive. By *pale blue* should be understood *pale Prussian blue*, and by *blue*, a *deeper Prussian blue*. We will not insist upon the difference existing between the two tints of *blue* that are in question here; every one knows that *Prussian blue*, carried further, tends towards *greenish*, and *ultramarine*, deepened, towards *violet*.

Le Timbre-Poste (of Brussels) in September, 1892, reported this stamp as printed in *red* and *blue-green*; this error must have arisen from a very marked *yellowing* of the paper, from which the *pale blue* printed upon it had contracted a *greenish* tint which was quite unnatural (this mistake was corrected in Moens' catalogue of 1892). There is the same con-

* If somewhat vague. The names of certain colours are still in dispute; even a Philatelic Congress has not been able to settle the point, and the question here is, What is *carmine*?—Ed. M.J.

fusion in the case of stamps printed in *blue* on *yellow*, which produces the effect of *green*, and they are described sometimes as "green on yellow." In the same way the French 75 c. on *yellow*, of 1877, used to be listed as "*brown* on yellow," instead of "*violet* on yellow," and this mistake is still to be found in some catalogues.

The stamp we are now treating of was printed in three different combinations of colours:—

1. Frame in *Prussian blue*, with head, etc., in *rose*, slightly *carmined*.
2. Frame in *Prussian blue*, with head, etc., in *red*.
3. Frame in *ultramarine*, with head, etc., in *red*.

We regard copies of No. 1 as great rarities, for, among the somewhat considerable quantities of this 100 reis stamp that have passed through our hands, we have not been able to find more than two specimens, although varieties 2 and 3 are among the commonest of stamps, ordinary specimens that is to say, without any special variation, perf. 12½ to 14. The prices are: Unused from 40 centimes to 1 franc, and used from 5 to 10 centimes.

If one has not got before one a copy in which the centre has an undoubted *carmine* tinge, the contrast of the *blue* with the *red* may cause deception and easily lead one to believe that *carmine* is present when there is in reality nothing more than *red*, more or less brilliant, more or less deep. We understand quite well how the compilers of catalogues have fallen into this error; nothing is more deceptive. It is above all necessary to be on the look-out for certain *pale reds*, which, when compared with *deep reds*, might be taken for *light carmine*; but, when examined with a glass, no confusion is possible.

We would suggest for the catalogues the following classification:—*

		<i>First.</i>	
<i>Frame</i>	<i>pale</i>	Prussian blue,	<i>centre</i> carmine-rose.
"	<i>deep</i>	"	"
"	<i>bright</i>	"	"
"	<i>pale</i>	"	"
"	<i>very pale</i>	"	"

		<i>Second.</i>	
<i>Frame</i>	<i>bright</i>	ultramarine,	<i>centre</i> red.
"	<i>pale</i>	"	"
"	<i>bright</i>	"	"
"	<i>pale</i>	"	"

As for the variety with frame in *ultramarine* and centre in *carmine-rose*, we have never had the chance to see it, and for this reason we conclude that it does not exist. But as, in point of fact, nothing is impossible, we shall be very grateful to any one who possesses it and will be so good as to show it to us, and more grateful still if he will permit us to purchase it, even if a used copy, but we should prefer one unused (and even more than one, in different shades); it may seem a large order, but there is no harm in asking, and it is indeed one of the best ways of getting a thing: "Ask and it shall be given you"—on payment!

Contrary to what we find in all the catalogues, in which the centre of this stamp is always mentioned first, we place first, on principle, the blue frame, for the reason that, in a printing in two different colours, for

* But are these all the combinations that can be found? Do we never, for example, find *bright Prussian blue*, or *bright ultramarine*, with *pale red*, or *vice versa*?—Ed. M.J.

the frame and the centre, it is always the frame that is printed first. The frame alone might, if necessary, form a complete stamp, since it contains in itself all that constitutes paper money—the name of the country, the nature of the article, and the monetary value; whilst the central subject, which is a purely ornamental accessory, would bear, taken separately, no significance or value.*

The following list shows the colours assigned to this stamp in various catalogues:—C=carmine; R=red; B=Prussian blue; U=ultramarine.

Belin	R. B.	Maury	R. B.
Bright	R. B. U.	Moens	R. B.
Galvez	R. B.	Normal	C. B.
Gelli	C. B. U.	Officiel	C. B. U.
Général	C. U.	Robert	R. B.
Gibbons	C. B. U.	Scott	R. B. U.
Kohl	C. B. U.	Senf	R. B. U.
Lemaire	R. B.	Whitfield King	R. B.

Yvert and Tellier C. B. U.

The advantage of studying this little list is the following:—Supposing that a person possessed various catalogues, such as Belin, Galvez, Général, Lemaire, Maury, Moens, Robert, Whitfield King, which describe this stamp as only in *red and blue*, that person would, in spite of his numerous guides, be but very imperfectly informed on the subject, since it exists in two natures of *red* and two of *blue*, in three combinations, besides shades, and perhaps in a fourth, *carmine-rose and ultramarine*, which is unknown to us. The list given above, and that of the colours of the stamp given earlier still, provide our readers with complete information regarding this stamp, apart from particular varieties. There are in those lists details that should be valuable to the specialist, and indeed for every philatelist who is interested in varieties of shade, or we may more correctly say of colour.

Copies of this stamp may be met with showing a so-called "transparent" impression. We have seen the following:—

1. With the frame, only, showing this peculiarity, *ultramarine*.
2. With the *red* portion, only, transparent.
3. With the whole stamp thus, *ultramarine and red*.

This nature of impression shows, on the back, the design *reversed* (not *inverted*), the same as if it were a "set-off." In a copy on thick paper, the head and all the other *red* portions are very plain, the *blue* parts are only just visible. This transparence appears to us to be the result, not of a superabundance of ink, but of the paper being in certain cases excessively porous, not having been sufficiently sized.

An Error of Composition.

We have now to note an *Error* of composition of some importance, which occurs in this stamp, and which has not previously been described. It is one of the most interesting of those varieties that are indiscriminately termed "errors," a name applied to

* We acknowledge the force of the argument, but we confess that our own view has always been that the picture is more worthy than its frame, and should therefore come first. Which of the two was printed first is not of much consequence; we believe this depends a great deal upon the colours, and that where the centre happens to be black, as is very often the case, it is invariably printed first.—Ed. M.J.

all those varieties, whatever they may be, which exhibit some imperfection or superfluity. If a blow has damaged a *cliché*, we get an "error"; if a letter in an overprint has fallen out or been defaced, is too high or too low, it is an "error"; if something or other has fallen on the plate and intercepted the colour, thus producing a white blotch, it is an "error." In fact the word "error," in "Timbrophily" [we are relieved to find that M. Mahé does not say "in Philately"] appears to be the sauce applied to all the fishes that are difficult to swallow.

Here it is a question of a stamp with frame in *Prussian blue* and centre in *deep red*, in which the square for the ornament in the right upper corner is blank, the little *cliché* that should have been inserted there having been left out. This defect serves to show that the frame was composed of separate pieces, not engraved as a whole.

We have another variety, less interesting, perhaps, a stamp in *ultramarine and red*, the *ultramarine* portion of which, having been over-inked, has become oxidized, and has turned to *indigo*. The ink was so superabundant that all the *blue* parts are blotchy, so much so that the ornaments in the corners are simply little squares of solid deep colour, only one of them showing that there was a design under the patch of ink. We do not think that much importance need be attached to a variety of this nature, but it is for the specialists to decide.

We describe two more varieties, again for the specialists! This time the variations are in the dimensions of the stamps, the two extremes meeting, as one might say:—

1. A stamp of large size, thanks to a large white border at top and at left, and to the perforation at right encroaching upon the next stamp.

100 r., ultramarine and red; 29 × 26 mm. *Perf.* 13½.

2. A stamp of small size, the perforation encroaching on the lined border.

100 r., ultramarine and red; 25 × 19 mm. *Perf.* 13.

Mr. C. J. Phillips has discovered a variety which is listed in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. It is formed by the absence of the dot after the letter "U" in the inscription "E. U. DO BRAZIL." This variety is to be met with in three stamps, thus described:—

100 reis, carmine and blue.

100 " " " ultramarine.

100 " " " blue, *tête-bêche*.*

* M. Mahé is mistaken here; the three stamps referred to are catalogued as:—

(a) *Perf.* 12½-14.

100 reis, carmine and blue.

100 " " " ultramarine.

(b) *Perf.* 11-11½.

100 reis, carmine and ultramarine.

There is no *tête-bêche* among them, and the third is "carmine and ultramarine.—Ed. M.J.

The thing is of little importance in itself, but it may nevertheless interest the specialists, who are always glad to see noted something hitherto unrecorded; there is no such thing as the infinitely small for the collector who is specializing!

We may add that we know a *proof* of this stamp, the frame of which is printed in *violet*, and the head, etc., in *dull blue*.

The conclusion of this long (but most interesting!) article is, that the thousands, hundreds of thousands, of collectors, who have been quietly resting persuaded that they possess in their albums the stamp with frame in *Prussian blue* and centre in *carmine*, will experience, when they awake, the grief of reading what we have stated above, namely, that they do not yet possess that variety, and further, which will be a great surprise to them, that *it does not even exist!* The latter fact may perhaps be a consolation to them.

This news, which we may term sensational, will upset the whole world of Philately; "our village" as the late E. de Laplante used to say. Here, there, and everywhere, in default of the "carmine" head, philatelic "head hunters" will be searching for that in "carmine-rose" to replace it. It will be found very probably, more or less, but in the meantime this troublesome "carminish" remains the *rara avis*, the flapping of whose wings will tap the "heads" of philatelists.

And, in spite of all that we have said, do not neglect the search for the unknown "ultramarine and carmine"; there is no knowing what may happen!*

* M. Mahé has given us some very interesting information, as to the colours of these stamps, but we would venture to point out that the novelty of it lies, not in the fact that, in his opinion, the colour in which the centre of the stamp is printed is not correctly termed *carmine*, but in his discovery that there are two distinct tints, one of which he terms *rouge* and the other *rose-carmine*. Not one of the catalogues he mentions suggests that there are stamps with centre in *carmine* and stamps with centre in *red*; some of them quote the two colours of the frame, all agree in giving only one colour for the centre; some call it *red*, others call it *carmine*, all mean exactly the same thing. Every collector who possesses a single copy of this stamp may rest assured that he has a stamp listed in one catalogue as "carmine and blue" (or "ultramarine"), and also the stamp listed in another catalogue as "red and blue" (or "ultramarine"); the sole question is, which is the correct name?

Red, in English, is a very comprehensive term; there are many varieties—*carmine*, *carmine-red*, *rose-red*, *vermilion*, *brick-red*, *orange-red*, etc. etc. etc. The compiler of our publishers' Catalogue (who is not the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*) seems to have considered that *carmine* was the most correct name for the colour in question, the compilers of some of the other catalogues agree with him, M. Mahé does not—which we deeply regret, because M. Mahé is a good authority. But we can assure him that in the really important point we fully agree with him, namely, that the vast majority of these stamps (indeed all that we have seen) have their centres in a colour which does not vary greatly in its nature, and that what we have become accustomed to term "carmine" is the colour that he calls "rouge."

Now let our readers go a-hunting for the stamp with centre in "rose-carmine," and let us see it when they find it, whether with frame in "Prussian blue" or "ultramarine," and then we shall want to know with which varieties of perforation, etc., it exists.—Ed. M.J.

(To be continued.)



Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the
Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 284.)

CHAPTER XIII.—LITHOGRAPHY—continued.

Flaws in Lithographed Stamps.—Minor errors, flaws or defects on the one, may occur through the presence of one of the frequent chalk marks, glass marks, holes, etc., in the stone at a position in which, by reproducing the defect on the impression, it alters the appearance or form of a letter or figure. Such defects account in the main for the circumstances which make it possible for many lithographed stamps to be readily plated, even in cases where all the stamps on a sheet originate (by means of transfers) from one original die.

passed through the press twice, receiving two successive impressions of one and the same design, more or less definable separately. But the impressions frequently called double prints are more often "slurred" prints, due sometimes to the shifting of the paper after having been placed on the stone and prior to its passing under the scraper. Somewhat similar effects may be caused in chromolithography if during, say, the passing of paper through the machine for the second printing the first is not already sufficiently dry. The wet first printing may

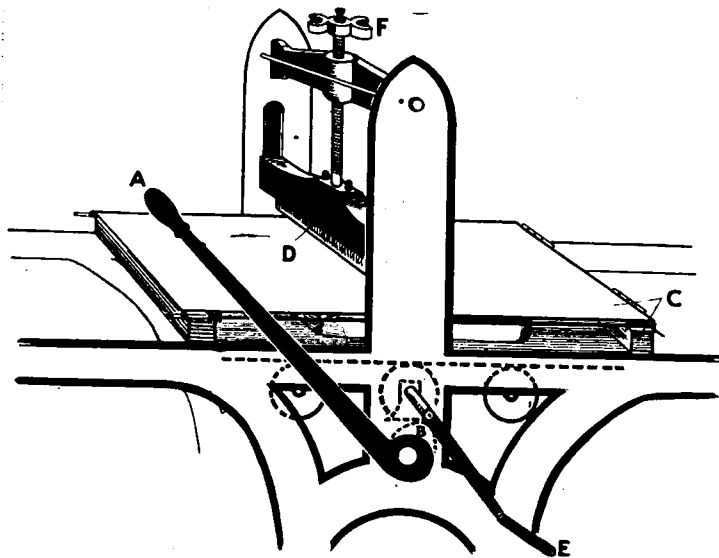


Diagram showing the working parts of a Lithographic Press.

Creases in Stamps produced by Lithography.—Stamps with prominent creases in them, as familiarly known to specialists in stamps of the lithographed class, may be due to a variety of causes. If a particular creased variety occurs regularly in a stamp of known position on the sheet it will be clear that the defect is on the stone, and was caused thereon through the stretching of the damp transfer (possibly having been mounted on paper which had stretched in the *opposite* direction) or simply to bad laying down of the transfer on the stone, or to a bad transfer in the first instance. Creases of the non-permanent kind may be due to the cockling of the printing paper, damped paper being extremely liable, when damped in quantities, to dry at the edges before the centre is dry, thus producing the cockling; or the paper may be carelessly laid down on the stone; or, finally, the scraper of the lithographic press may have been uneven.

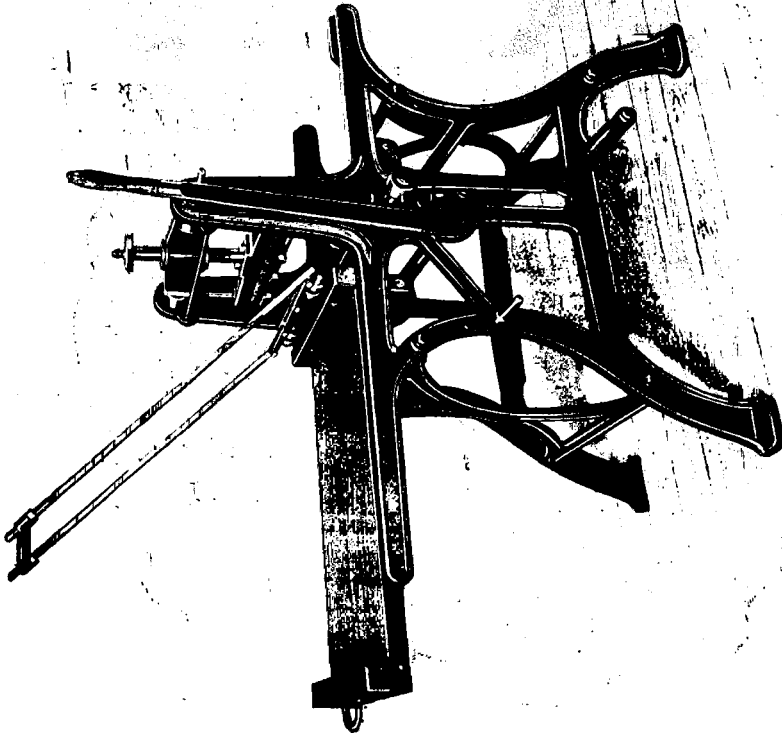
Double Impressions and "Slurred Prints."—Double prints occur, properly speaking, when the paper is

set-off in parts on the stone and so be capable of taking up ink from the roller, thus creating a blurred impression in the second printing.

Over-inking, and also when the ink on the roller is too thin, cause the fine lines of the design to "spread" or "flow," filling up the colourless intervening spaces, and sometimes producing peculiarly different-looking copies of stamps that originate from the same stone.

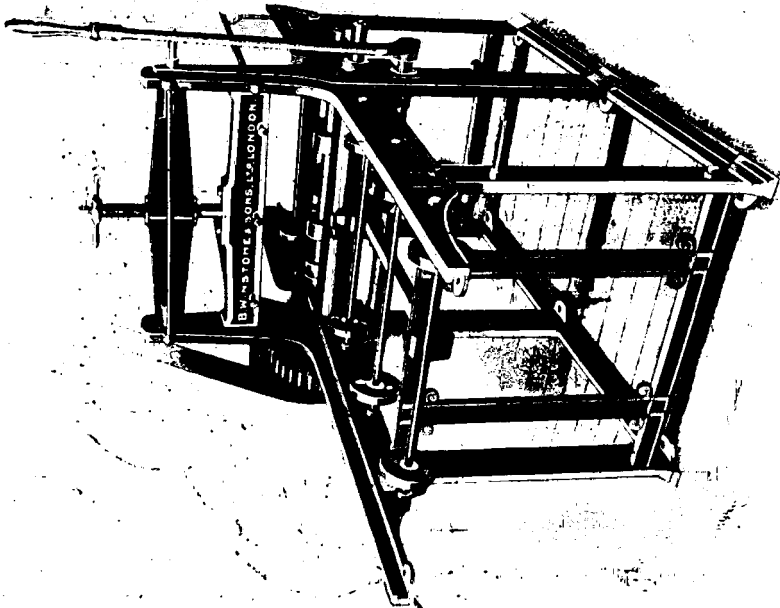
Senefelder's Method of taking Lithographic Impressions.—The form of the simple lithographic press has undergone little variation throughout the history of this process. Senefelder's description of the manner of taking the impression is summarized in the abstract of his English specification (1801, June 20. No. 2518):

The impression is taken as follows: The paper (damped) is laid on a leather on a large frame, and a frisket brought down over it and fastened by a



The Lithographic Hand Press of to-day.

By courtesy of Messrs. E. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.



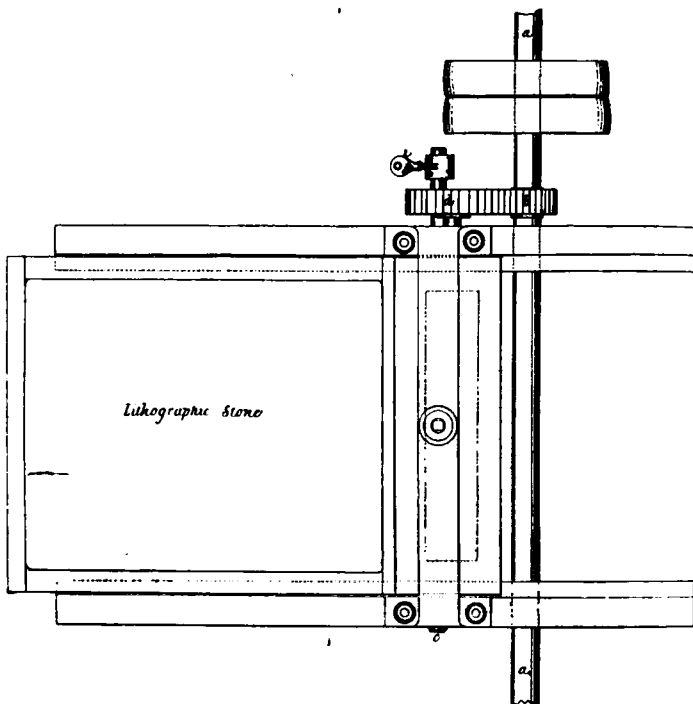
A modern Lithographic Press for steam power.

spring (as in a watch case); "upon this the large frame itself is turned round on its hinges . . . so that the . . . article destined to receive the impression comes in contact with the surface of the stone. The whole of this process is the same with that in book printing. It is now time to lay hold of the pole" (by which the scraper or cylinder is suspended), "which, while its knee or flexible elbow . . . is bent, is placed upon the leather, so that the printing roller . . . be on a right line across the upper edge of the leather and stone block under it; the elbow is then turned straight, so that the whole pole with its roller and apparatus be perpendicular and stiff in a straight line from" an elastic board on the top of the press down to the leather, "and in this situation it is moved backwards and forwards by taking hold of the lower part of the pole." The pressure is increased by depressing a treadle (connected by a rod with the end of the elastic board) "in the moment that its motion forwards is begun." In this manner "a number of impressions may be taken off, with the observance of moistening the stone well with the printing liquor each time before the blackening ball is passed over it, and to keep it moist during the whole process of printing." When not required for printing, the stone is "preserved by brushing over it the solution of gum-arabic in water indicated; must be washed nearly off again when employed for a new printing." The stone may be ground again and polished for a new original printing block.

The Working Parts of a Litho Press.—The outline diagram of a lithographic press, which Mr. T. B. Widdowson prepared for a paper and illustrative display on Lithography before the Junior Philatelic Society some years ago, shows very clearly the working parts of the ordinary hand-worked lithographic press of to-day. The pressure is applied by lowering the lever A until the cam B is upright, thereby raising the carriage C (on which are the stone and the paper) into contact with the scraper D. This gives the means of taking the impression, as the carriage can now be pulled through the press by means of the handle E. The screw F is used for regulating the position of the scraper to suit any thickness of stone, and to increase or lessen the pressure as required. In the diagram the tympan is represented closed down over the paper on the stone, which is seen in position on the carriage. In the photograph of a press of this class the carriage is shown without the stone, and having the tympan raised.

Power Lithographic Presses.—Improvements in the lithographic printing presses, and in their acceleration by the introduction of self-acting and power-driving

appliances, have not been so prominent in the patent rolls as similar devices in connection with the typographical presses and machines. To a large extent, the process of lithography has been superseded by tri- and multi-chromatic printing by typography, especially where long runs are concerned, as good colour blocks, stereotypes and electrotypes, are capable of producing much larger editions without showing signs of wear. It is probably on this account that there has been less attention, on the whole, to the acceleration of the litho machine.



Plan of the Power-assisted Lithographic Press invented by Mr. Andrew Maclure.

The Maclure Patents.—Nevertheless there have been improvements tending to increased speed, and we may particularly refer to the inventions of a gentleman very creditably associated with stamp production in the early period of stamp issuing; we refer to Andrew Maclure, of the firm of Maclure, Macdonald and Co., who produced the lithographed stamps of Uruguay issued in 1866, and the issues of Sarawak 1869-1875.

Mr. Maclure devised and in 1853 protected an invention, "a peculiar combination of mechanical parts by which the damping and inking of the stone are more advantageously accomplished; and the improvements are applicable to those lithographic presses where the stone is stationary, or where for a time during the damping and inking process it becomes stationary. For this purpose the damping apparatus (which consists of a roller or sponge and water trough) is combined with inking rollers and ink trough, and they have a traversing motion given to them so as to traverse over the printing surface and back, and thus to damp and ink the printing surfaces when at rest."

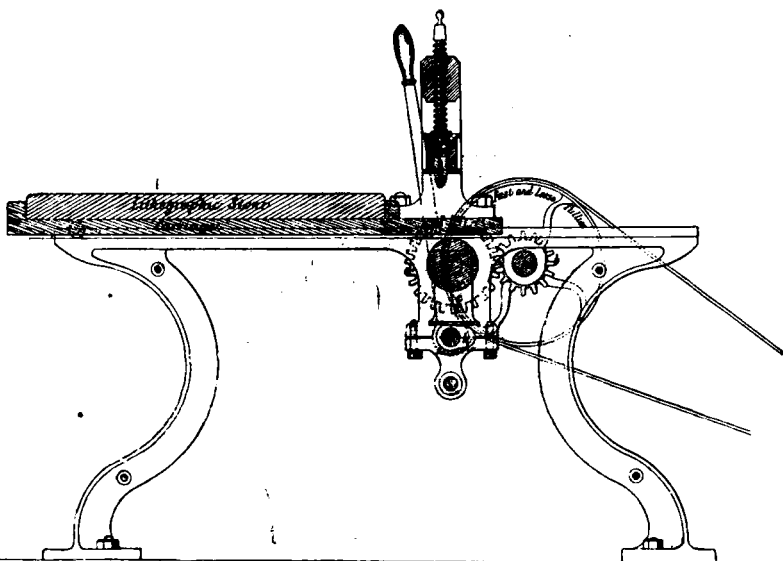
A later invention by Mr. Maclure (1855) shows the press, as it probably was at the time of the printing of the stamps produced by his firm. This is a device for the application of steam or other power to move the table or bed of the press and the stone thereon, and to relieve the pressman from that part of the duty. We give the description of the diagrams in Mr. Maclure's own terms :

"For this purpose [viz. the application of steam or other power] the table or bed is prolonged, so as at all times to be over the roller, by which it is moved ; but in place of the roller being at rest for a time, and then put in motion by the workman in order to move the table or bed, as heretofore, the roller is kept in constant motion by steam or other power, but at a distance from the under surface of the movable bed or table of the press ; and then when the pressman requires the bed or table with the stone thereon to be moved, the pressman or another has simply, by a lever or otherwise, to move the roller or bed a short distance to bring their surfaces in contact, when the power applied to keep the roller constantly in motion will by the roller propel the table or bed to the desired ex-

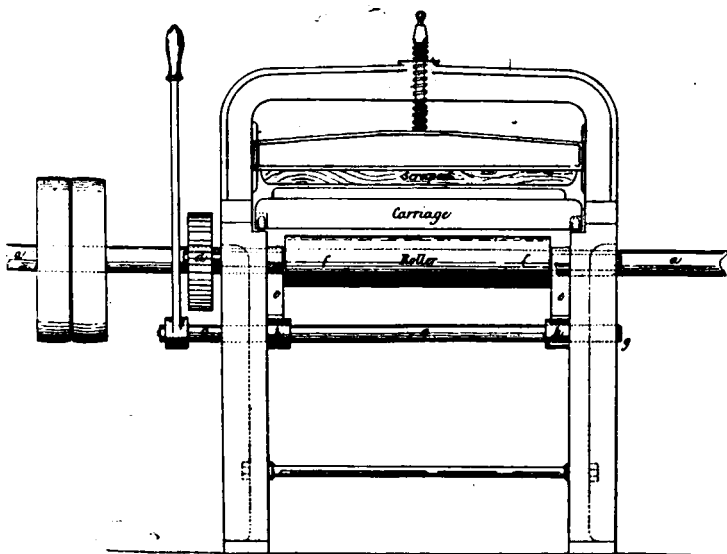
tent, and the bed or table will be brought back by a weight or otherwise."

In the diagrams—

"a is the main shaft, which is driven by a band and pulley ; b is a pinion on the axis a ; c is an axis carrying the cog-wheel d, which receives motion from the pinion b, the axis c turning in bearings e, which are capable of sliding up and down in guides or openings in the side framing ; f is a roller mounted on the axis c ; g is an axis passing from side to side of the machine and which has mounted on it the eccentrics or cams h, and on the eccentrics or cams the bearings e of the axis c rest ; i is a handle, by which a partial rotatory motion can be given to the axis c, so as to cause the eccentrics or cams h to act on the under side of the bearings e, and raise the roller f into contact with the under side of the carriage or bed of the press, and thus the said carriage is caused to move forward and carry the stone under the scraper or pressing instrument, by the action of which the ink is transferred from the stone to the paper, and the stone may be brought back either by hand, or by the action of a counterpoise weight."



A Longitudinal Section of the Maclure Press.



Maclure's Power-assisted Press, end section.

(To be continued.)

Vienna Philatelic Exhibition

Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

OWING to the Exhibition coming at the commencement of the new season and just when I was specially busy with work on the Catalogue, Part I, etc. etc., I was unable to leave London, and much to my regret had to miss this fine show. Our firm was represented by my son, Frank Phillips, and he has supplied me with various notes, and from these, from the Catalogue, and my own knowledge of many of the collections shown, I have been able to compile the following notes, which are, however, not nearly so full or complete as I should have made them if I had been present in Vienna.

CLASS A.

Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Lombardy, Austrian P.O.'s in the Levant, Crete, and the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEF STURANY. Austria. *Large Gold Medal.*

A superb collection of Austria, used and unused, in ten volumes. In the first issue is a magnificent lot of shades and varieties, e.g. two pairs of the 9 kreuzer and a single stamp, showing the three different types; the 1 kr. and the 9 kr., double-printed; a number of stamps with the St. Andrew's Cross. In the issue of 1858 are also several of the St. Andrew's Cross and other interesting varieties. In the Newspaper stamps a very interesting thing is an entire sheet of the blue Mercury, also the rare *red*, used and unused.

JOSEF STURANY. Austrian Italy.

Another very fine collection, practically complete. A fine copy of the 15 c. on laid paper; the 5, 15, and 30 c., with St. Andrew's Cross; a number of forgeries used on entires; the 5, 15, 30, and 75 c. fiscal postals, and in the Journal stamps of 1858 a block of six of the 2 kr., red, and the very rare 2 kr., *tête-bêche*.

MIRKO POPPOVITS. Hungary. *Large Gold Medal.*

A very fine specialized collection. The essays of 1870 are shown in blocks of four, six, and eight, in four different colours. The issued stamps are also shown in fine blocks of four, six, and nine, and there are many essays of all the issues. Of the later issues there are a large number of double prints, many retouches, and some fine blocks of the rare compound perforations. In the 1874 issue is a horizontal pair of the 10 kr., used, and imperf. horizontally. This collection contains a large number of very interesting essays and proofs, and is altogether a really fine work.

GEORG V. HARANGHY. Hungary. *Silver Medal.*

A very fine specialized collection of used and unused, with a considerable number of essays, proofs, etc., and a quantity of rare postmarks.

F. KLEBLATT. Hungary. *Bronze Medal.*

Another fine collection of Hungary strong in printing errors, double strikes of the figures and stamps,

also stamps on letters and entires. In the issue of 1871 there are the seven values double-printed, and of the rare 1 florin of 1888 a fine block of six.

CAPTAIN EMIL CONRADI. Bosnia. *Small Gold Medal.*

A fine collection of used and unused, 3000 to 4000 stamps, including the special prints of 1905 of the second issue, proofs of the third issue, and private "Errinerungs-Marken."

ADOLF PASSER. Bosnia.

A magnificent specialized collection known to many of my readers, as Herr Passer has shown the collection in London. This is probably the best collection of Bosnia that exists, and it is almost complete in pairs and in blocks.

This collection was entered "Not for competition."

H. J. RECKITT. Bosnia. *Silver Medal.*

A fine specialized collection of unused only; fairly complete in single stamps; also strong in blocks of four, and specially fine in the rare stamps of 1900.

JOSEF STURANY. Austrian Levant, Crete, and Danube Steam Navigation Company.

A very fine and practically complete collection in all shades and varieties, with a speciality in stamps used on letters.

JOSEF SCHMIDT. Postmarks of Austria, Lombardy, Hungary, and Bosnia. *Silver Medal.*

A special collection showing the postmarks especially of the Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, and various postmarks of the earliest issues of Austria in chronological order. A very interesting and fine collection.

Section XI.

Section XI was for Fiscals and Telegraph stamps. There were numbers of collections entered, but as I know nothing about these stamps, it is impossible for me to write any description of them.

Section XII.

Reprints, Essays, Proofs, and Original Drawings.

DR. HANS RITTER V. WOERZ. *Silver Medal.*

A very fine collection of the above objects from Austria and Lombardy, many of them in blocks of four.

Section XIII.

Rarities and Curiosities.

ACHILLITO CHIERSA. *Small Gold Medal.*

Fine rarities of Austrian Italy, including first issue with original gum, pair of the 5 c., blocks of eight and twenty-four of the 15 c., a block of sixteen of the 30 c., the 30 c. on ribbed paper, unused, and some beautiful specimens of the rare 45 c. on the various papers, a number of stamps with St. Andrew's Cross, used, on letters, seven copies of the rare 15 c. on laid paper, etc.

DR. S. LEWITH. Austria. *Bronze Medal.*

For many years we have known that there is a watermark consisting of letters in script type, extend-

ing over the sheets of the first issue of Austria on thin paper. Hitherto nobody seems to have been able to put these letters together and find out what they are. Dr. Lewith has succeeded in accumulating sufficient pairs and strips with the watermark to find out that the letters read, "K. K. H. M." To show this very clearly he took blue prints of the watermark, and there is no doubt this is the correct order of the letters in the sheet. This is quite an interesting little study, for it presented a great many difficulties.

CLASS B.

JOHANNES ELSTER. German Empire. *Large Gold Medal.*

This magnificent collection was shown in twenty-five volumes, and is exceedingly strong in sheets, large blocks, shades and plate numbers. I described it fully when it was shown last in Berlin.

HUGO HARTMANN. Germany. *Silver Medal.*

A fine general collection arranged on 110 sheets; contains apparently a good many rare stamps, but not the greater rarities.

P. OHRT. Unused Oldenburg. *Silver Medal.*

This fine collection was shown at Berne, and was then described.

KARL BRAUER. Germany. *Bronze Medal.*

A fine general collection, principally used, with many pairs of stamps on letters.

KARL GUENTHER. Saxony. *Large Gold Medal.*

This magnificent collection I described fully at the time of the Berne Exhibition. Since then it has been improved somewhat.

R. HOLITZSCHES. Hanover. *Large Gold Medal.*

A very fine specialized collection in three volumes, used and unused, blocks, stamps on letters, and rare postmarks.

ERNST METZKES. German Empire. *Bronze Medal.*

A specialized collection, used and unused, with many interesting postmarks.

P. OHRT. Used Oldenburg. *Silver Medal.*

A specialized collection of used stamps of Oldenburg; all issues shown in beautiful copies, several in pairs, all the types of the first issue, and interesting postmarks.

KARL BRAUER. German Colonies and German Post Offices abroad. *Bronze Medal.*

A specialized collection with some scarce things especially in the China and Tientsin Provisionals.

JOHANNES ELSTER. German Colonies. *Silver Medal.*

A magnificent collection, extremely strong in entire sheets.

ERNST METZKES. German Colonies and Post Offices abroad. *Silver Medal.*

A highly specialized collection, with many of the rarest things in the Provisionals.

CLASS C.

ACHILLITO CHIRSA. Tuscany. *Large Gold Medal.*

This is probably the finest existing collection of the stamps of Tuscany, for it includes all essays, proofs, curiosities, and reprints. Issued stamps are shown in

blocks, pairs, and shades, used and unused. Of the rarities I can mention only a few of the best things; thus:—

2 soldi, three unused and twenty-nine used, among them being five stamps on one letter, with the autograph of "G. Rossini."

60 crazie, five unused, a pair and eleven singles used.

3 lire, three unused and seven used. One of the used copies is on a letter with the 20 c.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. Modena.

Small Gold Medal.

This magnificent specialized collection is exceptionally strong in stamps on letters, errors, and stamps with rare postmarks. It is very complete in used and unused, and has a number of complete sheets and panes; in the rarities I note two of the 80 c. and a large number of the 1 lira, including the rare variety with the stop after "Lira."

EDEMER KHAYLL. Naples. *Small Gold Medal.*

A fine specialized collection of nearly 800 stamps, with many blocks, stamps on letters, and forgeries used postally. Worthy of special mention are the $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, Arms, one unused and seven used, and $\frac{3}{4}$ Tornese, Cross, three unused and eight used.

CLASS D.

SYDNEY LODER. Great Britain. *Large Gold Medal.*

A superb collection of unused, well known to many of my readers, as it was shown in the last London Exhibition, when I described it fully. It is practically complete in all the rarer stamps, mostly in very fine condition. There are a quantity of the abnormal plate-numbers; e.g. 9d., plate 5, 10d., plate 2; the 10s. and £1, watermark both Anchor and Cross, £5 on blue paper; I.R. Official, King Edward, 5s., 10s., and £1; a large number of blocks, and even complete panes, and many rare Telegraph stamps. Altogether this is a remarkably fine collection of our popular stamps.

JULIUS SCHIEB. Great Britain. *Small Gold Medal.*

A very nice, small collection with perfect unused British stamps. I described it fully at the Berne Exhibition.

T. H. HINTON. Great Britain. *Bronze Medal.*

A large collection of used and unused.

M. Z. BOOLEMAN. Transvaal. *Small Gold Medal.*

This well-known collection has been exhibited several times, and I described it fully at the exhibitions in Berlin and Amsterdam.

C. L. PACK. Cape of Good Hope. *Large Gold Medal.*

This is undoubtedly the finest existing collection of these popular stamps. It contains among the great rarities five copies of the woodblock 4d. *red* error, and three of the 1d. *blue* error, and more than two hundred fine specimens of the ordinary woodblocks, including some marvellous pairs and strips. The three-cornered issues of Perkins Bacon and De La Rue are wonderfully fine, and contain the largest known blocks of many values.

A. L. ADUTT. Cayman Islands. *Silver Medal.*

This collection has been shown several times, and I described it fully at the Berne Exhibition.

DR. A. H. VAN DEN BERG. British East Africa, Zanzibar, and Borneo. *Bronze Medal.*

A general collection of these countries, but not nearly complete, as it lacks many of the rarities.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW. Sudan. *Bronze Medal.*

A magnificent, highly specialized collection; all the types of the first issue are shown, and a large number of errors; and a magnificent lot of the Army Official and Service stamps. This collection is certainly the finest one that is known of these stamps, and I am rather surprised it did not receive a higher award, as an immense amount of work has been put into it.

E. F. SAWYER. Gambia. *Bronze Medal.*

A fine specialized collection, containing a large number of entire sheets and blocks, with a speciality of used stamps with specially interesting postmarks.

PROFESSOR ING. J. SULA. Papua. *Silver Medal.*

A fine specialized collection worked out in all the minor varieties of the watermark, and of the type of the word "Papua," and very strong in used stamps, many on letters.

J. E. WILLIAMS. Malta. *Silver Medal.*

A very fine, highly specialized collection, including various stamps of Great Britain postmarked in Malta. In the regular issues of Malta there are some specially rare stamps with the first postmark, and in the later issues there are many fine blocks. Of the 4d., brown, imperf., there are pairs, used and unused, and the later issues are very complete in all varieties.

MRS. E. FIELD. General Collection of British Colonies. *Small Gold Medal.*

This fine general collection is very well known, and has been exhibited often and has won many prizes. Since it was shown at Berne, Mrs. Field has added many fine stamps and some scarce errors. The collection is especially noteworthy for the fine condition of the stamps.

CLASS E.

CAV. J. ROUSSETTE. *Bronze Medal.*

A specialized collection of the stamps of French Colonies and of the French Consular Offices. It includes many of the rarest surcharges. In the older stamps I note especially Réunion, first issue, 15 c. and 30 c., in fine condition; Guadeloupe, Unpaid, 40 c., black on blue; Majunga, 5 on 20 c., small figure; a magnificent lot of the first issue of Nossi Bé, and all the rarities of Tahiti and French Zanzibar.

CLASS F.

R. KÖHLER. Roumania. *Large Gold Medal.*

A magnificent and highly specialized collection of the stamps of this difficult country, used and unused, essays, proofs, forgeries, original sheets, etc. etc. Many of the sheets of 1866 to 1872 have been reconstructed. Of the first issue there are some superb stamps, including the 8r p., unused, with original gum; this came from the Castle-Mann collection. The later issues are worked out in all the varieties of perforation, and the whole collection is an exceedingly fine one, and well worthy of its high reputation.

R. HOLITSCHER. Spain and Colonies. *Large Gold Medal.*

This is a very fine specialized collection with many copies of the 2 reales, 1851, 1852, and 1853. Throughout the collection there is a magnificent lot of blocks of four and six stamps. Nearly all the rarities are included, many on letters, and the collection is extremely fine.

W. VON POLANSKY. Russia. *Small Gold Medal.*

This well-known collection has been exhibited frequently, and I described it fully at the Amsterdam Exhibition. It is especially noteworthy for the quantity of errors, the rare stamps with inverted centres, etc.

DR. HANS RITTER VON WOERZ. Finland. *Silver Medal.*

A fine specialized collection, used and unused, with many blocks of rare stamps, e.g. 1856, 5 k. and 10 k., *tête-bêche*, the error 10 p. in the colour of the 5 p., there are three of the latter; also interesting *têtes-bêches* of the 1881 and 1884 issues, and a fine lot of the reprints.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Greece. *Small Gold Medal.*

It will be news to many of my readers that our great collector of Australian stamps is equally great when he takes up a European country. Mr. Hausburg shows only the first type of the stamps of Greece; but of these I think he has the finest collection in the world. All the stamps are arranged in the most perfect manner; they are not divided according to issues, but they are arranged on the latest idea, which is according to the face-values, thus the 1 lepton stamps are all together and not divided into the issues, as is usually the case. The collection is exceedingly strong, and is especially to be noted for the magnificent condition of every stamp. There is a marvellous lot of blocks, and the whole collection is well worthy of the high award which it has obtained.

H. J. RECKITT. Greece. *Bronze Medal.*

This is a fine specialized collection of all the issues of Greece, and includes blocks, essays, proofs, etc. It is right up to date, and is a very beautiful collection exceedingly strong in shades, and it is noteworthy for the magnificent condition of the stamps.

II. HARTMANN. Montenegro. *Silver Medal (declined by Exhibitor).*

A very fine collection of this difficult country, which I described carefully when it was shown at Amsterdam. I presume Mr. Hartmann thought his collection worthy of a higher award. I have not heard on what grounds he refused to accept the medal awarded by the International Jury.

E. DEROCO. Servia. *Bronze Medal.*

This is really a magnificent collection, very carefully arranged, with all the issues worked out in the most thorough manner.

A. PASSER. Turkey. *Large Gold Medal.*

This magnificent collection was described by me when it was shown in Berne. There is an immense amount of work in it, and it contains quite a number of unique stamps.

FRANK WILSON. Belgium. *Silver Medal.*

This is another exceedingly fine specialized collection, exceptionally strong in unused shades; also in plate-numbers and imprints. It is worked up in a very scientific manner; but I refer my readers for full details to the description which I wrote after the Amsterdam Exhibition.

W. THEISS. South Bulgaria. *Silver Medal.*

I am told this is a very fine specialized collection, well arranged, and the forgeries sorted carefully. I should have liked very much to have seen it, as I find such a difference of opinion as to what are forgeries of the Lion type of these stamps.

SENATOR E. R. ACKERMAN. Norway. *Silver Medal.*

This is an advanced specialized collection, well worthy of the award made to it. It consists chiefly of unused stamps, and contains a very large number of blocks and entire sheets.

In the rarities I draw attention to the issue of 1855; there are no fewer than six undoubted unused stamps of the first issue of Norway, and among them are two with the claws of one paw of the lion doubled.

BARON LEIJONHUFVUD. Sweden. *Large Gold Medal.*

One of the best specialized collections in the Exhibition; exceedingly strong in the rarities; e.g. in the first issue with the value in "sk. bco." there are ten unused of the 3 sk., green, a block of four of the extremely rare 4 sk., grey-blue, six unused of the 6 sk., and eight of the 8 sk., unused, and six of the 24 sk. All the errors were shown, stamps printed on the back, inverted surcharges, and imperf. stamps.

J. M. BARTELS. Philippine Islands. *Small Gold Medal.*

A fine specialized collection and especially strong in the early issues and in the "HABILITADO" stamps. Mr. Bartels is one of the great students of this country, and his knowledge is reflected in this fine collection, which is very complete. It includes a large number of dangerous forgeries, especially of the surcharges, and for our ability to distinguish these from the originals we are indebted very largely to the work of Mr. Bartels.

A. J. WARREN. Dutch Colonies. *Large Gold Medal.*

This magnificent collection is well known to many of my readers, as it has been shown twice or thrice. I am very glad to see it obtain the above high award, which is fully justified by the immense amount of work which Mr. Warren has put into his collection.

CLASS G.

C. REGELSPERGER. Mexico. *Small Gold Medal.*

A very good general collection of the stamps of this most interesting country. Special attention has been paid to the postmarks and to the study of the reprints. It contains a large number of essays, with a special study of the Porte de Mar stamps. Mr. Regelsperger showed a very interesting series of stamps with obliterations used by the French army in Mexico in the time of the Emperor Maximilian. I am extremely sorry I was not able to study this collection, as there is still very much to be learned in these stamps.

MAJOR J. R. RYBARZ. Mexico. *Silver Medal.*

Another interesting collection, with special attention paid to the early issues.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIM. Mexico.

Our publishers sent a very important collection, consisting only of the early issues of 1856 and 1861 worked out specially according to the district names, and showing almost all varieties of postmark. The collection was noteworthy for the large number of scarce stamps on entire letters, and for the number of large blocks and panes of these interesting stamps. The collection was entered "Not for competition," as the firm makes it a fixed rule never to compete with any of its clients at these exhibitions.

CAPTAIN G. F. S. NAPIER. Brazil. *Small Gold Medal.*

A really magnificent collection with essays, proofs, reprints, and forgeries; it is very complete and up to date; it is specially strong in rare perforations and fine shades.

C. L. PACK. Brazil. *Large Gold Medal.*

A special study of the early issues only. The stamps of 1843 are exceedingly fine, being some hundreds in number, and they include a sheet of the 90 reis, a block of eight of the 60 reis, and that unique rarity the 30 and 60 reis in a vertical pair.

A. MARKL. Abyssinia. *Bronze Medal.*

A fine specialized collection, with many errors; nearly all issues are shown, used, on original letters.

C. A. HOWES. Corea. *Bronze Medal.*

A very fine specialized collection, showing a considerable amount of original work and research, with a special study of the surcharges and postmarks.

SENATOR E. R. ACKERMAN. Panama. *Silver Medal.*

A highly specialized collection of the stamps of the Canal Zone, with the rare first issue in numerous blocks, many errors of the surcharges, and altogether a very interesting study of these stamps running to about 100 pages.

COUNT S. GERA MAILATH. Panama. *Silver Medal.*

A very fine collection in two portions; the first is of the Republic in Colombia, and secondly are the issues under the United States. The collection contains a number of essays, unissued stamps, and rare provisionals with their errors.

CLASS H.

Championship.

There were only three entries in the class, and the jury found all three collections so extremely fine that it gave a large gold medal to each of them. The entries were:—

ACHILLITO CHIESA. Naples.

A really magnificent collection. To give some idea of the scope of this great collection, I may mention that of the "½ Tornese," there are of the Arms type two unused and with original gum, and thirty used, including two pairs; of ½ Tornese, Cross, ten unused, and 102 used. The rest of the collection is equally grand. It is wonderfully complete in essays, proofs, forgeries used postally, etc. etc.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM. France.

This magnificent and highly specialized collection is well known to many of my readers, as it was shown in London and on the Continent. I have described it fully already.

A. J. WARREN. Holland.

This is another collection well known to my readers, for I described it fully when shown at the Amsterdam Exhibition. It is well worthy of the high award given to it.

CLASS I.

Stamps on Letters.

There were only three entries and no awards were made.

CLASS K.

Special Study of a Stamp or of an Issue.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., *Small Gold Medal.*

U.S.A. issue of 1847, a special study of the early designs for the stamp, the various colour-trials and proofs, the issued stamps themselves in all shades and varieties, and lastly, the reprints. —

A. EID. Egypt. *Small Gold Medal.*

A specially studied collection of the early issues of Egypt, marvellously strong and including nearly one hundred *lête-bêche* pairs.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Victoria. *Silver Medal.*

The reconstructed plates of the 1s., 1854, imperf. and perforated, showing all the flaws and defects in the lithographic transfers. It has been an immense work to reconstruct these plates, and Mr. Hausburg has been many years accumulating sufficient material.

M. P. CASTLE. Trinidad. (*Not for competition.*)

A special study of the lithographed issues of 1852-60, including the only reconstructed plate known of the blue stamp, and comprising altogether seventy-five of the 1d., red, and no fewer than 222 of the 1d., blue.

F. GENTH. *Bronze Medal.*

A special collection of bisected stamps in no fewer than 494 varieties, many being of very great rarity.

L. KÖENIG. "Triple Alliance." *Bronze Medal.*

A general collection of the countries forming the Triple Alliance. Most of the Austrian stamps are unused, and the Italian and German are mixed.

C. L. PACK. Uruguay. *Large Gold Medal.*

This collection is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the finest shown in the Exhibition; it reflects the greatest credit for the enormous amount of work in plating that Mr. Pack has succeeded in doing, since the publication of Mr. Griebert's fine handbook on this country. I had the pleasure of seeing this collection last May, when I was in the States, and I note it contains nearly three hundred examples of the first issue, including the celebrated block of fifteen of the 80 centavos; the blue stamps are shown in their proper order on the plate so far as possible, and the green and red are in complete plates. Nearly all the later issues have been plated, and are mostly complete. There is an immense amount of original work in this collection; but, as I described it somewhat fully on other occasions, I need not repeat more details. In my opinion it is the finest exhibit in Vienna; and this

is no small praise, as so many fine and highly specialized collections were shown there.

E. P. CROWTHER. Finland. *Bronze Medal.*

A special collection of some values of the issue of 1885 only, with all their minor varieties.

JULIUS SCHIEB. Alsace-Lorraine. *Small Gold Medal.*

This magnificent collection was shown in Berne and described by me then.

CLASS L.

New Issues.

A. D. JENNY. *Silver Medal.*

DR. OSKAR FREIHERR VON NADHERNY. *Silver Medal.*

DR. JOHANN STEINBACK. *Silver Medal.*

CLASS M.

General Collections in Albums.

JORGE RODRIGUEZ. *Large Gold Medal.*

A very large collection, every stamp *unused* and nearly all in perfect condition. This collection contains about 35,000 stamps, with specialities in Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, and Uruguay.

A great feature is the first issue of Buenos Ayres—the popular "Steamships." Of these there are no less than 130, including nine of the 3 p., green, eight of the 4 p., red, and six of the 5 p., orange.

Of Argentines, among the rarities I note the peso values of 1899, with centre inverted, and the 1892 5 c. error in *green*, three fine stamps.

In rarities of other countries I note Hawaiian Isles first issue 5 c. and 13 c., Réunion 15 c. and 30 c., New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia 1/2, in finest condition. Niger Coast, complete, including the three great rarities, the 20/- on 1s. in violet, in carmine, and in black; Austrian Mercury, 6 kr., red; Moldavia, first issue, 27, 54, 81, and 108 par., a grand unused set; Tuscany 3 lire, etc. etc. etc.

COUNT S. GÉZA MAILATH. *Large Gold Medal.*

A collection of European, without attention to watermarks and perforations, and stated to be complete.

E. GOLDSTEIN. *Small Gold Medal.*

L. VON DANIEL. *Silver Medal.*

F. CONSELMÜLLER. *Silver Medal.*

J. M. EILES. *Bronze Medal.*

DR. A. HILDESHEIMER. *Bronze Medal.*

B. DEMBINSKY. *Bronze Medal.*

MAX V. SCHNITZER-LINDENSTAMRA. *Bronze Medal.*

CLASS N.

I. Collectors from 17 to 20 years old.

F. GLAUBER. *Silver Medal.*

MISS K. NELKE. *Silver Medal.*

P. REINHARDT. *Bronze Medal.*

II. Collectors under 17 years.

G. V. WALLA. *Silver Medal.*

H. ALLEN. *Bronze Medal.*

O. V. AUFSCHNAITER. *Bronze Medal.*

CLASS O.

Rarities.

H. J. CROCKER. 135 stamps from 100 countries.

Large Gold Medal.

A very fine lot, including Canada 12d., New Brunswick and Newfoundland 1/2, all three unused. St. Louis, 10 c. and 20 c., *se tenant*, on letter. This is

probably the *rarest* thing in the Exhibition. Hawaiian Isles, seventeen of the first issue, including 2 c., type 1; 5 c., types 1 and 2, on letters, and three singles; 13 c., eleven stamps, including a unique strip of three. In the "large figure" issue there is a block of six of the rare 2 c. blue, on pale bluish paper.

A. CHIESA. *Small Gold Medal.*

For Rarities of the Italian States, the gem of the collection was the Parma 80 c. used with a 20 c. on envelope.

R. HOLITSCHER. *Small Gold Medal.*

A selection of rarities from his general collection.

CLASS P.

Essays and Proofs.

- DR. O. STINER-WEISS. Switzerland. *Small Gold Medal.*
 H. HARTMANN. Schleswig-Holstein. *Bronze Medal.*
 declined by the exhibitor, who never seems to be satisfied with the awards of the Jury.
 R. HOLITSCHER. *Bronze Medal.*
 A. E. GLASEWALD. *Silver Medal.*
 E. ZUMSTEIN. *Silver Medal.*
 H. HAMMELMAN. *Bronze Medal.*
 W. NAKE. *Bronze Medal.*

There were many other classes for Telegraphs, Literature, Albums, etc. The chief awards were:—

Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. *Large Gold Medal.*

I am very glad to see that the Jury so fully recognized this magnificent work, which reflects the highest credit on the author—Mr. E. D. Bacon.

P. OHRT. *Small Gold Medal.*

For his grand work on Reprints, which is not yet complete.

HANS KROFF. *Small Gold Medal.*

For his learned studies of the stamps of the Austria-Hungary monarchy.

PAUL KOHL. *Small Gold Medal.*

For his Briefmarkenhandbuch, a well-deserved award for a grand and laborious work.

Our publishers had reserved a space for Albums, Catalogues, etc., and despatched a case to Vienna. Unfortunately they got blocked *en route* owing to the labour strike, and only arrived in Vienna at the close of the Exhibition, and were not shown.

I am told that the Exhibition was a huge success, and I believe that a great deal of the credit for this is due to Mr. Adolf Passer, who has devoted most of his time to work upon it during the past year.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Death of Mr. F. Breitfuss.

IT is with the most profound regret that I have to record the death of my friend Mr. F. Breitfuss, which sad event occurred quite suddenly on September 7th. About last January Mr. Breitfuss had an accident to one of his toes, which caused him to lie up for a time; eventually he was able to get about with the toe bandaged, but one very cold day he got the same toe badly frozen, and he had to go to a hospital, where he underwent two operations. He was in the hospital for some three months, and was then able to return home. A few weeks ago he went to Carlsbad and died there quite suddenly.

His death is a great blow to Philately, as Mr. Breitfuss was not only one of the oldest of stamp collectors, but he had a vast fund of knowledge about old stamps, much of which is, alas! now lost to us.

Mr. Breitfuss was born on the 15th of September, 1851, his father being the Court jeweller at St. Petersburg. He began collecting stamps when a boy in 1865, and for forty-two years kept his whole general collection, until, in 1907, he sold the greater part of it to us, for the largest price ever paid for a stamp collection.

In 1872 Mr. Breitfuss entered a business house in Marseilles, and in December, 1873, he came to London, and stopped here for a couple of years.

In 1875 he went to Odessa for two years, and

then, in 1877, returned to St. Petersburg, where he lived ever since.

Mr. Breitfuss collected stamps on the broadest possible lines, taking in addition to the issued stamps, used and unused, essays, trial impressions, proofs, reprints, forged stamps used postally, stamps on letters, bisected stamps, varieties of postmark, etc. etc.

Having such a wonderful mass of material, Mr. Breitfuss was able to write many very important articles, some of which appeared in *The Philatelic Record*, *Le Timbre-Poste*, and the leading German philatelic papers.

In 1874 he joined the Philatelic Society, London, and was a member up to the date of his death.

At the time that he sold his collection, it was considered to be the *third* finest and most complete general collection in the world.

For many years Mr. Breitfuss acted as a judge at most of the great philatelic exhibitions, including the most recent ones in London, Manchester, Berlin, Amsterdam, etc.

Personally, I feel that I have lost a good friend. On numberless occasions Mr. Breitfuss was of great assistance to me, and he was always most willing to help any fellow-student of Philately.

He leaves behind him a widow and a large family to mourn his loss, and they will have the heartfelt sympathy of all who were at any time brought into contact with the great philatelist and kind friend whose death we all deplore.

* * *

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."

Bechuanaland and Zululand.

A REALLY good book, very complete in all the issues; containing many rarities among the surcharged stamps, and also quite a number of uncatalogued minor varieties.

British Central and South Africa.

There seems to have been a run on these stamps; our stock is reduced to a very low state, and this is one of the poorest books I have priced for a long time.

Cape of Good Hope.

A very fine book, with a grand lot of the triangular stamps, among which I note:—

1853.—On *blued* paper, four 1d., unused, and a number of pairs and blocks, used; three 4d., unused.

1855-58.—A grand lot of unused, in *large* blocks, of all values; also many used pairs.

1861.—The "Woodblocks" include:—

1d., two *unused*, a superb used pair, and many singles.

4d., unused, and a grand used pair, with enormous margins all round.

4d. red, *error*, fine used.

etc., etc., etc.

Falkland Isles, Niger Coast and Northern and Southern Nigeria.

A very good book, and all issues well represented. There are also a number of fine blocks included, such as Northern Nigeria, Queen 1900, 10/- green and brown, a scarce thing in a block of four.

Fiji and Cook Islands, New Hebrides, etc.

A superb lot of stamps, especially in the Fiji Islands; here there are many of the rarities.

Of the *Fiji Times Express* there is a nice lot on both papers. The provisionals of 1874-75, overprinted V.R. in Gothic and Roman type, are a fine lot, nearly fifty in all, including some beautiful unused specimens. The later issues are very complete, and include some of the rarest varieties of perforation that are known.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

A fair average book of two very popular little groups of stamps. The older issues are well represented, and there are numbers of extra fine copies in this book.

Lagos and Sierra Leone.

Just the same remarks apply here as in the case of the Gambia book.

Mauritius.

A really fine book, especially strong in the "native prints." There are eighty-eight copies of the 1d. and 2d., including some fine pairs and a strip of three 2d. (this value is very rare in strips). There are eight *unused*, including a very early 1d. and three early 2d., stamps that are exceedingly rare in this condition. The middle issues are also strong, and there are many fine copies and most of the errors.

Natal.

A fairly good book of stamps, of which it is very difficult to form a fine collection. Clearly embossed specimens of the first issues are getting very scarce, but here we have a nice lot of the 1d., five of the 6d., and two of the 9d. The later issues are all well represented. There are two different types of "POSTAGE" on the 1s., green, two of the same stamp with the curved *black* overprint, and many errors and scarce varieties of the later issues.

Orange River Colony.

A good lot of stamps, including many full panes showing the positions of the errors. This book is specially strong in *rare* errors—such as: 6d. carmine, no 6d.; the 5s. green, without the "5" (exceedingly rare); and very many other interesting errors and curiosities.

Papua and Solomon Isles.

A fair average book of these stamps, the Papua including full sheets and many interesting varieties for the specialist.

St. Helena and Heligoland.

A fine book strong in all the issues.

Among the St. Helena there are some fine blocks of the early imperf. stamps, and most of the rarer varieties in the later issues both used and unused.

The Heligoland stamps are a very fine lot, and include a number of uncut original sheets from the B. P. Rodd collection. There are also many fine unused blocks of four, and some stamps with scarce postmarks.

St. Lucia and Tobago.

A fair average book, most issues being well represented, but not so strong as we should wish in the older issues of St. Lucia.

Sarawak and Tonga.

Two popular little districts, the stamps of which always sell well, and are in steady demand. This new book is very complete, especially in the rare varieties, e.g. *Tonga*:—

1891. Several copies of the 1d. with *three, four, and five stars*.

1896. A fine lot of the type-written provisionals.

And many other interesting errors and varieties.

Tasmania.

Two very fine books have just been priced; their contents include a large purchase that we made a little time back at very cheap rates, so cheap that we have been able to materially reduce the prices of many stamps in the issues between 1870 and 1890. Of the 1853 issue there is a good lot of stamps: 1d., *unused*, a used pair, strip of four and a number of singles; 4d., orange, *two* on the stout *laid* paper. The stamps of 1864-70, pin-perf., serrated, etc., are a good lot, and include some extra fine copies. There are *three* fine copies of the 1d. of November, 1869, perf. 11½-12, with the error watermark double-lined "2." The later issues are *very* fine; among them are many interesting strips of imperf. copies, colour trials, and a fine lot of stamps showing plate flaws.

Transvaal.

Two *very fine* and very complete books have just been made up of the stamps of this grand philatelic country, one of the few British possessions in which there are still things to be found out. The lots of the early issues are fine, and contain many of the rarities; they are especially strong in mint copies, and include many strips and blocks. These books contain upwards of £2000 worth of Transvaal stamps, and even advanced specialists should find much to interest them, as they include some important purchases that we have recently made of the rarer old issues.

Victoria.

Two magnificent volumes have just been arranged, really strong in all the issues. I note a few of the more valuable stamps:—

1850. 1d., 17 *unused*.
 ,, 2d., fine background and border, 5 used.
 ,, 2d., coarse background, 8 *unused*, 53 used.
 1852. Queen on throne. Engraved, 9 *unused*.
 ,, ,, Lithographed, 8 *unused*.
 1857-63. "Emblems," 38 *unused*.
 1860. 6d., orange, 1 *unused*, 4 used.
 ,, "Emblems," 2d., dull mauve, error wmk. "6," in middle of the stamp. Only three or four copies known.
 1868. 5s., blue on yellow, 2 *unused*, 3 used.
 Registered, 1 *unused*.
 Too Late, 3 ,, etc. etc. etc.

There are many rare varieties of watermark, and, where they exist, stamps have been sorted into perf. 12, perf. 13, and the compounds 12 × 13.

These are very fine books of these popular old Australian stamps.

Hungary.

A fairly good book of stamps that always seem in good demand. There is a nice lot of the 1871 lithographed stamps, and a number showing the interesting *retouches* in the 1874-6 issues. The later issues are all fairly well represented.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—*Offices in the Levant.*—We have received the ½d. King George, with the overprint "LEVANT," Type 166, in black. The date of the postmarks is "Sp. 11. Constantinople."

Antigua.—The 6d. has now appeared on Multiple CA paper, but the colours have not been changed, being still purple and black.

Bahamas.—We have been shown the 6d. on unsurfaced paper with multiple wmk.

Fiji.—The 5s. has been issued on multiple paper in the new colours.

5s., green and red on yellow, C.

Eastern Roumelia and South Bulgaria.

A new book of these stamps has just been made up; it is rather poor, and lacks most of the rare varieties which are so often found forged and so seldom to be met with in genuine condition.

Chili.

Two really fine books have just been made up, and they are quite strong in all the issues. The early stamps are a grand lot, and include a number of rarities *unused*, and some shades that are seldom to be met with. The provisional issues of 1900 to 1904 are also very strong, and almost all known varieties and errors are included. The "Postage Due" stamps and the "Officials" are also much stronger than usual, and altogether these are fine books well worth the attention of specialists as well as of the general collector.

China and Thibet.

A very fine book, the lot of the first issue of China being especially good, including uncut sheets and large blocks of these interesting stamps. There is also a fine lot of the same stamps printed 4½ mm. apart, which we find now very hard to obtain. The later issues are a fair lot and include many errors.

At the end of the book we have included some of the stamps recently issued at the Post Offices in *Thibet*, which are quite difficult to obtain.

Haiti.

A very fine book, especially strong in the issues of 1881-2. As all those stamps are now being plated, we have included an extra large number in this new book. The later issues are very complete both in ordinary stamps and in errors and varieties. This is a country of constant revolutions, and it is owing to the frequent changes of government that we have so many issues. Many collectors are now getting together specialized collections of the stamps of this country, as they consider that the island may, before long, come under United States rule, and if this happens there will be a great boom in its stamps.

India.—*Gwalior.*—Messrs. Bright and Son tell us they have the ½ a., "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," with misplaced overprint, the shorter line being at the top, the longer below, in reversed position.

Jamaica.—We have seen the new 6d. in the old Arms type in the colours of the colonial scheme.

Arms Type. 6d., dull and bright purple, C.

New Hebrides.—Mr. E. B. Power has shown us a block of forty-two (6 × 7) of the 1d. on Fiji, local overprint, the top row of six being without overprint; the other six rows are regularly overprinted. This is a very extraordinary block, and the vertical pairs, one with and one without overprint, should rank as some of the great rarities among modern colonial stamps.

New South Wales.—We are shown an imperforate copy, unused, of the 4d., Type 39, which seems to belong to the series numbered 453, etc., in the Current Catalogue; it would come between 453f and 453g.—E. B. E.

South Australia.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the old 2s. stamp, Type 3, wmk. large Star, with extraordinarily complicated perforations. It is perf. 11½ at top, 15 at bottom, 14½ at left, and 12 at right. The 14½ perforation runs to 15 in parts, but we cannot find that this stamp is listed with any combination of the 15 gauge.—E. B. E.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Chili.—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* gives particulars of the forthcoming issue. The values, colours, and portraits are as follows:—

- 1 c., green, Christopher Columbus.
- 2 c., red, Valdivia.
- 4 c., brown, Toro Zambrado.
- 5 c., blue, O'Higgins.
- 10 c., olive and black, Freile.
- 12 c., carmine and violet, Pinto.
- 15 c., green, Prieto.
- 20 c., pale blue, Montt.
- 30 c., brown-olive, Perez.
- 50 c., deep green, Errazuriz Zanartu.
- 1 p., green, Pinto.
- 2 p., vermilion, Santa Maria.
- 5 p., bronze, Balmaceda.
- 10 p., gold, Errazuriz E.

China.—The 1 c. Postage Due has been changed in colour, being now a deep brown.

Cuba.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 1 c. in the new single colour—green.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—We are shown several values of the issues 1888-1901 and 1900-04, perf. 14×14½, instead of 14½ all round. We think they can hardly be made into two sets for the Catalogue, but specialists will perhaps separate them—perhaps they have done so already and said nothing about it!—E. B. E.

Nicaragua.—We have been shown the 10 c. on 15 c., black, surcharge "Vale 10 cts.", in the wide setting spaced 6½ mm. This will come into the Catalogue as No. 448a.

Persia.—We are shown a copy of the 1 kran, Type 38, surcharged 9 chahis, Type 45 (No. 399 in the Catalogue), with a double impression of the overprint.—E. B. E.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Cape Verde.*—The whole series of Postage Due stamps has received the "Republica" overprint, that on the 200 reis being in green as usual and on the other values in red.

Macao.—Mr. J. de L. Simonds has sent us a short history of the recent provisionals, and Messrs. Graça have also written us a note regarding the latest of these emanations, which we append. Mr. Simonds says:—

"In July, 1910, the stock of 1 avo stamps in Macao ran short, and as there was a plentiful supply of 3 avos on hand, some of these were cut in half, diagonally, both from right to left and vice versa, and so did duty for 1 avo. The colour appears to differ from the original deep lilac (No. 151), and to be in at least two shades of slate.

"(2) In August of the same year there was a shortage of 100 avos, and the 200 avos was divided vertically, each half doing duty as 100 avos. (This was the original No. 118.)

"Though both the above stamps were legitimately used at the same time, a great many were divided up, placed on a sheet of paper, and by favour postmarked by the postal authorities *in situ*. (It may be noted that the postmaster lived in the most affluent style on a salary of forty dollars per mensem. He has been removed.)

"(3, 4, and 5) The next provisionals to appear were the result of the revolutionary fervour, and consisted of the three lowest values of the U.P. Letter stamps, with the 'PORTEADO' and the 'RECEBER' ruled out by black lines. Some copies are imperfectly printed, and betray the fact that the line over 'PORTEADO' is made up of two parallel lines, and I have one specimen of the 2 avos, in which the two lines are quite separate.

"The surplus stock of U.P. Letter stamps soon ran short, and the republicans had to overcome their repugnance to using stamps with head of the last king but one on them.

"(6 and 7) Shortly after this—December, 1910, or January, 1911—the ½ avo, grey, was overprinted diagonally, left bottom to right top, with 'RRPUBICA' in carmine, Roman capitals. In July the 2 avos, grey-green, in two tints, was overprinted in the same way. A fairly large stock of the first of these two was printed, but was quickly bought up, so that of the second the postal officials would only sell one or two at a time.

"(7) The stock of the 1 avo still being un replenished, the authorities were forced to new devices in July, 1911.

"There was in stock a fiscal stamp, 'Contribucão Industrial,' of the value of 5 reis, with a pale brown background, the Royal Arms of Portugal in the centre, the above words in a curve at each side, with 'ULTRAMAR' in a label below the Arms, and the value underneath all. It was made available for postage by blotting out the value with a carmine bar, and overprinting the Royal Arms with POSTAL in the same shade. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining this stamp at the Post Office, other than actually to stamp letters, produced at the time.

"(8) In the same month there was also a shortage of 5 avos, so that the 10 avos was divided, but this time on a new plan. First of all they ruled a broad carmine band diagonally across the stamp from bottom left to top right. The stamps were then divided along this line, leaving a portion on each half. Each half was then overprinted in the same colour, 5 AVOS, parallel to the dividing line. This was equally hard to get.

"Speaking generally, all these eight stamps are legitimate issues, due either to postal shortage or political pressure. With regard to (1 and 2), those postmarked to order can usually be detected by the fact that they are on moderately thick foolscap which would not easily pass as a piece of an envelope.

"The provisionals of 1902, Nos. 171-203, are not so legitimate, and were a source of revenue to the postmaster's private purse, and recently could still be obtained at the Post Office at a premium of about 50 per cent, though now the establishment is impeccable.

"Since writing the above, I have found that there is another provisional, which should be classed with (3, 4, and 5), namely, the 2 avos with a piece of plain white paper pasted over the head of the king; unfortunately I have been unable to obtain one of these, and so cannot describe it fully.

"At the present moment they are using plain adhesive paper, each 'stamp' numbered and initialled by the postmaster, for local postage."

This latter is explained at further length by Messrs. Graça, as follows:—

"The Government is in great difficulty to supply the stamps for daily correspondence, so much so, several provisionals have already been issued and all exhausted in short time by excited rush of speculators.

"Now the Government found no other alternative, pending the arrival of new stock of stamps from Portugal (which we think will take yet months to come), but to issue a label with the initial of the Postmaster, J. A. (Jose d'Almeida), showing the value of the postage paid, and affix on all covers presented for postage.

"You will note that the label is not obliterated by Macao postmark according to private arrangement of the department's control, and for this purpose each label bears a number running consecutively.

"Up to the present only the labels with 1 cent and 2 cents have been issued, and the first number issued on the 8th August, 1911.

"GRAÇA AND CO."

We have also received the following official notification, which comes as a great relief, for it sets forth a bold and honourable course of action, which will meet the emergency. The thought of having to catalogue stamps with "pieces of plain paper pasted over the King's head" gives us about a bad a shake-up as we can do with.

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 168.

"The Acting Governor of the province of Macao,
"Wishing to take steps to minimize the evils resulting
from the present shortage of postage stamps of the values of
one and two cents,

"Past experience having shown that it is useless to sur-
charge stamps of other values, as they become new philatelic
specialities and however large the issue the supply is soon
exhausted, the public being thereby unable to post their
letters,

"Not being able to issue special stamps in the province,
"The trouble being of such an urgent nature that calls
for immediate remedy,

"With the unanimous vote of the Government Council,
"Hereby ordains that pending the arrival of new postage
stamps from Home, the following measures shall be adopted,
viz. :—

"1. That the Macao Post Office shall cease to sell postage
stamps.

"2. That the Macao Post Office shall receive all letters
from the public and stamp them in the presence of the
bearers of same.

"3. That the Macao Post Office shall reserve the remain-
ing postage stamps in stock for letters other than those for
Macao, Canton, Hongkong and China ports.

"4. That the letters for Macao, Hongkong, Canton and
China ports shall not bear postage stamps, but shall be
stamped with the Macao Post Office seal.

"5. That the collection of postage on letters for Macao,
Hongkong, Canton and China ports shall be made by
means of coupons printed at the "Imprensa Nacional,"
numbered by the Colonial Treasurer's Office and signed by
the Post Master. The coupons shall be affixed to the letters
to be posted.

"6. That the Post Master shall render due account to the
Colonial Treasurer's Office of the books of coupons handed
to him.

"ALVARO DE MELLO MACHADO,
"Acting Governor.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO,
and August, 1911."

Spanish Colonies.—Rio de Oro.—We have seen four
further provisionals from this erratic colony. The old
"Habilitado—para—15 cents" surcharge has been used
again, and the other values have a new fashion of sur-
charge, probably type-set.



2

3

10

Cents

Céntimos

1911. Stamps of Type 3. Surcharged with Type 2, 9 or 10,
in black, red, or violet.

78	9	2 cents on 4 p., dull blue (R.).
79	9	50 cents on 10 p., emerald-green (V.).
80	10	10 centimos on 2 p., deep lilac (Bk.).
81	2	15 cents on 5 p., dull red (Bk.).

Sweden.—The stamps of this country are now being
printed on so-called "endless paper," that is, paper in rolls,
and as it has been found that this method of printing does
not allow of the watermarks falling evenly on each stamp,
the use of Crown-watermarked paper has been discontinued.
The rolls are watermarked continuously along the edges,
"Kungl. Postverket."

The recent 4 öre has been found on paper watermarked
with diagonal wavy lines 16 mm. apart between the top and
bottom marginal watermarks. The other stamps which
have hitherto appeared on the unwatermarked paper are
the 20 and 25 öre, King Oscar, and the 5 and 10 öre, King
Gustav V. In this latter type we have now to record the
25 öre, orange, and 35 öre, deep violet, which have just
reached us.



Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

OFFICIAL ORGAN: *The Stamp Lover.*

SESSION 1911-12.

OFFICERS.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Vice-Chairman: REV. H. C. BOND, M.A.

Hon. Secretary: J. IRELAND, 103 Western Road, Hove.

Asst. Hon. Secretary: J. B. BOUTLOU.

Executive Committee: HERBERT CLARK, W. CYRIL OWEN,
GILBERT H. TYPE.

Curator of the Forgery Collection: BERTIE MORLEY,
27 St. George's Road, Kemp Town.

Exchange Packet Superintendent: J. C. DALHIMORR,
27 Highdown Road, Hove.

Hon. Librarian: DOUGLAS C. SMITH,
14 Langdale Gardens, Hove.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

Meetings held at the Croquet Room, Royal Pavilion, Brighton,
from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Displays and papers at 8. Second and fourth
Tuesdays.

- 1911.
- Oct. 12. Display: British Guiana. Mr. M. P. Castle,
M.V.O., J.P., Vice-President of the Royal
Philatelic Society, London.
- " 26. Display: France. Mr. F. Reichenheim, Pre-
sident of the Herts Philatelic Society.

- Nov. 9. Display: Great Britain. By all Members.
- " 23. 8—Display: Various Countries. Lieut.-Col.
Iremonger.
9—Country for study: France.
- Dec. 7. 8—King Edward's Stamps. Mr. G. H. Type.
9—Country for study: Canada.
- " 14. 8—Twelve Interesting Stamps. By Members.
9—Country for study: United States.
- 1912.
- Jan. 11. 8—Display: Some Unpopular Countries. Mr.
J. Ireland.
9—Country for study: Siam.
- " 25. 8—Ten-minute Papers. By Members.
9—Country for study: Chili.
- Feb. 8. 8—Display: Bavaria and French Colonies. Mr.
W. Mead.
9—Display: Norway. Mr. P. J. Dyson.
Countries for study: Bavaria, Norway.
- " 22. 8—Display: Mr. W. E. Smith.
9—Country for study: St. Vincent.
- Mar. 14. 8—Display: Forgery Collection. Mr. Herbert
Clark.
9—Country for study: St. Helena.
- " 28. Display: Ceylon, cents issues. Baron Anthony,
de Worms.
- April 11. Illustrated Paper: Stamps of Steamships.
Mr. F. J. Melville, President J.P.S.
- " 25. 8—Single Country Display. By Members.
9—Country for study: British Honduras.

- May 1, 2, 3. Fourth Philatelic Congress. Margate.
 „ 9. 8—Display: Turkey, early issues. Mr. S. R. Turner.
 „ 9—Country for study: Argentine.
 „ 23. 8—Display: Austrian Newspaper and Unpaid Stamps. Mr. R. Wedmore.
 „ 9—Country for study: Austria.
 Sept. 6. 8—Annual General Meeting. Election of Officers.

The Secretary will be glad to receive the names of Members willing to contribute to next season's programme, also suggestions for items, by May 9th.

Members are requested to bring their collections of the countries for study to the meetings.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

SEASON 1911-12.

OFFICERS.

President: W. E. WHITNALL.

Vice-Presidents: DR. H. ARMSTRONG, W. WOODTHORPE.

Committee:

A. S. ALLENDER. E. L. KENYON.
 W. H. LAWSON. W. J. ROBSON. —
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Hon. Treasurer: R. JAMES,
 North and South Wales Bank, Ltd., Castle Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: W. McMILLAN,
 9 Bristol Road, Wavertree.

Hon. Legal Adviser: P. W. MARTIN,
 Fylde Chambers, Thomas Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Librarian: R. A. MANNINGS,
 21 Well Lane, Rock Ferry.

Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. SAVAGE,
 44 Cavendish Drive, Rock Ferry.

Meetings will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street Liverpool, on the dates given herein.

SYLLABUS.

1911.
 Sept. 25. Presidential Address. Notes on the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. By J. Hughes. —Display: A South American Country.*
 Oct. 9.† Short papers by Members on "My Favourite Country, and Why."—Display: An Asiatic Country.*
 „ 23. Paper: "British Minor Varieties. By A. S. Allender.—Display: A West Indian Country.*
 Nov. 6. Debate: "Is Stamp Collecting a Farce?" Affirmative, Dr. Armstrong; Negative, W. J. Robson.—Display: An African Country.*
 „ 20. Notes and Display: Ceylon. By W. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).
 Dec. 4. Debate: "Do Philatelic Societies help Philately?" Opener, R. James.—Display: Blocks and strips of used stamps (limited to twelve pieces).
 „ 18. Notes and Display: North American Colonies. By J. H. Abbott (Manchester Philatelic Society).
 1911.
 Jan. 8.† Short papers by Members on "How and Why I Started Collecting."—Display: A Central American Country.*
 „ 22. Notes and Display: France. By W. Grunewald (Manchester Philatelic Society).
 Feb. 5. Paper: "Perforations—Are They Worth Consideration?" By J. Hughes.—Display: An Australasian Country.*
 „ 19. Paper: "Holland, Issues of 1852-71," with lantern. By W. H. Cleaver.—Display: Holland.
 March 4. Debate: "Is Finality a Desideratum?" Opener, W. Woodthorpe.—Display: A North American Country.*
 „ 18. Paper: "Mythology and Postage Stamp Design." By R. S. Archer, jun.—Display: A European Country* (Holland excepted).

- April 1. Debate: "Are we too Imperial in our Collecting?" Opener, G. Burrow.—Display for Special Prize.
 „ 15. Annual Meeting.
 „ 29. Discussion: Suggestions for Next Season's Programme.—Display: Twenty Stamps of Gibbons' Catalogue value 1d.

* Any one country (foreign or colonial) of the group may be displayed.
 † October 9 and January 8. All members are invited to contribute papers on these evenings.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1911-12.

OFFICERS.

President: J. H. M. SAVAGE.

Hon. Treasurer: E. J. OLDHAM, 20 Southdale Road, Rock Ferry.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: P. A. FLETCHER,
 "Cliff House," Wallasey, Cheshire.

Librarian: J. BATE.

Committee:

A. S. ALLENDER. Mrs. BURTON.
 R. S. ARCHER, jun. N. CLISSOLD.

Hon. Secretary: G. J. EDMONDSON, 37 Hartington Road, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held on the dates named at 7.30 p.m., in Ridgeway's Café, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

Visitors (including Ladies) are welcome.

SYLLABUS.

1911.
 Oct. 2. Presidential Address. Report on the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. By N. Clissold. Display: Germany.
 „ 16. Display with Notes: British Entires. By J. R. M. Albrecht (Vice-Pre-ident Manchester Junior Philatelic Society). Display: Great Britain Adhesives and Entires.
 „ 30. "Stamp Collecting as a Hobby." By R. S. Archer, jun. Display: India.
 Nov. 13. "Commemoratives." By G. J. Edmondson. Display: Hong Kong.
 „ 20. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "Ceylon." By W. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).
 „ 27. "The Catalogue Question." By F. S. Chilcott. Display: Portugal.
 Dec. 11. "Some Methods of Collecting." By A. S. Allender. Display: Jamaica.
 „ 18. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "North American Colonies." By J. H. Abbott (Manchester Philatelic Society).
 1912.
 Jan. 15. "Some Interesting Philatelic Notes." By P. A. Fletcher. Display: Peru.
 „ 22. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "France." By W. Grunewald (Manchester Philatelic Society).
 „ 29. "The British Postal and Telegraphic Service." By A. Studley. Display: Newfoundland.
 Feb. 12. "Columbus" on Postage Stamps. By A. W. Brown. Display: Stamps with pictures of Columbus thereon.
 „ 26. "Notes and Display of some U.S.A." By W. E. Whitnall (President Liverpool Philatelic Society). Display: U.S.A.
 †Mar. 11. Short Papers by Members on "My Favourite Country and Why." Display: Belgium.
 „ 25. Notes and Display: "British and Colonial Issues of 1911." By N. Clissold. Display: France.
 †April 9. (Tuesday) Short Papers by the Members. Display: Cuba.
 „ 22. Annual Meeting.

* These meetings are held at St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m.

† { March 11. } All Members are requested to contribute Papers on these evenings.
 { April 9. }

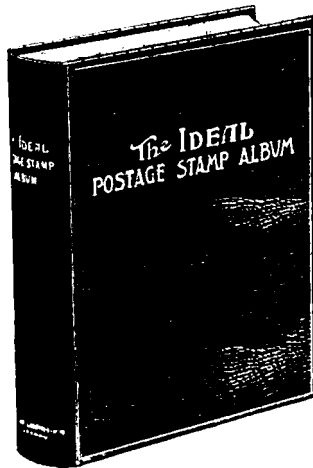
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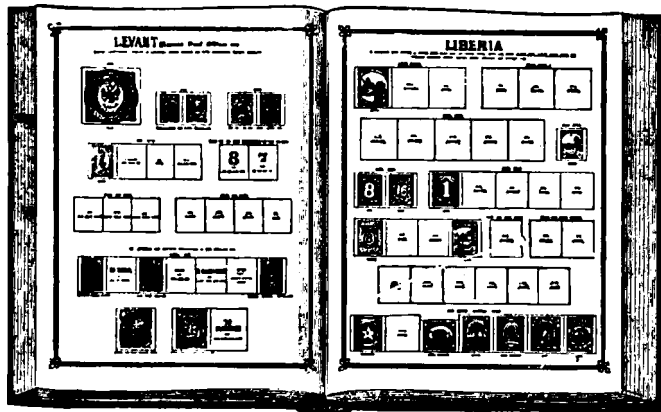


1012.

720 pages.

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5900 Illustrations.



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For some years past we have had a great demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each Stamp, and omitting all minor varieties.

It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of general collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the Postage Stamps of the World, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is arranged strictly alphabetically—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

- IDEAL No. 1011.—On good quality paper, strongly bound in cloth, sprinkled edges, gold lettering on front. Weight, 7 lbs. } Price 12/6; or post-free in U.K., 13/1.
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There has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

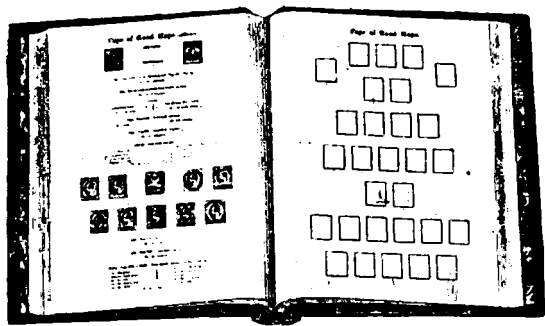
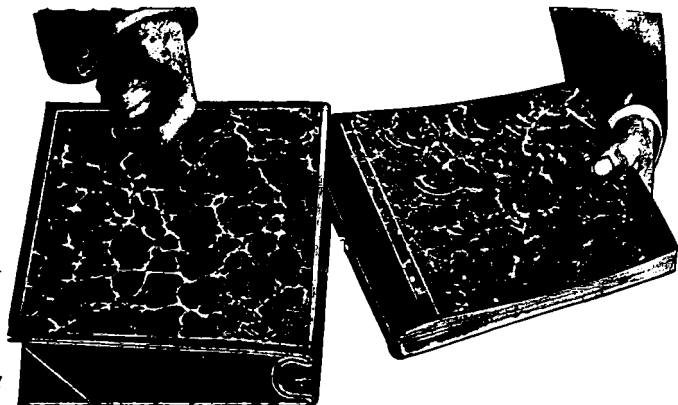
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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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THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published. A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application. The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section. Price. Pages. s. d.

1. Great Britain (10.09)
(temporarily out of print.)

- WEST INDIES.**
- 2. Antigua (2.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 3. Bahamas (4.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 4. Barbados (2.09) . . . 12.0 6
 - 5. Bermuda (2.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 6. Cayman Islands (2.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 7. Dominica (3.09) . . . 10.0 6
 - 8. Grenada (3.09) . . . 14.0 8
 - 9. Jamaica (9.10) . . . 16.0 8
 - 10. Leeward Islands (3.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 11. Montserrat (3.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 12. Nevis (3.09) . . . 10.0 6
 - 13. St. Christopher (3.09) . . . 10.0 6
 - 14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09) . . . 4.0 3
 - 15. St. Lucia (3.09) . . . 12.0 6
 - 16. St. Vincent (3.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 17. Tobago (3.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 18. Trinidad (3.09) . . . 22.2 0
 - 19. Turks Islands (3.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09) . . . 4.0 3
 - 21. Virgin Islands (4.09) . . . 8.0 4

- AMERICAN COLONIES.**
- 22. British Columbia (5.08) . . . 4.0 3
 - 23. Canada (3.11) . . . 22.1 0
 - 24. New Brunswick (6.10) . . . 4.0 3
 - 25. Newfoundland (10.09) . . . 12.0 6
 - 26. Nova Scotia (4.10) . . . 4.0 3
 - 27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10) . . . 4.0 3
 - 28. British Guiana (6.08) . . . 22.1 0
 - 29. " Honduras (9.10) . . . 10.0 6
 - 30. Falkland Islands (6.10) . . . 6.0 4

- AFRICAN COLONIES.**
- 31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08) 5.0 4
 - 32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10) 10.0 6
 - 33. Brit. East Africa (11.10) 12.0 6
 - 34. " Somaliland (6.08) 10.0 6
 - 35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (3.10) 10.0 6
 - 36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10) 20.0 10
 - 37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10) 6.0 4
 - 38. Gambia (9.10) . . . 8.0 4
 - 39. Gold Coast (6.10) . . . 8.0 4
 - 40. Griqualand West (7.08) . . . 10.0 6
 - 41. Lagos (10.10) . . . 8.0 4
 - 42. Madagascar (7.08) . . . 22.1 0
 - 43. Mauritius (9.10) . . . 26.1 2
 - 44. Natal (6.10) . . . 26.1 2
 - 45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08) . . . 22.1 0
 - 46. Niger Coast (9.10) . . . 8.0 4
 - 47. Northern Nigeria (7.08) . . . 4.0 3
 - 48. Orange River Col. (6.10) 26.1 2
 - 49. St. Helena (8.08) . . . 8.0 4
 - 50. Seychelles (9.10) . . . 8.0 4
 - 51. Sierra Leone (8.08) . . . 10.0 6
 - 52. Southern Nigeria (10.10) 6.0 4
 - 53. Stellaland (8.08) . . . 4.0 3
 - 54. Sudan (9.08) . . . 14.0 8
 - 55. Swaziland (9.08) . . . 4.0 3
 - 56. Transvaal (11.10) . . . 68.2 10
 - 57. Uganda Protect. (10.08) 10.0 6
 - 58. Zanzibar (6.11) . . . 18.0 10
 - 59. Zululand (10.08) . . . 4.0 3

- EUROPEAN COLONIES.**
- 60. Cyprus (9.10) . . . 10.0 6
 - 61. Gibraltar (4.09) . . . 16.0 8
 - 62. Heligoland (10.10) . . . 4.0 3
 - 63. Ionian Isles (10.08) . . . 4.0 3
 - 64. Malta (3.10) . . . 6.0 4

- ASIATIC COLONIES.**
- 65. Bangkok (1.09) . . . 4.0 3
 - 66. Ceylon (9.10) . . . 26.1 2
 - 67. Hong Kong (9.10) . . . 18.0 10
 - 68. India (6.10) . . . 24.1 0
 - 69. Indian Con. States (1.09) 64.2 8
 - 70. Labuan (1.09) . . . 18.0 10
 - 71. Brunei (2.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 72. North Borneo (2.09) . . . 22.1 0
 - 73. Sarawak (2.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 74. Straits Settlements (10.10) 14.0 8
 - 75. Johor (2.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 76. Nepri Semian (2.09) . . . 4.0 3
 - 77. Pahang (2.09) . . . 4.0 3
 - 78. Perak (2.09) . . . 12.0 6
 - 79. Selangor (3.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 80. Sungai Ujong (3.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 81. Fed. Malay States (3.09) 6.0 4

- AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.**
- 82. Aus. Commonwealth (3.09) 6.0 4
 - 83. Papua (3.09) . . . 8.0 4
 - 84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09) 4.0 3
 - 85. Cook Islands (3.09) . . . 6.0 4
 - 86. Fiji Islands (4.09) . . . 16.0 8

AUSTRALIAN COLS.—contd. Price. Pages. s. d.

- 86a. New Hebrides (8.09) . . . 4.0 3
- 87. New South Wales (1.11) . . . 68.2 10
- 88. New Zealand (10.10) . . . 72.3 0
- 89. Queensland (11.10) . . . 26.1 2
- 90. South Australia (3.11) . . . 44.1 10
- 91. Tasmania (1.11) . . . 30.1 4
- 92. Tonga (6.09) . . . 12.0 6
- 93. Victoria (7.09) . . . 42.1 10
- 94. Western Australia (1.11) 24.1 0

EUROPE.

- 95. Austria (8.09) . . . 44.1 10
- 96. Austrian Italy (9.09) . . . 10.0 6
- 97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09) . . . 20.0 10
- 98. Hungary (9.09) . . . 26.1 2
- 99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10) . . . 30.1 4
- 100. Belgium (10.09) . . . 28.1 2
- 101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09) . . . 26.1 2
- 102. Crete (10.09) . . . 32.1 4
- 103. Denmark (11.09) . . . 20.0 10
- 104. Iceland (11.09) . . . 22.1 0
- 105. France (11.09) . . . 34.1 6
- 106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09) . . . 116.4 10

107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)

- 108. Baden (12.09) . . . 6.0 4
- 109. Bavaria (12.09) . . . 20.0 10
- 110. Bergdorf (1.10) . . . 4.0 3
- 111. Bremen (1.10) . . . 4.0 3
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1912 Priced Catalogue

THE new edition of this volume has had to be prepared earlier than usual, owing to the current edition having been sold out in less than five months after publication.

The following are the most important alterations:—

BRAZIL.

Has been revised throughout, a number of footnotes have been inserted describing the varieties in the dies, etc., of the issues of 1884-90.

The complicated issues of 1900 to 1905 have been rewritten by the aid of leading specialists, and the prices have also been revised and corrected to date.

BULGARIA.

This is an entirely new list, which has been compiled by a specialist living in that country.

ECUADOR.

Has been carefully revised by a well-known specialist, some minor varieties in handstamped surcharges have been cut out, and a number of varieties have been removed from the heading "Postal Fiscal" and placed in their proper place amongst the provisional postage stamps.

MEXICO.

With the kind collaboration of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson we have entirely rewritten the list of the issues from 1856 to 1879, and have inserted a number of interesting footnotes. We have made a careful study of the numerous reprints and forgeries, and the prices quoted are for *genuine originals*, which are far rarer (especially in the early 4 and 8 reales) than is generally believed, as the bulk of these stamps found in ordinary collections are reprints and fakes.

NICARAGUA.

This list has been rewritten and greatly reduced in size, as it is thought that too many minor varieties of the local surcharges had been included which are only of interest to half a dozen specialists, and which were very confusing to the great bulk of collectors.

PARAGUAY.

Entirely rewritten and reprinted throughout, the new list being based upon the articles by Mr. Charles J. Phillips now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*.

PERU.

This list was rewritten last year, it has now been revised and added to by a specialist in South America.

SAMOA.

By the kind assistance of Mr. John N. Luff and another specialist we have now been able to draw up a correct list of the stamps of the first type. These are divided into the three different sets generally recognized by specialists, and also into the two different perforations which are found in the originals.

TURKEY.

Entirely rewritten and revised. The large remainder sold last year by the Government has been examined, and the relative rarity of the different shades, perforations, etc., has now been established.

There is here a great field for specialists. The stamps are cheap, and there is yet much to be found out about the local printings, retouches, perforations, etc.

UNITED STATES' POSSESSIONS.

At the request of many clients in the United States we have rearranged this group to include such stamps as are generally collected in America under this heading.

ALTERATIONS IN PRICES.

We have been compelled to *raise* the prices in a vast number of cases. For some months past we have been buying largely, filling up gaps in our stock, and in hundreds of cases we found our quotations far too low.

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

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

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc. etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 40 Ortel Albums.

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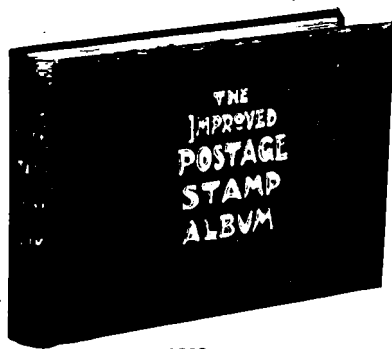
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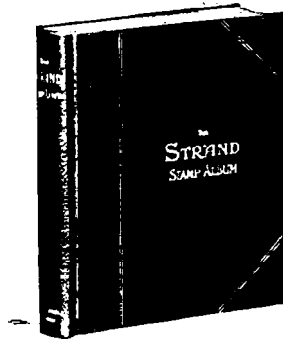
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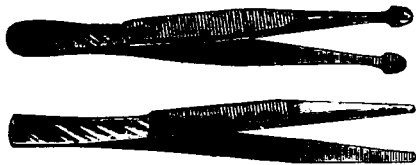
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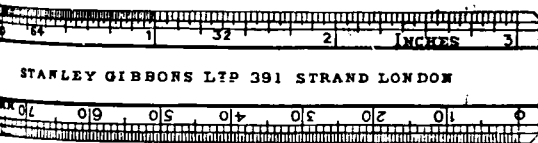


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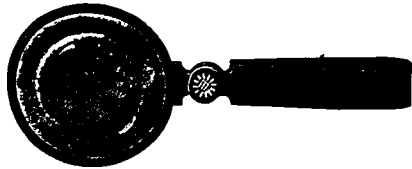
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(Italian P.O.)

1910.

Italian stamps overprinted for use in Tripoli.

	s.	d.
1 c., brown . . .	0	1
2 c., orange-brown	0	1
5 c., green . . .	0	2

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For "M.J." Readers****Newfoundland**

1910.

"Guy" issue. Lithographed.

- 4 c., green (James I).
- 2 c., rose (Arms).
- 3 c., drab (Guy).
- 4 c., violet (Ship).
- 5 c., cobalt (View).
- 6 c., claret (Bacon).
- 8 c., bistre (View).
- 9 c., olive (Logging Camp).
- 10 c., slate (Paper Mills).
- 12 c., brown (King Edward).
- 15 c., black (King George).

The above stamps are now obsolete, the issue being superseded by the "Coronation" Issue.

Special Bargain Price,
for the set of eleven stamps,
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1894.

Queen's Head. Large type.

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257.	1 p., blue on green (p. 13½)	0	6
272.	50 c., viol. on lilac (p. 12)	0	6
292.	50 c., blue on lilac . . .	0	4
346.	1 p., violet on buff (imperf.)	0	4
408.	1 p., brown (imperf.)	0	4
583.	2½ c., blue on rose (p. 13½ "Too Late")	0	2
653.	5c., scarlet (p. 12 "A.R.")	0	4

CUBA (Spanish).

Various issues. Revised prices.

55.	20 c., pale brown (1870)	0	4
62.	50 c., deep green (1871)	0	6
72.	50 c., indigo-lilac (1874)	0	2
76.	12½ c., mauve (1875)	0	2
82.	12½ c., green (1876)	0	2
95.	12½ c., grey-bistre (1878)	0	6
96.	12½ c., bistre-buff (, ,)	0	2
110.	12½ c., grey-lilac (1880)	0	2
136.	5 c., lavender (red surch)	0	2
144.	2½ c., mauve (1883-8)	0	2
147.	2½ c., pale brown (1883-8)	0	2
162.	20 c., dull lilac (1890)	0	2

**EAST AFRICA AND
UGANDA.**1910. *King's Head. Retouched plate.*

6 c., carmine . . .	used	0	1
---------------------	------	---	---

This differs from the previous 6 c. in the shading round the crown, and in other minor details.

MALTA.October, 1911. *King's Head. Universal colour.*

2d., grey . . .	0	3
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PORTUGAL.*Private Stamps for Civilian Rifle Clubs.*

661.	Carmine and blue-green (1899)	0	3
662.	Green and brown (1900)	1	0
663.	Buff and carmine (1901)	1	0
664.	Orange and blue (1902)	1	0
665.	Orange and green (1903)	1	0
666.	Carmine and brown (1904)	1	0
667.	Yellow and ultramarine (1905)	1	6
668.	Blue and marone (1906)	1	6
669.	Yellow and chocolate (1907)	1	6
671.	Green and blue (1909)	1	6

SPANISH GUINEA.1911. *Type 6. Overprinted "GUINEA 1911," in oval.*

1 c., orange-brown.	
2 c., rosine.	
5 c., myrtle.	

Set of three stamps, unused and mint . . . 5 0

TRAVANCORE.1910. *New type and colour.*
6 cash, red-brown . . . used 0 1

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XIX.

OCTOBER 31, 1911.

No. 226.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 319.)

CHAPTER XXV.

Provisional Official Stamps of 1889.

THE following is a translation of the Decree authorizing the issue of these stamps:—

"We give notice that the Department, from this day, will put in circulation a new series of Official stamps destined exclusively for franking official correspondence to foreign countries.

"These stamps are—

"5 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the indication of the value are printed in rose on the 15 centavos stamps.

"3 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the indication of the value are printed in violet on the 15 centavos stamps.

"1 and 2 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the values 1 c. and 2 c. are printed in carmine on the 15 centavos.

"Asuncion, Oct. 5, 1889."

This Decree does not agree with the stamps as issued. The 1 c. and 2 c. are noted as being imperforate, whereas they are always perforated. The surcharges are stated to be in *rose*, *violet*, and *carmine*, whereas they are all in *black*.

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1890, I find the following noted:—

15 c., red-violet ; perf.	11½.
1 c., red violet and black ; perf.	11½.
2 c., "	" "
3 c., violet "	imperf.
5 c., red-violet "	" "

This 15 c. was not authorized, and I should put it down as an essay or proof without the figure denoting a fresh value.

My friend Dr. José Marcó del Pont, of Buenos Ayres, who is a most keen and intelligent student of all South American stamps, told me that, in his opinion, the word "OFICIAL" and the figure of value were printed at one operation, and that the figure should always be close to the word and under the letter "c."

In *Le Timbre-Poste*, February, 1890, M. Hanciau writes as follows:—

"In order to give work to its employees the ad-

ministration took it into its head to surcharge the stamps in two operations, first with the word *Oficial*, and afterwards with the figure of the value, the result of which is that we find the figure at all kinds of distances from the word *Oficial*."

Here we have two high authorities holding quite different opinions, so we must turn to the stamps themselves, and here I have been lucky enough to obtain two entire sheets, with margins and imprints—the only full sheets I have seen. They are the "3" on 15 c., and the "5" on 15 c., and as I think them of considerable importance I give illustrations of both in their exact size.

From a careful examination of these sheets I have come to the conclusion that Dr. José Marcó del Pont is correct, and that the word "OFICIAL" and the figure were printed at one operation.

We must remember that this overprint was struck on one stamp at a time by means of a handstamp and there is thus considerable difference owing to heavy or light inking and pressure; allowing for this the figures are always the same distance from the letter "c," and that is one of the best tests for stamps with a genuine surcharge.

"1" on 15 c.

This surcharge is on my Sheet II of the 15 c. (see chapter XI, page 127). The figure "1" has a long serif, a flat top, and a rather short foot; it is under the middle of the "c" and less than ½ mm. from it.

OFICIAL	OFICIAL	OFICIAL
1	1	1
Genuine.	Forgery 1.	Forgery 2.

I give illustrations of two forgeries; in the first the "O" is too large, the "L" badly drawn, and the figure "1" a bad shape and too far from the "c."

In the second the letters are too tall, especially the "F," the top of the "A" is too narrow, and the figure "1" is very badly shaped. I have this last forgery with a date mark of June 2, 1889, but they were not issued until October 5, 1889!

Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.

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ITALY

1863-1908.

A fine set, including stamps bearing portraits of Victor Emmanuel II, Humbert I, and Victor Emmanuel III, the Arms of Savoy, Italian Arms, and various other types, with several provisionals and high values.

Set of 41 Stamps, used,

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(Italian P.O.)

1910.

Italian stamps overprinted for use in Tripoli.

	s.	d.
1 c., brown . . .	0	1
2 c., orange-brown	0	1
5 c., green . . .	0	2

TURKEY

We have on hand a very fine stock of the stamps of Turkey, and shall be glad to receive Want Lists from collectors or to send selections of these stamps on approval.

Special Bargains For "M.J." Readers

Newfoundland

1910.

"Guy" issue. *Lithographed.*

- 4 c., green (James I).
- 2 c., rose (Arms).
- 3 c., drab (Guy).
- 4 c., violet (Ship).
- 5 c., cobalt (View).
- 6 c., claret (Bacon).
- 8 c., bistre (View).
- 9 c., olive (Logging Camp).
- 10 c., slate (Paper Mills).
- 12 c., brown (King Edward).
- 15 c., black (King George).

The above stamps are now obsolete, the issue being superseded by the "Coronation" Issue.

Special Bargain Price, for the set of eleven stamps, unused and mint,

10s. 6d.

POST-FREE.

TRINIDAD

1894.

Queen's Head. Large type.

5s., marone. (No. 102.)

This stamp is catalogued at 12s. 6d. We have a small supply and can offer it unused and mint at the

Special Bargain Price of

POST **10s.** FREE.

COLOMBIA.

Various issues. Reduced prices.

Cat. No.		s.	d.
257.	1 p., blue on green (p. 13½)	0	6
272.	50 c., viol. on lilac (p. 12)	0	6
292.	50 c., blue on lilac . . .	0	4
346.	1 p., violet on buff (imperf.)	0	4
408.	1 p., brown (imperf.) . . .	0	4
583.	2½ c., blue on rose (p. 13½ "Too Late")	0	2
653.	5 c., scarlet (p. 12 "A.R.")	0	4

CUBA (Spanish).

Various issues. Revised prices.

55.	20 c., pale brown (1870)	0	4
62.	50 c., deep green (1871)	0	6
72.	50 c., indigo-lilac (1874)	0	2
76.	12½ c., mauve (1875)	0	2
82.	12½ c., green (1876)	0	2
95.	12½ c., grey-bistre (1878)	0	6
96.	12½ c., bistre-buff (" ")	0	2
110.	12½ c., grey-lilac (1880)	0	2
136.	5 c., lavender (red surch)	0	2
144.	2½ c., mauve (1883-8)	0	2
147.	2½ c., pale brown (1883-8)	0	2
162.	20 c., dull lilac (1890)	0	2

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1910. *King's Head. Retouched plate.*

6 c., carmine . . . used 0 1
This differs from the previous 6 c. in the shading round the crown, and in other minor details.

MALTA.

October, 1911. *King's Head. Universal colour.*

2d., grey 0 3

PORTUGAL.

Private Stamps for Civilian Rifle Clubs.

661.	Carmine and blue-green (1899)	0	3
662.	Green and brown (1900)	1	0
663.	Buff and carmine (1901)	1	0
664.	Orange and blue (1902)	1	0
665.	Orange and green (1903)	1	0
666.	Carmine and brown (1904)	1	0
667.	Yellow and ultramarine (1905)	1	6
668.	Blue and marone (1906)	1	6
669.	Yellow and chocolate (1907)	1	6
671.	Green and blue (1909)	1	6

SPANISH GUINEA.

1911. *Type 6. Overprinted "GUINEA 1911," in oval.*

- 1 c., orange-brown.
- 2 c., rosine.
- 5 c., myrtle.

Set of three stamps, unused and mint 5 0

TRAVANCORE.

1910. *New type and colour.*
6 cash, red-brown . . . used 0 1

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

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No. 226.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 319.)

CHAPTER XXV.

Provisional Official Stamps of 1889.

THE following is a translation of the Decree authorizing the issue of these stamps:—

"We give notice that the Department, from this day, will put in circulation a new series of Official stamps destined exclusively for franking official correspondence to foreign countries.

"These stamps are—

"5 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the indication of the value are printed in rose on the 15 centavos stamps.

"3 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the indication of the value are printed in violet on the 15 centavos stamps.

"1 and 2 centavos, imperf. The word 'OFICIAL' and the values 1 c. and 2 c. are printed in carmine on the 15 centavos.

"Asuncion, Oct. 5, 1889."

This Decree does not agree with the stamps as issued. The 1 c. and 2 c. are noted as being imperforate, whereas they are always perforated. The surcharges are stated to be in *rose, violet, and carmine*, whereas they are all in *black*.

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1890, I find the following noted:—

15 c., red-violet ;	perf. 11½.
1 c., red violet and black ;	perf. 11½.
2 c.,	" "
3 c., violet	" imperf.
5 c., red-violet	" "

This 15 c. was not authorized, and I should put it down as an essay or proof without the figure denoting a fresh value.

My friend Dr. José Marcó del Pont, of Buenos Ayres, who is a most keen and intelligent student of all South American stamps, told me that, in his opinion, the word "OFICIAL" and the figure of value were printed at one operation, and that the figure should always be close to the word and under the letter "C."

In *Le Timbre-Poste*, February, 1890, M. Hanciau writes as follows:—

"In order to give work to its employees the ad-

ministration took it into its head to surcharge the stamps in two operations, first with the word *Oficial*, and afterwards with the figure of the value, the result of which is that we find the figure at all kinds of distances from the word *Oficial*."

Here we have two high authorities holding quite different opinions, so we must turn to the stamps themselves, and here I have been lucky enough to obtain two entire sheets, with margins and imprints—the only full sheets I have seen. They are the "3" on 15 c., and the "5" on 15 c., and as I think them of considerable importance I give illustrations of both in their exact size.

From a careful examination of these sheets I have come to the conclusion that Dr. José Marcó del Pont is correct, and that the word "OFICIAL" and the figure were printed at one operation.

We must remember that this overprint was struck on one stamp at a time by means of a handstamp and there is thus considerable difference owing to heavy or light inking and pressure; allowing for this the figures are always the same distance from the letter "C," and that is one of the best tests for stamps with a genuine surcharge.

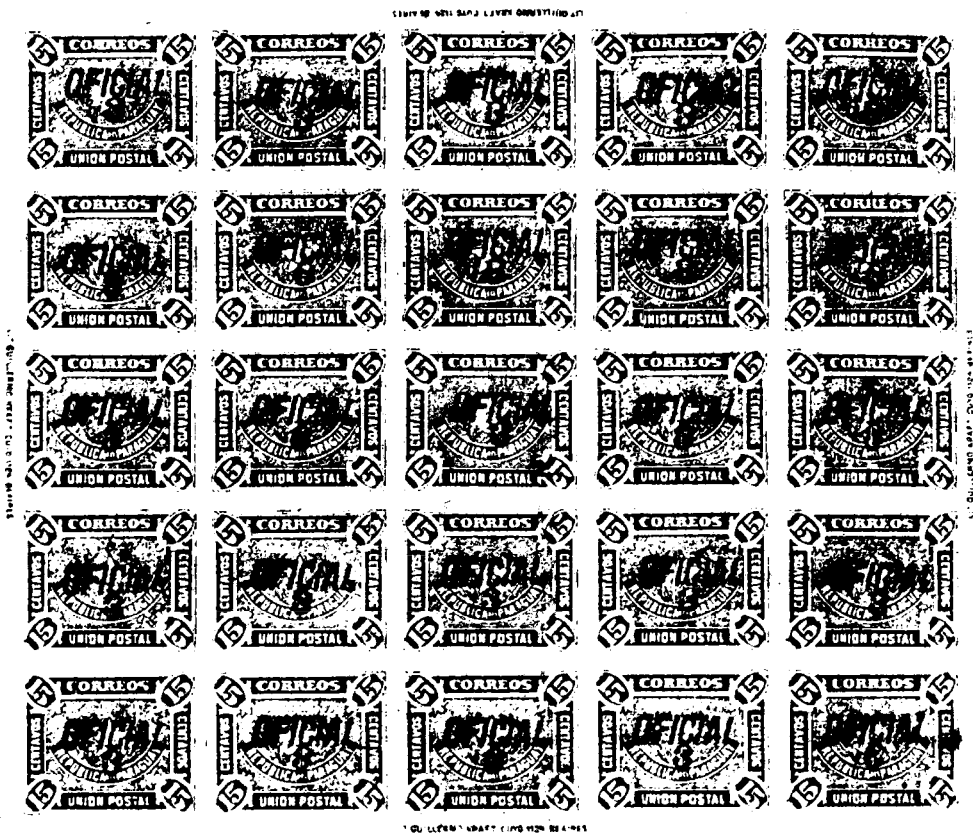
"1" on 15 c.

This surcharge is on my Sheet II of the 15 c. (see chapter XI, page 127). The figure "1" has a long serif, a flat top, and a rather short foot; it is under the middle of the "C" and less than ½ mm. from it.



I give illustrations of two forgeries; in the first the "O" is too large, the "L" badly drawn, and the figure "1" a bad shape and too far from the "C."

In the second the letters are too tall, especially the "F," the top of the "A" is too narrow, and the figure "1" is very badly shaped. I have this last forgery with a date mark of June 2, 1889, but they were not issued until October 5, 1889!



"3" on 15 centavos.

"2" on 15 c.

The genuine are produced from stamps of my Sheet II, as in the case of the 1 c. In the genuine, the "2" almost touches the "C," in heavily printed copies it actually touches; the figure is a peculiar shape, and the word "OFICIAL" is 13 mm. long (counting to the downstroke of the "L").



Forgery No. 1. "OFICIAL" 12½ mm., "2" badly shaped and too far away.

Forgery No. 2. "OFICIAL" in different type. Note the shape of the "A" and the position of the cross-bar.

Forgery No. 3. Letters of "OFICIAL" too close, "2" quite a wrong shape.

"3" on 15 c.

The genuine were produced from stamps of my Sheet IV; the type of the surcharge is shown in the illustration of a full sheet. Note that the genuine "3" on 15 c. are all on the stamps that I termed "variety No. 1," that is with the full curl ornament above the figure "5" in the left upper corner. The colour of the stamps with genuine surcharge is *dull purple*.



Forgery No. 1. Letters "O," "C," and "I" in "OFICIAL" badly shaped; "3" too low. Colour *purple-brown*.

Forgery No. 2. "O" too square, top of "A" too pointed; "3" very low. Colour *purple-brown*.

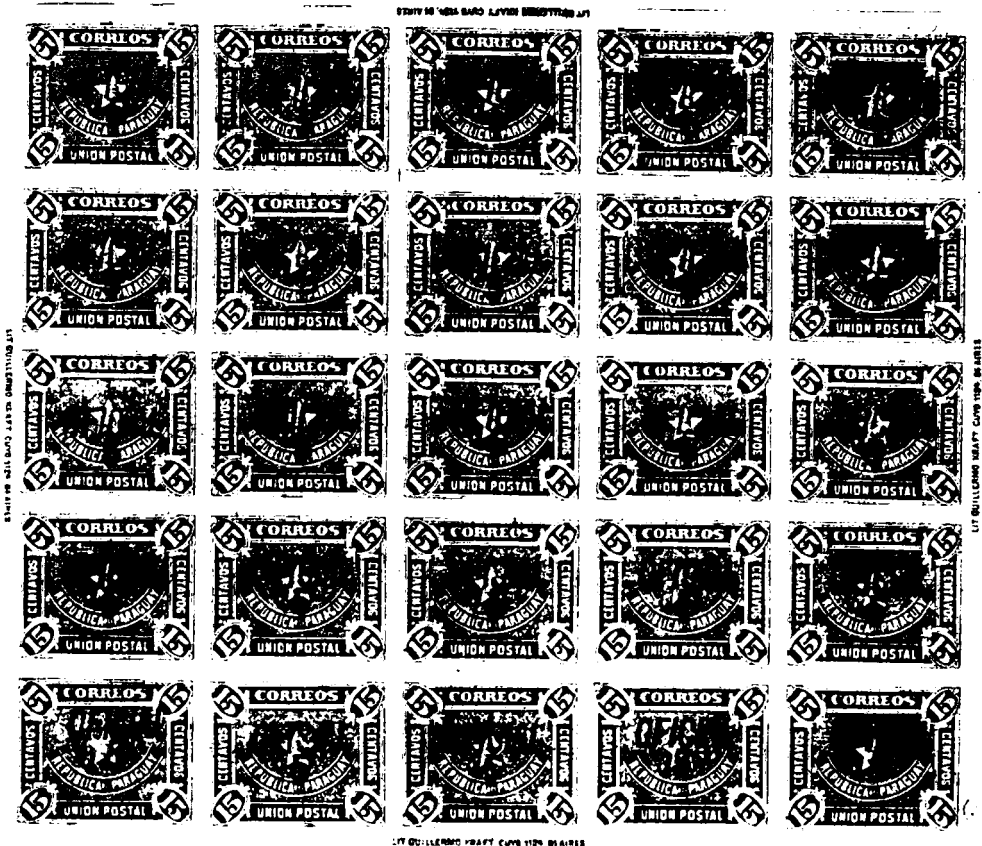
"5" on 15 c.



The genuine type of the surcharge is shown in the illustration of a full sheet. This is the value that was in most demand, and I think that many more copies were printed of this than of the other values.

Forgery No. 1 has the letters of "OFICIAL" thin and tall, and the "A" too narrow at the top; "5" is too low down. Forgery No. 2 has a "5" with a curved head, whereas in the genuine it is flat.

I find that stamps of my Sheets I and IV were made use of for the 5 c. I have a block of fourteen of



"5" on 15 centavos.

the "5" on 15 c., Sheet I, and my entire sheet of the "5" is 15 c., Sheet IV. Of this I give an illustration, as it shows in a marked manner the differences due to heavy and light impressions.

Varieties.

Varieties have been chronicled with inverted and double figures, and with the figure omitted; as the handstamps were all in one piece, these cannot be genuine. The only varieties possible are those having the *whole* overprint double or inverted; of these I only know the "1" and the "5" inverted and the "2" double.

This is a difficult and perplexing issue, and more material is required to permit of its being fully studied.

Summary.

October 5, 1889. *Stamps of February, 1890, surcharged in black locally.*

(1) *Perf.* 11½.

- "1" on 15 c., marone.
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- "2" on 15 c., marone.
- a. Surcharge double.

(2) *Imperf.*

- "3" on 15 c., dull purple.
- "5" on 15 c., purple-brown.
- "5" on 15 c., red-brown.
- a. Surcharge inverted.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Official Stamps of 1890.

OFFICIAL

THE first mention I can find of these stamps is in *The Stamp News*, December 1, 1890, where the 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. are chronicled. The *I.B.Z.* for December, 1890, also lists the 5 c., 15 c., and 20 c., and further states that they were surcharged to do temporary duty as Official stamps. I am unable to trace any Official Decree.

The stamps in question were the typographed issue of 1887. They were handstamped with the word "OFFICIAL" in *violet*, probably at the Post Office in Asuncion, as they were required. As usual with handstamped surcharges, we find practically all the values with inverted and double impressions; pairs also exist showing one stamp with and one without the overprint.

The usual colour used was *violet*, but I have some copies on which the overprint is quite *blue*; probably the handstamp was inked on a wrong colour-pad by accident.

Señor Roberto de Soto received, either in 1890 or 1891, from the Director of the Office of Public Credit in Asuncion, some of these stamps further overprinted in violet with "J. de C. Publico," abbreviation of "Junta de Credito Público." The values so treated, which Señor de Soto showed me when I was in Buenos Ayres, were the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 7 c., 15 c., and 20 c. Possibly this second overprint was a control mark of this particular Government Office.

The same gentleman also showed me the 10 c., *dull blue*, with the overprint "1492 12 DE OCTOBRE 1892," further overprinted "OFICIAL," but this was not an official issue, as the 10 c., *dull blue*, was not issued until the provisional Official stamps had been obsolete for over a year.

* * *

Summary.

October (?), 1890. *Stamps of 1887 handstamped "OFICIAL" in violet, at Asuncion.*

1 c., green.
2 c., red.
5 c., blue.
7 c., brown.
10 c., mauve.
15 c., orange.
20 c., pink.

Varieties.

- (i.) All values with double overprint.
- (ii.) " " " inverted "
- (iii.) Pairs, one stamp with and the other without "OFICIAL."
- (iv.) Overprinted "J. de C. Publico."

CHAPTER XXVII.

Official Stamps of 1892-93.

THE following Decree was issued from Asuncion, but I cannot trace the date:—

"The Post Office Department hereby gives public notice that the following stamps have been placed in circulation, for franking official foreign correspondence.

1 c., green.
2 c., red.
5 c., blue.
7 c., brown.
10 c., violet.
15 c., orange.
20 c., rose.
50 c., grey.

"ANGEL D. PENA,
"Director-General."

OFICIAL

(a)

Official

(b)

I find that these, which are formed of the ordinary stamps of 1887, overprinted with Type (a), were first chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* for May, 1892, and they were probably issued about March of that year.

The word "OFICIAL" was printed with a stereotyped plate, which overprinted fifty stamps (a full sheet) at one time. It is regular and well constructed, and I think the work was probably done at Buenos Ayres.

I do not know of any varieties in this issue.

The 7 c., brown, of the same issue is known overprinted with Type (b). I can find no record of this stamp in any of the stamp journals of 1892 to 1895; some of the catalogues list it as having been issued in 1892, others say 1894; our publishers have adopted the medium 1893, and I will do the same, as I can find nothing against it.

* * *

Summary.

March (?), 1892. *Stamps of 1887 overprinted in black with Type (a).*

1 c., green.
2 c., rose-red.
5 c., blue.
7 c., brown.
10 c., mauve.
15 c., orange.
20 c., pink.
50 c., grey.

1893(?). *As last, but overprinted with Type (b).*
7 c., brown.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Official Stamps of 1901.

THESE stamps were first chronicled in the *Revista de la S. F. Arg.* for March, 1901, and were probably issued in February of that year. They were engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. The design is similar to that of the postage stamps of September, 1900, except that the inscription "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" is replaced by the word "OFICIAL."

The perforation was done with two single-line machines, gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. I have found all except the 20 c. (which I only know perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$) with both varieties of perforation, but I have not met with any showing compounds of the two.

* * *

Summary.

February (?), 1901. *Printed and perforated as described above.*

1 c., slate-blue; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$.
2 c., rose-red " "
4 c., chocolate-brown " "
5 c., deep green " "
8 c., chestnut-brown " "
10 c., rose-carmine " "
20 c., deep blue; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ only.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Official Stamps of 1902 and 1903.

Official

ON September 12, 1902, the 1 peso fuerte of 1892 was issued overprinted in *black* with the type shown above. At least one sheet had the overprint inverted, but this variety is rare and I have only had a few copies. This stamp was still on sale in Asuncion in June, 1910, when our agent there bought a supply for us.

In February, 1903, supplies of the lithographed stamps of the issue of February 28, 1903, were overprinted in *black* with the word "OFICIAL" in the same type as was used for the 1892 issue. These seem to have been issued about the same date as the ordinary stamps (see Decree quoted in chapter XIX, page 216).

I have not seen any varieties in this issue, other than slight variations of shade. The numbers issued were 50,000 of the 20 c. and 100,000 of each of the other values.

I have seen the 5 c., *blue*, of the regular postage series dated 1904, overprinted diagonally with the word "OFICIAL" in thick, heavy sans-serif type, and with a postmark dated "14 Oct. 1904." Dealers in Paraguay say that this is a very rare variety, and that all the copies were used postally; it is listed in some foreign catalogues, but I can find no record of the issue of the stamp. The overprint is totally different from that of any other of the Paraguay Official stamps, and I think it must be classed as doubtful until we learn more about it.

* * *

Summary.

September 12, 1902. *Stamp of 1892 overprinted in black as described above.*

- 1 p., olive-green.
a. Overprint inverted.

February (?), 1903. *Lithographed stamps of 1903 overprinted in black as described.*

- 1 c., olive-grey.
2 c., blue-green.
5 c., blue.
5 c., pale blue.
10 c., chestnut-brown.
20 c., rose-red.
30 c., blue.
60 c., violet.

CHAPTER XXX.

Official Stamps of 1904-8.



THE history of these Official stamps is practically the same as that of the postage stamps of similar

types (see chapter XX, page 247). Large supplies of these stamps were manufactured, in from two to four colours of each value, and in 1904 to 1908 all the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps were issued, and also the 10 c. and 20 c. in *lilac*; but for the other colours of the 10 c. and 20 c. and for the higher values there was found to be no demand, and almost the whole of those stamps were surcharged for ordinary postal use. However, as far as I can find out, one sheet (and in a few cases two sheets=200 stamps) of each colour and each value were retained *unsurcharged*, and from time to time a few of these have leaked out; I managed to get a few odd values in Buenos Ayres, but down to the time of writing this chapter I have not been able to make up even one complete set.

* * *

Summary.

(Engraved and printed by the South American Bank Note Company, Buenos Ayres.)

1904-8. *First type given above. Perf. 11½-12.*

- 1 c., pale green.
1 c., olive-green.
1 c., vermilion.
1 c., orange.
2 c., „
2 c., slate-grey.
2 c., pale green.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., deep blue.
5 c., greenish blue.
5 c., bluish slate.
10 c., lilac.
20 c., „

Same type, and the second type for the 1 peso, prepared for use, but not issued, except surcharged for ordinary postal use.

- 10 c., ochre.
10 c., emerald.
20 c., pale rose.
20 c., ochre.
30 c., greenish blue.
30 c., bluish slate.
30 c., yellow.
60 c., blue.
60 c., chocolate-brown.
60 c., chestnut-brown.
1 p., black and chestnut.
1 p., „ lake.
1 p., „ rose-red.

[We regret to find that in the last number, page 317, the two illustrations of the 15 c. stamp were wrongly placed, and should be transposed; the upper one represents the *reprint*, and the lower the *original*.

A correspondent has shown us a curious variety of the 1 c. on 1 peso of February 6, 1903 (see page 216), in which the left-hand figure "1" of the surcharge appeared to be double-lined, thus "1." This was the case on both the stamps in a pair from the bottom row of a sheet, but close examination showed that, owing to this being the outer edge of the forme, the edge of the type had been inked and had printed, producing a thin line alongside each figure and giving the appearance described.—ED. M.J.]



The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 287.)

[In connection with the following portion of M. Hanciau's paper, M. Mahé has requested us to publish a letter, which will be found in our Correspondence column.—Ed. *M.J.*]

On the 19th April, 1855, the Director-General of Posts, Narciso de Torre Marin, proposed to the Governor, Captain-General José de la Concha, to establish a local post for Havana, similar to that which was created in Madrid in 1853, and to have a special stamp engraved, without indication of value, bearing an inscription denoting *the local post of Havana*.

The proposal was made in the following terms:—

“Your Excellency,—The approaching introduction of the prepayment of postage by means of stamps,* at a very moderate cost, should afford to this department of the public service advantages and facilities which may be extended to meet the want generally recognized in this populous capital, of the creation of a local post, which would provide frequent communication with the suburbs outside the walls, and with more distant places from one point to another in the district, a measure which would be of advantage in obviating a great expenditure of valuable time by private messengers, whose service in this country is very costly through scarcity of hands.

“No doubt, in order to properly carry out this innovation, if Your Excellency thinks fit to adopt it, it will be necessary to place letter-boxes at various points in the city, which will involve a small amount of expense; but if we compare the latter with the advantages that would result from such useful means of communication, and if we consider the productive nature of the expense involved, taking account of the vast number of stamps that will naturally be issued, it will be recognized that this expense is not a sufficient reason for the rejection of so advantageous a system, especially if it should be possible later on to fix the rate at two stamps for a half real, leaving the home authorities to manufacture the stamps with the device” (or inscription?) “of the local post of Havana, and *without indication of the value*. As it is desirable to establish at once the local post for Havana, it is necessary to employ for that purpose the stamps received in this Chief Department by the last mail from Spain, which will also be an advantage, seeing that the present rate charged for that nature of correspondence is one real silver.

“In order that this innovation may involve no increased charge to those who receive letters by this means, it seems very desirable that the persons entrusted with the distribution of letters should not receive the *cuartillo* ($\frac{1}{4}$ real) which the other postmen are paid, and that the service which they render should be remunerated by a fixed rate of pay, according to their work. Believing that, under these circumstances, this innovation would be favourably received, I have the honour to propose it to Your Excellency, in case you should think fit to authorize its being put in execution.

Etc. etc. etc.

“Havana, April 19, 1855.

(Signed) “NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN.

“To His Excellency

“The Captain-General,
“etc. etc. etc.”

As there was no opening here for exploiting the “ever-faithful Cubans,” His Excellency the Governor was in no great hurry to reply to the request that had been made to him, and it was only after five months of serious reflection that the newly created Marquis of Havana (Don José de la Concha) decided to put his noble hand to the following document:—

“To the Director-General of Posts.

“The establishment of a local postal service in this great and populous Capital is a necessity which becomes more and more pressing each day, and the cheapness of the transmission of letters by means of stamps for the prepayment of postage facilitates the use of these latter; this reform thus becomes, as at Madrid and other parts of the Peninsula, a natural and immediate consequence of the introduction of prepayment of postage.

“With this intent and in accordance with that which Your Excellency has proposed to me, Y.E. will proceed, without delay, to elaborate and lay before me the measures to be taken for this important innovation, which should be introduced immediately, on the basis of daily despatches of the local post, to circulate within the limits of the district under the Civil Government of this Capital, and with a view to its being extended to the transmission of correspondence to and from Jesus del Monte, the Queen's hill and causeway, and the extremities of the omnibus lines established at those places. Y.E. will arrange for this service to be extended next year to the neighbouring villages of Regla, Guanabacoa, Las Puntas, and Mariano.

“Etc. etc. etc.

“Havana, September 22, 1855.

(Signed) “JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA.”

The Director-General of Posts lost no time, and four days later he addressed the following letter to the Governor:—

“Your Excellency,—Having taken due note of the instructions that you have been so good as to forward to me in your communication of the 22nd of this month, I have the honour to lay before you the measures which I think suitable for carrying into effect the establishment of the Local Postal Service for this town within the limits of the district under the Chief Civil Government. These measures are as follows:—

“1. The placing of iron boxes at the points specified in the accompanying note, in the form of pillars six feet high and half that width, with an opening near the top for the admission of letters and packets, and another with a lock, at the base, for removal of the same. The Postmen will be charged with the carrying out of this service, in their respective districts, and the most economical arrangements will be made: remuneration at the rate of fifteen pesos per month will be granted to those of Sta. Catalina, Guadalupe, and the Queen's causeway, in consideration of the increased work which will result from the extension of their duties.

“2. The creation of four appointments of letter-carriers for the districts of Mariano, Cerro, Casa Blanca, and Jesus del Monte; to these posts will be attached salaries of thirty pesos per month, since the holders cannot be remunerated by the *cuartillo* ($\frac{1}{4}$ real) received for letters emanating from other districts, seeing that the delivery of letters by the local post is to be without charge.

* This is a further proof that the stamps were not in circulation on the 19th April, 1855, the date of this document.

"3. A contract to be made with the omnibus companies of the four localities referred to, for the conveyance of the mails and the postmen.

"4. Prepayment of the postage to be made compulsory for this class of correspondence, on the principle of a uniform rate, without reference to weight or distance, the rate to be fixed at one stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ real silver per packet, until supplies of stamps can be obtained from the Peninsula, without indication of value, so that the suitable value can be assigned to them here.

"5. The suppression of the post offices at Jesus del Monte, Cerro, and Mariano, which the new establishment will render unnecessary in the future.

"6. The letter-carriers for those parts to receive a fixed salary of thirty pesos per month, and to be nominated forthwith. I therefore put before you the names of Don Casimiro Manuel Alejano, Don José Valdes, Don Anselmo Gonzalez de Valle, and Don Lorenzo Aleman.

"7. I beg that Your Excellency will be so good as to authorize the expenditure involved in the manufacture of the letter-boxes, since this Department does not possess the means of carrying out this work, nor funds that can be applied to this object.

"These purely administrative measures will be utilized by this Department with a view to carrying out in the most efficient manner possible the new postal work of this district; the Department will do all that is possible to make the undertaking a success. Etc. etc. etc.

"Havana, September 26, 1855.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN.

"To His Excellency the Captain-General,

"Deputy Postmaster-General of this Island."*

The letter we have just read speaks of fixing the rate for local correspondence at $\frac{1}{2}$ real, but we have another, the only one in existence in which mention is made of a surcharge, without, however, giving us any explanation of the meaning of the letter "Y" that forms part of the overprint. And we now have no question of a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ real, but of one at $\frac{1}{4}$ real:—

"To His Excellency the Chief Civil Governor.

"All being arranged for the establishment in this capital of the local postal service, and as it is necessary to create stamps for prepayment of postage for the letters and packets to be circulated in this manner, with an expressed value of one cuartillo: I would request authority from Your Excellency for the printing of 200,000 of the stamps at present intended to serve for the franking of correspondence, using those of the kind that is least required, and printing upon them a letter Y and $\frac{1}{4}$. They will be placed for sale solely in the hands of the persons at whose establishments or houses are the letter-boxes for the service of the local post. Etc. etc. etc.

"Havana, October 31, 1855.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN."

The following is the reply that was received three days later:—

"Your Excellency,—I have received your report of the 31st October last, stating that all was arranged for the establishment in this capital of the local postal service, and for the creation of stamps for prepayment of postage with an expressed value of one cuartillo ($\frac{1}{4}$ real); and I have to inform Your Excellency that I have taken all the steps necessary for putting this service in force.

Etc. etc. etc.

"Havana, Nov. 3, 1855.

(Signed) "JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA."

This joyful news was announced to the public almost at the same time as the regulations for the letter-carriers, dated the 10th November, and inserted, we are told, in the *Anales de Cuba* for 1855, chapter C (Regulations, page 1339, paragraph 1331).

"Order of the Director-General of Posts establishing letter-boxes in this island and fixing the hours for the collection of the letters.

"Chief Department of Posts of this Island.

"His Excellency the Captain-General having decided upon the establishment of a local post in this city and its suburbs to commence upon the 19th day of the present month, in celebration of the birthday of our beloved Queen, Doña Isabella II (Whom God Preserve), the Administration has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that on that day there will be inaugurated this improvement, which will provide the fullest convenience for local business at a very low rate. Correspondence by this local post cannot be transmitted without being prepaid by means of the stamps of a quarter real silver provided for that purpose, which will be obtainable at the establishments where the letter-boxes are placed.

"From that date the letter-carriers will no longer collect payment for their service in the delivery of letters, either local, or from the Peninsula, or from abroad, as has hitherto been the case, because a fixed salary has been granted to them in lieu of such payment; it is even forbidden to them to accept any gratuity, under liability to the penalties stated in their instructions.

"The local postal service is divided into three despatches daily, in order that the public may have the fullest possible opportunities and convenience for local communication.

"At the first despatch the postmen will collect, at half-past five in the morning, from the local letter-boxes, the correspondence that has been deposited in them; they will deposit this in the principal letter-box between six and seven o'clock, at which time the conveyance will pass that will carry the mail to the General Post Office, where, after having been post-marked and sorted, the letters will be given out to the letter-carriers for distribution.

"At the second despatch, letters will be collected from the local boxes at half-past ten in the morning, to be taken from the principal boxes between eleven o'clock and midday, when the conveyance will come round, so that this correspondence may be distributed at one o'clock in the afternoon.

"At the third, the postmen will collect the correspondence from the local boxes at three o'clock to be conveyed from the principal letter-boxes at four o'clock, in the same manner as for the previous despatches, so that letters may be distributed at five o'clock.

"Letters and packets by the local post not being subject to a charge by weight, will be transmitted whatever they may be, provided that they bear a stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ real.

"There will be applied to this correspondence a special mark indicating the despatch to which it belongs, in addition to that used by the department to indicate the year, the month, and the day. By this means those concerned will know to which of the three despatches their letters belong, so that if, by any chance, which is not to be expected, letters belonging to the first despatch are not delivered until a later one, the receivers can report the fact to the head office, so that, the charge being proved, the prescribed penalty may be inflicted. The only correspondence that will suffer any delay will be that of persons who have changed their address, but in such cases the postmen are recommended to note on the

* It should be noted that the word "Isla" (Island) is written in this document with a "Y"—"Ysla."

back of the letters the new address, so that they may be delivered the same day. The public will find the greatest of care exercised in this most important service, as should be the case in all the details of it, ensuring the complete success of this improvement.

"Letters or packets either for the island or for abroad may be deposited in all the letter-boxes, in the same way as they have been hitherto in the box at the General Post Office, as the prepayment of such correspondence is optional.

"Havana, November 15, 1855.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN."

Issue of November 19th, 1855.

(For Havana and its Suburbs.)

The 2 reales stamps of the preceding issue surcharged, in *black*, "Y $\frac{1}{4}$ " (the fraction some distance from the letter) in the centre, leaving the original value uncanceled. Laid paper, watermark Loops, varying in tint.

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ Y $\frac{1}{4}$

Either because the printing press was small, or because there were not sufficient letters "Y" and figures available, or for convenience in counting, the stamps were overprinted in sheets of a hundred, instead of in the original sheets of a hundred and seventy. The surcharge was set up as many times as there were stamps on the sheet, so that there were a hundred varieties of type, which may be distinguished as follows:—

1. By the letter "Y," of which there are two distinct types, as shown in the illustrations above.
2. By the figures "1" and "4," which also vary, and by their irregularities of position.
3. By the bar between the figures, which varies in length and in its position nearer to or further from the "Y."

The following are the distinguishing points of the two principal types:—

Letter "Y."	Wide.	Narrow.
Height of the letter	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	5 mm.
Width between the branches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Height of figure "1"	2 "	2 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
" " "4"	2 "	2 " $2\frac{1}{4}$ "
Length of the bar between the figures	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 " $3\frac{1}{4}$ "
Distance between the letter and the figure "1"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 "
Total height of the fraction	7 " $7\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 7 "

The dimensions of the last three items may be found to vary more than is stated above.

Some of the figures "1" have the upper serif sloping, others have it horizontal; and the top of the figure may be either on a line with the top of the "Y," or above, or below it. The figures "4" have the sloping line more upright in the type with wide letter; and the figure in this case is not always directly under the "1," it is sometimes more to the right.

(a) *On deeply blued paper.*

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r., carmine-red (wide "Y").
Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r. " (narrow "Y").

(b) *On yellowish, blued paper.*

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r., yellowish brick (wide "Y").
Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r. " (narrow "Y").

The two varieties of colour were issued at the same time. According to the Philatelic Society of Cuba, the two varieties to which we alluded under the issue of May, 1855 (2 r., yellowish brick on *deeply blued* paper, and 2 r., carmine-red on *yellowish, blued* paper), should also have existed with the surcharge, but we doubt their existence.

Many collections contain a third and a fourth type of the surcharge, which differ widely from those described above, and which, we have been assured, originated in Madrid. To prove the authenticity of these two types one would want to see them in entire sheets, which most probably no longer exist,* or at least in blocks, together with the types that are recognized as genuine (which would also be difficult, seeing that the stamps were used for the most part singly on letters, regardless of their weight), or, which might perhaps be more possible, to find old letters with stamps bearing upon them these two types. However, in spite of the fact that these stamps were intended for a special purpose, it sometimes happened that the public used them for general correspondence, both within the island and for abroad; and these stamps in point of fact represented an amount paid which could be applied to the franking of correspondence of all kinds, according to the convenience of the public.

In the meantime (until we receive some proof of their authenticity), we think it would be best not to admit these doubtful types, in which the letters "Y" are completely different from the others, and seem to indicate a different origin altogether, and thus one to be suspected.

Forgeries.—There are numbers of these, most of them with the "Y" very wide; we do not trouble ourselves about these. But those described below require to be known, as they are more dangerous. They originated in Havana. To add to the confidence of the buyers, they bear on the back the name of a dealer in stamps at Havana.

The copies that we have had the opportunity of examining are of the two types, with wide "Y" and narrow "Y"; and not only are the surcharges bad, but the colour of the stamp and that of the paper are also false. The stamps dealt with are the 2 reales, *carmine*, which have been changed in colour to *brick-red*, that being by far the rarer variety, but the chemical used has removed all the size from the paper, leaving it in the condition of blotting-paper, and causing at the same time the disappearance of the grain of the paper, which is usually visible in the genuine *brick-red* stamps.

It is probable that the forger did not content himself with the production of the rarest varieties, in *brick-red*, but that the same forged overprints have also been applied to the *carmine* stamps in their original colour, which would give less trouble than the others, and allow all requirements to be supplied; we have not, however, met with these, but as their manufacture

* Messrs. Gutierrez Brothers, writing to *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1895, stated that they had seen sheets of these stamps stuck upon documents, in payment of small taxes. This would seem the only chance of finding such sheets.

would be by no means unprofitable it is probable that they exist.

The following measurements, which we have taken of the two types in question, should enable collectors to protect themselves against them :—

Letter "Y."	Wide.	Narrow.
Height of the letter	4½ mm.	5 mm.
Width between the branches	1¼ "	¾ "
Height of figure "1"	2 "	2½ "
" " "4"	2 "	2 "
Length of the bar between the figures	3¼ "	3¼ "
Distance between the letter and the figure "1"	5¼ "	4¾ "
Total height of the fraction	6¾ "	7¼ "

(To be continued.)

We do not know whether all the copies with the narrow "Y" are alike, but the specimen shown us has a break in the thin, right-hand branch, at the spot where the two branches join.

These types of letter "Y" not existing in European type foundries, it is not surprising that these good imitations should have come from Havana, which is their native place. But, although it is evident that all the dimensions of the genuine surcharges have been very closely copied, it may be observed that the letters "Y" are too open, the thick, left-hand branch of the letter being more sloping than in the genuine; this is most conspicuous in the narrow "Y," the left-hand branch of which in the originals is almost in a straight line with the lower part of the letter.



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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(Continued from page 321.)

ISSUE OF 1891—continued.

Error of Composition : Frame inverted.

HERE exist copies of this stamp with one of the two portions upside down. These have sometimes been incorrectly catalogued as with *centre* inverted, which is a mistake, for if one happens to possess, which is very seldom the case, a fragment of the sheet, it is easy to see that it is not the centre, the head, that is upside down, but the frame. Only, as this error is hardly ever met with except in the form of a single stamp, it is not possible when in that condition to determine which of the two portions it was that was really inverted in the plate, and when the single stamp is looked at, in its normal position, with the inscriptions reading the right way, it is easy to believe that it is the head that was placed the wrong way up. One ought therefore, to be strictly correct, to mount this stamp in a collection with the head in its proper position, with a note below pointing out the inversion of the frame, so as to properly describe the error.

But this error may also be looked at in a different light, and it is not entirely without reason that, sometimes, an isolated specimen may be described as with "centre inverted." In a stamp the important point should be, as a rule and before all else, its distinguishing marks, that is to say, the indication of its country of origin and its franking value, all the rest being merely accessory. Thus, if the stamp is placed in such a position that these can be read in their normal fashion, the centre will, naturally, be shown inverted. This is in agreement with what we said above, regarding the frame of the stamps, and from the point of view of the collector; the employment of stamps, from the revenue point of view, is looked upon as that of single copies, it matters nothing what their position was, wholly or in part, in reference to others in the

plate; the stamp which we hold in our fingers, separated from its neighbours, has become, whatever may be the reason, a stamp with "inverted centre," since the centre is not in the correct position with regard to the inscription on the stamp, which is the important point.* It would therefore, properly, be no great crime to place the stamp with the head inverted, and that position would at any rate render the inversion more plainly apparent at a glance.

The same principle should also be adopted in the case of stamps with inverted overprint. The latter, which alters the nature of the stamp, changing its value, usage, or destination, should be considered the most important thing, that is to say, it should be placed *reading the right way up*, without regard to the position that may be assumed by the design of the stamp.

The various forms of this variety are listed as follows in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue for 1911 :—

Frame inverted.

- 100 r., carmine [rouge] and pale blue.
- 100 r. " " ultramarine.

Tête-bêche.

- 100 r., carmine [rouge] and ultramarine. †

Error of Composition : Tête-bêche.

Our mind was quite at ease on the subject of this variety, when the number of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for April 30, 1910, threw us into the utmost perturba-

* There are persons, as we suggested before, misguided enough to regard the pictures as more important than its frame, and who would use exactly the same arguments in favour of placing the stamp with the head the right way up and the frame upside down, as it was in the sheet; more especially as in this particular case two-thirds of the inscriptions are at the sides and read equally correctly whichever way the stamp is placed.—ED. M. J.

† This is a mistake on the part of M. Mahé; the Catalogue does not give the *tête-bêche* in *carmine* and *ultramarine*, but in *carmine* and *pale blue* and *carmine* and *deep blue*; and we may add that the *tête-bêche* varieties in the Catalogue are quite distinct from the varieties with inverted frame.—ED. M. J.

tion. The article which thus disturbed our peace commences as follows :—*

“Une question a souvent été posée à savoir si dans le ‘tête-bêche’ du timbre tête de Liberté de 1891, on pouvait rencontrer les variétés avec ‘cadre renversé’ et à quelles cause doivent être attribuées ces variétés.”

[Which we translate thus]:—

“A question has often been put, asking whether among the ‘tête-bêche’ of the stamp with head of Liberty of 1891, there could be found the varieties with ‘frame inverted’ and to what causes those varieties should be attributed.”

[The original runs as follows]:—

“A question has been raised regarding the varieties of this stamp—*têtes-bêches* and with inverted frame—and the manner in which those varieties were produced.”

After various remarks, which tell us nothing that was not previously known, there follows an account of the examination of the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall, or at all events of the portion of the collection of Brazil relating to the stamp of which we are speaking and in which Major Evans assures us that he saw the variety in question :—

“Grâce à l’amabilité de M. Hall, une des plus grandes autorités en matière de timbres Sud-Américains, nous pouvons maintenant décrire sa collection et mettre sous les yeux de nos lecteurs les faits que nous avons pu vérifier. D’abord nous avons pu constater ce fait curieux que, dans quelques-unes des premières feuilles, il a existé des timbres portant, à la fois, le cadre et la tête renversés.”

“Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hall, one of the greatest authorities on the subject of South American stamps, we are now able to describe his collection and to place before the eyes of our readers the facts that we have been able to verify. First we have been able to ascertain this curious fact that, in some of the earlier sheets, there did exist stamps bearing, at the same time, the frame and the head inverted.”

[It is only the latter portion of this that requires correction, and the meaning is not greatly altered]:—

“First of all we have the fact that there were inverted stamps (both head and frame inverted) in some of the earlier sheets, and this is a very curious fact.”

In saying “the frame and the head inverted” does the writer profess to have seen, in the same sheet, at one place a stamp of which the frame had been inverted, and in another place a head in the same attitude? Or has he rather intended to speak of a stamp of which the normal cliché had been placed upside down in the plate, and thus appeared, in looking at the whole sheet, with the frame and the head inverted, which, then, would be no more than a simple error of composition? †

* We greatly regret that our innocent remarks on the subject of the *tête-bêche* and inverted frame varieties should have caused M. Mahé so much disquietude, but we can assure him that, as we think our readers will be able to see for themselves, if he had but obtained an accurate translation of what we said, his mind would have remained untroubled. He has requested us, however, to translate his article as written and already published in French, and that we are of course bound to do; in justice to ourselves we are also bound to avail ourselves of his permission to accompany it with such notes as we think it necessary to add, and in this particular instance we think that the only thing we can do is to give, in French, some of his quotations from our own article, with a translation of the French version, as accurate as we are able to make it, followed by the original, as it appeared in *G.S.W.* of April 30, 1910, which we fear will show that M. Mahé has disquieted himself in vain, and has been put to an immense amount of trouble, of which we are very sorry indeed to have been the innocent cause.—Ed. *M.J.*

† This is exactly what we intended to state, and was the solution of one of the problems we had before us. M. Mahé has failed to realize our ignorance at that time on the subject of these varieties. The question we had in mind was, not whether there were inverted frames among the *têtes-bêches*, whatever that might imply, but whether there were complete *têtes-bêches* at all, or whether the *tête-bêche* pairs consisted of pairs with the frames alone *tête-bêche*, or with the heads alone *tête-bêche*. All this was fully explained in the remarks which M. Mahé evidently considered were not worth reading (and we do not say they were), but, if he had learned nothing else from them, he

If it is not a case here of one and the same sheet, it is easy to suppose that there may have been some misconception, for, if we look at a sheet, or a portion of a sheet, we shall see that it contains a stamp with the frame inverted; but if, on the contrary, we have only a single stamp, and hold it in its normal position, that is with the inscriptions the right way up, we shall then see the head reversed, and we might suppose that there had actually been an error in the placing of the sheet of the *blue* impression on the press to receive the second impression of the head in *red*, without being able to say whether the inversion was partial or general, not having the evidence of adjoining stamps showing the original position of either of the two parts.

We would ask the editor of *G.S.W.* whether he has seen, with his own eyes, sheets or fragments of sheets showing, at the same time, these two varieties. We can hardly believe it, at least unless it is a case of sheets of which the plates had been corrected, before the printing was put in circulation.

We will repeat, one may regard this stamp from two points of view :—

1. With the frame inverted, if we look at a group of stamps.
2. With the head inverted, if we look at a single stamp.

Does Mr. Hall possess two groups containing :—

One the frame inverted?

The other the head inverted?

Or, do these two inversions exist in his collection in one and the same sheet? *

The editor of *G.S.W.* perhaps intended to say that in one of the plates of *blue* there was, in a certain position, an inverted frame, and, in the plate of *red*, in the same position, a head the right way up, then in a second plate of *blue* and in the same position as in the former, the frame correctly placed, and in the corresponding plate of *red*, and in the same position as in the former plate of *red*, a head inverted. But in that case it would be such a coincidence that one might suppose that it could not have taken place by chance; or finally, are we to admit that, as has been suggested, the two double inversions might have

might have understood how deplorably ignorant we were, and what it was that we were endeavouring to find out, for the benefit of those who knew no more than we did. And we would suggest that the “error of composition” required to produce a complete inversion was not quite so “simple” as he appears to think; an “error” is, as a rule, accidental, thus there might have been an error of an inverted frame in one of the plates required for the printing of these stamps, and an error of an inverted head in the other plate, but if both were accidental (as “errors” should be), it would be 99 to 1 against their both being in exactly the same position, and thus producing an inverted stamp. What happened was evidently this, there was an accidental inversion in the plate that was used first, in this case that of the frame, and this was noticed after the sheets had received this portion of the impression; then, in order that the single stamps might all be correct, a corresponding inversion was made purposely in the plate of the head, before the second impression was printed. Thus we get the complete inverted stamp.

In one or more of the later plates inversions of the frame occurred which were undiscovered or disregarded, and thus we get the stamps with inverted frame. The problem is quite simple when we know the answer.—Ed. *M.J.*

* The answer to all the above questions is in the negative. We have never seen the things of which M. Mahé, quite rightly, doubts the existence, and we had no intention of saying anything that could possibly lead any one to suppose that we had. What we stated was that we had seen “inverted stamps (both head and frame inverted)” in the same stamp of course, thus producing actual *tête-bêche* pairs of the whole stamp, the existence of which, as we fully explained in our article, we had previously doubted.—Ed. *M.J.*

existed in one and the same plate for each of the two colours?*

It is all very complicated and requires explanation, with the specimens before us.

G.S.W. continues:—

"Il est tout à fait possible qu'il y ait eu, sur une planche, un cadre renversé et sur une autre planche, une tête, également renversé, mais cependant cela nous semble improbable, et nous demeurons très sceptique à cet égard."

[Which we translate as follows]:—

"It is quite possible that there may have been, on one plate, an inverted frame and on another plate, a head, equally inverted, but that however seems to us improbable, and we remain very sceptical in regard to it."

[But M. Mahé's translator unfortunately omitted the most important parts of the whole paragraph, which we give in italics below, and therefore led him astray. The original is thus]:—

"It was quite possible that there might be an inverted frame on one plate and an inverted head on the other, but it was long odds against their being in the same identical position in each case—hence our scepticism as to real tête-bêche pairs."†

The thing is certainly not impossible, but we, at the same time, consider it most doubtful, and incapable of ever being proved, unless one can meet with fragments of sheets showing both varieties.

G.S.W. continues:—‡

"We can only suppose that the lithographer§ (we believe these stamps to be lithographed), finding that he had put an inverted frame on one stone, put an inverted head in the same place on the other, on purpose that the head might be in its correct position in the frame."

It would be necessary also, in order to authenticate this kind of variety of tête-bêche, to meet with a fragment [of a sheet], in default of which it would be impossible to do so since the error, visible when there are other specimens attached, ceases to be so, if the stamp that had the frame and the head inverted is only found as a single specimen, in which case, as we have said, it becomes a normal stamp like an ordinary tête-bêche pair which has been cut in half.

Regarding severed tête-bêche pairs, we have spoken elsewhere of that extraordinary amateur, who purchased all the tête-bêche varieties, and who, one day, having found a pair in our stock, asked us to hand him the scissors, in order to separate the two portions. And, on our remarking to him that in doing this he destroyed an object of some value in order to produce two of little or no value, he replied, imperturbably, "I know that I possess the têtes-bêches that are catalogued, and that is enough for me; I cannot bear to see two stamps joined, the portraits on which are back to back, one head down, one head up," and, thereupon, the barbarian perpetrated his crime and put in his pocket-book the two stamps "untête-bêché."

We were also acquainted, in former days, with an

* We never intended to make any of these extraordinary statements, and we do not think that anything we did say could convey any such meaning to any one who understood English.—Ed. M.J.

† As we have explained in a previous note, we were looking at the matter from the point of view that both the inversions were accidental, and the whole of this portion of our article was in explanation of our doubts as to the existence of inverted stamps, as distinguished from stamps with the frame only inverted. It is a great pity that our friend M. Mahé did not either neglect our article altogether, and confine himself to giving his own description of these varieties, or obtain a correct translation of the whole article, by some one capable of giving him the real meaning of what we wrote. In either case he would have saved both himself and us a great deal of unnecessary trouble.—Ed. M.J.

‡ The translation here is sufficiently accurate, we therefore give the original only.—Ed. M.J.

§ This is a misunderstanding, corrected later; the stamp is typographed.

amateur of the same sort, no longer in existence, who treated in a similar manner imperforate stamps in pairs, but he did it from quite a different point of view, namely, that of paying only one-half of the price in buying only one of the two stamps, contenting himself with knowing and having seen the two whilst they were still unsevered!

There is no disputing about tastes and colours, and every one has his own way of looking at these things.

G.S.W. quotes a note inserted in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue:—*

"In the first printing (which was in carmine and blue) there were two stamps inverted; in the attempt to correct these, the heads only were altered, leaving the frames still inverted."

According to the note given above it was a case of an error repeated in the same sheet. Was there not some confusion here, and should one not read:— There was a stamp of which one of the two portions (the frame) was inverted, since one only knows of a single inversion.†

G.S.W. says:—‡

The note reproduced above indicates that in the first sheets (in one only, or in several)§ there were two inverted stamps; if this was so it might interest any one who collected sheets or portions of sheets, but if the inversion differs in no way, there is no variation from the point of view of the simple collection, this repetition not forming two varieties, but merely two copies of the same thing.

G.S.W. continues:—

"Mr. Hall possesses six tête-bêche pairs, of which five are unused and one is used; the five unused pairs (four horizontal and one vertical) all contain the same inverted stamp, which is one from the right-hand row of a sheet, and can easily be identified by the presence of a white line across the head, like a scratch on the plate; the used pair is different, and there is nothing to indicate its position on the sheet. Thus we have evidence of two different inverted stamps, but one seems to be so much commoner than the other that it appears unlikely that both were on the same sheets."¶

"Mr. Hall believes that the two kinds of inversion were independent of one another, his collection not confirming the theory propounded in the note given above, in which it is said that the head was corrected, without the frame being so, which produced the variety with frame inverted; but it is surely more probable that if the one had been corrected, the other would not have failed to be corrected equally."

* The French version here is sufficiently correct; we give the original English.—Ed. M.J.

† M. Mahé seems to have missed the whole point of the argument; we had already shown that there were inverted stamps (not inverted frames only) in existence, and we had pointed out that those inverted stamps could only have been produced by intentional inversion of the head to correspond with accidental inversion of the frame. Therefore the inversion of the frame must evidently have been noticed. The note suggested (it is no longer in the Catalogue) that the two varieties, the inverted stamps and the stamps with inverted frame, were the same stamps in different stages, and thus that, after the first printing, the heads that had been inverted intentionally were noticed and corrected, whilst the inverted frames, which had caused the inversion of the heads, remained unnoticed and uncorrected. As a matter of fact, we found evidence of two different inverted stamps and of two different stamps with inverted frames, but, so far as they went, they tended to disprove the theory advanced in the note.—Ed. M.J.

‡ Again the French is sufficiently accurate as a summary of what we wrote, but it is not a quotation from our article, though it professes to be so. We give a translation of the French version.—Ed. M.J.

§ The note says "the first printing," which no doubt consisted of a considerable number of sheets; a sufficient number of the blue sheets to make it worth while to invert a head, or two heads, in the other plate to correspond. If only one sheet had been printed with two inverted frames, it is natural to suppose that it would have been destroyed and the frames corrected in the plate before any more were printed. The question really seems a little hypercritical. We do not know at all what the authority for the note was; possibly, we may even say probably, there was not more than one inverted stamp on the same sheet.—Ed. M.J.

¶ We have given the original English version. M. Mahé's translator inserted a few words, which may have been necessary to make it more intelligible in French, but which have not altered the sense to any great extent.—Ed. M.J.

We are unable to see here the "evidence of two different stamps," and we think that it is only a case of the same stamp, which had later suffered some accident the result of which was the line referred to, which cannot, seriously, be regarded as a variety, except by the specialists, who take note of everything. In regard to the existence of several plates, that is very probable, this value, which was one constantly employed, having been in circulation for two years.

G.S.W. continues:—

"Of stamps with inverted frame Mr. Hall has four specimens, two of which we find to be one variety, while the other two are another variety; one specimen is in the centre of a block of nine,* of which the other eight stamps have the frame the right way up; the other three copies are singles, so there is no evidence that they (or two of them at all events) were not from sheets with the heads one way and the frames the other throughout. The fact, however, that we find two varieties, and two only, among the four, seems to show that both were the result of inverted frames in the same or different sheets. Thus we have evidence of two inverted stamps in one printing and two inverted frames in another, but neither of the inverted frames shown us by Mr. Hall was in the right-hand vertical row of a sheet—as was the case with five out of six of the inverted stamps in his *tête-bêche* pairs."†

We have here again some points that are obscure; there is mention of four stamps in two varieties about which *G.S.W.* does not give us sufficient explanation; are we to understand that it is a case of two stamps with the head intact and two others with the head crossed by a white line?‡ It would be a great honour for the latter.

Greater precision would have been desirable; we could have wished that the writer in *G.S.W.* had been questioned upon the undecided points, and that in regard to the others, he had said, "I have seen . . ." in such a way as to specify exactly what exists and leave no doubt upon any of the points raised, as he did in describing the *tête-bêche* pairs which he had actually seen.§

TÊTE-BÊCHE (without inversion).||

100 r., carmine and blue (var. 1), perf. 12½ to 14.
100 r., " " (" 2) " 11 to 11½.
100 r., " " (" 2) " 11 to 11½.

The first variety has the white line across the head.

TÊTE-BÊCHE (with frame inverted).||

100 r., carmine and ultramarine (2 vars.), perf. 12½ to 14.

* A similar block exists in a collection in Paris.

† This again is the original English, which is sufficiently accurately translated to obviate, we should have thought, any misunderstanding.—*Ed. M.J.*

‡ We really thought that when we had stated, as M. Mahé himself mentions, that the collection of Mr. Hall does not confirm the theory propounded in the note in the Catalogue, which it is unnecessary to repeat once more, we need not add that the varieties with inverted frame in no way corresponded with the inverted stamps. If the variety with the scratch across the head occurred in one variety in each case, it would have been the strongest possible confirmation of the theory propounded in the note. The two varieties with inverted frame differ in minute dots and defects, which it is hardly possible to describe but which are quite apparent when the stamps are compared together.—*Ed. M.J.*

§ We thought we had made it sufficiently plain that Mr. Hall had shown us his collection of these stamps, and that we had seen all the varieties we mentioned. M. Mahé seems to have overlooked the following, which immediately precedes the list that he quotes:—

"It will be of interest to give a list of what we have seen.

Which seems quite definite.—*Ed. M.J.*

|| M. Mahé seems again to have been led astray by his translator; the list quoted included all that we had seen, not the *tête-bêche* varieties only. Our headings were "*Tête-bêche pairs*" (the list of three), "*With inverted frame*" (the one item in two varieties). We do not know of any "*Tête-bêche* (with frame inverted)," and we do not quite understand how such a thing could exist.—*Ed. M.J.*

"One knows of no copy of stamps with inversion in compound perforations."*

We here find *G.S.W.* in contradiction with Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, which gives, No. 200 [Nos. 229 and 230 in the present edition]:—

100 r., carmine and blue, perf. 12½ to 14 and 11, 11½.

N.B.—We have retained, in the preceding, the (erroneous) colours that appear in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

[A final quotation from *G.S.W.* is printed somewhat incorrectly, the latter part of it being given as if it were a remark by M. Mahé; we give the original.]

"Mr. Hall . . . also showed us an entire sheet in carmine and ultramarine, perf. 11, 11½, with neither inverted stamps nor inverted frames in it, and probably a large proportion of the sheets printed contained neither variety."

* * *

Major Evans, who had the opportunity of reading the preceding lines, which were only questions, put with the object of obtaining light upon certain obscure points, has assured us in a letter addressed to us, that he had seen, in the collection of Mr. Hall, the specimens which gave rise to our objections. All is therefore for the best in the best of worlds—which is the philatelic world.

[We must again express our regret that the article we published in April, 1910, should have caused M. Mahé and his translator so much trouble and anxiety. However, it has furnished a text for a learned disquisition, from which we glean the following information:—

First, that, in M. Mahé's opinion, carmine is not the correct name for the colour of the centre of these stamps, and very likely he is quite right, from the French point of view. We cannot accept *red*, because that is a very vague and comprehensive word; but we believe that *rouge* in French is generally applied to a tint which in English is very often termed carmine. It seems therefore possible that, in the words of Sir W. S. Gilbert—

"He is right,
And we are right,
And all is right,
As right can be."

Second, that there is, in a collection in Paris, a block of stamps with an inverted frame in the middle, similar to that in Mr. Hall's collection, and this, so far as it goes, is again evidence of what we had found, namely, that the one inverted stamp the position of which on the sheet could be identified to some extent, was in quite a different position from that of the one inverted frame, the position of which we know something about. That inverted stamp was in the right-hand vertical row of the sheet; that inverted frame was not in an outside row.

M. Mahé asks us various questions, which we have endeavoured to answer; we are sure therefore that he will not object to our asking questions in our turn.

1. Doubtless he has seen *tête-bêche* pairs; do some of them include a stamp with a white line across the head, and are others without a stamp so marked? And, if such is the case, are all these pairs identically the same, except for the line across the head of one of the stamps? In the case of Mr. Hall's stamps, we came to the conclusion that they were not the same, but of course we may be mistaken.

2. We know that he has seen one stamp with inverted frame. Has he seen any others? If so, are they all identically the same, or is it possible to identify more than one inverted cliché? And do any of them contain a head with a white line across it?—*Ed. M.J.*

* This is given as if it were a quotation from *G.S.W.*, but the original is somewhat different:—"We have thus far no evidence of inverts with the compound perforation." That is, we found none in Mr. Hall's collection, but that does not prove that they do not exist, and would not justify striking the variety out of the Catalogue.—*Ed. M.J.*

(To be continued.)

The Turin Philatelic Exhibition

Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following short account of this Exhibition is written entirely from notes sent over by my son, Mr. Frank Phillips.

The Exhibition opened on October 14th and closed on October 23rd. It was held in five rooms in the Palace of the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

The opening ceremony took place at 10 a.m. on October 14th. A speech of welcome was made by Ing. Cav. Emilio Brunati, Vice-President of the Committee. Senator Vittorelli, Prefect of the Province of Turin, then declared the Exhibition open, and Comm. Antonio Bianchi also spoke.

The Hon. President was *H.R.H. The Duke of Aosta*, who thus showed the sympathy of the Royal House of Italy with our science of Philately.

The acting jury consisted of—

- Baron A. de Reuterskiöld,
- Dr. Emilio Diena,
- Ing. Cav. Emilio Brunati,
- Av. Pochintesla.

The following were the chief exhibits :—

Section I.

General Collections of Italian States.

DR. ACHILLITO CHIESA.

- Modena. 1859. Complete sheets of the 15 c., 20 c., 40 c., and 80 c.
No less than eighteen of the 40 c. used, and six of the very rare used 80 c. in addition to two used 80 c. on letters.
- Parma. 1852. Sheets of 5 c. and 10 c., and a block of sixteen of the 15 c., black on rose.
- 1854. 5 c., yellow, unused pair and strip of three.
,, 15 c., red, unused, six shades.
,, 25 c., brown, unused, four shades.
Grand lot on letters.
- 1857. Sheets of seventy-two each of the 15 c., 25 c., and 40 c.
- 1859. Block of four of the 80 c., *bistre*.
- Romagna. 6 baj., green, three used on letters. Many bisected stamps on whole envelopes.
- Tuscany. 1 soldo, four singles and a strip of three unused, also two unused in greenish yellow.
2 soldi, three unused, seven singles and a strip of five used.
60 crazie, four unused, five used.

In the second issue an interesting exhibit was a full sheet of the watermarked paper, showing watermark and lettering.

1860. 3 lire, three unused and four used.

Sicily. A grand lot of Essays. A superb lot of stamps, all the plates being reconstructed, and most of them complete. In the rare 1 gr., olive, Plate I, there are only fifteen missing to complete a very fine plate.

Naples. $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, "arms," two unused, sixteen used, and nine on covers.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, "cross," eight unused, eighty-one used, and 114 on letters.

This is a truly superb collection, and I congratulate Dr. Chiesa on possessing the finest specialized collection of the stamps of Italy in the world.

P. F. RHO.

A fine collection of the old Italian Duchies. Specialized in single copies in all shades.

Section II.

Old Italian Stamps on Letters.

AVV. FRANCESCO CARRARA.

- Sardinia. Practically complete.
- Modena. 1 lira, and many errors.
- Tuscany. A pair of 2 soldi; etc. etc.

Section IV.

Collections of Italian Rarities.

DR. A. CHIESA.

- Modena. 1852. 40 c., bright blue, block of twelve, used.
- 1859. 80 c., *red-brown*, used, on letter, unique.
- Romagna. Half of 6 baj. on letter, used for 3 baj. Letter franked with two 6 baj. and an 8 baj.
- Parma. 1859. Block of twelve of the 80 c., orange.
- Tuscany. 3 lire, unused.
3 lire and 80 c., used, on one cover; a grand thing.
- Italy. Envelope franked with five of the 1 c., black, 1861, figure embossed, and 10 c., *bistre*, 1862, and posted in San Marino, with circular postmark reading "RIMINI, 7 Feb. 1863" and



struck three times on the envelope.

Also many other rare and important items.

DR. EMILIO DIENA. (*Not for competition.*)

Dr. Diena showed a portion of his unique and highly specialized collection of the stamps of Modena, beyond doubt the finest and most complete collection of this country in the world.

In the 1852 issue, the different printings are all clearly shown, and a vast number of errors.

- Naples. 1858. Half of a $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., used for 1 tornese.
- Parma. 1852. 15 c., *tête-bêche* pair, used, on letter.
- 1859. 40 c. and 80 c., used, on letter.

And many other very fine things.

Section V.

Special Collection of one Italian State.

DR. E. DIENA. (*Not for competition.*)

A grand collection of Lombardo-Venetia, which was shown at Berne, when I described it.

Same Exhibitor. Sicily.

As is natural, the learned author of the fine handbook on the stamps of Sicily must have a superb collection, and he showed all his plates. Among them I note :—

Entire sheets.— $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., Plate I. 1 gr., Plate III. 2 gr., Plates I, II, and III. 5 gr., Plate II; and 10 gr.

Sheets completely reconstructed.—1 gr., Plate I, first state, ten stamps unused, rest used. 1 gr., Plate II, brown, ninety-six unused, rest used. 20 gr.

All the other plates of each value are shown reconstructed and all very nearly complete.

There are also a vast number of blocks of stamps, stamps on letters, and the finest collection known of the essays and proofs.

Section VIII.

Collection of Proofs and Essays.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, from the Postal Museum in Rome.

A magnificent collection. Amongst other things are eight original designs (7 × 5 inches) of new stamps for Eritrea. Four large hand-paintings of the centenary stamps of 1911, signed by the Minister Morelli.

Official reprints of Naples, 1858, 50 gr., made in Turin in 1897, a whole sheet of 200 stamps.

Italy. November 24, 1905, 15 c., imperf., trial sheet of 200 stamps.

Section IX.

General Collections.

JORGE E. RODRIGUEZ.

This collection of 32,000 *unused* stamps of the world is so important that the Committee set aside a *special* room to show it in, and displayed about 240 feet length of frames, and the balance of the collection in nine volumes. I described this famous collection last month.

There were five other general collections, but none of them of the first rank.

Special Collections. —

A. EID.

A grand collection of Turkey, the stamps of which are now being much studied, and, owing to the war, there is a tremendous demand for them.

Sig. Eid has a wonderful collection, remarkably strong in the early issues, and with a speciality of rare postmarks, errors, etc.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Greece.

I noted this at Vienna last month.

A. PASSER. Bosnia.

Noted under Vienna.

A. PASSER. Turkey.

Another grand collection with many unique things. I noted this fully last year at Berne; since then, however, it has been greatly improved.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD. Swiss Cantonals and Postmarks.

Noted under Berne last year. A marvellous lot with many great rarities and unique varieties in the obliterations.

F. SCHIEB. Great Britain.

Noted under Berne last year.

ING. GIUSEPPE CAMPERIO.

Early U.S. and Confederate States.

Athens, pair 5 c., two types.

Nashville, 5 c. on letter.

Mobile, 2 c., unused.

St. Louis, 10 c., unused, and 10 c. on letter, etc. etc.

DR. A. CHIESA. Buenos Ayres.

Noted under Berne.

A. EID. Egypt.

Noted last month.

M. J. BARTELS. Philippines!

Noted last month.

There are many other general and specialized collections, but most of the important ones I have rather fully described at former Exhibitions, and as our Journal is already very full this month I do not think it necessary to cover the same ground over again.

CHIEF AWARDS.

Section I.

The Italian States.

DR. A. CHIESA. *Grand Prize*:—*Large Gold Medal.*

AVV. F. CARRARA. *Silver Medal.*

Section II.

Italian Stamps on Letters.

P. F. RHO. *Silver Gilt Medal.*

Section XI.

General Collections.

SEÑOR JORGE E. RODRIGUEZ. *Grand Prize*:—*Large Gold Medal.* This is a special medal of honour struck from the die of the medals of the International Exhibition and not from the die used for the Philatelic medals.

DR. R. FERRARIO. *Gold Medal.*

AVV. R. MORIS. *Silver Medal.*

CONTE DI S. MARZANO. *Silver Medal.*

Sections XII to XV.

Special Collections.

A. PASSER. Turkey. *Large Gold Medal.*

F. SCHIEB. Great Britain. *Large Gold Medal.*

DR. A. CHIESA. Buenos Ayres. *Large Gold Medal.*

A. PASSER. Bosnia. *Gold Medal.*

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Greece. *Gold Medal.*

A. EID. Egypt. *Gold Medal.*

I. M. BARTELS. Philippines. *Gold Medal.*

Section XVIII.

Rarities.

DR. A. CHIESA. *Large Gold Medal.*

J. ROUSSETTE. *Silver Gilt Medal.*

Section XX.

Philatelic Works.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD. *Large Gold Medal.*

R. FRIEDL. *Silver Gilt Medal.*

PAUL KOHL. *Silver Gilt Medal.*

HUGO GRIEBERT (Uruguay). *Silver Medal.*

Section XXI.

Catalogues.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD. *Silver Gilt Medal.*

YVERT AND-TELLIER. *Silver Medal.*

PAUL KOHL. *Silver Medal.*

E. ZUMSTEIN. *Silver Medal.*



The "Long" Stamps of South Australia

By W. BUCKLAND EDWARDS, B.Sc.

(Continued from page 296.)

WE have now to consider these "long" stamps in greater detail. I do not claim to mention all the minute varieties that exist, but merely indicate the lines upon which research may proceed, for the stamps are recent issues, and there must be many more varieties than those which have come across my path.



The first stamp to be issued, in September, 1902, was the 9d., marone, "thin Postage," wmk. Crown S A, perf. 11½. This was followed by the 2/6, 8d., 5/-, 3d., £1, 4d., 6d., 10d., 1/- and 10/- in the order given, with the same watermark and perforation, but I shall take the values in their usual sequence, which of course is the Catalogue arrangement.

The 3d., olive-green, appeared in November, and is the only value to be found perf. 12½ all round; it is scarce thus, copies with the compound of the two gauges being fairly common, at any rate used. Either gauge may be found at the top, i.e. the stamps are 11½ × 12½, and 12½ × 11½, and Mr. Heginbottom's collection contains copies with one gauge on three sides. The words of value measure 18¾ mm. Pale and deep shades exist, and I have a copy in the pale shade with labels printed in the deeper one. The detection of such varieties is best done by comparison of the words of value with the word "AUSTRALIA" just above them, ignoring minute differences.

The 4d., red, was issued in December, and also exists with compound perforation, in which condition it is much scarcer than the 3d. The value measures 17 mm., and shades are merely due to depth of colour.

The 6d., blue-green, came out in the same month, and is likewise found with compound perforation. The value is 16½ mm. long, and shades are unimportant.

The 8d., ultramarine, with value 19 mm. long, was issued in October, and shades are again slight; but in March, 1904, a resetting of the type for the words in the labels made the value only 16½ mm. This is a distinct variety, and, as the Catalogue states, the only one where the difference in length exceeds 1 mm. The error "EIGHT" is very rare, as its issue was

stopped upon discovery, which soon took place. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reprints the official letter relating to this error in its number for December, 1909. The 8d. is said to exist with compound perforation, but the statement needs confirmation; I believe it was originally listed from a three-sided compound, which is unsatisfactory.

The 9d. has no shades worthy of mention, but may be found with the value in a deep colour. In some copies there is a wider space than usual between the "P" and "E" of "PENCE."

The 10d., buff, appeared in December. The value is 15½ or 16 mm. long, due to the varying space between the words, 1½ or 2 mm. respectively.

The 15., brown, came out in the same month, with the value 17 mm. long, and also exists with compound perforation. It may be found with the lower label printed in a very deep brown, and this is perhaps the most striking example of all such varieties.

The 2s. 6d., pale violet (lilac?), was issued in September, and is now somewhat scarce, as a much deeper and brighter colour was used from January, 1903. The value, in two lines, is 19 mm. long, and note should here be taken of the open "C" in "SIXPENCE," and the slightly longer lower limb of the letter "E." In my copy of the pale shade, lines of shading have failed to print on the cheek, the front of the bust, and the hair over the ear (compare Gibbons' Type 19). Collectors may have noticed similar variations in other values, and thought that more than one die was used; I do not think this is the case, however, but that it is merely due to light printing.

The 5s., pale rose, came out in October, value 19½ mm. long; it is now scarce. The 10s., green, did not appear until April, 1903, and exists with compound perforation. I have had confirmation of this fact. The value is 17½ mm. long, and is, in my copy, *paler* in colour than the body of the stamp.

The £1, blue, which was issued in November, 1902, is now a rare stamp. The value is 17½ mm. long and is printed in *deep blue*.

In January, 1904, a new perforating machine gauging 12 was brought into use, and seven values of the set appeared perf. 12 in the course of that year. Four of them were of the type with "thin Postage," but two of these, the 6d. and 9d., also came out in the later type within a few months, hence their comparative scarcity at the present day, with the "thin Postage," perf. 12.

This series does not seem to be as well printed as the preceding one, the stamps having a blurred or smudgy appearance. The colours are the same but duller, and shades are not pronounced.

The 4d., red, and 9d., marone, appeared in January, the 3d., olive-green, in June, and the 6d., green, in October, according to Ewen, who lists this last value

as having appeared in April in the later type, indicating a "reversion to type" of a kind not imagined by the maker of that phrase. The chief feature of interest in these stamps is that a new setting of type for the value was made for the 3d. and 6d., measuring respectively 20 mm. and 15 mm., instead of $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the same may also have been done for the 4d. value, though the difference in length is slight. I have seen this 4d. with genuine compound perforation, and it is catalogued thus by Gibbons. I say "genuine" for reasons already mentioned in connection with the new perf. 12 machine.



In 1904 the type with "large Postage" was introduced, the watermark continuing Crown SA, and the perforation 12. At fairly long intervals the whole set appeared, with the exception of the 3d. and 4d., which remained in the earlier type until the Crown A paper was used in 1906.

The 6d., green, is said to have been issued in April. The value is 15 mm. as before; in fact, all the words of value in this group, with the exception of those of the £1, are practically the same length as stated for the previous issues, so that I need not refer to them again. Shades are not marked, but I have a copy with value in *deep green*. Comparison can now be made with the word "POSTAGE," as it is printed in the first operation.

The 8d., ultramarine, came out in March, 1906. It is darker than the preceding 8d., but a distinct pale shade appeared in February, 1908.

The 9d., lake, was issued in August, 1904. I have this stamp perf. $12 \times 13 + 12$, the upper part of the sides gauging 13. I have seen a large number of these vagaries of perforation, and the specialist can add largely to his collection if he pays proper attention to them, which I do not. The real importance of this and similar discoveries has already been alluded to.

The 10d., *orange*, is in a much deeper colour than the *buff* of the earlier type. It appeared in October, 1907, and is apparently still in use, although the stamp with watermark Crown A has long been listed. The 1s., brown, was issued in April, 1904. I have found no shades worth mentioning.

The 2s. 6d., violet, came out in September, 1905, and exists in two shades, pale and deep. In October of the following year rather different type was used for the value. The lettering is slightly larger, best seen by comparison of the word "AND," but the easier way to tell the difference is to note the more closed "C," and the letters "E" with limbs of the same length. The shade is *pale violet*, and my copy is perf.

$12 \times 12 + 12\frac{1}{2}$. The 5s., June, 1904, is in *bright rose*, deeper than before. The 10s., September, 1908, and £1, October, 1904, remain practically in the shades already mentioned, but the length of the value in the latter stamp is only $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. My copy of the 10s. is perf. $12 \times 12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.



In 1906 paper watermarked with the Adelaide Crown A was brought into use as required; several values have yet to appear on this paper, although they have all been listed in various quarters. The 10d. is said to have been issued (perf. 12) in April, 1908, the 8d. some time in the following year, but I have seen neither of them, so far. The highest three values are certainly still on the old paper.

The 3d., olive-green, was issued in July, 1906, with value 19 mm. in length. Well-marked shades exist, in fact, shades are characteristic of this issue, and provide some scarce varieties. One printing is very pale, and another is distinctly *yellow-green*. In my copy the value is $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, due to spacing between the "T" and "H." The deepest shade can be found with value in the pale shade.

The 4d., red, appeared in September, 1906, value $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A *pale red* shade is quoted by Ewen as having come out in November, 1908, and I have this perf. $12 \times 12 + 13$. *Orange-red* and *deep orange* shades also exist, stamps in the latter colour having been issued last year to the best of my knowledge. A very minor variety exists with the letter "E" slightly raised, and my *orange-red* stamp has the value in *orange*, so lightly printed as to appear of a different type.

The 6d., green, was issued in July, 1907, value 15 mm. as before. Only slight variation in shade occurs, but fine and coarse impressions may be found.

The 9d., dull lake, appeared in October, 1906, with value only a trifle over 16 mm. Evidently a new setting. A very pale shade exists as in the 3d. The colour was apparently thought unsatisfactory, as in 1908 the original *marone* was restored, a much brighter colour. In my copy the "N" and "C" of "PENCE" are spaced out, the value occupying 17 mm.

The 1s., pale brown, was really the first stamp to appear on the Crown A paper, being issued in June, 1906. The value is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. In November, 1907, a more normal shade was seen, but in my copy the value is printed in a pale colour.

The 2s. 6d., violet (not *lilac*), was issued in July, 1909, with value 19 mm. long in the second type.

In the following month a new machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, making small holes, was introduced at Melbourne, and with the exception of the 10d. and 10s. values, all current stamps are now so perforated. I need not treat these in detail, as any list must necessarily be incomplete.

The 8d., blue, appeared first, in August, 1909, and

there are two slight shades. In September the 9d. was issued, value 16½ to 17 mm., the brighter colour being retained. Two shades exist here also. In March, 1910, the 3d., olive, 4d., orange (not red), 6d., green, and 1s., brown, were produced. Only the first-named exists in variety, the value being either 17 mm. or 19 mm. (barely); the short type is a new setting with letters close together.

The 2s. 6d., lilac, seems to have come out in March or April of this year, and has, I believe, been several times anticipated in various journals. The lettering is of the second type. It is now reported with watermark inverted, the first case of this variety in the "long stamps."

The stock of SA paper is apparently not yet exhausted, for the 9d., marone, has recently appeared on this paper, but with the current perforation. It is said that some sheets were accidentally mixed up with the Crown A paper, but it is more likely that old stock was used up by design. The stamp may or may not be scarce, but the fact of its issue is interesting, for we may get other similar varieties.

The 5s., rose, and £1, blue, come under this heading at present, though likely to appear on Crown A paper at any moment. The 5s. is in quite a different shade from that of its predecessor; the £1 is merely lighter in colour.

These "long" stamps form, in my opinion, the most interesting group among modern Australians. Looked upon as in some sense provisional at the time of issue, they have lasted nearly ten years, and have during this time provided many varieties well worth the pleasure of collection and study. The list can be greatly extended by taking the punctured Officials, both "S.A." and "O.S."; most of the values in their divers varieties having been so treated.

REFERENCE LIST.

1. *Thin* "POSTAGE." *Crown SA wmk.*

(a) *Perf.* 11½.

- 3d., olive-green (shades).
 - a. Value in deep colour.
- 4d., red (shades).
- 6d., blue-green.
- 8d., ultramarine, value 19 mm.
- 8d. " " 16½ mm.
 - a. "EIGHT" for "EIGHT."
- 9d., marone.
 - a. Value in deep colour.
 - b. "PE" spaced.
- 10d., buff (shades).
 - a. Value in deep colour.
- 1s., brown.
 - a. Value in deep colour.
- 2s. 6d., pale violet (lilac?).
- 5s., violet.
- 5s., pale rose.
- 10s., yellow-green.
- £1, blue.

(b) *Perf.* 12½.

3d., olive-green.

(c) *Perf.* 11½ and 12½ compound.

- 3d., olive-green.
- 4d., red.
- 6d., blue-green.
- 1s., brown.
- 10s., yellow-green.

(d) *Perf.* 12 (sometimes irregular).

- 3d., olive-green.
- 4d., red.
 - a. *Perf.* 12 and 11½ or 12½.
- 6d., blue-green.
- 9d., marone.

2. *Thick* "POSTAGE." *Crown SA wmk.*

(a) *Perf.* 12.

- 6d., blue-green.
- 8d., bright ultramarine.
- 8d., pale " "
- 9d., lake.
- 10d., orange-buff.
- 1s., brown.
- 2s. 6d., deep violet.
- 2s. 6d., violet.
 - a. Value in larger letters.
- 5s., rose-red.
- 10s., yellow-green.
- £1, blue.

(e) *Perf.* 12½ (small holes).

- 9d., marone.
- 5s., rose-pink.
- £1, blue.

3. *Thick* "POSTAGE." *Crown A wmk.*

(a) *Perf.* 12.

- 3d., olive-green (shades).
- 3d., pale yellow-olive.
- 4d., pale red.
- 4d., orange-red.
 - a. Value in orange.
- 4d., orange.
- 6d., blue-green.
- 9d., dull lake (shades).
- 9d., marone.
 - a. "N" and "C" spaced.
- 1s., pale brown.
- 1s., brown.
- 2s. 6d., violet.

(e) *Perf.* 12½.

- 3d., olive-green, value 19 mm.
- 3d. " " 17 mm.
- 4d., orange.
- 6d., blue-green.
- 8d., ultramarine (shades).
- 9d., marone (shades).
- 1s., brown.
- 2s. 6d., lilac.
 - a. Wmk. inverted.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS



New Discoveries in British Stamps.

IGIVE above an illustration of a minor variety of the 1d., lilac, of December, 1881. It appears to me as though an air-bubble had existed in the metal of the plate, and that this has broken, leaving a hole which causes the white space between the chin and neck. The thick curved line in the lower part of this white space is probably produced by the rough rim at the edge of the flaw or break in the metal.

1s., green, Plate 7, 1873.—Our publishers recently purchased a used horizontal pair of the 1s., green, Plate 7, 1873, *imperforate* vertically; not only imperf. between, but also with good large margins on either side, which show no trace of perforation.

A Great Find.—Recently our publishers bought a little old stamp album, dated 1864, and paid the price fixed by the owner.

On examining the collection they found a Cape of Good Hope "Woodblock," of 1861, *One Penny, blue, error of colour, UNUSED!* The stamp was slightly damaged, the lower right-hand corner having a small portion of the point deficient, and there was a *little* piece missing between the letters "TA" of "POSTAGE." *This is the only copy of the 1d., blue, error, that has been found in an unused condition.*

The only other *unused* specimen known of either of the *errors* is a copy of the 4d., *red*, which we had in the "Pauwels" collection some fifteen years ago.

Catalogue, Part I, Great Britain and Colonies, will be on sale a few days after the issue of this number.

There are vast numbers of alterations in prices, especially in the stamps of King Edward, and a copy of the Catalogue should be in the hands of every collector who wishes to be up to date.

The advance bookings for this volume are greater than we have had for any Catalogue for some years.

New Packets.—Our new "Packet Department" has now been working for nearly twelve months, and is

under the management of my youngest son, Ernest Phillips.

Since we have taken to making up our own packets the sale has very nearly trebled, and I can only attribute this to the great care we take to include none but copies in fine condition. This Department has recently made up packets containing 3000, 4000, 5000, and 7000 varieties; and numbers of each of these fine packets have been sold, and they have given great satisfaction.

We are just completing some mammoth packets containing 10,000 *different stamps*. This is really a superb collection in itself, and includes a number of *very rare* varieties, amongst which I note one stamp catalogued at £4 and two catalogued at £5 each. Stamps of this value have never before been included in packets, but owing to our old and valuable stock we are able to furnish hundreds of scarce stamps that no other packet makers can supply.

The price of this Grand Packet is £165 net cash. No discount to the trade can be allowed on this packet.

All our packets that contain over 500 varieties are mounted in books and arranged in countries.

Wanted to Purchase for Cash.—Having a *large* amount of cash available at this time of the year, we are now in the market to purchase *really fine* general or specialized collections, and owing to the demand for fine old stamps that we have from our branches and agencies, we are able to pay the highest market prices. Just now we especially want all stamps issued before 1875 in the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Colombia, Finland, the old German States, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

We shall be glad to see even small selections of the above, or to negotiate the purchase of any specialized collections. We only want really fine copies; stamps that are torn, heavily obliterated, or without margins are useless to us at any price.

High Prices at Auction.—Messrs. Glendining and Co., the well-known auctioneers of 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, London, W., have opened the season by selling the second portion of the *finest collection of unused British stamps* that has ever come on the market. The sale took place on the 3rd and 4th of October, and so far has realized some £2500; a third portion of the same collection will be offered in their next sale.

The following were some of the better things, with the prices realized:—

		£	s.	d.
1840.	1d., black, block of six mint with marginal inscription		12	10 0
"	1d., black, V.R., mint pair		20	0 0
1855.	2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14, mint pair		22	0 0
1858.	2d., blue, Large Crown, perf. 16, mint		34	0 0
1870.	1d., rose-red, Plate 116, imperf., mint		5	5 0

The book includes a large number of proofs and colour trials, and is worthy of careful inspection, even by the most advanced collectors.

British East Africa, East Africa and Uganda, and Zanzibar.

A fair book, but not so strong as we could wish in the provisional issues, which seem to have sold rapidly since the book was last made up.

British Guiana.

A fine and very valuable book. Amongst the better stamps I draw attention to several of the 1850 circular, with margins cut square; 1852 issue, a good page with two *unused*; 1853, a good lot, including five *unused*, several used pairs, and some scarce types; 1862, provisionals, nearly fifty copies, including a unique block of six of the 4 c., *blue*, showing three types. The later issues are very complete, with a fine lot of "Officials," including the rarest values.

British Somaliland.

A fair book, with a number of interesting varieties and some full panes; it is quite strong in stamps used postally.

Canada.

This is by far the best selling country in North America, and we have to make up the books of these stamps far oftener than any others. Two good volumes have now been arranged, and they are fairly complete in all the issues. The early "pence" issues are getting scarcer in fine condition, as Canada is now a buyer of her own stamps; only three or four years ago we used to buy old Canadians in that country, but that seems a thing of the past. There are numerous fine blocks in these books, and altogether I think collectors will find that they will repay inspection.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, and Malta.

A moderate lot only; the earlier Gibraltar stamps seem to have sold off in a wonderful manner since the last book was made up, and we should like to see good selections for sale at reasonable prices.

The Malta stamps are a good lot, quite strong in the early issues, both used and unused, and the later issues are also fairly complete.

Grenada and St. Christopher.

A fair average book, with a good many rarities and fine things in Grenada, such as three of the 4d. on 2s. with the upright "d," a pair of 1d. on 8d. with *inverted* surcharge, and many other scarce errors. The St. Christopher stamps are rather a poor lot, and they must have sold considerably since the last book was made up.

Hong-kong

A very good book, the special feature being a fine lot of blocks of four in mint condition; among these I may mention, with Crown and CC watermark:—

- 6 c., lilac.
- 8 c., orange-yellow and yellow.
- 18 c., lilac (very rare).
- 30 c., mauve (shades).
- 96 c., deep dark grey.
- 16 c., yellow (rare), etc. etc.

In single stamps there are also some rare things, such as 96 c., *olive-brown, unused* and *mint* (a very rare stamp).

The later issues also are very complete.

Jamaica, Leeward Isles, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles.

A very good book of popular stamps, for which there is always a good demand. The Jamaica, in particular, are a fine lot, strong in the early issues and in the provisionals.

Labuan and Brunei.

A very choice book, strong in the cheap and medium stamps as well as in the rarities; among these latter I notice a nice lot of the first issue, with "CA" sideways, several varieties of the single and double "8" on 12 c., red, two of the double "6" in *red* on the 16 c., blue, two of the "One Dollar" in *red* on the 16 c., blue, and a nice lot of the later provisionals.

Newfoundland.

A really superb and very valuable book, all issues being unusually strong in fine copies, both used and unused. The following are worth noting:—

2d.,	carmine-vermilion,	two	<i>unused</i> .
6d.	"	one	"
1s.	"	one	" four used.
4d.,	orange-vermilion,	three	"
6d.	"	two	"
1s.	"	two	"

The later issues are also very fine and very complete. The "Guy" lithographed stamps are a grand lot, both unused and used, and throughout this fine volume there are many fine blocks, colour trials, etc. etc.

Baden, Bergeedorf, Brunswick, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Our stock of the old German States is nearly exhausted, and it is almost impossible to buy fine copies at a price that will show a fair profit. There are, however, some nice things in this book, such as: *Baden*, first issue, *unused* originals; *Bergeedorf*, some rare mint sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., dark blue, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 4 sch., and some nice used copies; *Bremen* is very poor; in *Hamburg* there are some good things, such as a pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black, on a letter with the Bergeedorf postmark, and several values with rare postmarks.

Greece.

Three really fine books of this ever-popular country are now ready; the early issues are well represented by grand lots of shades, both used and unused, and there are some really rare stamps on letters. The later issues are well represented also, and there is a fine lot of errors, such as stamps with double and inverted surcharges, imperf. between, etc. etc.

Uruguay.

Two fine books have just been completed; the first three issues are very poor, as these stamps are in great demand at our South American branch, and are sent over there as fast as we can buy them. The other issues are well represented, and there are many interesting errors and blocks.

The World's "Officials"

By DESDICHADO

(Continued from page 291.)

INDIA.—It was not until nearly eight years after Her Majesty Queen Victoria had, in November, 1858, assumed the government of India, that Official stamps were created; and the list of varieties issued in the forty odd years of their existence has already attained to formidable dimensions.

In 1866, although the set of 1865 on Elephant's Head paper had been in general use for some time, there was evidently on hand a fairly large stock of the previous unwatermarked issues, as the first official overprint seems to have been applied indiscriminately to the 1856, 1860, and the 1863 emissions, as well as to a stamp issued in 1866.

The existence of the unwatermarked Eight Pies, with genuine overprint, is very doubtful. That value was not used for official correspondence until 1872 or 1873, long after its issue on the watermarked paper.

Reprints of the overprint exist on the unwatermarked Eight Pies, and on the Four Annas of 1866; but, as the reprinting was on Die II of this latter value, the result is a variety which never existed as an original, and may be fitly termed a Government imitation. Die II shows a profile with mouth slightly open and the chin rounded, whereas in Die I the mouth is closed and the chin pointed.

The above stamps, as also those still to be described, were all designed and printed from surface-plates by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.



Service.

Of the 1856-65 stamps then becoming obsolete or newly current, and of the new type Four Annas, issued as an ordinary stamp in September, 1866, supplies of the following were overprinted locally with the word "Service." in Roman letters with capital initial, and followed by a full stop:—

Without watermark.

- ½ a., blue.
- 8 p., lilac (?).
- 1 a., dull brown.
- 8 a., carmine.

Overprint inverted, ½ a.

Wmk. Elephant's Head.

- ½ a., blue.
- ½ a., pale blue.
- 8 p., purple.
- 1 a., brown.
- 2 a., yellow.
- 4 a., green.
- 4 a. ,, (second type).

Overprint inverted, 2 a.

Of the above, all, except the Eight Pies and the last Four Annas, are of the 1856 type, showing the Queen's profile in an oval frame; the Eight Pies is the octagonal stamp of May, 1860; and the Four Annas is the one with concave corners, issued to the public in the autumn of 1866; they are perforated 14.

None of these, except the unwatermarked Eight Pies, is particularly scarce in normal state; but the first Half Anna and the Two Annas are known with the overprint inverted, and are very rare so.

There are minor varieties to be found, the most prominent showing the initial letter of "Service" wider than usual; it exists on each of the values, except (why, I cannot say) the Eight Pies.



During 1866 there was a shortage of the higher three values of the Official set, and apparently the stock on hand of the ordinary stamps was insufficient to allow any further overprinting, for we find that recourse was had to the use of "abbreviated" fiscals, thus creating some of the most extraordinary provisionals that are known.

The victims in this case were certain Foreign Bill stamps of the respective values of Two Rupees, and Two, Four, and Eight Annas, from which the upper and lower ends were cut, leaving the labels imperforate—or, perhaps, it should be imperforated—horizontally, the perforation at the sides gauging 14.

The Two Rupees Foreign Bill stamp was overprinted and surcharged, in black, "SERVICE" and "TWO ANNAS" at top and bottom respectively, with a thin line added above and below, to indicate the portions of the stamp to be cut off, and which were respectively inscribed "FOREIGN TWO" and "RUPEES BILL."

The other three stamps retained their original values, but were deprived of their upper and lower portions, which bore the words "FOREIGN" and "BILL"; but copies of this Two Annas are known which have not been so mutilated. The overprint was "SERVICE POSTAGE" in green, in Roman capitals for the lowest value, and in *sans-serif* for the others.

These four fiscal stamps were printed on a highly surfaced bluish wove paper, each watermarked with a Crown in the upper part, and "INDIA" at the foot.

- 2 a. (on 2 rupees), purple.
- 2 a., purple.
- 4 a. ,,
- 8 a. ,,

So-called reprints exist of these four stamps; but, as the print differs from that on the original provisionals, they are more correctly described as Government imitations; the colour of the stamps with this forged overprint is a bright mauve, and the overprinting is in *deep* green, in which colour (as well as the original black) the forged surcharge on the Two Rupees is known.



In 1867 there was a similar shortage of Half Anna stamps, and the "Receipt, Bill, or Draft" stamp of that value was pressed into official use by the overprinting of "SERVICE POSTAGE" in green Roman capitals, in a semicircle over the original designation of the stamp: copies are known with double overprint.

The paper of this stamp is of a lilac-rose tint, and the perforation is $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, the watermark being a Large Crown.

This overprint also has been reprinted.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., mauve; normal.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, double.

The stamps used for the first Official issue were, in 1865, printed on paper watermarked with an Elephant's Head; and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. sent out supplies during 1867-73, overprinted in black with the word "Service" as before, but in a much larger type.

Of the stamps overprinted and listed below, the Half Anna is found from Die II as well as from Die I, though the design was not redrawn until just before the wording of the overprint was changed to "On H.M.S.": it is rare; the Four Annas is still from Die I; and the Eight Annas is from the second

die, showing rows of jewels in place of crosses and *flours-de-lis*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (Die I).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pale blue (Die I).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (Die II).
- 1 a., pale brown.
- 1 a., deep
- 1 a., chocolate.
- 2 a., yellow.
- 2 a., orange.
- 4 a., pale green (Die I).
- 4 a., green (Die I).
- 8 a., carmine (Die II).

Similar stamps were, during 1874-82, overprinted (by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., as are the remaining issues), with the new official inscription of "On H.M.S." in Roman letters.

On
H. M. S.

Die I of the Half Anna has disappeared, but the same dies of the Four and Eight Annas were still in use. The overprint is normally in black, but copies of the lowest two values are to be found, the printing on which is in a very deep blue, which can best be seen by holding the stamp edge-ways and looking along its surface. As, however, a good black printing-ink contains an appreciable proportion of indigo or Prussian blue, I am inclined to think that the *blue* overprint is the result of using a badly mixed ink.

Overprinted, as above, in black.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (Die II).
- 1 a., brown.
- 2 a., yellow.
- 4 a., green (Die I).
- 8 a., rose (Die II).

Overprinted in very deep blue.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (Die II).
- 1 a., brown.

On
H. M. S.

In 1883 the overprint was modified somewhat, in the size and shape of the letters, but principally in the spacing, as can be seen by comparing the illustration with that preceding the previous issue. There are three different settings of this overprint, varying in the form of the letters composing the word "On" and in the lightness or heaviness of the face of the type used.

An entirely new series, for ordinary purposes, came into use during 1882-8, and some of these were, as they appeared, duly pressed into official service. The stamps differed from those of the previous issue, not only in design, but also in the inscription, which, consequent on Queen Victoria assuming the title of Empress of India, was changed from "EAST INDIA" to "INDIA." A new value, Three Pies, now appears.

3 pies, carmine (6,000,000).
 ½ a., deep green.
 ½ a., blue-green.
 1 a., brown-purple.
 1 a., plum.
 2 a., ultramarine.
 2 a., deep blue.
 4 a., olive-green.
 8 a., dull mauve.
 8 a., magenta.
 1 r., green and carmine.

Considering that the overprinting was done by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., one would not have expected inversions or double impressions; and possibly those which are known come from what had been put aside as printer's waste. However, this is only surmise.

Overprint inverted.

1 a., brown-purple.

Overprint double.

½ a., deep green.
 1 a., brown-purple.

In 1900 the colours of five of the stamps were changed, but of these only three were overprinted for official use, the quantities are given in parenthesis.

½ a., green (13,836,480).
 1 a., carmine (26,538,240).
 2 a., pale violet (2,190,720).

(To be continued.)



Reviews

Essays for United States Postage Stamps.

THE Handbook Committee of the American Philatelic Society has published a very useful descriptive catalogue of these Essays, compiled by Edward H. Mason. We are told in a brief preface that the last list that was published was one written by Mr. John K. Tiffany, which appeared in *The American Journal of Philately*, in 1889. In the twenty odd years that have elapsed since that date a good many fresh essays have been submitted, and not a few early ones have been discovered that were unknown to Mr. Tiffany—for example, we find that Tiffany's Type 70, an essay of 1876, has become Type 110 in the new list, forty types being added to the earlier portion of the catalogue. The distinct *types*, only, are numbered, the varieties of colour, paper, etc., being given under each type. The highest number mentioned is 148, but there is another essay described to which no number is attached. A set of illustrations would add greatly to the interest of the book, but we believe that the laws of the United States would prevent their publication in that country.

One very curious and ingenious proposal seems worthy of the combined attention of our own Chancellor of the Exchequer and Postmaster-General; it was for Postal Revenue Bonds, with interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, thus the interest on \$100 bond was to be one cent per day, and the bonds were to have a coupon attached for each day's interest, the coupons being available for use as *postage stamps*. The actual bonds suggested were to be for \$300, thus

Here, again, the same value is singled out as the printer's victim, for we find:—

Overprint inverted.

1 a., carmine.

Overprint double.

1 a., carmine.

After the death of Queen Victoria, early in 1901, a new series of stamps, of designs similar to those of the superseded set, but bearing a profile of King Edward VII, was prepared and brought into issue during the next three or four years. As in the case of the previous set, seven values, up to One Rupee only, were overprinted officially.

3 pies, pale grey.
 3 ,, slate-grey.
 ½ a., green.
 1 a., carmine.
 2 a., pale violet.
 2 a., mauve.
 4 a., olive-green.
 8 a., magenta.
 1 r., green and carmine.

In 1906 the Half and One Anna were made available for fiscal, as well as postal, use, the inscription being supplemented by the addition of '& REVENUE'; otherwise the designs were unaltered. They were overprinted in due course.

½ a., green.
 1 a., carmine.

the holder of each bond got a 3 cents stamp for every day of the year; the coupons apparently were all to be dated separately, and to be available at any time after the date printed upon them. Think how enthusiastic philatelists would invest in these bonds, and cheerfully forego the interest for the sake of adding to their collections every year a sheet of three hundred and sixty-five stamps, all with separate dates! If our arithmetic is not at fault, a £25 bond with 365 halfpenny coupons would give a little over 3 per cent interest, or rather less than Consols pay at their present price. Those who want Penny coupons would have to take £50 bonds.

Handboek voor Verzamelaars van Postzegels.—This little book, compiled, we gather, by Mr. J. C. au der Heide, is unfortunately in a language with which our acquaintance is of the slightest. We can perceive that it is a "Handbook for Collectors of Postage Stamps," and we feel sure that it contains a great deal of interesting information upon divers matters relating to Stamps and Stamp Collecting. Under the circumstances we are reduced to criticizing the illustrations, and regret to find that out of twenty-three representing stamps of Indian Native States and the overprint on the Official stamps of Gwalior, no less than seven (including that of the overprint) are upside down and five are sideways, which rather detracts from their usefulness as guides to the young collector in arranging his stamps. We also do not quite understand the object of the insertion of an illustration of one of the "Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund" stamps; if it is stated (as we have an idea is the case) that these

stamps were allowed to pass for postage, the author is quite mistaken.

The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon.—This again is a book that we are hardly competent to review, as its subject is one that we know very little about. It is founded for the most part upon information collected by the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, arranged and added to by Mr. B. Gordon Jones, and the work is published, for "The Philatelic Society of India," by Messrs. Bridger and Kay; under these circumstances we can safely recommend it to any of our readers who may be interested in the stamps of which it treats. The collection of Fiscal Stamps is a most interesting branch of Philately, but one entirely separate from the collection of Postage Stamps; Telegraph Stamps, on the other hand, are very much more nearly allied to Postals, since both indicate payment of charges for the transmission of communications, though by somewhat different means, and we think they might well be collected together. Our publishers' Catalogue includes certain Telegraph Stamps and excludes all others, with a fine disregard for strict consistency which appears to be characteristic of Philately in general.

We all know of numerous instances in which fiscal stamps were used for postage, with or without some appropriate overprint; in Ceylon the contrary took place, in 1862, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. postage stamps of that period being converted into receipt stamps, by an overprint denoting their altered use, accompanied on the lower value by the words "ONE PENNY." Both of the stamps thus employed were originally imperforate, and both are stated to be known *rouletted*, unofficially. This reminds us of the fact that, some five-and-thirty years ago, in a lot of stamps given to the present writer by an official of the old Oriental Bank, there were a couple of specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ceylon, without any overprint, but with a very wide roulette. These no doubt came from the branch of the Oriental Bank in that colony, and possibly were rouletted at the bank; it would be interesting to learn whether the roulette applied to the overprinted stamps is of the same nature.

The 4c. Ceylon stamps overprinted "Postal Commission—Three Cents" occupy a somewhat doubtful position; they did not pay *postage*, but they were used for *postal* purposes, indicating the fee upon postal orders. Are they fiscals or postals? We gather that the ordinary 3c. stamps, which are inscribed "POSTAGE" only, have since been put to the same use. It is certainly well to have all these things described, and we are glad to find them in the book before us.

Chats on Postage Stamps.—Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the publisher, sends us a copy of a very attractive book, with the above title, which forms one of a series of "Chats" on divers subjects interesting to collectors of various sorts. The book before us is by Mr. F. J. Melville, whose name is well known to our readers, and it is hardly necessary to state that, in addition to being "chatty," it contains a large amount of information on philatelic and postal matters. Commencing with a glossary of "Philatelic Terms," it proceeds to give a history of Posts in general and of British Posts in particular, culminating in "The Development of an Idea"—the idea which gave us stamps to collect. Then follow chapters on early Stamp Collections and those who made them, on the more modern methods and their difficulties and limitations, "Stamp Collecting as an Investment," an aspect of the question that is always of interest, Forgeries, etc.; and finally we have accounts of some of the great collections of the more recent past and of the present day, completing a

volume which should not only be of interest to philatelists, but should also serve to show the unfortunate non-philatelist how much he loses by remaining outside the fold. It is one of the books that the earnest stamp collector should keep on his table to show to his unconverted friends. We may add that the book is very tastefully got up, and contains, seventy-five illustrations, forty of which are full-page plates.

A Long-wanted Postal Reform.—We are glad to see that the *Agricultural Economist* is still pegging away at the anomaly to which we referred in our number for May last—the extraordinary and unjustifiable inequality of the rates of postage charged in this country for different natures of periodicals and other printed matter. In its October number our contemporary deals with the figures put forward by the Postmaster-General of the United States, where, in spite of the enormous distances to be covered, and the comparatively sparse population of some portions of the country, certain classes of printed matter are carried for a *Halfpenny* per pound weight; and, although the amount of matter carried at this low rate is constantly increasing, there is an equally constant decrease in the deficit shown by the Post Office accounts, and that deficit is rapidly disappearing altogether. The British Post Office charges at the rate of fourpence per pound for all classes of printed matter except one, and in the case of that one it is ridiculously liberal, conveying an unlimited weight for a halfpenny, if the packet happens to be what the regulations admit as a *Newspaper*. Our own contention is that all such arbitrary distinctions ought to be done away with, and all printed matter charged the same rate, by weight. We would suggest a Penny per pound, a Halfpenny for eight ounces or less, pending the issue of a Farthing stamp for four ounces of printed matter.

The First Issue of Sierra Leone.—*Le Timbre-Poste* for this month contains an article in which a valiant, but not, we think, entirely successful, attempt is made to rehabilitate the 6d. *imperforate*, which used to be catalogued as the first stamp of this colony, but which is now generally regarded as an essay or proof. Some very interesting official letters are quoted, which, if genuine, as we presume they are, would prove that the first issue took place earlier than is generally supposed, but they say nothing about the stamps being imperforate, and the illustration given of a supposed imperforate stamp, used upon a letter with a postmark of September 27, 1859, is not entirely convincing.

The letters quoted are three in number:—The first is one from the Colonial Secretary to the Postmaster, dated July 14, 1859, stating that the former has been directed to hand over to the latter twenty-five sheets each containing 240 6d. postage stamps. The second is from the Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated July 16, 1859, pointing out that he has received no instructions as to the issue of these stamps, and that he has no safe in which to keep £150 worth, and requesting that they may remain in the possession of the Colonial Secretary until authority is given for their employment. The third, and most important, is dated September 21, 1859, and is addressed by the Colonial Postmaster to the Secretary of the General Post Office, London, and states that, under instructions from the Governor of Sierra Leone, the 6d. stamps have been put on sale and that some of the letters despatched by that mail have these stamps affixed to them.

The writer of the article claims that this third letter *proves, indubitably*, that the 6d. *imperforate* was used in Sierra Leone on the 21st of September,

1859, but here we are unable to agree with him; the letter proves that stamps were in use there on that date, but it in no way proves that those stamps were *imperforate*.

The specimen of which an illustration is given is a singularly unfortunate one for its purpose; it is one of those copies that were comparatively numerous on some of the early sheets of British and Colonial stamps produced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., with a very wide margin at the right-hand side, and which therefore afford some opportunity for clipping; there is a fair margin at the top, and also at the left-hand side, but the design is cut into considerably at the bottom, in fact it is just such a specimen as could be produced by using the scissors upon one of those copies with a large side margin. If it is really an imperforate stamp, it is, as we have said, an unfortunate specimen, and it is certainly very singular that the person who used it should have left just that suspicious amount of margin at one side, while clipping it fairly close on the other three.

Some Recently Discovered Forgeries.—We learn from divers of our contemporaries that a new and dangerous imitation of the 5 francs stamp of Belgium has been put on the market. We do not copy the elaborate descriptions given of all the little points of difference between the forgery and the genuine,

because we consider that, although such descriptions may enable collectors to recognize the particular forgeries described, they are of even more service to the manufacturers of those articles, in enabling them to correct the little discrepancies in a new and improved edition, or to hide them by means of a carefully applied obliteration. It is better, we think, to warn collectors that such things are about, and to recommend them to be on their guard, especially when obtaining these stamps from uncertain sources.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie describes in a similar manner forgeries of the 2 francs stamps of Belgium, 1900 and 1905 issues, and of the 10 francs of the Congo State, 1891. *Verbum sat. sap.*

Forged Cuban Stamps.—Our publishers have lately been shown some dangerous forgeries of the 1899 overprinted stamps. Many of them are embellished on the back with a handstamp reading "Album — S. F. — Cubana," which might convey the impression that they are guaranteed by the "Sociedad Filatelica Cubana"; this we are assured is not the case, the fact being that this handstamp was *formerly* in the possession of the Society, but is now in other hands. This warning should suffice to put collectors on their guard, so that should anything doubtful be offered to them they may take steps to assure themselves that they are not being imposed upon.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We had hoped that by some special dispensation of philatelic providence the new Harrison 15 x 14 perforation might have been confined to the Georgian stamps, but it was not to be! Here before us we have the 1d. and 3d. King Edward with this perforation, and shall now have to examine all the new-comers from Messrs. Harrison's establishment.

Since writing the above we have seen the 1½d. and 2½d. with this perforation.

Indian Native States — Travancore.—Mr. C. Soobrah-money Iyer tells us that Official stamps were issued in this State on August 16th last, formed by overprinting the ordinary stamps "On S.S." in two lines. The set consists of the 1, 2, 3, and 4 chuckrams, and the overprint on the lowest value (the only one we have seen) is in *red*, and, we gather, is in *black* on the other three.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

16 AUG., 1911. *The ordinary stamps overprinted "On S.S." in red on the 1 ch., in black on the other values.*

- 1 ch., deep indigo.
- 2 ch., vermilion (or rose?).
- 3 ch., violet.
- 4 ch., deep green.

E. B. E.

Jamaica.—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 4d. (Queen Victoria) has been printed in *red* on yellow paper instead of in *black*.

Malta.—We have received the 2d. in the new colour.
2d., grey, O.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bolivia.—It seems that a few weeks ago the 5 c. stamps ran out of stock, and a provisional was made by surcharging the old 2 c. of 1901 and adding the new date.



5 Centavos
1911

20

37

AUG. (?) 1911. Type 20 surcharged with Type 37, in black.
126 | 5 c. on 2 c., green.

Chili.—A new and very handsome set by the American Bank Note Co. has just been issued, with portraits of all the great celebrities of Chilean history; amongst these we particularly notice that of Valdivia, already familiar to us on the postally surcharged Telegraph stamp of 1904, which now embellishes the 2 c. value.



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1911. Types 46 to 60. Centres in first colour. Perf. 12.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., scarlet.
- 3 c., sepia.
- 5 c., blue.
- 10 c., black and grey.
- 12 c., " rose.
- 15 c., " purple.
- 20 c., " orange-brown.
- 25 c., " pale blue.
- 30 c., " bistre-brown.
- 50 c., " myrtle.
- 1 p., " emerald.
- 2 p., " red.
- 5 p., " olive-green.
- 10 p., " yellow.

Mr. H. N. Richmond tells us of an error of colour in the 5 c. centenary issue, the stamp being printed in deep green, instead of in blue.

Dominican Republic.—A new set is being issued here in a slightly different type: the central design is in black and the wmk. the same as before. Two values have appeared.

- 1 c., black and green.
- 2 c., " carmine.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—Here also, as for the German Empire at large, a 60 pf. stamp has made its appearance. It is of the same type as the current set, in the larger size.

- 1911. Type 12. Wmk. perpendicular wavy lines. Perf. 11½.
- 146a | 60 pf., deep green on buff.

German Empire.—A new value, 60 pf., has been added to the current set.

- 1 Oct., 1911. Type 17. Wmk. Lozenges. Perf. 14.
- 60 pf., magenta.

Guatemala.—We are now able to illustrate two new values which appeared recently.



56



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1911. Types 56 and 57. Centres in black. Perf. 12.

- 25 c., black and deep blue.
- 5 " scarlet.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—The whole of the current issue has been overprinted with the word "Dierst," in black, for official use; on the eight lower values, ½ c. to 7½ c., the overprint reads diagonally downwards and on the other values upwards. The 2½ c., orange-yellow, of 1883 has received the same overprint, and a black circular disc with a large "D" cut out has been applied to the following stamps of the 1892 issue:—

- 10 c., brown.
- 12½ c., grey.
- 15 c., bistre.
- 2 g. 50 c., ultramarine and chestnut.
- 20 c., blue.
- 25 c., mauve.
- 50 c., rose-carmine.

This is presumably for the purpose of using up the remainders.

Honduras.—On a letter from Tegucigalpa, dated September 19th, we have received several copies of the current 2 c., green, with a red three-line overprint "XC—Aniversario de la—Independencia" (90th Anniversary of Independence). Very curiously, on each of our copies the overprint is inverted, but no doubt sheets would also have been overprinted with the inscription in the more orthodox attitude. It seems a pity not to have waited another ten years; there would then have been a hundred good reasons for this exuberance, instead of ninety bad ones.



XC
Aniversario de la
Independencia

25 26
19 SEPT., 1911. Type 25 overprinted with Type 26, in red.
2 c., green.
a. Overprint inverted.

Italy.—From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that the type of the 15 c. has again been revised, and that the new stamp is once more printed from copper plates engraved by the "Officina Calcografica Italiana," at Rome. The size is the same as the former engraved stamp (Type 36), and can easily be distinguished, being perf. 13½ instead of 12, and amongst other slight differences in the engraving, the star on the left of the collar is easily discernible, whereas on the stamp of 1906 there is only one star.

Mexico.—From the *Philatelisten Zeitung* we learn that the 2 c. of the commemorative issue has been overprinted in black with the word "Oficial," presumably Type 73 of the Catalogue.

Nicaragua.—This State has for some time past been endeavouring to negotiate a contract for a fresh supply of permanent (?) stamps, but has met with somewhat scant success; in fact, no credit could be arranged, and the Nicaraguan Government, not desiring to negotiate on a cash basis, has been shown the frozen face by manufacturers. The result has become chaotic; not only are all regular stamps exhausted, but so also is every kind of label to which a surcharge could be applied, except a stock of Railway Tax labels, and these are so full up with overprints on the face that the only place where a fresh one could be applied is on the back, and this is what has actually been done! The values thus created are 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., with of course a variety of setting. We are of opinion that the original front of these labels had better be ignored and the only attention given them be in respect of the actual postal surcharge on the plain paper of the back.

Suffice it to say that the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. are on a 2 c., deep blue, and the 15 c. on 1 c., red. The ingenuity shown in varying the setting is so great that we reproduce a pane (4 by 5) of each value. The most important varieties are as follows:—

- No. 1. Small stop after "Cts."
- No. 9. Italic "1" in "1911" and stop after "Cts."
- No. 12. Small "r" in "Correos."
- No. 19. Broken "DE."

These are constant in all values.

- 2 c. No. 8. No stop after "Cts."
- No. 17. Comma for full stop after "Cts."

It will be noticed that the 2 c. has the stop throughout except on No. 8, but the other values have it only after the italic "Cts" and in No. 9.

We understand that a contract has now been placed in London, and it is our earnest hope that a fully adequate supply of stamps will be printed. These makeshift provisionals have certain grave disadvantages; for instance, in the present case persons who desire to use these stamps are instructed only partially to fix them to the envelopes so that the postal officials may turn up the loose end to see if the stamp is genuine! After this we in this country ought to be thankful even for our own much-abused stamps; at least we may stick them firm to our letters—if we can.

Paraguay.—Owing to the exhaustion of 20 c. stamps of the current issue, the authorities have authorized the use of diagonally bisected 75 c. stamps, each half to rank as 20 c. without additional surcharge. The bisection is by perforation from left upper to right lower corner. The number issued is 300,000.

Persia.—We have received a supply of the 2 ch., marone and violet, of 1909, overprinted for official use. The overprint is in black, and consists of the word "Service" above and a Persian inscription below.



Portugal.—The Republic appears to be running a Public Charities Department (this is our interpretation of our information), and for this purpose a special tax is to be levied on postal matter on certain days, to wit, October 4th and 5th (in commemoration of the Republican Constitution), December 24th, 25th, 26th, and 30th, and January 1st and 2nd. The tax takes the form of an additional 10 reis stamp, the overprinted Manoel issue, with the addition of the word "Assistencia" in red. It seems to us that this should be regarded purely as a tax stamp, as it pays no part of the ordinary postal rate.

Enthusiasm of economy has moved the authorities to devise a scheme for using up their old stocks of postage stamps in place of committing them to the flames. Thus the entire remainders of the Vasco da Gama issue have been converted for present use by the addition of suitable overprints and surcharges, and to help out the series the Postage Dues of the same date have been treated in the same way, the word "Multa" (fine) being struck out by the little bar shown in Type 52. The corresponding series for the Azores is to be utilized in the same way, but in this case the Postage Dues used to fill the set will bear the word "Açores" in addition.

REPUBLICA

REPUBLICA

5^r

5^r

1\$000

REIS 15 REIS

R\$ 500 R\$

55

53

54

1911. Postage stamps and Postage Dues of 1898 overprinted "REPUBLICA" or surcharged in addition as Types 51 (15 r and 80 r.), 52 (300 r. and 500 r.), and 53, in black.

441	40	2½ r., blue-green.
442	42	5 r., black.
443	"	10 r., magenta.
444	41	15 r. on 5 r., vermilion.
445	41	20 r., orange.
446	43	25 r., yellow-green.
447	44	50 r., deep blue.
448	45	75 r., red-brown.
449	47	80 r. on 150 r., yellow-brown.
450	46	100 r., bistre-brown.
451	41	20 r., brown on buff.
452	"	300 r. on 50 r., slate.
453	"	500 r. on 100 r., carmine on rose.
454	42	1000 r. on 10 r., dull purple.

Portuguese Colonies.—Since our last chronicle we have seen all the following stamps with the "Republica" overprint:—

Angola, Cape Verd, and St. Thomas and Prince.—The Postage Due sets.

Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.—The usual values of the Postage sets and also the Postage Dues.

Salvador.—The stamps bearing General Figueroa's portrait are now superseded by a reissue of the Palace type, but without the Shield overprint. We have seen the following, which are in single colours, instead of having the centre and value in black as formerly:—

Type 102 reissued in single colours, without Shield overprint. Wm. Multiple Circles. Perf. 11½.

- 1 c., red.
- 2 c., chocolate.
- 13 c., green.
- 24 c., yellow.
- 50 c., sepia.

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In order to provide stamps for official use, the old stones of the 1899-1900 issue have been utilized, the stamps being printed in colours differing from the originals and overprinted "OFICIAL"; for the 3 c., 5 c., and 1 colon a surcharge similar to Type 101 has been used. The list is as follows:—

OFICIAL

209

1911. Type 76 overprinted with Type 209 and surcharged as Type 101.

- 1 c., green.
- 3 c. on 13 c., brown.
- 5 c. on 10 c., blue-green.
- 10 c., deep blue-green.
- 12 c., green.
- 13 c., brown.
- 50 c. on 10 c., blue-green.
- "un colon" on 13 c., brown.

Servia.—A further value of the new set has arrived.



2 p., deep violet.

Spanish Guinea.—Certain values of the 1909 issue have received an oval overprint as illustrated.



7

1911. Type 6 overprinted with Type 7, in green, red, or black.

- 1 c., orange-brown (G.).
- 2 c., rosine (G.).
- 5 c., myrtle (R.).
- 10 c., orange-vermilion (Bk.).
- 15 c., black-brown (R.).
- 20 c., deep reddish mauve (Bk.).

Sweden.—Three further values of the new set without wmk. have appeared.

Type 15. No wmk. Perf. 13.

- 149/15 öre, chestnut.
- 150/25 " orange.
- 151/35 " violet.

Venezuela.—In going through some of our stock we have discovered a very curious variety of the overprinted stamps of 1893. This is the 50 c., Type 11, with the paper coloured red on the back. The colour is the same as that of the overprint, and is quite evenly and thickly deposited, on a block of several stamps. Probably the paper was by some means passed over the roller supplying ink to the overprinting plate.

1893. Type 11 overprinted with Type 31, in red. Variety, paper coloured red on back.
197/1 50 c., deep blue.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I see by the August number of the *Monthly Journal* that M. Louis Hanciau and myself are journeying on the same road, and that, although I probably started first, I shall now be obliged to follow him.

It was some twenty years ago that I first formed the idea of writing an article upon the "Y ¼" stamps of Cuba, stamps which have always interested me. I commenced my work, but, not having sufficient information, I found myself unable to proceed, and my uncompleted manuscript was reposing in a portfolio.

Some long time afterwards, M. Sigmund Friedl, of Vienna, requested me to send him an article for his journal, the *Welt Post*. I then, better provided with material, went back to my "Y ¼" stamps, and this time all seemed to be going well; I had received the proofs for correction, the illustrations were ready, and there was no more to be done, when I suddenly learned that the *Welt Post* ceased to appear—truly unfortunate news!

Finally, about a year ago I was once more tempted by this "Y ¼," an account of which I intended, and indeed still intend, to publish in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*; I wrote my article over again, completely rearranging it. Messrs. Yvert and Tellier, of Amiens, have had new clichés made, considering the first ones unfit for use (I send you a proof of these new clichés, which are also useless, being incorrectly made).

My object in writing this letter is to prove that my article, which will be published in due course, and which will contain novel information, has not been suggested by reading the

interesting work of M. Hanciau. Further, my article deals solely with the "Y ¼" stamps of 1855-1856.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

PIERRE MAHÉ.

PUNCTURED OFFICIALS.

DEAR SIR,—While agreeing in many respects with your remarks in February's *Monthly Journal* as to punctured Officials, I wish to point out that your correspondent is in error as to those of Australia. So far from the perforation "O.S." being a result of the stamps of the different States being interchangeable, it has existed since the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Those stamps punctured "O.S." only are used by Commonwealth offices the additional letters "N.S.W." signify that they emanate from the State departments, which are debited with those they require. My authority is Messrs. Hagen's Australasian Catalogue 1908.

Yours truly,

M. L. PLEDGER.

NEW SOUTH WALES,
May 1, 1911.

[We published a correction in our June number.—ED. M.J.]

"N.Z."—We regret to state that we are quite unable to decipher your letter of September 12th. We would suggest the use of a type-writer.

19
11



Philatelic Societies

Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

Hon. Secretary: FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

October 21st, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the North of England Philatelic Society, the contents of which I am sure will be received with universal satisfaction.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland,
September 25th, 1911.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, E.C.,
Hon. Secretary
Permanent Congress Committee.

DEAR SIR,—At the Annual General Meeting of this Society held on the 21st inst., it was decided unanimously to invite the Philatelic Congress to be held in Newcastle in 1915, and I was instructed to inform you that a motion to this effect would be brought forward by our delegates at the next Congress.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HUGH R. VIALI,
Hon. Secretary.

I sincerely hope that another Society will soon come forward and issue an invitation to hold the Congress in 1914, thus assuring the holding of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain for the next four years.

1912, Margate.
1913, Edinburgh.
1914, ?
1915, Newcastle.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

President: THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President: M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

Hon. Secretary: J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.

Hon. Assistant-Secretary: H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Treasurer: C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian: L. W. FULCHER.

Committee: E. D. BACON, C. N. BIGGS, D. C. GRAY, T. W. HALL,
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, T. WICKHAM JONES, F. J. PELOW, FRANZ
REICHENHEIM, R. B. YARDLEY.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1911-12.

1911. SUBJECT.
- Oct. 19. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*President*), Display of Philatelic Literature to illustrate the recently published catalogue of his Philatelic Library.
- Nov. 2. Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud. Display of the Stamps of Sweden, with Notes.
- Nov. 16. Captain G. F. Napier. Paper on the Stamps of Brazil, with Display.
- Dec. 7. Mr. R. B. Yardley. Display of further portion of Reference Collection of New South Wales, with Notes.
- Dec. 21. Mr. Franz Reichenheim. Papers on (1) The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand; (2) The two types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce design of France, with Display.

1912. SUBJECT.
- Jan. 4. Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall. Paper on the British Stamps of the reign of King Edward VII, with Display. (Fellows are invited to bring their collections of these and of the Colonial issues of the same period.)
- Jan. 18. Display by Fellows of pairs, blocks, and stamps on Entires, limited to twenty separate pieces.
- Feb. 1. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Paper on the Early Issues of Hayti, with Display.
- Feb. 15. Display by Fellows of one or more values, or of an entire issue of any country.
- Mar. 7. Mr. T. W. Hall. Paper on the Early Issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display.
- Mar. 21. Mr. M. P. Castle (*Vice-President*). Paper on the 1860-75 Issue of British Guiana, with Display.
- April 11.* Mr. G. B. Bainbridge. Display of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Notes.
- April 25.* Mr. H. J. Duveen. Display of the Stamps of Switzerland, with Notes.
- May 9.* Mr. H. R. Oldfield. Paper on the Stamps of Bosnia, with Display.
- May 23.* Mr. J. A. Tilleard. Display.
- June 6. Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings, with the exception of the first, which by the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford will take place at 2 Cavendish Square, will be held at 4 Southampton Row. Meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG
(Hon. Sec. Programme Committee).
From *The London Philatelist*.

* Owing to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, these meetings are fixed for the *second* and *fourth* Thursdays each month.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at
4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*.
Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION 1911-12.

- 1911.
- Tuesday, Oct. 17. Display of the Stamps of Trinidad, with Notes. Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
- Tuesday, Nov. 21. Display: "Errors of Philately." The Vice-President.
Address: "Errors of Literature." Mr. Percy Ashley.
- Tuesday, Dec. 19. Display of "Sydney Views" with Notes. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
- 1912.
- Tuesday, Jan. 16. General Display. (Particulars to be announced later.) Members.
- Tuesday, Feb. 20. Display of the Stamps of the Levant. The Vice-President.
Address. Mr. Percy Ashley.
- Tuesday, Mar. 19. Display of Selections from his General Collection. Mr. J. R. Laing.
- Tuesday, April 16. Display of the Early Argentine Issues, with Notes. Mr. T. W. Hall.
- Tuesday, May 21. Annual General Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly conditional, and changes of Programme and alterations of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1911-12.

1911.
Oct. 5. President's Address and Display.
" 19. Visit to Halifax. Display by Huddersfield Philatelic Society.
Nov. 2. Display by the Halifax Philatelic Society.
" 16. "History from Postage Stamps." Mr. W. D. Haigh.
" 30. Visit to Halifax. Display by Dr. A. Robinson.
Dec. 14. "Europeans Fifty Years Ago." Dr. T. S. Adair.

1912.
Jan. 11. Paper and Display: "Railway Letter Stamps." Mr. C. W. Hellawell.
" 25. Visit to Halifax. Display by Dr. Paton and Mr. E. Greenwood.
Feb. 8. "Norway." Paper and Display. Mr. G. Mellor.
" 22. "Fourpenny Pieces." Display by Mr. W. Denison Roebuck.
May 7. "Ceylon." Display by Mr. W. Oxley.
" 21. Visit to Halifax. Paper and Display: "Malta." Mr. J. C. North.

- April 11. Display. Dr. James.
" 25. Annual General Meeting.
Meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings at 7.30 p.m. at the Lion Restaurant, opposite to the Railway Station.

The Halifax Society will meet at the Mechanics' Institute, Crossley Street, Halifax.

CHAS. H. GREENWOOD,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

57 Perseverance Street,
Primrose Hill, Huddersfield.

Hull Philatelic Society.

Headquarters: Pryme House, Pryme Street, Hull.
Hon. Secretary: C. H. Woolf.

ANNUAL Report by the Hon. Secretary, Season 1910-11:—

I beg to report that in the season ending May of this year we started with a membership of twenty-five and finished with thirty-three, an increase of eight.

Seven Exchange Packets, the total value of which was £129 12s. 6d., were circulated, and the sales amounted to £24 16s., or 19 per cent, which must be considered very satisfactory, as only a few of our members were able to contribute sheets.

Arrangements have been made for the Hull and East Riding Society to join our Society as from the 1st of October, thus making one strong and representative Society for Hull and District, which should be to the advantage of all concerned.

The meetings this year have been better attended, and we have had several interesting displays by members, as per particulars below, which were much appreciated, and it is hoped we shall be able to arrange similar displays next season.

- Nov. 7. Display of Scandinavia, by W. L. Penny.
Dec. 5. " Greek Stamps, by C. H. Woolf.
Feb. 6. " Unused Colonial Stamps, by the President.
April 3. " France and her Colonies, by Messrs. Cook and Spinkins.

International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

1911-12.

Hon. President: H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: W. DORNING BECKTON, H. L. HAYMAN,
MAJOR J. DE C. LAFFAN.

President: J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.

Vice-Presidents: W. SCHWABACHER, L. W. FULCHER, W. SCHWARTZ.
Committee: A. H. L. GILES, R.N., A. B. KAY, F. F. LAMB,
W. E. LINCOLN, P. L. PEMBERTON, GUY SEMPLÉ, E. W. WETHELLE.

Hon. Assistant-Secretary and Exchange Superintendent:
J. E. JOSELIN, 81 Bennerley Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector: W. HADLOW, St. Vincent, Grove Park,
Lee, Kent.

Hon. Librarian: W. S. KING, 65 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Hon. Solicitors: MESSRS. OLDFIELDS, 13 Walbrook, E.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: T. H. HINTON, 26 Cromford Road,
East Putney, London, S.W.

All officers of the Union are ex-officio members of the Committee.

PROGRAMME.

Season 1911-12.

1911.
Oct. 12. 7.30 p.m.—A General Display. By Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, and T. H. Hinton.
Nov. 9. 7.30 p.m.—Display, with Notes: Danish West Indies. T. W. Hall.
" 13. 7.30 p.m.—Smoking Concert at the Horseshoe Restaurant, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Dec. 14. 7.30 p.m.—Display, Brazil. Captain G. F. Napier.

1912.

- Jan. 11. 7.30 p.m.—Display: Switzerland. Second part of Collection. Victor Beaujeux.
Feb. 8. 7.30 p.m.—Display: War Stamps. W. E. Lincoln. Members are invited to bring any specimens they may have for comparison.
Mar. 14. 7.30 p.m.—Display, with Notes: Holland. Postage Stamps, H. Wade; Fiscal Stamps, W. Schwabacher.
April 11. 7.30 p.m.—Display, with Notes: Bosnia. H. R. Oldfield.
May 9. 7.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting, and Display of Errors, not exceeding twelve each, by members present.

N.B.—Members are urgently requested to support the Committee in making these meetings a success by attending as many as possible, bringing with them any visitors, who will be welcome.

The meetings will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE meeting held on June 13th was full of interest. The Secretary announced that he had received for exhibition before the Society the fine specialized collection of the stamps of Greece formed by Captain Howell-Jones, and owing to the importance of the collection he had taken it upon himself to postpone its exhibition till June 27th in order that due notice might be given. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed the catalogue of the seven hundred sets of "facsimiles" produced by the notorious Fournier of Geneva, with a few specimen sheets of his productions. He also exhibited a set of rejected designs prepared by Mr. J. Cohen for the forthcoming issue of Union stamps. Mr. Glasser showed a photograph of a rejected design for the 2½d. Union stamp. Mr. Houbert then read a long and interesting paper on "Unnecessary Issues," dealing mainly with the pre-war and war issues of O.F.S., but touching also on those of the Transvaal. After Mr. Ansell had acted as counsel for

the defence, the debate was postponed till July 11th. It was by this time so late that the exhibits for the evening were only cursorily examined. The stamps of O.F.S. to the British Occupation were shown by Messrs. Houbert, Henderson, Ansell, A. J. Cohen, and W. P. Cohen; of Norway, by Messrs. Henderson and A. J. Cohen.

MR. HOUBERT presided over a good muster of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society on Tuesday evening, July 11th. Miss Fagan, and Messrs. A. J. Cohen and Ansell contributed to the usual preliminary display of new issues, acquisitions, etc., and Mr. C. Hauser presented stamps for the Society's collection. Mr. A. J. Cohen read an entertaining paper by Mr. Mortimer Menpes on the stamp fever in Bloemfontein in 1900, and Mr. Ansell showed other literature on the same subject, but the expected discussion on "War Issues" did not materialize. The exhibits for the evening were the stamps of Sweden, and the O.F.S. from the British Occupation. Only Messrs. A. J. Cohen and Henderson showed the former, good collections both. Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Henderson, Ansell, Jacobs, W. P. Cohen and Ackerley showed O.F.S. All the collections were good and some more than good, many very rare stamps and series of stamps being shown.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President : F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman : W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

THE first meeting of the season took place on October 12 at the new headquarters, the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. Four new members were elected : Miss Mulholland, Miss Parrott, Mr. E. Cheeseman, and Mr. R. E. Dark Francis.

Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., M.V.O., showed his magnificent specialized collection of the stamps of British Guiana.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Castle on the initiation of the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., and Mr. Herbert Clark.

Mr. Clark was presented with *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* medal for his paper on the "Pony Express."

There was a record attendance of members and visitors.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1911-12.

President : W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents : J. H. ABBOTT, G. B. DUERST, W. GRUNEWALD,
W. W. MUNN.

Hon. Treasurer : C. H. COOTE, Holly Bank, Ashton-on-Mersey,
Manchester.

Hon. Librarian : J. R. M. ALBRECHT.

Hon. Secretary : J. STURFOX GEE, 96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

Hon. Asst. Secretary : MENDEL ALBRECHT.

Comptroller : J. H. TAYLOR.

Committee : J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, jun., B. COOPFELLOW.

THE meetings are held at the rooms of the *Manchester Geographical Society*, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

SYLLABUS.

1911.

Oct. 6. Display with Notes: British Colonies of the West Coast of Africa. W. Dorning Beckton.

" 13. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 20. Paper: "British Telegraph Forms." R. J. M. Albrecht.

" 27. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Nov. 3. Paper: "Tasmanian Issues, 1853-1900." R. B. Yardley (*R. Ph. Society*).

" 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Nov. 17. Display: Ceylon. W. Oxley (*Leeds and Bradford Ph. Soc.*).

" 24. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Dec. 1. Paper: "War Post Offices." I. J. Bernstein.

" 8. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 15. Display: Finland. J. C. North.

1912.

Jan. 5. Display with Notes: British East Africa. W. M. Gray (*Bradford Ph. Soc.*).

" 12. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 19. Paper: "Varieties of British Marginal Plate Numbers and Controls." J. S. Higgins, jun.

" 26. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Feb. 2. Display with Notes: The United States. Walter R. Haworth.

" 9. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 16. Paper: "Mexico: the Early Issues to 1872." P. L. Pemberton (*R. Ph. Soc.*).

" 23. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Mar. 1. Display with Notes: Japan. F. J. Peplow (*R. Ph. Soc.*).

" 8. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 15. Paper: "Hayti." J. H. M. Savage (*Liverpool Ph. Soc.*).

" 22. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

" 29. Display with Notes: Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. J. H. Abbott.

THE LIBRARY

The books belonging to the Society are kept in bookcases at the Geographical Society's rooms, and may be borrowed on application to the Hon. Librarian. Books borrowed may be renewed at the end of fourteen days, unless required by another member. All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society. Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB

Is open to active and corresponding members. The packets are sent out on the 1st of each month from October to May. Details and rules may be had on application to—The Comptroller, John H. Taylor, 182 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President : I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Vice-Presidents : W. W. MUNN, J. R. M. ALBRECHT.

Hon. Packet Superintendent : C. S. GLEAVE.

Librarian : J. TAYLOR.

Auditor : W. NIXON.

Committee :

G. F. ALLEN, D. A. BERRY, J. J. DARLOW.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary : J. S. HIGGINS, jun., F.R.P.S. LON.,
7 Green Street, Manchester.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1911-12.

Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays at the Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. The meeting room of the Society is open on meeting nights at 6 p.m. This affords members an exceptional opportunity for the exchange of their duplicate stamps and social intercourse.

- 1911.
- Oct. 5. 7.0 p.m.—Presidential Address.
7.30 " Five Minutes Papers or Display: "Objects or Stamps of Philatelic Interest."
- " 19. 7.0 " Paper and Display: "United States." By W. R. Haworth.
- Nov. 2. 7.0 " Display with Notes: "Gambia." By W. W. Munn.
- " 16. 6.30 " Auction.*
- " 30. 7.0 " Discussion and Review: "Philatelic Terms" as submitted to the Delegates at the third Philatelic Congress.
- Dec. 14. Social Evening.*

* Full details of these meetings will be sent to the members.

1912.					
Jan.					Visit to the Municipal School of Technology, Demonstration and Lecture: "Paper Making."*
	25.	7.0 p.m.			Paper and Display: "Wurtemberg." By Nathan Heywood (Manchester Philatelic Society).
Feb.	8.	7.0			Five Minutes Papers by Members.
	22.	6.30			Auction.*
Mar.	7.	7.0			Paper: "War Post Offices" By I. J. Bernstein.
	21.	7.0			Notes and Display: "Great Britain, King Edward VII Postal Stationery." By J. R. M. Albrecht.
April	4.	7.0			Paper and Display: "Thurn and Taxis." By G. F. Allen.
	18.	7.0			Paper and Display: "Great Britain, King Edward Marginal Varieties." By S. C. Buckley.
May	2.				Annual Meeting.*
June.					Picnic.*

* Full details of these meetings will be sent to the members.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly offers one silver and one bronze medal for the two best papers read before the Society.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum, which entitles members to a copy of *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* free, on payment of postage 1s. 1d.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB.

Sheets belonging to members will be circulated monthly, the packet being despatched on the Monday following the first meeting in each month. Stamps should be mounted on one side of the paper only, priced nett, and enclosed in the official covers which can be obtained from the Supt., price 3d. per doz., post free. Further particulars and rules from the Hon. Packet Superintendent.

CHAS. S. GLEAVE,

56 Roseneath Road, Urmston.

LIBRARY.

The books of the Society will be kept at the rooms in the Deansgate Hotel, and may be borrowed as per the rules from the Hon. Librarian,

J. TAYLOR,
Oakdene, Bury Old Road, Prestwich.

Members having any philatelic literature they have no further use for are invited to give it to the Library. All donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

AT the meeting on October 19, Mr. W. R. Haworth, of Bolton, gave a paper on and display of "The Stamps of the United States."

Original plate proofs were shown, those of the 1860 issue being very much admired. In mentioning this issue, Mr. Haworth told his audience that it did not please the public, yet in his opinion, and also in that of many others, it was one of the most handsome and artistic sets ever issued. The "Columbus" issue called forth the remark that "this series probably stimulated stamp collecting more than any other."

Earlier in the evening the silver medal, which had been awarded to Mr. J. E. Williams at the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition, for his collection of Malta stamps, was handed round for inspection. It is a fine example of the silversmith's art and was very much admired.

Northampton Philatelic Society.

OFFICERS.

President: H. E. ARCHER.

Vice-Presidents: H. BENNETT, J.P., F.R.P.S.L.; J. JELLEYMAN.

Exchange Superintendent: B. A. SWIFT,
12 Abington Grove, Northampton.

Auditor: E. T. PHILLIPS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. NICHOLS,
70 Simpson Avenue, Northampton.

Committee:

All the above Officers and Messrs. A. CRICK, W. C. FOX,
W. B. SHOOSMITH, R. L. THOMPSON.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

SEASON 1911-12

1911.					
Oct.	4.				Display: China and Japan. By Dr. G. H. Percival.
Nov.	1.				Display: General Collection. By Miss M. Brooks. Paper: "Size and Shape of Stamps." By Mr. E. T. Phillips.

Dec.	6.				Display with Notes: Falkland Islands. By Mr. D. S. Darkin, of London. Paper: "Stamp-Collecting as an Investment." By Mr. W. Nichols.
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1912.					
Jan.	3.				Display: General Collection. By Mr. H. W. K. Markham. Discussion on "Philatelic Terms," to be opened by Mr. R. L. Thompson.
Feb.	7.				Display with Notes: "Great Britain, Early Issues and Official Stamps." By Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L. Paper: "How to Encourage the Young Collector." By Mr. B. A. Swift.
Mar.	6.				Display: Morocco Agencies. By Mr. W. Nichols. Debate: "Old Issues v. New," to be opened by Messrs. Jelleyman and Nichols.
April	3.				Paper and Display: "Newspaper Stamps and their History." By Mr. T. Edwards, of Leicester.
May	8.				Annual General Meeting.

Meeting place, the Divan Café. Annual subscription: local Members, 3s.; postal Members, 2s. 6d. All subscriptions expire September 30th in each year, and should be forwarded to the Secretary on or about that date. Official Organ: *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. Reduced subscription (to Members only) 2s. 6d. per annum. Notices and reports of Meetings are published in this paper, a subscription to which enables members to keep in touch with the Society's work.

MEETINGS.

Meetings are now held on the first Wednesday in each month, from October to May, inclusive, commencing at 8 p.m. prompt. Members are asked to attend as frequently as possible, and are invited to bring friends interested in stamp collecting who they think would be likely to become members. The principal Philatelic Magazines will be at the disposal of those interested, and arrangements have been made for light refreshments to be served to members before the close of each meeting.

North London Philatelic Society.

1911-12.

President: ALEXANDER J. SÉFI.

Vice-Presidents:

T. C. CARTWRIGHT, P. J. W. DEVERELL, A. W. MERRINGTON.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent:

M. K. CLARKE, 15 Victoria Street, King Edward's Road, E.

Hon. Curator of Forgery Collection:

P. J. W. DEVERELL, 49 Hilldrop Road, Camden Town, N.

Committee:

A. R. MAISEY, D. THOMPSON, H. S. WYMER.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

C. S. MURATORI, "Abbotsford," 31 Fletching Road,
Lower Clapton, N.E.

SYLLABUS, 1911-12.

1911.					
Oct.	5.				President's Evening.
	19.				"Germany and German States." By H. S. Wymer and Members.
Nov.	2.				"India and Straits Settlements." By E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
	16.				"British East Africa, British Somaliland, Zanzibar." By A. W. Merrington and Members.
Dec.	7.				Ten-minute papers by Members.
	21.				Informal Meeting.
1912.					
Jan.	4.				"New South Wales." By E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
	18.				"Argentine, Brazil, Chili." By T. C. Cartwright and Members.
Feb.	1.				"Postage Stamp Printers and their Work." Messrs. De La Rue and Co. By Alex. J. Séfi.
	15.				Forgery Collection.
Mar.	7.				"New Zealand." By E. Heginbottom, B.A.
	21.				"One Hundred Sheets from my Collection." By Duncan Pringle.

- April 4. Informal Meeting.
 „ 18. "Reminiscences of Stamp Collecting." By
 M. K. Clarke and Members.
 May 2. "Foreign Countries." Part 2. By J. C. Side-
 botham.
 „ 16. Annual General Meeting.

All Members are requested to contribute to the above Syllabus where possible.

THE sixty-first meeting was held at headquarters on Thursday, October 5, 1911, Mr. Alex. J. Séfi occupying the chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been transacted, Mr. A. J. Séfi gave a brief description of last year's proceedings at the Congress, after which a fine display was given of philatelic rarities and novelties, some being unique. After some discussion on the various stamps shown, a vote of thanks to Mr. Alex. J. Séfi brought the meeting to a close.

THE sixty-second meeting was held on Thursday, October 19, the chair being occupied by Mr. P. J. W. Deverell.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and signed as correct, Mr. H. S. Wymer gave a display of the stamps of Germany and the German States. These were exceedingly fine, being nearly complete in unused and used condition. Other collections were shown by Mr. A. W. Merrington and Mr. C. S. Muratori, while a collection brought by Mr. J. C. Cartwright, owing to the late hour, was unfortunately unable to be shown. Votes of thanks to those gentlemen who had brought their collections, and also to the Chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,
 39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Church Institute, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on September 21st. Mr. W. J. Cochrane took the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

The Secretary's report showed that the Society was in a most flourishing condition; the membership was now 108; there had been a good attendance at the meetings during the session; the packet sales had increased, and things were decidedly encouraging for the future.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President: W. J. Cochrane.

Vice-Presidents: G. B. Bainbridge, M. H. Horsley, and T. D. Hume.

Committee: F. Aitchison, L. E. Buckell, J. Coltman, Dr. R. F. Craggs, Mark Easton, and S. C. Graham.

Hon. Librarian and Forgery Curator: R. W. Wilkinson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Hugh R. Viall, 39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

The following new members were elected: P. Durrant, Wilcox Smith, and Col. H. Surtees.

THE first general meeting of the session was held on Thursday, October 5, at the Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle. Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, in the chair, and an attendance of twenty-three members.

The following were elected to the membership: Messrs. Douglas Dick, O. R. A. Byrde, F. C. Buscarlet, Norman Clapham, and R. W. Martin.

After the formal business had been transacted, Mr. Cochrane gave a display of his collection of the Argentine Republic, which is fully specialized and contains many thousands of stamps, all in superb condition.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

THE first general meeting was held in the Church Hall, Aliwal Street [Durban?], on September 29, 1911, at 8 p.m. Present, Mrs. Duncan, Messrs. Baker, Osborne, T. Harper, J. Gautier, W. J. Austin, Riches, Sheard, J. Fox, Captain Gillmore, J. Chamberlain, Webb, H. J. Price, and N. Welsford.

The rules drawn up by the appointed committee were read, and, after considerable discussion, were adopted with but few alterations.

The election of officers for the first year of the Society's existence was next proceeded with. This did not prove a very difficult task, the following being unanimously elected: President, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Austin; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Norman Welsford.

The following were elected to serve on the executive: Messrs. Riches, Webb, Fox, Sheard, and Richardson.

It was decided that the entertainment for the next meeting, to be held on Thursday evening, the 19th October, should take the form of a display by members of their "Most Interesting Stamps."

The Society was pleased to have with them at this their first meeting Mr. T. Harper, the Chairman of the East London Philatelic Society.

The meeting dispersed about 9.45 p.m.

Prospective members can obtain all information from the Hon. Secretary, N. Welsford, Box 604, Durban.

Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

REPORT for the year ending July 31st, 1911.

The Society was inaugurated on August 2nd, 1910, through the efforts of Messrs. L. H. Whitmore, S. Redrup, C. C. Woollacott, E. R. D. Hall, and W. L. Simon. Those present at the first meeting, eight gentlemen, formed themselves into a Society, with the Postmaster-General (G. H. Eyre, Esq.) as Hon. President, and it is gratifying to note that since then seventeen more members have joined, bringing the total membership up to twenty-five. Four new members have already been elected for the next year.

Attendance at meetings and general interest have been most satisfactory.

During the year twenty-six meetings were held.

Votes of thanks have been entered on the minutes to those members who have donated stamps to the Society's collection during the year, and it is hoped that the interest in this department will continue unabated in the coming year. The collection is available for reference by members at all meetings. It has been resolved by your Committee that in the event of our Society ceasing to exist, the collection be presented to the Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo.

It is gratifying to note that the Exchange Department continues to be well supported, and I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of all members when I say that the exchange packets are of the greatest benefit to all the active collectors who take advantage of this method of adding to their collections. On the initiative of this Society, exchanges have been opened up with the Johannesburg and Bloemfontein Societies, and also with the Junior Philatelic Society of London, and it is hoped that before long we shall be able to add to the list the newly formed Capetown Society. The inter-society exchange packets having proved so successful, we are now in communication with the Jamaican Society and with the Philatelic Society of India with a view to similar exchanges being arranged with them, and later on we hope to be able to extend this scheme even farther afield.

—Votes of thanks have been entered on the minutes for several donations to the Library.

Three Auction Sales have been held and have been well supported. The Auction Department promises to be a prominent feature of the Society's work in the future.

The financial position of the Society, as will be seen from the Accounts, is quite satisfactory, there being a cash balance in hand of £6 17s. 7d. with which to start the new year.

There are signs pointing to a welcome revival of interest in Philately in South Africa, the most noteworthy being the production of *The South African Philatelist*, a monthly publication issued under the auspices of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society and under the able editorship of Mr. T. Henderson, their Hon. Secretary. This periodical has been adopted by the Society as its official organ and members are urged to become subscribers and so advance the cause of Philately in South Africa.

The Report and Accounts having been adopted, the election of officers for the year ending July 31st, 1912, took place, and resulted as follows:—

Hon. President :

P. M. G. British South Africa Company
(G. H. Eyre).

Chairman :

L. H. Whitmore.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

W. L. Simon,
Box 121, Bulawayo.

Committee :

Sidney Redrup	E. C. Baxter
C. C. Woollacott	F. Fisher
E. R. D. Hall.	

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent : S. ORLO SMITH,
46 Park Street, St. Kilda.

THE Annual Meeting was held on July 27, 1911, at 8 p.m. The President, Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The annual report and balance sheet were received and adopted.

The election of office-bearers resulted in the following being elected: President, Mr. H. Glazbrook; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Librarian, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Secretary, Exchange Superintendent, and Treasurer, Mr. S. O. Smith; Committee, Messrs. W. Ackland, A. J. Derrick, A. G. Kelson, and J. Welsh.

It was proposed and duly carried that no commission be charged on stamps sold at the Society's meetings.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the close of

the Annual Meeting. In the absence of the President, Mr. Glazbrook, who was confined to his bed, the chair was taken by Mr. W. R. Rundell, the Vice-President.

Reference was made to the fact that this would be the last meeting of the Society to be held at 128 Russell Street, the home of the Society for eleven years, and that meetings would be held in future at the new rooms at 317 Flinders Lane.

A letter was received from Mr. C. L. Pack, expressing his pleasure at being elected an honorary member of the Society.

Messrs. J. Guiver, J. Fenton, A. Simson, and Carl Patersen were unanimously elected members of the Society.

It was resolved that a copy of *The Australian Philatelic Directory*, by Courtenay Smith, be purchased.

Mr. J. F. Cole showed a copy of Great Britain penny red, Plate 77.

A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

South Australia Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary : J. H. WELFARE,
Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

THE ordinary meeting of the Society was held on the 7th June. The President (Mr. A. T. R. Wilson) presided over a good attendance of members. Two visitors were also present.

The annual report and balance sheet for 1909-10 were read and adopted. Several different Coronation post cards were shown, and two candidates for membership were proposed.

THE ordinary meeting of the Society was held on the 28th June. Fourteen members attended, and one visitor. Messrs. R. J. Hogg and A. H. Babbage were elected members of the Society, and eight others were proposed for membership. A ballot was taken, and Messrs. J. H. Welfare and W. L. Peck were elected delegates to the Sydney Congress. A request was received for a third delegate, but this was held over for the present.

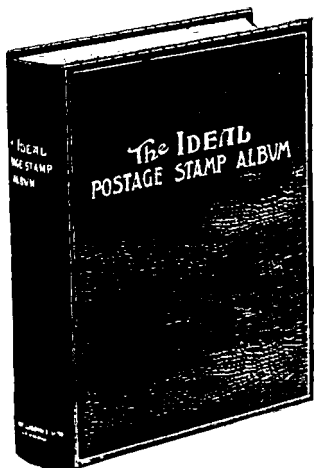
The Secretary read some notes on a visit to Melbourne, and to the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Department. He showed pulls of the perforating machines in connection with the alleged compound perf. varieties of the long South Australian stamps, and among other items of South Australian interest stated that registration and ordinary 1d. and 2d. envelopes with impressed stamps were now being printed for this State. He also gave particulars of the Board's report upon the competitive designs for the Commonwealth stamps.



The IDEAL Postage Stamp Album.

THIRD EDITION.

(Published Jan., 1911.)



1012.

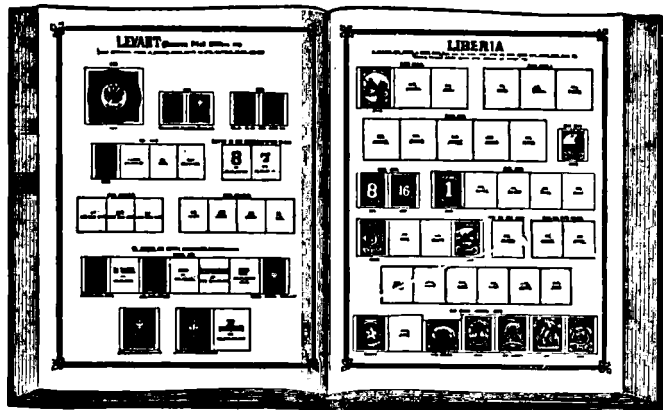
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FOR some years past we have had a great demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each Stamp, and omitting all minor varieties.

It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of general collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the Postage Stamps of the World, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is arranged strictly alphabetically—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

IDEAL No. 1011.—On good quality paper, strongly bound in cloth, sprinkled edges, gold lettering on front. Weight, 7 lbs. } Price 12/6; or post-free in U.K., 13/1.

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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 has been great objection to the Imperial Album, published in 1903, 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.

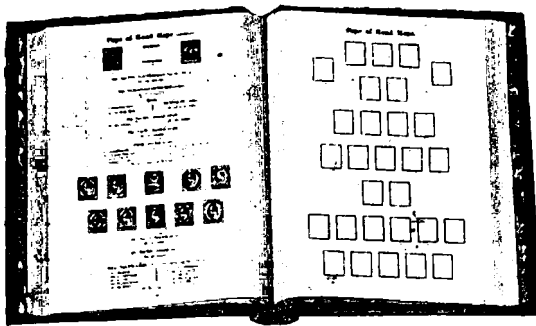
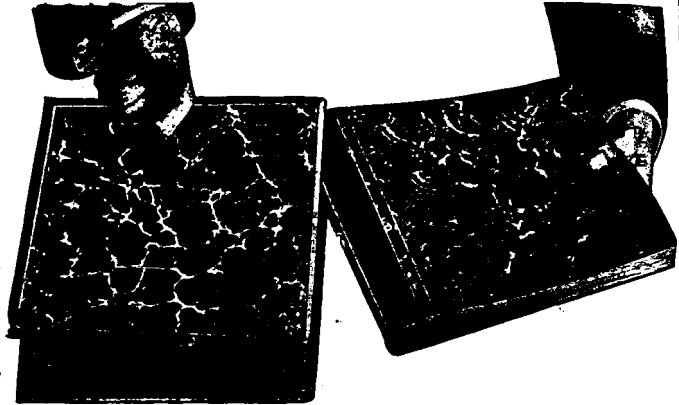
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and *each Section will be sold separately.*

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.

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; hence the beginner will have no difficulty in placing the stamps in the correct spaces.

The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and 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 Catalogues will have spaces provided for them.

Some collectors may not want to collect such things as Postal Fiscals, Official, or Postage Due 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.



SPECIAL BINDERS have been made to hold loose Sections.

They are of the simplest possible description, and will hold from thirty to four hundred pages. The binders have a spring grip, on the principle of our well-known "Simplex" Album.

When ordering binders, reckon that one will hold 375 pages easily, or 450 pages maximum.

Size of Page, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. clear of binding.

Size of Binders, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

To insert or remove leaves from the binder, it is only necessary to bend it back with one hand and remove the leaves with the other.

When mounting stamps, the spring-back cover should be removed and the pages laid out quite flat.

Binder No. 1148.

Handsomely covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

Price 6/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5; abroad, 7/-

Binder No. 1149.

Superbly half-covered in green Levant morocco, cloth sides, bevelled boards, gold lettering on back, with sunk panel for contents.

Price 15/-; post-free, United Kingdom, 15/5; abroad, 16/-
Weight, 1148 or 1149, under 3 lbs. (empty, packed in box).

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 245 have been published.

A Specimen Section (slightly larger than the Sections as sold) will gladly be forwarded post-free on application.

The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section.	Price.	Section.	Price.	Section.	Price.	
	Pages. r. d.		Pages. r. d.		Pages. r. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.11)		88. New Zealand (10.10)	72..3 0	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0 8	
(Now in press)		89. Queensland (11.10)	26..1 2	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0 10	
WEST INDIES.			90. South Australia (3.11)	44..1 0	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0 4
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0 4	91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..1 4	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0 3	
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0 4	92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0 6	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0 3	
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0 6	93. Victoria (2.11)	44..1 0	182. Mohéli (4.10)	4..0 3	
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0 4	94. Western Australia (1.11)	24..1 0	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	15..0 3	
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0 4	EUROPE.			183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4..0 3
7. Dominica (8.09)	10..0 6	95. Austria (8.09)	44..1 0	184. Nossi-Bé (4.10)	10..0 6	
8. Grenada (8.09)	14..0 8	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	20..0 6	185. Obok (4.10)	12..0 6	
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0 8	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	10..0 6	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0 3	
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6..0 4	98. Hongkong (9.09)	26..1 2	187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0 8	
11. Montserrat (8.09)	6..0 4	99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1 4	188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (6.10)	4..0 3	
12. Nevis (8.09)	10..0 6	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1 2	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0 8	
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10..0 6	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1 2	190. Senegal (6.10)	12..0 6	
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4..0 3	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1 4	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4 0 3	
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12..0 6	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0 10	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0 6	
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0 4	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1 0	193. Tunisia (6.10)	14..0 8	
17. Tobago (8.09)	6..0 4	105. France (11.09)	34..1 6	194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0 4	
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22..1 0	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4 10	195. Camerouns (6.10)	4..0 3	
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8..0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0 6	196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4..0 3	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0 4	
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	4..0 3	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0 10	198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0 3	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0 3	199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0 3
22. British Columbia (6.09)	4..0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	200. Kiautschow (8.10)	6..0 4	
23. Canada (3.11)	22..1 0	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0 4	201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0 3	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0 6	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0 3	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0 3	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0 3	204. Togo (6.10)	4..0 3	
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0 8	
28. British Guiana (6.09)	22..1 0	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1 0	
29. " Honduras (9.10)	10..0 6	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0 8	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0 8	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0 4	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0 4
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.09)	8..0 4	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0 3	
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0 6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	210. Angola (9.10)	22..1 0	
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12..0 6	123. Württemberg (1.10)	20..0 10	211. Angra (9.10)	6..0 4	
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0 6	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	212. Azores (9.10)	32..1 4	
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10..0 6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0 10	
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0 10	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0 8	214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0 4	
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6..0 4	127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0 10	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0 10	
38. Gambia (9.10)	8..0 4	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1 0	216. Horta (10.10)	6..0 4	
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0 4	129. Holland (2.10)	32..1 4	217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0 3	
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0 6	130. Modena (2.10)	10..0 6	218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0 8	
41. Lagos (10.10)	8..0 4	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0 4	219. Macao (10.10)	26..1 2	
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0 8	
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1 2	133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0 3	221. Mozambique (10.10)	20..0 10	
44. Natal (8.10)	26..1 2	134. Roman States (2.10)	10..0 6	222. Nyassa (11.10)	18..0 10	
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	223. E. Africa (11.10)	8..0 4	
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0 4	136. Sardinia (8.10)	10..0 6	224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6..0 4	
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0 3	137. Sicily (8.10)	4..0 3	225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10..0 6	
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1 2	138. Tuscany (8.10)	10..0 6	226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34..1 6	
49. St. Helena (8.09)	8..0 4	139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28..1 2	227. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20..0 10	
50. Seychelles (8.09)	8..0 4	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1 2	228. Timor (12.10)	20..0 10	
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	141. Luxemburg (6.10)	32..1 4	229. Zambesia (12.10)	10..0 6	
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0 4	142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0 6	230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20..0 10	
53. Stellaland (8.08)	6..0 4	143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..1 6	232. Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco (1.11)	8..0 4	
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0 8	144. Norway (9.10)	22..1 0	233. Fernando Poo (1.11)	20..0 10	
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1 0	234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28..1 2	
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2 10	146. Roumania (12.10)	62..2 8	235. Porto Rico (8.11)	18..0 10	
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	147. Russia (1.11)	20..0 10	236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8..0 4	
58. Zanzibar (6.11)	18..0 10	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16..0 8	237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8..0 4	
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	149. Finland (2.11)	14..0 8	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			150. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18..0 10	238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0 4
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0 6	151. Servia (2.11)	20..0 10	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	6..0 4	
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0 8	152. Spain (3.11)	62..2 8	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0 4	
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4..0 3	153. Spain P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	62..2 8	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1 0	
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	154. Sweden (3.11)	28..1 2	242. {Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps} (12.08)	14..0 8	
64. Malta (8.10)	6..0 4	155. Switzerland (3.11)	28..1 2	243. {Confed. States General Issues} (12.08)	4..0 3	
ASIATIC COLONIES.			COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0 3	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 8	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8	
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1 2	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3	
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0 10	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0 3	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6	
68. India (6.10)	24..1 0	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0 3	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4	
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2 8	160. Benin (12.09)	10..0 6	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
70. Lebanon (1.09)	18..0 10	161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0 3	249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2 2	
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0 4	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0 6	250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0 8	
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1 0	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0 6	251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 6	
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0 4	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0 6	252. Chili (6.10)	38..1 8	
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0 8	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0 4	253. Costa Rica (6.11)	40..1 8	
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0 4	166. " Guinea (1.10)	8..0 4	254. Dominican Rep. (7.11)	36..1 6	
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0 3	167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0 6	257. Paraguay (8.11)	44..1 0	
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0 3	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0 4	259. Peru (6.11)	62..2 8	
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0 6	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0 3	260. Salvador (8.11)	98..4 2	
79. Selangor (8.09)	8..0 4	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0 3	274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2 4	
80. Sungai Ujong (8.09)	6..0 4	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0 3	REST OF THE WORLD.		
81. Fed. Malay States (8.09)	6..0 4	172. Goadeloupe (1.10)	36..1 6	248. Abyssinia (5.11)	16..0 8	
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			173. India Settlements (3.10)	4..0 3	249. China (4.11)	26..1 2
82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8..0 4	174. Indo-China (8.10)	10..0 6	254. Corea (5.11)	10..0 6	
83. Papua (8.09)	8..0 4	175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16..0 8	255. Cuba (6.11)	68..2 10	
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (8.09)	4..0 3	176. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	271. Samoa (8.11)	8..0 4	
85. Cook Islands (8.09)	6..0 4			272. Shanghai (8.11)	34..0 10	
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0 8					
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2 10					

The Stamp Collector's Library

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue.

PRICES QUOTED ARE ALL POST-FREE IN U.K.

- STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE.** Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.
- STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.** By MAJOR E. B. EVANS. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/3; cloth, 4/3.
- STAMP COLLECTING AS A PASTIME.** By the late EDWARD J. NANKIVELL. A peep behind the scenes, explaining how it is that, after nearly half a century, Stamp Collecting has never been more popular than it is to-day. Contents: The Charm of Stamp Collecting—Stamps with a History—Great Rarities—Romance of Stamp Collecting—Stamp Collecting as an Investment—What to Collect and how to Collect, etc. Cloth, 1/3.
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- SICILY.** By DR. EMILIO DIENA, translated by MAJOR EVANS. A complete history of the exceptionally interesting series of stamps of this country, with a brief history of Sicily. Illustrated with twenty full-page autotype plates, showing seven complete or reconstructed sheets, varieties of retouches, etc., and various illustrations in the text. Paper cover, 21/4; half morocco, 30/5.
- THE MULREADY ENVELOPE** and its Caricatures. By MAJOR E. B. EVANS. With forty-five full-page illustrations of the most curious varieties of these interesting caricatures. Cloth, 6/5.
- FIJI.** By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. With fifteen full-sized plates of photogravure illustrations. Paper cover, 21/4; half morocco, 30/5.
- URUGUAY.** By HUGO GRIEBERT. With seven full-page plates and numerous illustrations. Explaining how to "plate" the interesting early issues. Paper, 15/6; half red morocco, 25/6.
- UNITED STATES.** By E. B. POWER. Dealing with cancellations, shades, fakes, and all varieties correctly priced. Paper, 3/3; cloth, 4/4.
- COLOUR DICTIONARY.** By B. W. WARHURST. Giving 200 names of colours and correctly coloured plate. Invaluable to collectors of shades. Paper, 2/8; cloth, 4/9.
- POSTMARKS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.** 1840 to 1876. By the late JOHN G. HENDY. With 842 illustrations. Paper, 3/4; cloth, 4/4.
- FIFTY YEARS OF PHILATELY.** By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS. A full history of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, with a chapter on Stamp Collecting as an Investment. Paper cover, 1/3.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

New Sectional Packets

Of Used & Unused Postage Stamps.

THE Stamps in these packets are all nice clean copies, free from paper, and are carefully mounted in small books. Beneath each stamp is a space to allow of prices being inserted, should any buyers wish to use the packet as an approval selection.

We wish to draw particular attention to the words "Sectional Packets." By this we mean that each section named below contains stamps *which are not included* in the sections which precede or follow it. Thus a customer may purchase sections A and B together for 12/- (1000 stamps, all different), and, later on, add to his collection by purchasing C, which contains stamps not included in A or B. So that sections A to J may be purchased either together in one lot, or singly, one at a time, but in either event the purchaser will become possessed of a collection of 7000 stamps all different.*

If prices are examined, it will be seen that it is cheaper to purchase as many sections (A, B, C, etc.) at one time as possible, i.e. if A to F are bought at one time a packet of 4000 stamps is obtained for £14; if bought singly, the cost of the same stamps would be £15 5s.

Section	Number of Stamps	Description	£	s.	d.
A.	500	Stamps, all different	0	4	0
B.	500	" " not duplicated above	0	8	6
C.	500	" " " "	1	0	0
D.	500	" " " "	1	2	6
E.	1000	" " " "	5	0	0
F.	1000	" " " "	7	10	0
G.	1000	" " " "	9	0	0
H.	1000	" " " "	11	0	0
J.	1000	" " " "	14	0	0

COMBINATIONS.

Packet No. 214.	1000	Stamps, all different, formed of Sections A and B	0	12	0
" 215.	1500	" " " " A to C	1	10	0
" 216.	2000	" " " " A to D	2	10	0
" 217.	3000	" " " " A to E	7	0	0
" 218.	4000	" " " " A to F	14	0	0
" 219.	5000	" " " " A to G	22	10	0
" 220.	6000	" " " " A to H	32	0	0
" 221.	7000	" " " " A to J	45	0	0

* NOTE.—Should single sections be purchased at relatively long intervals, we cannot guarantee that there will be *no duplication* of stamps, as when new issues appear the constitution of the sections is slightly altered to allow of their inclusion, but, as a rule, it will be found that there is extremely little duplication.

SPECIAL NEW PACKET.

This packet does not enter into the above scheme, and cannot be purchased in sections.

No. 224. 10,000 Stamps, all different . . £165.

A superb collection, containing many rare stamps and a very cheap way of commencing a large collection.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Now Ready.

1912

Now Ready.

CATALOGUES**PART I****Great Britain and Colonies**

IN placing our 1912 Catalogue of Great Britain and Colonies before our clients, we have, on this occasion, no lists of countries that have been actually rewritten to bring to their notice. A certain amount of revising and bringing up to date has been done, but we found no country that needed rewriting; in fact, most of the British Colonies have been so much studied that there is little alteration to be made in future, beyond keeping each one up to date.

As regards prices, a good many stamps in the fine old issues have been somewhat advanced, as the tendency in these is always in an upward direction.

We find that the Colonial stamps of from about 1885 to 1890 are being rapidly absorbed, and here we have had to make many alterations.

On the contrary, the stamps of King Edward were, we find, considerably overpriced in our last Catalogue, and we have been able to buy many parcels at rates which have authorized a vast number of reductions in these stamps.

The speculation in modern issues is enormous, and we find that large parcels are frequently offered by speculators from the country of issue; and also during the past year we have bought many (and been offered more) collections of these modern stamps at exceedingly cheap prices. Taking all these considerations into account, we have felt that we must reduce our quotations, in order more nearly to quote the correct market value.

PART II**Foreign Countries**

OWING to the great attention now paid to these stamps, we have revised and extended the lists of many countries, and the prices have been much advanced in many hundreds of cases. As, by means of our Foreign Branches, we have unrivalled opportunity of obtaining correct information on the value of Foreign Stamps, collectors may depend on our quotations, which are the correct market values of each country.

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

DURING nearly thirty years we have been forming a reference collection of Forgeries, Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Printer's Waste, etc. etc., and have spent nearly £5000 on this collection, which is now in 40 Oriol Albums.

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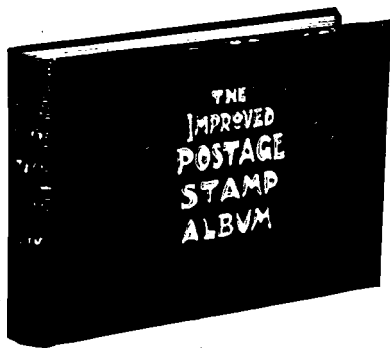
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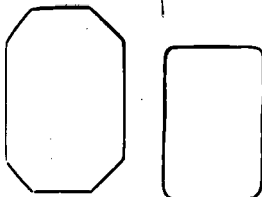
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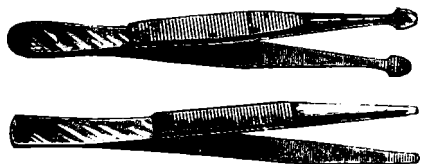
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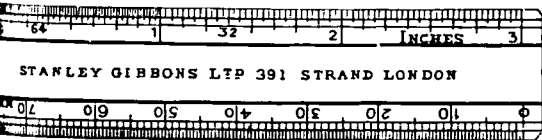


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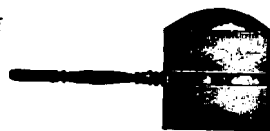
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1894. Provisional.

Type 19. Portrait of Sultan,
surcharged as above.

1 on 4½ a., blue-black (Cat. No.
206).

Special Bargain Price,
for the above stamp, unused
and mint,

5s.

POST-FREE.

VENEZUELA



1900.

Type 36. Portrait, overprinted
as above.

Variety: Overprint inverted.

5 c., blue-green (Cat. No. 265).

Special Bargain Price,
for the above stamp, unused
and mint,

2s.

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BELGIUM.

Cat. No.	1869-80.	Type 11a.	Perf.	14.	
					s. d.
121.	5 c.,	orange-brown			0 9
122.	5 c.,	bright orange			2 0
	1900.	Type 32.	With Sunday label.		
185.	1 fr.,	orange	used		0 8
186.	2 fr.,	lilac	"		1 0

CHILI.

1905-9. Type 27. Revised prices.

112.	30c.,	black and blue-green			
			used		0 4
118.	50 c.,	black and blue	"		0 3
	1910.	"Juan Fernandez" stamps.			
115.	5 c.	on 12c., black and lake			0 6
115.	5 c.	on 12 c.	"	used	0 2
116.	10c.	on 1 p., grey, green, and gold			0 4
116.	10c.	on 1 p., grey, green, and gold	used		0 3
117.	20 c.	on 1 p., grey, green, and gold			0 6
118.	1 p.,	grey, green, and gold			2 0

1910. Centenary of Independence.
Centres in black.

			unused	used.	
119.	1 c.,	green	0 2	0 2	
120.	2 c.,	rose-lake	0 2	0 2	
121.	3 c.,	chestnut	0 2	0 2	
122.	5 c.,	dull blue	0 4	0 1	
123.	10c.,	brown	0 3	0 3	
124.	12 c.,	red	0 4	0 4	
125.	15 c.,	slate	0 4	0 4	
126.	20 c.,	orange	0 6	0 6	
127.	25 c.,	blue	0 6	—	

1911. New issue. Various types.

1 c,	green (Columbus)	0 1	
2 c.,	scarlet (Valdivia)	0 1	
3 c.,	sepia (Toro)	0 1	
5 c.,	blue (O'Higgins)	0 2	
5 c.	" " used	0 2	
10c.,	black and grey (Freire)	0 2	
12 c.,	black and rose (Pinto)	0 3	
15 c.,	black and purple (Prieto)	0 3	
20 c.,	black and orange (Bulnes)	0 5	
25 c.,	black and pale blue (Montt)	0 6	
30 c.,	black and brown (Perez)	0 6	
50 c.,	black and myrtle (Errazuriz)	0 9	
1\$,	black and emerald (Pinto)	1 6	
Set of 7,	1 c. to 15c., unused	0 10	
"	11, 1 c. to 50 c., "	2 9	

DUTCH INDIES.

1902-9. Type 11. With bars across head.

114a.	15 c.,	dull brown	used	0 4
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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

Cat. No.	1911.	Type 2.	Pandanus tree.	
				s. d.
8.	½d.,	green		0 2
9.	1d.,	carmine		0 3
10.	2d.,	grey		0 4
11.	2½d.,	blue		0 6

HAYTI.

1904. Types 12 to 14. Without overprint. Varieties. Centre inverted.

2 c.,	black and rose	20 0
5 c.	" " blue	20 0
10 c.	" " yellow	10 0
50 c.	" " olive-bistre	75 0

NICARAGUA.

1910. Type 37 surcharged as Type 59
(a) 3 mm. between lines of surcharge.

443.	10 c.	on 50c., myrtle, used	0 4
444.	10 c.	on 1 p., orange-yel. "	0 4

(b) 6½ mm. between lines of surcharge.

447.	2 c.	on 4 c., violet	0 2
448.	5 c.	on 20c., olive-brown	0 3
—	10 c.	on 15c., black	0 4
—	10 c.	on 50c., myrtle	0 4
449.	10 c.	on 1 p., orange-yel.	0 4

PARAGUAY.

1911. Type 65. Provisional.

75 c., deep blue, bisected for use as two 20 c. stamps.
Complete stamp . . . 0 4

These provisions were officially authorized owing to a shortage of the 20 c. value.

PERSIA.

1910 (?). Official stamp. Type 56.
Overprinted "Service" as Type 101.

2 ch., violet and marone
used 0 2

SARAWAK.

1888-93. Type 5. Portrait of Rajah.
17. 6 c., dull mauve and brown . . . 2 0

SWITZERLAND.

1908.	Type 52.	Wmk. Type 13.	
336.	1 c.,	olive-green	0 1
338.	5 c.	"	0 2
339.	10 c.	"	0 3
340.	20 c.	"	0 6
341.	50 c.	"	1 0
342.	100 c.	"	2 0

This issue was not in use for a very long period, and is now superseded by stamps of Type 53. We can supply the above set of 6, 1 c. to 100 c., at 35. 6d.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XIX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

No. 227.

Postage Stamps in the Making A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*
(Continued from page 325.)

CHAPTER XIV.—TYPOGRAPHY

The General Character of Typography.—Line-engraving was the process adopted for producing the earliest adhesive postage stamps; but contemporary with them were the Mulready envelopes and covers for which surface-printing, or, as it is commonly called, typography or letterpress printing, was employed. Both the latter two terms imply, or would seem to imply, the use of movable types, but in principle the printing from types or *clichés*, whether movable or cast together, is the same in that all have the outline of the letter or figure or device raised upon the printing surface, and consequently the inking-roller comes in direct contact with their working parts, which parts in their turn literally *print* their *impression* on the paper. Originally, it may be pointed out, both these words we have italicized implied the use of pressure, or more particularly pressure from the "printing" lines, though in some forms of printing now it is no longer necessarily implied.

Advantages of the Process.—In considering the whole business of letterpress printing, while we shall bear in mind that the process does not primarily appeal to the philatelic student with the same charm that is associated with line-engraving or the peculiar fascination that is exercised by lithography, we hope nevertheless to explain most of the matters which can in any way elucidate philatelic points for the special student, and in a broader sense interest the general stamp-collecting reader who is ready to learn "how it is done." Prejudiced as philatelists not unreasonably are against surface-printing as a method of producing stamps, the observer of the trend of stamp-manufacture since the third decade of stamp-issuing is aware that it has been mainly towards the more rapid, more economical, more adaptable, and more practical of the two rival methods of production, namely, recess-printing and surface-printing. The latter is more rapid in all of its various operations, and for that reason (as well as others) it is more economical; it is

and has been the most adaptable to the requirements of sheets—large, small, and divisible—and to colour-combinations, and particularly to the correct application of those colouring matters which are intended to be of a fugitive character. The qualities in which surface-printing for postage stamps cannot in our opinion compare with line-engraving are three: artistry, security from forgery, and permanence; the last of which in the case of our own Government authorities not being sought after, and the first not coming within their capacities, our cherished philatelic ambition for a return to the grand old process of the early days is possibly only a castle in the air.

Xylography or Wood-engraving.—Had the Cape "wood-blocks" been really wood-blocks they would have represented for us the earliest form of surface-printing. As it is we have little certain knowledge of stamps printed "from the wood," though the method of xylography is exhibited in many dies which have been cut on wood, and used as the basis from which stereotypes or electrotypes have been made for printing from. In the case of the first 6d. and 2s., and the Too Late and Registered stamps of Victoria, we get true wood-blocks, printed in some cases "from the wood" along with stereotypes in the same sheet. Those printed from the wood were necessarily each engraved separately, and can be plated in consequence.



Grove Hill.

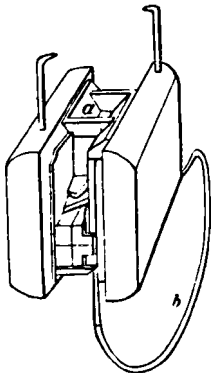
In its most primitive form the woodcut is represented in Philately by the scarce stamp of Grove Hill, Alabama, issued during the American Civil War;

this was crudely cut in wood, and the single die so cut was used, somewhat after the manner of post-marking, for impressing the designs, one at a time, upon the paper.

In wood-engraving the whites are hollowed out by the engraving tools, leaving the parts which are to print standing up in relief; the shading is characteristic of the method, as it is got by series of parallel lines not crossing as in the manner of line-engraving where the shading is got by cross-hatching.

Letterpress.—Apart from these almost isolated cases, the earliest form of surface-printing we have to consider from the philatelic standpoint is the ordinary letterpress or type-set stamp of which examples are numerous, and here we have to broaden our scheme of treatment to consider not only the circumstances of producing serviceable postage stamps from printers' type, but also to study (as it will be most appropriate at this juncture) the type used, and the variations of size and style which are frequently important to the philatelic student in descriptions of type-set stamps, type-set overprints and surcharges, and even in the lettering which appears embodied in the design of the stamp, and which may not have actually originated in a setting of type, but was more probably the work of the draughtsman.

How Printers' Type is Made.—In making printers' type the letters, figures, etc., required are each cut on one end of a long square steel punch by means of a graver. The letter is drawn to its proper shape, and tools are used to scrape and cut away the metal between the strokes and curves, the lines of the letter being afterwards filed. When the punch bears the perfectly formed letter, in reverse, it is hardened and a matrix is made by striking it into an oblong bar of brass or copper about an inch and a half long, and



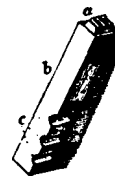
The Type Mould.

as thick as the type required. In casting type by hand the matrix is placed in a mould composed of two parts, the inner part being made of steel and the outer part of wood. The matrix is inserted at the bottom, being held in position by the spring *b*, when it is exactly under the hopper-mouth *a* into which fused type-metal is poured. The interior cavity of the mould is as uniform as if it had been hollowed

out of a single piece of steel, because each half which forms two of the four sides of the letter exactly fits the other. The metal is an alloy of lead, tin, and antimony which is kept fused in an iron pot from which the typesetter ladles just as much metal as will cast one letter at a time. Holding the mould in his left hand, the founder ladles in the metal with his right hand; then with a peculiar jerk he raises the mould over his head, the action forcing the metal to penetrate all the interstices in the matrix. Then by loosening the spring *b* the letter drops out. The whole process is very rapidly performed, as the metal cools quickly, and a touch of the spring is sufficient to release the newly-formed letter from the mould. It is said that a skilled caster can turn out five hundred letters an hour, or eight a minute.

The letter thus formed has a tag of superfluous metal which is rapidly removed by the breaking-off boy; the types are then rubbed rapidly on a grit-stone slab by the *rubber*, then they are set up in long lines in a shallow frame with the nicks of the types outwards, and in this they are polished and a groove is cut along their bottom to make them stand on end. The "nicks" are in the shank of the type, and are a guide to the compositor.

The Parts of a Type.—Type-founding is now mainly done by machinery, but the same principles apply and the same kind of matrices can be used. The main *desiderata* in type-founding are to secure perfect uniformity in the body of the types, they must be perfectly rectangular and of exactly the same length; a short type would not print, one too long would prevent the surrounding type from printing properly, whereas a slight irregularity in the symmetry of the shanks would prevent their holding together as firmly as they are required to do in rapid printing, when many thousands of types are wedged up in a chase, and ought to form as compact a printing-surface as if they were one solid plate.



The chief parts of a letter are: *a* the face; *b* the back of the body, the front being shown shaded; *c* the nicks; the shoulder is the square near the face, and the bevel is that part tailing off to the face. The groove is a nick cut in the bottom forming on the sides the two feet. In machine-made type the *pin-mark* or circular mark is on the side of the body near the shoulder.

The Constituents of a Fount.—The separate letters when cast are tied up in lines in proportionate quantities of each letter in each variety, i.e. large capitals, small capitals, small letters, figures, etc., to form a fount of type, the proportions being based upon the average use of each letter in ordinary language. The

kinds of type composing a fount vary, but the following is an example:—

Capitals.

(Roman) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ.

(Italic) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ.

Small Capitals.

(Roman) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ.

Usually in Scotch and sometimes in other founts italic small capitals are included.

Lower Case.

(Roman) a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z æ æ fi ff fl ffi.

(Italics) a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z æ æ fi ff fl ffi.

Figures, etc.

(Roman) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

(Italics) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ / £ ¤ © ®

[Fractions are cast either or both whole or split, the latter being cast on half the body allowing of more varied combinations: 1½ 2¾ ¾ ¼ 5, etc.]

Points.

, ; : . ? ! - ' [] () ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ...

Reference marks.

* † ‡ § ¶

Accents.

ä ë ï ö ü, á é í ó ú, à è ì ò ù, â ê î ô û, ç.

Spaces.

Hair | thin | middle | thick | Quadrats of the same body: en | em | 2 em | 3 em | 4 em | (An m-quadrat is the square of a letter of any fount, an n-quadrat being half that size.)

■ Gem is one half of Brevier 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Diamond is one half of Bourgeois 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Pearl is one half of Long Primer. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Ruby is one half of Small Pica. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Nonpareil is one half of Pica. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Minion is one half of English. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Brevier is double the size of Gem. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Bourgeois is half of Great Primer. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Long Primer is half of Paragon. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ■

■ Small Pica is half of Double Pica. ■

■ Pica is half of Two-line Pica. ■

■ English is four of Diamond. ■

■ Great Primer is two of Bourgeois. ■

■ Paragon is 2 of Long Primer and 4 of Pearl. ■

Letters specially liable to break.—Certain letters from their form are more liable to break than others, and philatelists will find that these are responsible for many of the minor varieties of overprints. A *kern* is that portion of a letter which projects and hangs over the body as the Roman lower-case f and j, and they are more numerous in italics, where *d, g, j, l, y,* are kerned on one side and *f* is kerned on both sides. Kerned letters are cast in larger proportions on account of their being frequently damaged, and they are also cast as double or treble letters where the second or third letter is of such a character that it would break the kern of the preceding letter, as in *fi fl ff ffi*.

Classification of Letters.—Letters are also grouped in the following classes:—

Short letters: a c e m n o r s u v w x z, and small caps.

Long letters: j (covering the entire depth of face as shown by printing a similar letter feet upward thus, j—), Q.

Ascending letters: b d f h i k l t, large caps, and modern style figures.

Descending letters: g p q y.

These examples do not include all the old face and old style letters and figures, which come within the different divisions, nor, of course, fancy varieties.

Standard Sizes of Types.—The sizes of types are not always readily distinguishable from the printed impressions. Pica, a standard size, has 72 "ems" (the square of its body) to the foot, but other named sizes vary at different foundries. The smallest size of type used to any considerable extent is "Pearl," though still smaller types are available in "Diamond," "Gem," and "Brilliant." Examples of the sizes of the various types which come within the limits of postage stamp printing are shown below, along with an upturned letter which by printing an impression from the feet shows the full depth of the body of the type.

Larger sizes generally go by one of these names qualified by the description two-line or three-line Pica, Great Primer, etc. Canon is a special name given to a type whose body is four of Pica.

Styles of Lettering.—Of the styles of face, which may be found in a variety of sizes, the two most important ones in the British printer's workshop are Old Style and Modern. Old Style is most readily distinguishable in the figures, but is also notably different in the finely rounded curves of the letters B C D G O Q, etc., and in the general breadth of face of all the letters.

Capitals.

Old Style.—A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Modern.—A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Lower Case.

Old Style.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z.

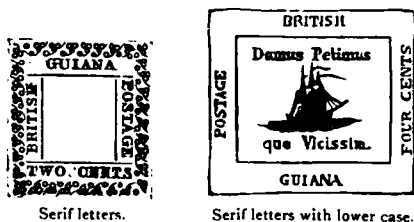
Modern.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z.

Figures.

Old Style.—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Modern.—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

The above examples are of type with *serifs*, the short strokes which finish off the letters; for example, note the serif "H" in comparison with the *sans-serif* "H," and compare the lettering on the British Guiana type-set stamps of 1862 with those of 1882.



Serif letters.

Serif letters with lower case.



Sans-serif letters.

Other names for styles of type-faces are not always definitive, as much latitude is taken by manufacturers in designating founts issued from their foundries, and what may be termed Old English by one may be described as Black Letter, Gothic, or German by others; similarly the fat-faced type known as Clarendon may be termed by some Antique, and a great

number of names which are entirely fanciful are used alone and in combination with the more general titles to designate a wide range of varying type-faces. A few names which are self-explanatory as to the general character of the face may each be used for a variety of different types, as Script, Outline, Shaded, Ornamented, etc. But to the majority of types used in printing or overprinting stamps, it is scarcely practicable to give definitive names of the types used; one can only distinguish their styles in accordance with their main characteristics, as Serif, Sans-Serif, Script, Shaded, etc. The so-called "Gothic" type of the V.R. overprint on Fiji, for instance, would probably be better described as "Ornamented," as it is not a true Gothic, but a fancy, "ornamented" type.

In the case of the Siamese "atts" surcharges, the occasional necessity for close examination of the details of type-faces is exemplified, and we borrow a convenient diagram from the monograph on Siam by Mr. R. W. H. Row,* accompanied by his own description.



Enlarged drawing showing the difference between roman and antique lettering.

"The upper word 'atts' shows the normal *roman* type used in the setting, and the lower the accidental *antique* type. It must not be supposed that the word 'atts' occurs in the sheet anywhere entirely of antique type, the various antique letters being formed into a word in the drawing merely for convenience and comparison with the normal.

"The chief differences in the type are as follows:—

"a. In the roman type the letter 'a' has a distinct ball, which is almost absent in the antique type. This results in the latter appearing much more widely open in front than the former.

"t. The roman 't' has the foot curved and turned up at the end into a fairly long upstroke. In the antique letter the foot is not nearly so bent, is somewhat thicker, and there is no upstroke at all at the end.

"s. The serifs at each end of the 's,' which are very distinct in the roman type, are entirely wanting in the antique, and their place is taken by very slight thickenings of the letter into slight balls at each end. Thus, like the 'a,' the antique 's' is widely open."

* *Stamp Lover*, Vol. III, p. 110.

(To be continued.)



“Harrison” and “Somerset House” Printings Up to Date.

By STANLEY PHILLIPS.

WHEN, not so very long ago, collectors in this country were grumbling at the numerous varieties produced by the U.S. postal authorities, in their efforts to obtain reasonably well-centred postage stamps, they little thought that within a few months the usually staid British Post Office would be issuing minor varieties in sufficient number to satisfy the most rabid of specialists, and that they themselves would become as energetic in the hunt for scarce printings as ever collectors in the States had been, in chase of elusive “rag-paper” varieties.

However, the expiry of the contract of Messrs. De La Rue for printing the British stamps, and their failure to obtain the new contract, when tendering in competition with other firms, resulting in the transferring of the work to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, have, during the last few months, caused a succession of new printings of the Edwardian stamps and the consequent struggle of stamp collectors to obtain them.

If the transference of the contract to Messrs. Harrison could have been made to coincide with the issue of the Georgian series, no doubt all would have been well, but the new contractors took up the work before the stamps of the new type could be issued, and, to tide over the interval, had to print supplies in the King Edward types.

During the early months of this year, a watchful eye was kept on the current stamps by philatelists, in expectation of the new printings. It was not, however, till the beginning of May that the first values, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., were issued, and since that time the philatelic Press has agreed in attributing every new printing of the Edwardian stamps to the new contractors.

It was not until it occurred to some one to ask those in authority whether the so-called “Harrison” printings were all the work of Messrs. Harrison, that the fact was elicited that a large proportion of the new printing had been done by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

It is easy to be wise after the event, but now that Mr. L. W. Crouch's article in *The Postage Stamp* has revealed the true facts, it is very difficult to see how collectors could have believed it possible that a firm of printers, new to the work, could prepare the special plant and machinery and make all the other arrangements necessary to print the enormous supply of stamps required by the British postal service, and all within the short space of seven months. The surprising fact is that Messrs. Harrison and Sons have been able to print so many values as they have, including the vast quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps required.

Even after the publication of the above-mentioned article, there remained many interesting points to be

cleared up in connection with these printings, and I have fortunately been able to obtain the necessary information in regard to many of them. It is of course impossible to give an exhaustive list of all the shades and varieties issued up to the present, but the following brief notes embody the most important points of interest about each value. The final verdict as to shades and printings must be left to catalogue editors, when the Edwardian stamps have ceased to appear.

Head of King Edward.

Halfpenny. (Messrs. Harrison and Sons.) The De La Rue printing of this value was in pale green, but before the issue of the Harrison stamps there appeared a printing by Messrs. De La Rue which would seem to have been printed from worn plates, as many of the finer lines of the design, notably in the background below the neck and on the forehead, failed to print, thus giving the stamp a very white appearance.

The Harrison printing, issued 5th May, 1911, is in quite a distinct shade, no longer pale green but dull green. The sheets bear the control number A11 and the early printings were perf. 14, or more correctly $13\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$. Such small differences in the perforation are usually unworthy of note, but as the De La Rue perforation was $13\frac{3}{4}$ by exactly 14, the small difference in the vertical perforation forms a very useful test in distinguishing doubtful printings. There is a fine range of shades to be obtained of this stamp, the most distinct being a *bright green*, first noticed about the beginning of August; in other printings the green has a distinct olive tinge. The Harrison $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perf. 14, may be found with inverted watermark, and with cross attached, from the booklets of stamps issued by the Post Office. This value appeared with compound perforation 15×14 (more nearly $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$) about the end of October. The gum of the Harrison printings is very white and transparent, while that of Messrs. De La Rue is yellowish. The Harrison impression is in many cases very blurred, the colour spreading over the white frame-line to the left of the head, this line being always clear in the De La Rue stamps.

One Penny. (Messrs. Harrison and Sons.) The Harrison printing of this value, with control A11, appeared at the same time as the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and with the same characteristics of gum and impression, the colour being rose-carmine instead of the De La Rue scarlet. This also exists with the compound perforation, first issued early in October, both the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. being printed concurrently with the Georgian stamps. A considerable improvement has been effected in the later printings, but the impression never attains to the clearness of Messrs. De La Rue's work. There are no very distinct shades to be noted. The 1d., perf. 14,

can be found with inverted watermark, from the stamp booklets.

Three-halfpence. (Somerset House.) Here we find two distinct printings; the first in reddish purple and bright green appeared about July 13th, and the second, in dull purple and bright green, at the end of September, both perf. 14. The Catalogue description of the De La Rue stamp on surfaced paper would better read "slate-purple and green," the description "dull" being much more appropriate to the Somerset House printing on the unsurfaced paper. The gum is similar to that of the Harrison stamps, but the difference in the impression of the stamps is due to the fact that Somerset House printings are on unsurfaced paper, on which it is of course impossible to obtain such fine results as on chalk-surfaced paper.

It was in connection with this stamp that the question of the white cuts on the frame-line of the sheet first arose. The result of my inquiries has been to confirm the theory first put forward in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the two cuts on the bar under the eleventh stamp in the bottom row stand for 1911, while the month is shown by a cut under the fifth stamp for May, the sixth for June, and so on. The two "1911" cuts appear on every sheet of stamps printed at Somerset House, but this system does not apply to any of the Harrison stamps. As regards the 1½d. the cuts show that printings were made in May and August of this year.

Twopence. (Somerset House.) This value appeared on unsurfaced paper early in August, the colour being deep green and red, the De La Rue stamps having the value label in carmine. The cuts give the date of printing as July, 1911. The border of some of the sheets of the Somerset House printing is composed of an inner line in green running round the sheet, with short red bars outside it at intervals. In others, however, these bars are replaced by thin red lines which run into the green lines in many places.

Twopence-halfpenny. (Messrs. Harrison and Sons.) The Harrison printing of this value was first noted on July 10th, on unsurfaced paper, perf. 14. About three months later it appeared with the Harrison compound perforation, 15×14. The colour is a slightly brighter blue than that of the De La Rue stamp and the impression is very blurred, the white frame-line to the left of the Head being almost invisible in some cases. Sheets with broken and continuous marginal lines exist in both perforations, while the 2½d., perf. 14, with inverted watermark has been listed on the authority of Mr. A. B. Kay. There seems to have been some experimenting with the gum used for this value, as I have seen sheets of this stamp with compound perforation, with very shiny yellowish gum, quite distinct from the usual white gum used.

Threepence. (Messrs. Harrison and Sons.) Issued, perf. 14, on September 14th, 1911, and with compound perforation about a fortnight later. The colour of the Harrison printing differs little from that of Messrs. De La Rue, the purple being perhaps a little paler in the Harrison stamps, and showing as chocolate on the yellow paper, but the Harrison impression is much less clear.

Fourpence. (Harrison.) There are several shades

of the De La Rue stamp, ranging from yellow-orange to deep (almost brown) orange, but none are exactly like the bright orange of the Harrison printing, which first appeared perf. 14 in the middle of July, and was succeeded by the variety with compound perforation about November 11th. As the 4d. value has never been printed on chalky paper the printings are very difficult to distinguish with certainty, but the small differences in the perforation, impression, and gum, common to all the Harrison printings, form a fairly reliable guide.

Fivepence. (Somerset House.) This was issued on August 16th, the cuts showing printing to have been done in July. As in the case of the 1½d., the De La Rue stamp is slate-purple compared with the Somerset House printing, which is more correctly described as dull purple; the blue of the Somerset House stamps is also brighter than the De La Rue colour.

Sixpence. (Somerset House.) This stamp was for some months quite a mystery to the followers of the new printings. As it had been stated officially that the 6d. would be printed at Somerset House from January 1st, 1911, and yet it continued to be issued on chalk-surfaced paper, it was concluded that Somerset House was copying the work of Messrs. De La Rue so closely that it was impossible to distinguish between them. It would appear, however, that the 6d. has not been printed on surfaced paper at Somerset House. The Somerset House printing on unsurfaced paper was first issued at the beginning of November, the only date cut on the sheet being the "11" mark. The colour ranges from bright plum to a purple slightly duller than that of the De La Rue printing, the final shade being very creditable to the Stamping Department, as, on unsurfaced paper, they have achieved a result very similar to that obtained by Messrs. De La Rue, who had the advantage of using surfaced paper.

Sevenpence. So far, the supplies of this stamp printed by Messrs. De La Rue have proved sufficient for all requirements. If further supplies should be necessary they would no doubt be printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, and would only occur with the compound perforation.

Ninepence. (Somerset House.) The first printing of this stamp on unsurfaced paper appeared towards the end of July, the colours being pale purple and bright blue (very much brighter than the De La Rue blue), while a later printing, issued October 9th, is in a deeper shade of purple. Only the "11" cut appears on sheets of this value, the month not being indicated.

Tenpence. (Somerset House.) There have been printings of this value by Messrs. De La Rue in dull purple and carmine, and more recently in pale purple and scarlet.

The Somerset House printing on unsurfaced paper appeared early in October in dull purple and brighter scarlet, the date cuts reading August, 1911. The impression is quite clear, but the minute white dots which fill up the corners of the design do not show so clearly as in the printings on surfaced paper.

One shilling. (Somerset House.) The De La Rue printing was in green and carmine, while the first

Somerset House issue (July 19) was in very deep green and scarlet, the later printing which appeared early in October having the centre in a rather paler green. I can state on the very best authority that the plate of the 1s. stamp has not been retouched or redrawn in any way, as has been suggested. The solid colour which fills in the scrolls of the design in some of the Somerset House printings, in place of the usual fine lines of shading, is due to the ink spreading under the heavy pressure needed to get a good impression on the unsurfaced paper, and not to any alteration on the plate. The cuts on the frame-line of this value give the date of printing as June, 1911.

Two shillings and sixpence. (Somerset House.) This value appeared on September 27th in dull lilac on unsurfaced paper, the "11" being the only cut. In this stamp the gauge is reversed, the perforation being $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$. This was also the case with the De La Rue stamps, the horizontal perforation being exactly 14 and the vertical gauge $13\frac{3}{4}$.

Five shillings and Ten shillings. Up to the time of writing these values have not appeared, but having been printed only on unsurfaced paper, by De La Rue, there will probably be only a slight variation of shade and the "11" cuts to draw attention to the work of Somerset House.

One pound. (Somerset House.) This stamp appeared early in November in a slightly deeper shade of green, and as there are only ten stamps in the horizontal row, the "11" cuts appear under the last stamp in the row.

For many of the above-mentioned dates of issue I am indebted to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

To sum up: the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 4d. values have been printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons and have appeared both perf. 14 and perf. 15×14 . The bicoloured stamps, the 6d. and the 2s. 6d. and £1, have been printed at Somerset House, all perf. 14. The chief characteristics of Messrs. Harrison's printings are the blurred impression, and slight differences of colour from the corresponding De La Rue stamps, while both Harrison and Somerset House stamps are on "ordinary" paper and usually appear with very white gum through which the mesh of the paper stands out very distinctly. The thicker De La Rue gum, together with the chalk-surfacing, make the stamps produced by this firm appear to be on much stouter paper than those on the unsurfaced paper. The slight difference between the 14 gauge of Messrs. De La Rue and that used by Messrs. Harrison and Somerset House has already been referred to.

Collectors are to be spared any further perforation varieties, as it is understood that the values at present printed at Somerset House will continue to be printed there, Messrs. Harrison and Sons making a clear start with the Georgian stamps.

Head of King George.

One-halfpenny. Issued on Coronation Day, 22nd June, 1911, perf. 15×14 , on unsurfaced paper, with control number A11. This stamp has appeared in shades ranging from deep green to yellow-green and pale green, and exists with inverted watermark, from the small stamp booklets on sale at the post offices.

Though it was not received with much enthusiasm, the design has escaped the scathing criticism accorded to that of the 1d. stamp.

One penny. Date of issue, perforation and control number as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value. A first printing from the new plates was made at Somerset House, and, to distinguish this from subsequent printings by Messrs. Harrison, a stop was inserted between the A and 11 of the control. There was much fruitless search for sheets with this control when the announcement of its existence was first made in the *Monthly Journal*, but at the time of writing they have only just been put on sale. If these are the stamps referred to in Parliament by Major Archer-Shee (see Parliamentary Reports, July and August, 1911), as having to be destroyed owing to bad workmanship, his questions were singularly wide of the mark, as the printing of these stamps leaves nothing to be desired. Though the number printed at Somerset House would be small compared to the quantities turned out by Messrs. Harrison, there will probably be enough of the "corner blocks with control" to satisfy the demands of those specializing in these stamps.

There has been no printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Somerset House.

The Harrison printing of the 1d. first appeared very heavily printed in deep rose-carmine, the ink filling up most of the fine lines of the design. The design, the execution, and the lack of gum on these stamps evoked such a storm of protest from the public that later printings show signs of the efforts made to improve them. Though no alteration has so far been made in the design (though this also has been announced for the New Year), a great improvement has been made by lighter inking, the later printings having the parting in the hair clear and the pupil of the eye stands out clearly on a white ground instead of the eye being a solid mass of colour. The variations in shade are very marked. In addition to the deep rose-carmine mentioned above, there exist printings in rose-carmine, rose, and a very light printing, which can only be described as pink.

As the amount of ink used on the stamps decreased, so have the quantity and quality of the gum improved, a yellowish gum being used on recent sheets in place of the white gum first employed. The 1d. value is also found with inverted watermark from the recently issued booklets of stamps, and there are slight variations in the control numbers to be noted by the advanced specialist. Further values of the Georgian series, probably those in most frequent use, may be expected shortly. The 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 will be printed at Somerset House. The four high values will be oblong in shape and will be line-engraved, so that, given a good design, some handsome stamps should result.

So far the Stamping Department at Somerset House has done the overprinting of both its own productions and those of Messrs. Harrison, for use in the Levant, and it may therefore be anticipated that it will continue to do so with the Georgian series.

Doubtless much remains to be discovered about the temporary printings of Edwardian stamps, and philatelists will have little rest until the last value of the Georgian series appears, thus bringing to a close the list of stamps with "Portrait of King Edward."

Stamps of Chili used in Peru

By S. C. BARNETT

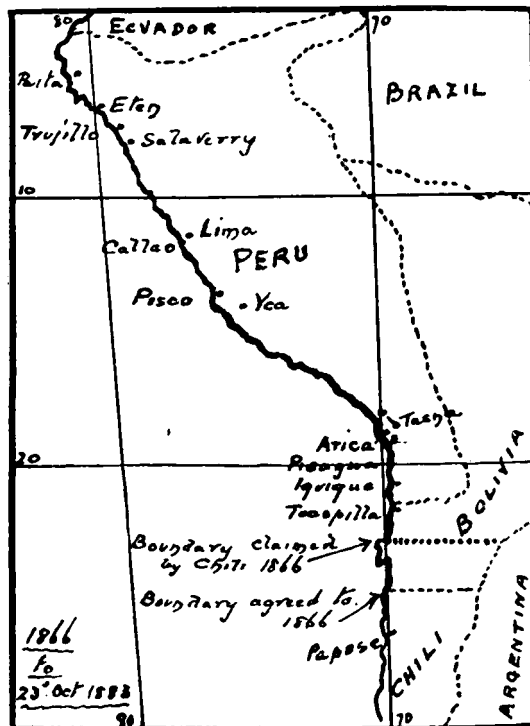
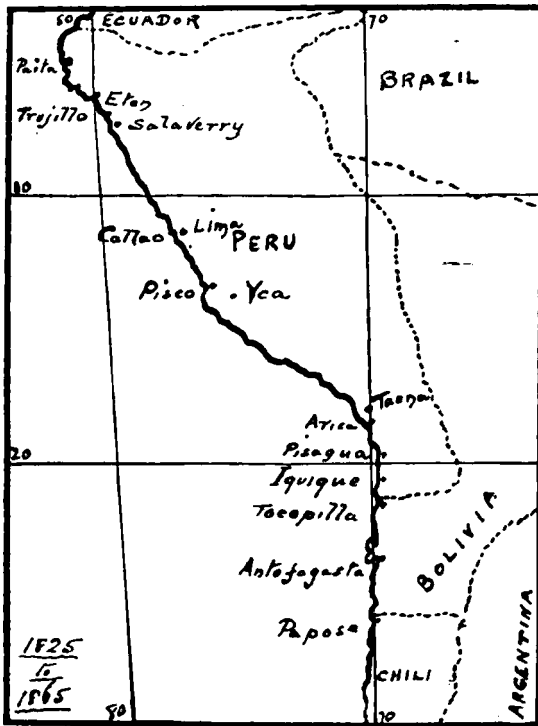
IN view of the increasing attention that philatelists seem to be devoting to the stamps of "Foreign Countries" generally, and to South American countries in particular, the following article will not be without interest to a fair proportion of the readers of the *Monthly Journal*, more particularly as it treats of a subject which has not been dealt with hitherto at any length.

I suppose there are few more interesting branches of our popular hobby than the study of "stamps used abroad"; and of the somewhat numerous varieties under this head, the stamps of Chili used in Peru must be accorded a prominent place, the conditions

catalogued as a provisional issue of Peru, and as such have had spaces accorded to them in the Imperial and similar albums.

I am not going to quarrel with this definition, as I recognize that by being so defined they hold a position as "catalogued varieties" which is not held by any other "stamps used abroad," excepting those of Great Britain, a great point in their favour; but in this paper I am considering them entirely from a Chilean specialist's point of view, a point of view which I venture to say is the more usually adopted.

I may here mention that in Gibbons' Catalogue the dates for the postmarks are given as July, 1882, to



Mollendo, which was inadvertently left out of the above maps, is situated on the coast about midway between Iquique and Pisco.

surrounding their use being in the highest degree interesting.

Luckily for the well-being of Philately, history has always held a high place in philatelic researches, and one finds the majority of philatelists not merely collecting the various "provisional issues" and "stamps used abroad," but demanding to know the why and wherefore of their issue and use. To these questions the best possible answers can, in this case, be given; they were used for the most imperative of reasons, War, and this alone should count a great deal in their favour. Unquestionably, however, their chief claim to philatelic prominence is the fact that they are

October, 1883; these dates may be correct enough for classifying the provisional issues of Peru, but for the collector of these stamps as "Chilian stamps used in Peru," all dates between November, 1879, and October, 1883, are "good."

The stamps we are considering may best be divided into three grades of importance:—First and most important of all, those used in Lima and other towns which remained Peruvian after the war. Secondly, those used in the Provinces of Arica and Tacna, the nationality of which, even now, is not definitely fixed; and thirdly, those used in the Province of Tarapaca, a territory ceded to Chili under the peace treaty. The

towns under the first heading are Lima, Callao, Mollendo, Yca (or Ica), Paita, Pisco, Eten, Salaverry, and Trujillo (or Truxillo). Under the second, Arica and Tacna; while the third boasts of Iquique and Pisagua.

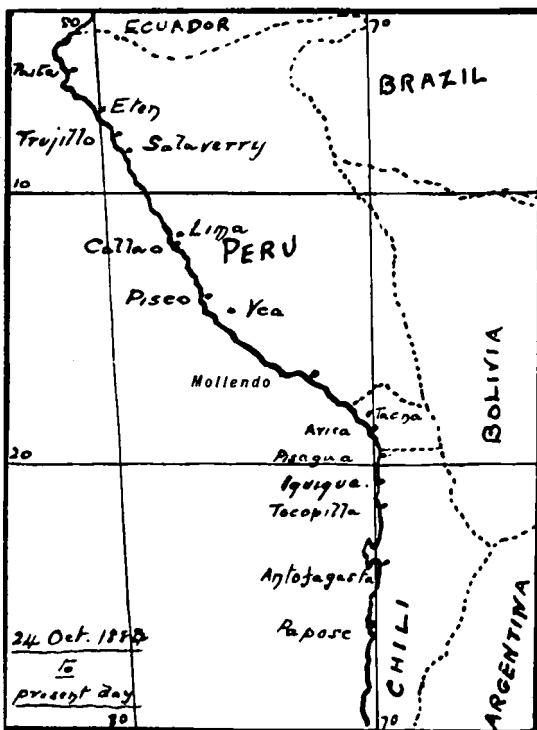
It is clear that, for the towns in the first class, the date of the postmark is practically immaterial; any Chilean stamps used in these towns are equally of interest, since the towns were, and are still, Peruvian. On those used in the places mentioned in the second division the date is important, and should be before 1884, though stamps used in these towns after this date are sometimes not altogether without interest. Those used in the towns given in the third list must bear postmarks dated prior to October 23rd, 1883, the date of the Treaty of Ancon, though perhaps one might claim that the period should be extended to the date of the Congress which ratified this treaty, April, 1884. Legally I suppose the latter date is correct, but it is better to adopt the earlier one, to avoid all question.

A brief account of the war itself is necessary to explain the existence of these interesting varieties, and the sketch maps will, I hope, help to elucidate any difficult points. I trust my readers will not consider this too much of a geographical lesson, but my excuse would be the example set by the most excellent series of "Countries of the World," which appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and in which the map was always a prominent feature. As I have already dealt with the events which led up to the war, at some length, elsewhere,* the briefest account will suffice. The earliest date that it is necessary to go back to is 1865, when the territories of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru were those defined in the first of the sketch maps. Peru at this time extended down to Tocopilla, Bolivia had a portion along the sea coast to Papose, where Chilean territory started.

This was the state of things in 1865, when the land between Tocopilla and Papose, known as the desert of Atacama, was practically unwanted. In 1866, however, it was discovered that this land was extremely rich in minerals, etc.; the question of boundary then cropped up. The Chileans claimed the bulk of the disputed territory, and an agreement was effected in 1866 placing the boundaries as shown in the second map, the boundary originally claimed by Chili being shown by the dotted line. In 1879, Bolivia attempted to tax the exportation of nitrate by the Antofagasta Co., a company that was virtually Chilean, and on the company refusing to pay the tax, the Bolivians seized their goods; this was the culminating point, and war against Bolivia was declared on February 14th, 1879; the Chileans seized Antofagasta, the chief port of Bolivia, and two months later war with Peru was commenced, Pisagua being the first town to capitulate, on November 2nd, 1879. Previous to this the Chileans had gained command of the sea, in spite of the skilful generalship of Admiral Grau, who, outclassed in everything except brains and pluck, put up a sterling fight which was only closed by the entire annihilation of his fleet. The

incidents of the naval side of the war make exciting reading, but space does not permit of anything but the mere facts being given, particularly as it is the war on land only that especially concerns us here; those who may be interested will find the war dealt with at some length, and in an entertaining manner, by Mr. J. R. Burton, in *The P. J. of G. B.* for June, 1909, and I can recommend a perusal of a still lengthier account in C. R. Markham's *War between Peru and Chili*.

After the capture of Pisagua, in November, 1879, the Chilean forces pressed onward and occupied Iquique on the 27th of the same month; this was an important gain, Iquique being the seat of the nitrate industry. The war was now conducted in an energetic



manner, and Mollendo and other towns fell one by one before the all-conquering Chilean army, whose victories culminated in the battles of Tacna and Arica, the former being one of the most sternly fought out of any in the campaign, and resulting in much loss of life to both combatants. Tacna fell on the 26th of May, 1880, and Arica a week or so later. The seat of the war was now transferred to the northern portion of Peru, and after a short and decisive naval attack Paita was captured in September, 1880. The Chileans then commenced to ravage the coast of Peru from Paita to Callao, destroying everything; Eten and Salaverry were occupied, and those villages and towns which offered resistance were ruthlessly burned. Meantime at Arica an attempt at peace was being made, through the mediation of the United States. This failed, however, on account of the excessive demands of the Chileans. A month later, in October,

* "Stamps of Chili used in Bolivia" (see *P. J. of G. B.*, January, 1910).

1880, a landing was effected by the Chilians at Pisco; Yca was occupied and the attack on Lima prepared for. In January, 1881, the two armies came into conflict, Peru had by this time lost the support of her ally Bolivia, and the result of the battle which ensued, the battle of Chorillos, although fought out to the bitter end, was never really in doubt, and after two days' hard fighting Lima was captured on the 17th of January, 1881, Callao, the seaport of Lima, sharing the same fate. Soon after this the Chilians landed at Chimboto and occupied the city of Trujillo. Although their capital was lost, the Peruvians did not give in, and guerilla warfare raged for two years. However, eventually, late in 1883, after many fruitless negotiations, peace was declared; the treaty was drawn up on the 20th of August, signed at Ancon on the 23rd of October, 1883, and finally ratified by Congress in April and May, 1884. By the terms of

amount of postal business was of very small proportions. Some years previous to the outbreak of the war, the cancelling stamp used here was one on somewhat similar lines to those of Paita and Pisco, which a year or so later were employed in overprinting Peruvian stamps for local use. Pisagua, however, being one of the towns that became Chilian after the war, these early cancelling stamps disappeared soon after the occupation by Chili. I have before me specimens of the 10 c. of Chili, 1867 issue, and the 1 din. of Peru, 1868 issue, both cancelled with this postmark; I can only surmise that the first-mentioned stamp was used during the early stages of the occupation, before the Chilians took over the postal administration. Possibly it was used by one of the conquering soldiers, in which contingency the Peruvian postal official probably thought it more prudent to pass the slight irregularity than to object.

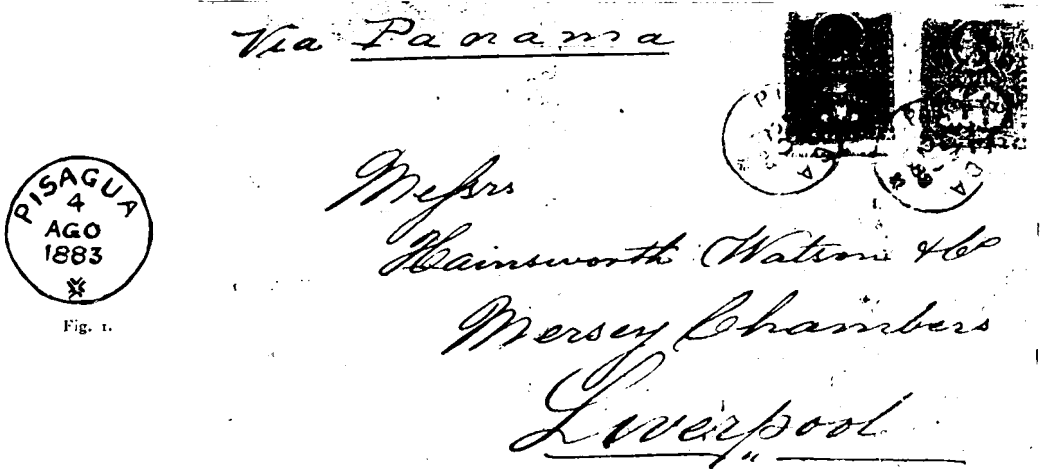


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1a.—Stamps used in Pisagua, June 20th, 1883.

the treaty Peru ceded to Chili the Province of Tarapaca, which included the towns of Iquique and Pisagua; the provinces of Arica and Tacna were placed under Chilian authority for ten years, the inhabitants then to decide by plebiscite whether to belong to Chili or Peru; in the latter case Peru was to pay Chili \$10,000,000. Even to this day, twenty-seven years after, the question of the nationality of these two provinces is still unsettled, Chili still being in possession. In the third sketch map the present position of the boundaries between the three countries is shown.

In dealing with the various postmarks in use in the towns taken by the Chilians, I think it will be best to consider them somewhat in the order in which the towns were captured.

In this way the towns in the third class that I mentioned come first, and those in the first division last.

Pisagua.—Pisagua, at the time of its capitulation, was a town of very minor importance from the postal point of view; practically the bulk of its commerce was centred in the coasting trade, and therefore the

On the Chilians taking over control of the postal work, the cancelling stamp adopted was of the type in use in a good many Chilian towns, the name of the town in a small circle with a cross at the bottom (Fig. 1), the name Chili not appearing.

This cancelling stamp appears to have remained in use until a short time after the war, when it was replaced by one of a similar design, only with the word Chili replacing the cross.

The postmark we require should be like Fig. 1, and should be dated prior to October 23rd, 1883; those dated after this are interesting as showing their use before the Chilians finally declared their sovereignty in Pisagua by placing the word Chili after the town name, but interesting though these may be they cannot claim to have been "used in Peru." I have noticed that the great majority of stamps postmarked Pisagua only show a portion of the cancellation, therefore a wholly dated copy is the exception; the postmark is also generally lightly impressed, so that it is by no means easy to distinguish the ones with the right dates. It is fairly safe to take the 1 c., grey, 2 c.,

orange, and 5 c., lake, showing only a portion of this postmark, as these stamps became obsolete before the end of the war. The earlier dated copies, to the end of 1881, were invariably obliterated with *blue* ink, coloured inks being much in vogue with the Peruvians and the Bolivians at this date; from 1882 onwards, to the end of the war, these postmarks appear in *black* ink only. The following values, in addition to the three mentioned above, are to be found: 1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 5 c., rose, 10 c., blue, 20 c., green, 50 c., lilac, and, I suppose, the 5 c., blue, but I have not seen a copy of this properly dated.

Iquique.—As in the case of the previous town, much of Iquique's trade was carried on by coasting vessels, but at the same time a large amount of postal business was transacted. Chilean stamps used here are, to my mind, some of the most interesting of any, owing to the fact that there were two types of postmarks in use during the war. The first type, Fig. 2, appears to have been in use some years before the outbreak of the war, at least five, as I have a specimen of the 1866 issue of Peru cancelled with this type of postmark dated 1874. This cancelling stamp remained in use

50 c. with this postmark, but I suspect it is to be found.

Early in 1882 we see the effect of the Chilean administration in the new cancelling stamp, a typical Chilean one, like that used in Pisagua, only larger. The earliest date of the postmark of this type, that I have seen, is May, 1882; thus the date of the change must have been between March and May, 1882. Unlike its predecessor, this postmark is very rarely found in *blue* or coloured ink, and out of the many hundreds of Iquique postmarks of this type which have passed through my hands, I have only seen one in colour. The following values are to be found with this postmark:—1 c., grey, 2 c., orange, 5 c., rose, 10 c., blue, 20 c., green, 50 c., lilac, 1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, and 5 c., blue. The 5 c., lake (issue of 1878), no doubt is to be found, as I have seen this stamp used in Chilean towns well into the middle of 1882; a nice dated copy of the second Iquique postmark on this value should rank as a treasure to the lucky finder. By far the scarcest of all the previously mentioned values is the 5 c., *blue*, which is very scarce; the 5 c. was first issued in *blue*, in Santiago, on the 10th of July, 1883, so there was very little time for the stamps to reach the "war zone" before the official close of the war. I think this value is only likely to be found used in the towns near Santiago, i.e. Iquique, Pisagua, Arica, and Tacna. I have never



Fig. 2.

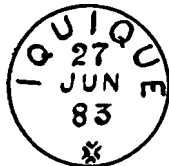


Fig. 3.

until 1882, when it was superseded by the second type, Fig. 3, which I will deal with presently. When dividing these stamps into classes, I said that for those used in Iquique the visibility of the date was an all-important factor, but it is obvious, as regards the first type of postmark, that this condition is not a *sine quâ non*, since this particular type of postmark became obsolete long before the end of the war. I have found it used as late as March, 1882, and almost as frequently in *blue* ink as in *black*. The following are the values I have seen:—1 c., grey, 2 c., orange, 5 c., lake, 5 c., rose, 1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 10 c., blue, and 20 c., green. I have not come across the



Fig. 3a.

seen or heard of one used in the northern towns, such as Lima and Callao. While dealing with this value, I may mention that Gibbons' 1912 Catalogue does not give the 5 c., *blue*, as one of the values to be found used between July, 1882, and October, 1883. I do not quite know why this value has been omitted from the list, as there is no question whatever that it is to be found correctly dated, as shown by the illustration (Fig. 3a).

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Venezuela.

IN *The Philatelic Gazette* for October 1st last there are some interesting notes by Señor Simon Barcelo on the early issues of Venezuela. Señor Barcelo writes with some authority, as he lived in Caracas, and was for some years Chief Librarian to the Venezuelan Government.

Speaking of the first issue (1859), he says that these stamps were printed in England in 1858, and that when the English supplies were exhausted, the blocks (?) were reproduced in Caracas, where bad printing and worse ink gave poor results. This seems to me to be very probable, and no doubt the stamps listed by our publishers as "fine impression" are the English prints. It remains now to find out who did this work.

The 1861 stamps of low values were issued for interior postage and for newspapers, as, prior to their issue, the stamps of the first type were cut in two and used for half their nominal value; this explains why we find so many bisected stamps in the early issues.

Señor Barcelo has a most interesting note on what we term "Revenue Stamps used for Postage" (Gibbons' Type F.1). He says that the revenue obtained from their sale was applied to the creation of public schools ("Escuelas" is the Spanish word for *schools*). He also states that these stamps were issued in 1867, not 1876, and this date may be correct, as I find them first chronicled in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, 1872, four years earlier than the date in our Catalogue, and quite possibly they were issued some years before they were known in Europe. (The editor of the *S.C.M.* warned clients against buying stamps with the inscription "Escuelas," as he could not find in Venezuela any state, district, or river of that name!!)

Señor Barcelo adds that, "Three varieties of microscopic inscriptions were applied to these" Escuelas "issues, all reading to the same effect, two vertical and one larger than the other and one slanting."*

The 1 c. is known without the overprint; other values with overprints in two different types on the same stamp, and also with double overprint, normal and inverted.

The higher values were used on packages containing gold sent by the mails from the interior to the ports.

The stamps were lithographed by Felix Rasco in Caracas.

I trust that Señor Barcelo will continue his notes on the early stamps of Venezuela, as it is so seldom

* We suppose that "vertical" means in upright letters, and "slanting" means in italics; the only inscription known to us upon these stamps is *horizontal* and in italic type. It also refers to a Decree of June 27, 1870, and unless the stamps were first issued without any overprint, they can hardly have appeared before that date. Moens lists them as *fiscal* stamps, issued "January 1, 1871," and as used for postage at the "End of 1876." Señor Barcelo says that they were used all along for "interior postage and on all documents," and such may have been the case.—Ed. *M.J.*

that we can get reliable information about those issues.

Recent Purchases.—We have recently purchased some general collections and several specialized ones, of which the following are now on sale:—

Spain.

Issues of 1851 to 1873 only; all UNUSED and in superb condition. This is a fine lot of these old stamps, including many rarities, such as two copies of the 2 rls. of 1851. In many cases there are quantities of shades, and in the later issues many blocks of four. All through this collection there are numbers of rare essays, proofs, and trial prints, some of great rarity.

Indian Native States.

We have bought an *enormous* specialized collection of the stamps of these States, probably one of the finest in existence; formed for the most part in India during the past twenty years. Wherever possible the stamps have been "plated," and in hundreds of cases there are uncut sheets showing interesting varieties. It is difficult to point out what is finest in such a great collection, but I might mention the stamps of Sirmoor, which are the finest special lot of these issues that I have ever seen. The Nowanuggur stamps are a grand lot also, with many uncut sheets, and many others wholly or partially reconstructed. The collections of Bussahir, Duttia, and Charkhari contain all the rarities of the early issues. The Afghans are a very fine lot, and include many rarities, such as about twenty of the rare "tablet" type.

The collection is in three *very* large albums, specially made to contain the large sheets.

South Australia. Departmental Stamps.

We have just bought one of the finest known specialized collections of these stamps. This collection was formed between fifteen and twenty years ago, and the owner bought from us a large number of the rarer varieties out of the "Castle" collection. It contains many hundreds of varieties, of which a large number are unused, and I have been glad to find, in rearranging it, several that are new and uncatalogued. In order that collectors may see that this is an important lot, I note a few of the rarer items:—

P. S.

9d., grey; two used.
9d. on 10d., yellow, perf. 10; three unused, one used.
3d., in *carmine*, on 4d., blue; one used. (We have only seen one other copy.)
3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; four used.
9d., claret; one unused, two used.

N. T.

3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; used. (Only one other copy is known to us.)

C. Sgn.

6d., ultramarine; red overprint, unused.
2d., 4d., 6d., black overprint, used, etc. etc. etc.

Hanover.

We have just bought a grand collection of *used* Hanover stamps, specialized in postmarks, border numbers, margins with dates, etc. etc. In this collection there are some hundreds of stamps on entire envelopes, and fine pairs and strips. It is one of the nicest lots of used old German stamps that we have seen for some time.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since list published last month.**North Borneo.**

AN interesting book, containing a good many rare errors, many stamps imperf., part perf., etc. etc. Also an interesting lot of colour trials, proofs, etc.

Straits Settlements.

Three very fine and complete volumes have just been arranged; they contain not only the stamps of the Straits Settlements, but also those overprinted for the various Native States. These books include many of the *rarest* varieties of surcharge, as well as a great number of minor, but interesting, varieties which are not given in the Catalogue. Even specialists should find much to interest them here.

Sudan.

We have recently purchased a *large* stock of these stamps, all issues, and have just made up the best stock book of this popular and interesting country that we have ever arranged. The first issue is strong in minor varieties, in strips and some complete panes. Later issues are very complete, both in the ordinary postage stamps, the Army Service stamps, and the Officials. There are also some uncatalogued errors.

Owing to this large purchase we are able to *reduce* many of the prices quoted in our 1912 Catalogue, and on the other hand a few stamps have risen in value.

Bavaria.

Quite a good book of these popular German stamps, strong in the old issues both unused and used, and containing many scarce unused blocks of four and some entire panes.

Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg.

A rather fine book, specially strong in unused, with many fine blocks and some entire sheets, such as two sheets of Lubeck 2 sch., brown, each with the two errors, lettered "ZWEI EIN HALB."

Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein.

An average book, but very deficient in the rarer issues of Oldenburg; the other States are well represented, both in used and unused, and there are some good blocks.

Thurn and Taxis.

An average lot of used and unused, including some rare blocks, pairs and strips of the early issues, and rather a strong lot showing varieties of postmark,

such as "Northern District" stamps used in Lubeck, Bremen, etc.

Württemberg.

This is one of the best books of the stamps of the old German States that we have yet made up. Both used and unused are quite a fair lot, and we are chiefly short in the common stamps which now sell so quickly.

We should like to see any fine copies of the old issues of any of the German States, especially *used*. For rare stamps on letters we are open to pay very high prices.

Italy.

Two stock books, fairly complete in the commoner issues of Italy, with a good lot of uncatalogued varieties, such as stamps *imperforate*, on special papers, printers' waste, etc.

Modena, Naples, Parma, and Romagna.

A fine and very interesting lot of these old stamps.

In *Modena* there are over fifty *errors*, and many blocks and copies with rare postmarks.

In *Naples* there are three of the $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, "arms," including a grand copy on a whole letter; also a very fine $\frac{1}{2}$ t., "cross," in dark blue, *unused*.

The *Parma* stamps include a number of rarities *unused*, and a 15 c., black on *rose*, of 1852, entirely double printed and used on part of a letter, dated "Modena 9. Magg. 1856."

Roman States, San Marino, and Sardinia.

Quite a good book, strong in all the issues, both used and unused. In the Roman States and in Sardinia there are many stamps with very rare postmarks, as we are always on the look-out for these. In this book the unused are very good, both singles and blocks of four, and even advanced collectors will find much to interest them.

Sicily and Tuscany.

The Sicilians are a poor lot, as we cannot keep any of these stamps for more than a day or two, the demand being still so great; however, they include about a dozen copies showing retouches, including some scarce ones, such as the "120" on the 20 gr., two used specimens, etc.

The stamps of Tuscany are *VERY FINE*, and include many fine copies, with *full gum*, not the cleaned stuff that is usually offered. Of the rarer things I note:—

2 soldi, three unused.
60 crazie, two unused and two used.
3 lire, fine used.

Throughout the book the show of used stamps is very strong in singles, pairs, and strips of all the issues.

Finland.

A good average book of this very interesting group of stamps. Those of 1856 include four of the 5 kop., blue (large oval), and a pair and singles of the 10 kop., including the variety on *laid* paper.

In the 1866 issue there are some rare errors, the 10 pen. in the colour of the 5 pen., both on laid and on wove paper; also a fine used copy of the 5 pen.,

black on brown (the colour of the 10 pen.), one of the rarest errors in European stamps.

This book also includes stamps of Russia over-printed for use in China and in the Turkish Empire.

Samoa.

This book is now ready. The stamps of the first type have been divided according to the three different states of the lithographic stones, and of these stamps there are some interesting sheets showing the ten varieties. The later issues include some scarce Provisionals, with double and inverted surcharges, etc.

United States. Vol. I.

This is an *exceedingly* fine book, perhaps the best stock book of these fine old stamps that we have had for some years. The strength is chiefly in the old issues, *unused*, which are extremely good, because we recently bought a fine specialized collection, and have amalgamated it with the new stock books.

This volume contains the issues from 1847 to 1881. There is a grand lot of blocks of four, also many rare pairs and some really rare stamps, such as several of the "Special Prints," copies with rare *grilles*, etc. etc. It is a book worthy of inspection by any collector anxious to complete his sets of unused stamps.



Mexico: "Porte de Mar" Stamps, 1875-79

By C. REGELSPERGER

(Translated from the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*.)

UNFORTUNATELY, few facts are obtainable about these peculiar stamps from the philatelic journals of the seventies, except that various shrewd persons attempted to satisfy the demand for them by means of forgeries. Forgeries as well as originals (the former including a set in *carmine-red*!) were announced in the columns devoted to New Issues. It is amusing to find that Ferd. Meyer wrote a highly indignant article in the *Illustr. Briefmarken-Journal*, in 1878, in which he compares the stamps of the first type with forgeries, in which one can just recognize the stamps of the second type!

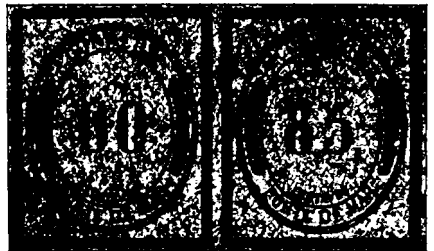
It was in the volume of the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* for 1890 that I first came across an excellent article by Drs. Kalkhoff and Friedrich, to which I beg to draw the attention of those who are interested in these stamps. In writing my article, I was, of course, assisted also by the excellent monograph on Mexico by Schell and Anheisser. And last, but not least, I have to thank Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, for information on the arrangement of the 10 to 100 centavos, and the 25 to 100 centavos, on their respective lithographic stones.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it should be mentioned that the correct sequence of the types (smaller and larger figures), which was pointed out as early as 1896 by Schell and Anheisser, is quite wrongly given in both the Senf and the Kohl catalogues.

I quote the following paragraph from the above-mentioned article regarding the introduction and the use of the "Porte de Mar" stamps:—

"The English and French mail-steamers formerly conveyed the Mexican mail for a lump sum, but early in 1875 the Directors of the English line declared that, in accordance with instructions from their superiors, they must require the payment of sea-postage for each single postal packet to be made

according to their fixed rates; at the same time the French Steamship Company's Agents made the same charge. Additional fees had therefore to be charged, besides the Mexican inland postage, for all postal packets conveyed by the English and French mail-steamers to Europe and to various parts of America, with the exception of the United States; these extra fees could not be indicated by applying the usual postage-stamps. At first, no stamps at all for these fees were affixed to the packets. But, since this method caused difficulties to the Post Office clerks in the Interior, since the public could not understand why they had to pay more postage than was shown by the stamps affixed to the packets, and also greatly contributed to miscalculation in Vera Cruz, a Decree of the 12th of May, 1875, introduced special stamps—"Contraseñas"—for indicating the additional fees for sea-postage. These stamps, of which a special account had to be kept, were affixed by the inland Post Office officials before dispatch, and were placed on the backs of the letters and packets."



Ill. 1. Issue on yellow paper.

The stamps originally intended for this purpose (Ill. 1) were not approved of by the then Postmaster-General, who cancelled the issue. This set consisted of the following values:—10, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 85, and 100 centavos, lithographed in *black* on thin *brimstone-yellow* paper.

The arrangement of the values on the sheet was as follows:—

10	10	25	35	50	60	85
10	10	25	35	50	75	100
10	10	25	35	50	60	85
10	10	25	35	50	75	100
10	10	25	35	50	60	85
10	10	25	35	50	75	100
10	10	25	35	50	60	85



Ill. 2. Type 1.

A new issue on white paper was immediately put in circulation, and for this the old type was used with a few alterations (Ill. 2).

The thick outer frame line was omitted, and the size of the stamp reduced from 33½ x 27 mm. to 32 x 26 mm. The blank spandrels were filled in with various ornaments, and the background and inner oval with horizontal lines; the figures were made slightly narrower, 7 mm. high. The size of the inscriptions was the same as in the preceding issue, as follows:—"CORREOS" = 17 mm., "PORTE DE MAR" = 16 mm., and "CENTAVOS" = 8 mm. in length.

The old arrangement of the values on the stone was also retained, except that the number was increased by an eighth horizontal row, with the values 10, 10, 25, 35, 50, 75, and 100.

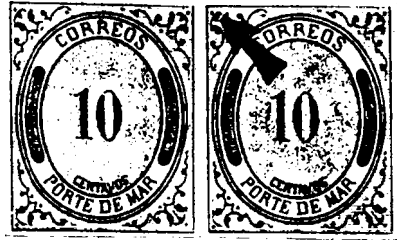
This stone was later on either worked over again or replaced by a new one with the following arrangement:—

25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100

A special stone was first prepared for the value not mentioned above, the 10 centavos, and the impressions on the stones of the other values must have been produced from this; for the 10 centavos stamps alone show no insertion of figures or corrections of the lines in the background of the oval. For the other values, the figures "10" were scratched out, the continuity of the lines redrawn as far as possible, and the corresponding figures of value inserted.

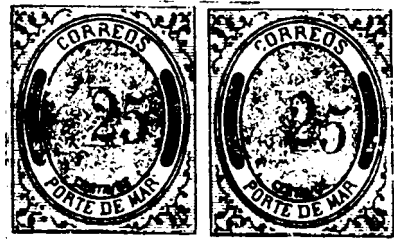
In the above arrangement of this new series of stamps, the 2 c., 12 c., and 20 c. do not occur. These values were printed separately, in sheets of eight rows of seven, each from a different stone.

They also were produced from the 10 c., but only the "0" of "10" in the case of the 12 c., and the "1" of "10" in the case of the 20 c., were scratched out and replaced by the figure "2," so that these stamps only have one figure altered.



Ill. 3. Variety of corner.

There is a variety in the sheet of the 10 c., in which the ornament in the extreme left upper corner has two lines instead of one (Ill. 3). The publisher* has been so kind as to lend me his stock, so that I have been able to discover that this variety appears twelve times in the sheet, in the following positions: the 8th, 10th, 12th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th stamps on the sheet.† This variety must have existed when the first stone for the values 10–100 centavos was made, for I possess a block of four in which this type appears in two stamps next to each other; it is also found in a 75 c. stamp obtained recently from [or by] Mr. Wilson.



Ill. 4. Provisionals.

There is a rare and little-known variety of the 25 c. (Ill. 4), which can be traced to a temporary shortage of this value in the post office of Vera Cruz. (The stamp is only known with cancellations of this district.) The difficulty was got over by taking the

* Of the B.B.-Z.

† The arrangement of the sheet of the 10 c. would have been thus:—

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	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*	10	10*	10	10*	10	10

The stamps marked with a star being the variety described above, it seems evident that the stone was produced by four transfers from a smaller stone containing fourteen impressions, in two rows of seven.—Ed. M.J.

2 c. stamps and printing a "5" by the side of the "2," thus turning it into a 25 c. stamp. Mr. W. J. Holmes devotes a long article to this provisional in No. 2 of *The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship*.

The printing of the name of the district on the "Porte de Mar" stamps was not ordered, as they were not delivered to the public, but were used exclusively on the counters of the post offices, where they were affixed to the correspondence, and thus all injury to the Post Office by forgeries was avoided. The custom of overprinting the name of the district was, however, so ingrained in the minds of the officials, that these stamps are known overprinted with a whole list of district names, though such stamps are scarce. Schell and Anheisser quote the following:—

Apam (in <i>blue</i>).	Tula.
Chiapas (in <i>blue</i>).	Tula de T.
Guadalajara.	Veracruz.
Saltillo.	Zacatecas.
Tacubaya.	Zamora.
Tampico.	

I have to add to this list the overprint "Tehuacan."

No order also seems to have been given for the cancellation of these stamps with a postmark, for used copies with Mexican cancellations are rare. One more often finds them with an arrival obliteration, of London in *red*, or of Paris in *black*, or sometimes with both together.

above the "P" of "PORTE," do not quite touch the frame line (with the exception of the stamps of the first and the last vertical rows of the 20 c. sheet, in which these lines were retouched on the stone).

3. A few lines above this defective portion, there is a minute addition in the form of a dot on the inside of the frame line; this also appears on all the values of the preceding issue on *yellow* paper.

The second issue of the "Porte de Mar" stamps (Ill. 6), which consisted of 5, 25, 35, 50, 60, and 100 centavos stamps, each printed separately in eight rows of seven, was rendered necessary by the demand for the new value and for larger supplies of some of those which up to now had been all arranged on one sheet.

The year in which the stamps of the second type were issued can only be determined by means of dated postmarks, for no official record has been found, and the date, 1875, given by Schell and Anheisser appears to be doubtful. The earliest date mark that I have discovered is of 1877; unfortunately the month is undecipherable. Collectors who are interested in the question would very much oblige me by giving me information upon this matter. It seems doubtful whether this set should be regarded as a special issue, since the lower values of the first type, printed from separate stones, remained in circulation together with these stamps. Dated postmarks on large numbers of the 2 c. and 10 c. stamps of the first type are as late as April, 1879.



Ill. 5. Enlargement of Type 1.



Ill. 6. Enlargement of Type 2.

Genuine stamps of this type, apart from the breaks in the lines of the background of the oval, can be recognized by the three following points (Ill. 5):—

1. Between the "P" and the "O" of "PORTE" a few of the lines of the background run through the frame-line of the oval.

2. About ten lines of the background of the oval,

The design is the same as that of the preceding issue, but the lines of the background of the oval were entirely removed and then redrawn. The figures of value are $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and "CENTAVOS" is 10 mm. in length. Rather rough impression in *black*, on white and yellowish paper.

The following four names of districts have so far

been seen: Queretaro, Veracruz, Zacatecas, and Zamora.

I have been unable to discover any conspicuous tests for genuineness in this type. If, however, you examine the spot in the frame line of the oval, referred to in the first test for Type 1, you can see in all the values small portions of the over-running lines of the old background.

Copies of the 35 c. stamps are known with the curved "Mexico" district overprint of the year 1874 on the back, and the number 5480; others show the number 780 inverted.

A few copies of the 60 c. were printed on the reverse side of invoices, apparently of a coach-maker. The paper is yellowish; in the left upper corner is a picture of a carriage, and the remaining portion of the sheet is ruled. I have not come across any used copies of these stamps.

In April, 1879, Mexico joined the Universal Postal Union, and these stamps then became unnecessary.

No Reprints exist. The things so often offered under this title (and unfortunately often purchased) are forgeries.

An attempt to form a collection of all the values of both types, with all the known overprints of the names of districts, would show the rarity of these stamps.

* * *

Notes by Mr. S. Chapman.

I have read with interest Mr. Regelsperger's paper on the "Porte de Mar" stamps of Mexico, and as this is a subject which has received comparatively little attention, I venture to add a few notes. Mr. Regelsperger refers to the paper by Drs. Kalkhoff and Friedrich, and quotes the very brief account given by them of the object of these stamps, but although the facts are quite clear to any one who has had an opportunity of perusing the original documents, it occurs to me that a little amplification may make the matter more easily understood by the many who have not had access to the originals.

On the 5th of January, 1875, Messrs. M. C. de Markoe and Co., consignees of the Royal Mail steamers, wrote to the Postmaster of Veracruz to the effect that, in accordance with orders they had received from England, all correspondence carried by the English Royal Mail steamers was to pay to their Agency a rate equal to that charged in Veracruz, and that correspondence for the West Indies, Central America, and South America, excepting Cuba and St. Thomas, had further to pay a third charge in accordance with the tariff of the English Post Office for those points. This new arrangement was to commence with the correspondence to be carried by the steamer leaving on the 2nd of February. The Postmaster of Veracruz communicated this information to the General Post Office on the 6th of January, and in consequence the Postmaster-General issued on the 8th of that month Circular No. 1, giving instructions that for each letter or packet of printed matter posted in any post office for points outside the Republic,

which a sender wished forwarded by the English packet, there was to be collected an interior postage in accordance with the tariffs in force, with stamps attached in the usual way, and in addition in cash the value of the sea postage which had to be paid out in Veracruz in accordance with the following tariff:—

Habana, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and other points in the West Indies.

Single letter less than ½ ounce	. 12 centavos.
" " ½ to 1 "	. 25 "
" " 1 to 2 ounces	. 50 "
" " 2 to 3 "	. 75 "

With 25 centavos extra for each additional ounce.

Lima, Peru, Chili, and other points in the Southern Republics.

Single letter less than ½ ounce	. \$0.50.
" " ½ to 1 "	. 1.00.
" " 1 to 2 ounces	. 2.00.
" " 2 to 3 "	. 3.00.

With 1 peso extra for each additional ounce.

These payments in cash (which were not represented by stamps) were to be shown in the account books as sea postages.

At the same time similar instructions were given for dealing with correspondence with the French packet. For the United States no sea postage was collected. For other points the sea postage was in accordance with the following tariff:—

For the same points as those of the English packet with the addition of Spain.

Single letter not exceeding 7½ grammes	. 20 centavos.
For each additional 7½ grammes	. 20 "
Printed matter for each 40 "	. 6 "

NOTE.—7½ grammes was to be taken as the equivalent of ¼ ounce and 40 grammes as 1½ ounces.

On the 23rd of January a further circular (No. 3) was issued by the Postmaster-General, in which it was announced that the Postmaster at Veracruz had arranged with the Agent of the English Royal Mail that the payment which was to be made for correspondence carried by their boats was to be the same as that which was collected in the port on letters arriving from abroad, and as this corresponded with the first of the Mexican tariffs, postmasters were instructed that instead of collecting for a single letter 25 c. the charge should be 10 c., and so on in accordance with the said first tariff, and for printed matter 2 c. for each package. A modification was also made in regard to the French packet, to the effect that correspondence for Spain was to be charged 20 c. for each 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes.

Correspondence for Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Grenada, 12½ c. for each 10 grammes or fraction thereof.

Printed matter, 5 c. for each 40 grammes or fraction thereof.

NOTE.—In order to understand the effect of the foregoing circular, it is necessary to refer to the tariff

which was issued from the General Post Office on May 5th, 1874:—

First Tariff, which applies to distances of from one to sixteen leagues.

For a single letter	\$0.10
„ letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0.25
„ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „	0.35
„ „ 1 „	0.50
„ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	0.60
„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	0.75
„ „ $1\frac{3}{4}$ „	0.85
„ „ 2 „	1.00
etc. etc.	

Second Tariff, which applies to distances from sixteen leagues onwards.

For a single letter	\$0.25
„ letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0.35
„ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „	0.50
„ „ 1 „	0.60
„ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	0.75
„ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	0.85
„ „ $1\frac{3}{4}$ „	1.00
„ „ 2 „	1.10
etc. etc.	

Third Tariff for printed matter.

For one pound	\$0.05
„ arroba	1.25

Separate packets, although weighing less than one pound, 5 centavos each.

On May 12th a further circular (No. 9) was issued, in view of the difficulties which the greater part of the post offices had had in regard to Circulars Nos. 1 and 3, enclosing copies of tariffs dated April 5th, so that on the one hand the public might not be prejudiced by paying greater sums than called for, nor on the other hand should there be loss to the Post Office by collecting less.

In order to indicate the sea postage on the French and English packets, there were sent to each post office under separate cover stamps of the values of 10, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 85, and 100 centavos, with instructions that these were to be attached to the backs of letters and packages directed to places beyond the Republic, in order to facilitate the payment which the Postmaster of Veracruz had to make to the respective Steamship Agents.

The tariffs included in this circular were as follows:—

ENGLISH PACKET.

Interior postage in accordance with tariffs of the 5th of May, 1874, to be indicated by postage stamps.

“Porte de Mar” for all places in Europe and for the Islands of Cuba and St. Thomas, as indicated in the first of these tariffs.

For Porto Rico and other places in the West Indies, in addition to the two previous rates a third under the following tariff:—

Single letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	12 centavos.
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „	25 „
„ 1 to 2 ounces	50 „
„ 2 to 3 „	75 „

With 25 centavos extra for each additional ounce.

For Lima, Peru, Chili, and other points in the Southern Republics a third rate, but in accordance With the following tariff:—

Single letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	\$0.50
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 „	1.00
„ 1 to 2 ounces	2.00
„ 2 to 3 „	3.00

With one peso extra for each additional ounce.

Printed matter enclosed in open wrappers, in accordance with the third interior tariff and sea postage at the rate of two centavos per piece.

FRENCH PACKET.

Interior postage as explained above.

Sea postage for Spain but not for other European countries: for each 10 grammes or fraction thereof, 20 centavos.

For Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Grenada: for each 10 grammes or fraction thereof, $12\frac{1}{2}$ centavos.

For Lima, Chili, Peru, and Ecuador: for each 10 grammes or fraction thereof, 25 centavos.

Printed matter: for each 40 grammes or fraction thereof, 5 centavos.

A further circular (No. 12), dated September 17th, 1875, again charged the foregoing rates by French packet as follows:—

Correspondence for Spain and Portugal, 25 centavos each 10 grammes; for Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia, U.S.A., Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Grenada, 15 centavos each 10 grammes; for Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, 30 centavos each 10 grammes; for Brazil and Argentina, 37 centavos each 10 grammes.

I have not been able to find any circular covering supplies of Porte de Mar stamps of the value of 2, 5, 12, or 20 centavos, although the tariffs included in Circular No. 9 called for the two former values, and the 12 c. and 20 c. would undoubtedly have been useful.

Unfortunately, owing to want of time I have only been able to deal very superficially with these stamps, but I give below a few notes in the hope that Mr. Regelsperger may be induced to follow up the matter further, and probably discover varieties in other values.

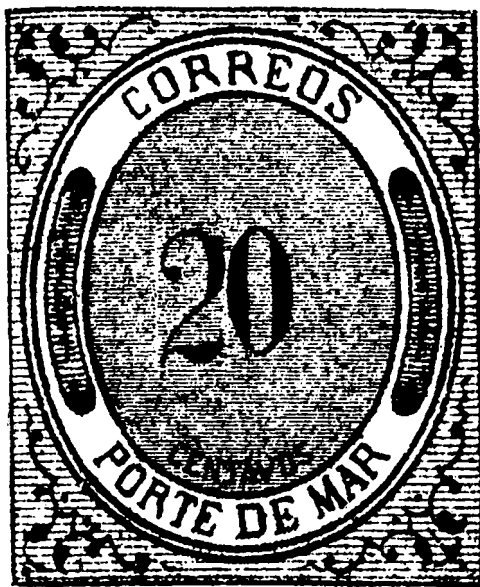
The three varieties *a*, *c*, and *d* are very scarce, and one may look through quite a number of stamps without finding a specimen of any of them.

(*a*) Of the 10 c. there is a variety with the right upper corner quite different.



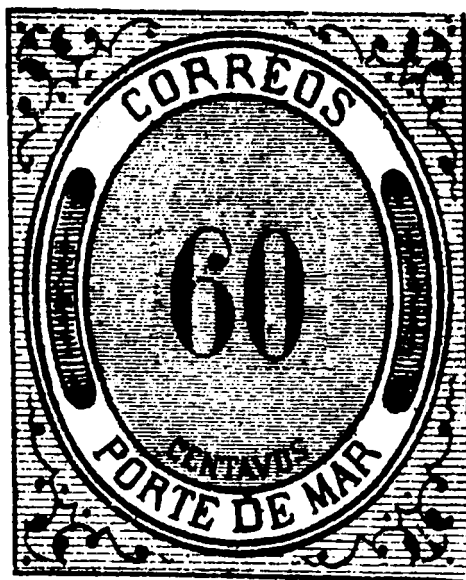
Ill. 7.

(*b*) With regard to the 25 c., while Mr. Regelsperger's Type 4 appears to have been made from the 2 c., his Type 2 appears to have been made from the 5 c. There is, however, a third variety in which both figures seem to have been inserted, and thus come more or less in the centre of the oval. In his Type 2 the foot of the 2 is only 3 mm. from the frame, while in the variety now referred to it is 4 mm. See Illustration 7. (In the well-known forgery it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.)



Ill. 8.

(c) Of the 20 c. there is a variety with an additional dot in the right upper corner, to left of the upper part of the curve. See Illustration 8.



Ill. 9.

(d) Of the 60 c. there is a variety with an additional dot in the right upper corner, inside the v-shaped piece of ornament. See Illustration 9.



Notes on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Papua. S. G. Type 7. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. Camb.



Now take the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Papua with perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$. Although this stamp is classified by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons as Type 7, it must not be confused with the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of this type, which was only issued with perforation 11. This fact alone will at once distinguish the one from the other; but there is always a chance that this last $\frac{1}{2}$ d. may also be issued with perforation 11, and then difficulties would at once arise. So far, however, it may safely be assumed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with perforation 11 has only been issued in shades of *yellow-green*, while the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ is at present printed in shades of *green*. In both, the shades are numerous and striking. They are alike as regards watermark, this being found in an upright position or upright inverted.

The size of the complete sheets of thirty stamps is also the same. But it is more important to know the points of difference between these two issues. The first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf. 11 was issued in 1908, and a full description of the varieties on the sheet was given in *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 134. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp about which this article is chiefly concerned is printed from entirely new stones, one for the framework and one for the vignette. Those who read my article in *G.S.W.*, referred to above, will recollect that the points of difference between the thirty stamps which made up the sheet depended chiefly on the shape of the tablet containing the word "PAPUA." In the new "framework" stone this defect has been practically removed, very few tablets being out of shape. Greater care has been taken all round to make the stamps on the sheet as uniform as possible. But in spite of this, little differences can still be found which will enable the specialist to reconstruct the whole sheet. Many of these peculiarities are, unfortunately, very minute; but I have paid particular attention to each stamp, and have, as far as is in my power, given full details of all the most striking and easily apparent points of difference.

With regard to the new "vignette" stone some interesting varieties can still be found, although we are no longer able to find the well-known "rift" variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., S. G. Type 5, nor the varieties found in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "vignette" stone. But there is a plain peculiarity in stamp No. 16 of the sheet. This shows the lower arm of the sail on the right almost cut into two parts. A series of dots (varying in size) is also connected with this stone. For instance, there is a very large one in the margin attached to No. 10, and two small ones in the margin of No. 30. Other small ones can be found in Nos. 5, 8, 18, 19, 26, and their positions are indicated in the descriptions of these stamps given below. That these dots belong to the "vignette" stone is very evident. They occur in the same positions on the other values of the set—the 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.—and are in *black*. This proves undoubtedly that these dots are "vignette" dots, and it is safe to state that this stone has been used for all the values of this set, although a different "framework" stone has been used for each different value.

It is also interesting to note that the "register marks" in the margin are very different from those employed for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of 1908. (See *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 134.) In this new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, taking these marks from left to right along the top margin, I find:—

(1) No trace of *black* in the small cross on the left, but the arm on the left is thick and blurred.

(2) The vertical *green* line of the central cross, in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1908, stretched from the stamp to the edge of the margin. Now this line is not as long as the horizontal *green* line, for it starts some distance from the edge of the stamp and leaves off a long way from the edge of the margin. The *black* vertical line is also short.

(3) The small crosses (*green* and *black*) on the right are of the same size, neither showing much of an arm on the right side.

The crosses in the centre of the side margins show the vertical lines longer than the horizontal lines. The *black* horizontal line on the left hardly shows: that on the right is a little longer.

At the base of the sheet:—

(1) The *green* cross is all there; the *black* cross is not so large.

(2) The vertical *green* line generally reaches the margin; the *black* vertical line is no longer than the horizontal *green* line.

(3) Both the *green* cross and the *black* show, but the *black* one is not as large as the *green* one.

The varieties are as follow:—

No. 1. The base of the first "P" of "PAPUA" is bulged at the beginning. The top of the second "P" is extremely thin in the centre (in some cases broken). The "PA" is high up in the tablet, while the second limb of the second "A" is low down.

No. 2. The "d" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on the right has no serif at the top. At the base of the leaf immediately above the "d" there is a small white space.

No. 3. The base of the "U" of "PAPUA" is more rounded than usual, and all but touches the base of the tablet. This tablet is thickened under the last

"A." The first "P" and "UA" are all placed low down. Opposite the left side of the "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on the right, the space that there should be between the value oval and the lower leaves is filled by a coloured dot.

No. 4. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened over the first "P." The top of the second "P" is very thin in the centre, while the base of the same is much bulged on the right. The "d" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on the left is defective, being very thin in the top half, thus causing the serif at the top to show on both sides. Two faint *green* dots appear on the outer frame at the left, one above and one below the outermost leaf of the upper group of leaves.

No. 5. The last "A" of "PAPUA" is placed low down in the tablet. The outer frame is broken on the left side near the top. There is a very small *black* dot belonging to the "vignette" stone which will be found somewhere on the group of leaves above the value oval on the left.

No. 6. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under "PU"; the top of the second "P" bulges upwards where the loop joins the upright. On the frame of the vignette at the base there is a large circle in colour.

No. 7. The "d" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on the right has a defective top which slants downwards from left to right. On the shading to the left of the Maltese Cross is a faint blotch of colour, which appears directly underneath the innermost leaf of the leaves enclosed by the frame of the vignette.

No. 8. Two faint dots can be found, one on the outer frame opposite the centre of the value oval on the right, and the other (a very faint vignette dot) just above the centre of the left value oval, altering in position as does the vignette.

No. 9. This stamp is normal.

No. 10. The serifs at the base of the second "A" of "PAPUA" almost touch. The Maltese Cross is joined by a hairline to the shading to the left of it, the shading on the right of it being blotchy in many places. One pearl on the upper right of the large white circle in the Maltese Cross is absent. When the margin is attached to this stamp, a large vignette spot will be seen near the base.

No. 11. The "PAPUA" tablet is somewhat irregular under the second "P"; otherwise the stamp is normal.

No. 12. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened over the second "A"; the left side of the first "A" appears to be much curved, while the serifs at the base almost touch.

No. 13. The serifs at the base of the last "A" of "PAPUA" all but overlap, the one at the base of the first limb being slightly higher than that at the base of the second limb. The "P" of "POSTAGE" on the left has a small dot after it, caused by the serif not printing on the right side. The "P" of "POSTAGE" on the right has an extra serif in the middle opposite the lower end of the loop. The "d" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on the right shows no serif at the top.

No. 14. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first "P," under the second limb of the first "A"

and under the second "A"; the serifs at the base of the second "A" join, but the line is very faint.

No. 15. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened over the first "P"; the serif at the base of the first limb of the first "A" is turned up into a horizontal position; the last "A" is placed low down in the tablet.

No. 16. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened under the first "P." The lower arm of the sail on the right is almost cut into two parts.

No. 17. The "PAPUA" tablet is very much thickened over "PA" and under the last "A"; the serifs at the base of the second "A" as good as touch.

No. 18. The first limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" is slightly longer than the second limb; the serifs at the base of the second "A" touch. Somewhere on the value oval on the right will be found a vignette spot. It is usually at the base of the "d" of "½d."

No. 19. This is normal, except for the fact that outside the design is a vignette dot towards the top on the left-hand side. (N.B.—When the vignette is placed more at the right side of the stamp than is usual, this dot will fall on the framework.)

No. 20. There is a very large serif at the top of the first "A" of "PAPUA." Both the upper and the lower leaves on the right are very faintly shaded, especially the upper leaves. The shading on the right of the Maltese Cross is also very faint in places.

No. 21. The two top leaves on the right are without shading, while the top part of the "d" of "½d." on the right is completely broken off.

No. 22. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the second "A." There is a white dot near the top of the large leaf in the centre of the group on the right, and a coloured dot appears between the "P" and "O" of "POSTAGE" on the right at the base.

No. 23. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first "A." There is a dot before the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the right, caused by the serif at the

top not printing. Underneath the *green* corner dot in the left bottom corner there is a very faint dot (possibly a vignette dot).

No. 24. The serifs at the base of the second "A" of "PAPUA" are joined. The upper leaves on the left have several large white blotches on them.

No. 25. The frame which separates "POSTAGE" from the upper leaves on the left is continued right through the shading to the outer margin.

No. 26. The left projection of the Maltese Cross is imperfectly formed at the base, being more deeply cut into than usual. A small vignette dot appears at the top of the shading on the right.

No. 27. The first "A" of "PAPUA" has a slightly rounded top. The frame under "O" of "POSTAGE" on the right seems to be broken, and directly underneath the centre of the "O" it forms a dot.

No. 28. Both groups of lower leaves are faintly shaded, especially those on the left.

No. 29. The serif at the base of the second limb of the second "A" of "PAPUA" is slightly lower than the serif of the first limb and points in an upward direction when compared with the serif of the first limb. The frame on the right side of the top of the value oval on the left is wobbly instead of being round. The top of the leaf nearest to the value oval on the right, ends on the frame of the value oval as a dot.

No. 30. The shading on the left near the top bulges slightly out, so that it nearly touches the outer frame, while the frame of the vignette above the value oval on the right is practically broken in the centre. The top of the "E" of "POSTAGE" on the left is joined by a hairline to the frame of the word.

As I have already stated, these stamps are perforated 12½, but so far I have only seen this perforation in very small holes. The specialist would do well to obtain the above varieties at the earliest possible opportunity, as a single-colour issue has already been issued.



Notes, Reviews, Etc.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

WE have very great satisfaction in drawing the attention of our readers to a letter from the Secretary of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, which we publish in another column, containing the announcement that in 1914 the Congress is invited to meet in London, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, and thus the assemblies for the next four years are assured. It will be remembered that at the meeting at Birmingham earlier in the present year, a motion was brought forward on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society that the Congresses should be held in future triennially instead of annually; it was feared that the holding of an annual Congress would turn out to be impossible, and it was felt that it would be better that they should take place at longer intervals, than that the scheme should fall through altogether for want of sufficient

support. A strong feeling, however, was expressed in favour of holding a meeting every year, indeed the very suggestion of its impracticability may have stirred up the enthusiasm of those who were determined to show that the thing could be done, and Mr. Castle gladly withdrew the motion that he had been instructed to propose. The representatives of the Societies of Margate and Edinburgh at once provided for 1912 and 1913; Newcastle has since issued an invitation for 1915; and now the little gap has been filled by our premier Society, which may be trusted to act up to its high reputation in 1914. And before the seventh successful Congress has been held, we may be sure that further invitations will be forthcoming.

United States Envelopes.—We are glad to see that collectors on the other side of the Atlantic devote some attention to the Postal Stationery of their own country, a very interesting subject for study, though not more so than the stamped envelopes, etc., of some other countries nearer home. Last month we

made a few remarks upon a book by Mr. E. H. Mason upon "Essays for United States Postage Stamps," we now have a similar work by the same author upon "The Proofs and Essays for U.S. Envelopes," of which there seems to be an almost equally long list. In addition to the descriptions of die proofs and trials of colour of adopted designs, and numerous essays of designs that were not adopted, impressed upon various papers and divers sizes of entire envelopes, we find it recorded that at more than one period suggestions seem to have been made for surrounding the stamp with a band bearing the name and address of the sender, no doubt mainly for advertisement purposes, as in the case of the similar additions at one time permitted and officially printed upon stationery stamped to order at Somerset House. In the United States this idea seems never to have got beyond the *Essay* stage, but we note that essays of the 3c. envelope stamp of 1864 are known, enclosed in a band inscribed "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES" (or "SENATE") above, and "UNITED STATES" below, with a view to the production of Official stamped envelopes.

Another book, which, like the preceding, is sent us by the J. M. Bartels Co., of New York, deals with a more highly specialized subject, "The Retouched 2 cent Envelope Dies of the Series of 1903," by Louis G. Barrett. U.S. envelope dies of various periods seem to have required an enormous amount of re-touching, but this particular example must, we think, beat all records in that respect; Mr. Barrett describes, with the assistance of illustrations of their leading characteristics, no less than 143 varieties, "with several important sub-varieties," of this one envelope die, and when it is added that several of them are found upon more than one size of envelope and upon four different coloured papers, it will be evident that any modest specialist might content himself with this envelope alone—for there are probably fresh varieties still to be discovered!

In the Law Courts.—Messrs. Jaggard and Co. send us the following cutting from *The Liverpool Echo* of October 28; we are glad to see that the party concerned is to be invited to leave the country, and we hope that he will not succeed in getting back again.

"FOREIGN STAMP FRAUD.

"On charges of obtaining and attempting to obtain foreign stamps by false pretences, Herman Walter appeared to-day before the Liverpool deputy stipendiary magistrate. It appeared that prisoner had engaged a house at Margate, from which he issued an imposing circular representing that he was a dealer in various things, including jewellery. On the strength of the circular he obtained from Messrs. Jaggard, of Liverpool, £7 4s. 11d. worth of stamps. From Margate the prisoner went to Nottingham, and he there committed the second offence with which he was charged. He had received in all £59 worth of foreign stamps. When arrested he said that he had been employed by a person named Manns, in London, and that he had got only a sovereign out of the transactions.

"Mr. Duder, who prosecuted, said that no trace of Manns could be found. It was a wholly bogus defence. The accused was a German, and had been living here for the last two years.

"Mr. Geddes, who defended, insisted that his client had been the cat's paw of Manns.

"The Deputy Stipendiary passed sentence of four months' imprisonment, to be followed by deportation."

Messrs. Jaggard and Co. tell us that their own

stamps were lost, but that their action was the means of recovering some £50 worth belonging to other people.

The following extract from *The New Zealand Herald* of October 5th is not without interest for collectors:—

ILLEGAL SALE OF STAMPS.

A COLLECTOR FINED FORTY POUNDS AND COSTS.

A STATIONER FINED TWENTY POUNDS.

At the Police Court, before Mr. E. C. Cutten, S.M., yesterday morning Mr. Selwyn Mays, who appeared for the Commissioner of Stamps, proceeded against Frederick Joseph Newman upon an information charging the defendant with having sold certain uncancelled stamps to H. L. Colledge when he was not the holder of a licence permitting him to do so. The defendant appeared in person and admitted the charge.

Mr. Mays said the prosecution was a novel one, and there were some grave aspects of the matter. The defendant was a stamp collector, and by some means he had become possessed of a large number of stamps of denominations varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. He sold ten half-crown stamps to Mr. H. L. Colledge, who is a stationer carrying on business in Queen Street, and also about £5 worth of stamps to Mr. Allen, a stationer carrying on business in the same thoroughfare. It had been noticed by the Commissioner that a number of stamps which were not of the usual colour had been used, and he purchased some stamps from Colledge. He came to the conclusion that they had been tampered with, and a number of them were sent to the Government analyst at Wellington, who had no difficulty in determining that the stamps had been treated by acids. Counsel produced some stamps which had been changed in colour from green to blue and from brown to various shades of pink by chemical applications. He added that by the action of different acids very remarkable results in the alteration of the colour of stamps could be readily brought about; but in every case the result was that the original colour in which the stamp was printed was made lighter. Detective Hollis investigated this matter when the Government analyst's report was received, and the defendant Newman frankly admitted that he had sold the stamps to Colledge, but denied that he had tampered with them in any way. The Crown could not prove that accused or any other person had tampered with the stamps, although it was clear that they had been put through a chemical process which altered their colour and enabled them to become marketable after being used and cancelled. In this way some £10 worth of fraudulent stamps had been placed on the market, and many of them had got into the Deeds Office. This prosecution was brought because it was desired that the public should know that uncancelled stamps must not be sold by any one who is not licensed to do so. The defendant, who had been quite frank when questioned about the matter, sold the stamps for their face value and not as an ordinary stamp collector.

The defendant said, in reply to the magistrate, that he had been collecting stamps for about thirty years, and had at times sold some portion of his collection. Early this year he had found that circumstances compelled him to realize upon his collection, and he sold these stamps amongst others, but he had not bought any for some two or three years. He did not know that these stamps were not genuine. Little notice was taken by a collector of variations in the colour of stamps of different denominations, for they might belong to different issues.

His Worship said his duty was perfectly clear. Defendant had wrongfully dealt with stamps in two cases, and he must be fined in the maximum penalty of £20 in each case, with costs, a total of £42 16s.

Mr. A. E. Skelton appeared for H. L. Colledge, and explained that his client had taken over his stationery business from his father, P. F. Colledge, who had been licensed to sell stamps, and the defendant was under the impression that the licence had gone to him with the business. In disposing of the stamps there was no desire on defendant's part to take advantage of the Department. He had made no profit on the stamps, and had taken them from Newman simply with the desire to assist him in his necessity.

Mr. Mays pointed out that if Mr. Colledge had taken out a licence he would have been liable for £100, as even a licensed dealer had no right to buy stamps from an unlicensed person.

In answer to His Worship, Mr. Mays said that the position of Mr. Allen, who had also purchased stamps from Newman, was different, as he was a licensed dealer. He would be sued for £100, the amount of his bond.

His Worship said Colledge would be fined the full penalty of £20, with £1 8s. costs, and any application for a reduction of the fine must be made to the Minister.

Forgeries Made to Defraud the Postal Authorities.—Mr. Hugo Griebert, in his *Philatelic Notes and Offers* for September, publishes a most interesting article on the above subject generally, and dealing more especially with the forgeries of the stamps of Spain, where this nature of fraud seems to have been particularly prevalent in earlier days. Mr. Griebert tells us that, in going through a large quantity of old Spanish stamps, he found specimens, not only of forgeries that were already known and described, but also of others that had remained unnoticed, and he gives in his article a full description of those that he has found, with illustrations of some of the most prominent of them, which should be of great service to students of these stamps. It should be remembered that these are not the ordinary *philatelic* forgeries, which collectors wish to avoid, but *postal* forgeries which are collected as very interesting curiosities. Mr. Griebert points out that these things are hardly ever found *unused*, but he adds that he has seen a copy of a forgery of the 2 reales of 1860, with the cancellation of bars that is commonly found upon genuine *remainders*; he suggests that a quantity of these stamps may have been discovered in the possession of a forger, and thus rendered useless, but we think it more probable that some impudent (or innocent?) holder of these labels sent them to the Post Office when the issue became obsolete, and got full value for them in stamps of the next issue, and that they thus passed unnoticed into the stock of remainders. Mr. Griebert concludes his article with a list of the stamps of other States of which "Postal Forgeries" have been discovered; it is not a very long one, probably it is not quite complete (we have an idea that there is a United States 2 c. to be added to it), but there has not been a great deal of this work, it is far more profitable to produce imitations for sale to collectors, and very much safer!

Colour Names.—The Editor of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been publishing a wonderful list of names of colours, the compilation of which must have involved an immense amount of labour and research. Patience and perseverance are virtues of the very highest order, and we should be sorry indeed to "damn with faint praise" the results of our contemporary's expenditure of time and trouble, but the question is, what are we to do with our "Dictionary of 2000 Colour Names" (for that is what Mr. Ewen claims to have compiled) when we have got it? The difficulty that philatelists have is, not so much the finding of names for the colours that they see, but the accurate definition of the colours to which the names are to be applied. What one of us terms *purple* another calls *mauve*, and others perhaps *violet* or *lilac*; whilst the tint that appears as *yellow-green* on one page of the catalogue may reappear as *green* on another and *light green* on a third. Even if we could all see things with the same eyes and in the same light, we might still light upon different names for them, and if we have 2000 names to choose from, confusion is even more likely than before.

The preliminary chapters, in which some account is given of the nature of various colours and their origin, appear to us to be the most valuable part of the work; the Dictionary itself is more of an interesting curiosity, in which some very extraordinary names are recorded.

Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Sweden.—The Sveriges Filatelist-Förening sends us a handbook containing a detailed list of the stamps and reprints of Sweden, with the prices at which they are valued by collectors in that country; these prices should form a good guide to the relative rarity of the varieties, and we may remark that in many cases they are a good deal higher than the prices in our publishers' Catalogue, showing that the stamps of Sweden are not without honour in their own country. The list is fully illustrated throughout, and there is a statement of the number of copies printed and issued of every stamp—in the case of current stamps of the number issued down to September 1, 1911.

Postal Economics.—An esteemed contemporary on the other side of the Atlantic, in a note upon the latest provisionals of Portugal, expresses the following opinion, with which, to our regret, we are unable to agree:—

"What need a government care whether stamp collectors like these overprints and surcharges and temporary issues or not? Stamps are for postage purposes and no other in the eyes of some governments, and it is economics indeed to put out old issues until used up."

As a matter of fact the overprinting of old issues costs in many cases as much as the printing off of new stamps, and the only way in which economy is effected is by stamp collectors buying enough to pay the printer's bill; if there were no collectors there would be extremely little of this overprinting and surcharging, and a few places would have no special stamps of their own at all.



New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—In our last number we noted the 1½d. as having been issued perf. 15 × 14; this was an error, this stamp never having been other than perf. 14, and never having been printed by Harrison and Sons; and that is where we have all been making our mistakes. The only King Edwards printed by Harrison are those in a single colour (excluding the 6d., with which we deal later), that is to say, the ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d. (purple on yellow), and 4d. Of these, all are known both perf. 14 and 15 × 14.

All the bicoloured stamps, 1½d., 2d., 5d., 9d., 10d., and 1s., are at present being printed at Somerset House, and are naturally all perf. 14. The other values being printed there, as was always intended, are the 6d., 2s. 6d., and £1, as will also be the 5s. and 10s. in due time.

The latest printing of the 6d. is in a very distinct colour, quite a "plum colour," and totally unlike the old "dull purple."

Levant.—The Somerset House ½d. has been surcharged "30 PARAS," and the Harrison 2½d., "1 PIASTRE."

British Honduras.—On continental authority we have to chronicle the 25 c. in the new colonial scheme colours. 25 c., black on green, O.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—A further value, 4 a., has been added to the overprinted "Service" stamps.



SERVICE

5a

1911. Type 51 overprinted with Type 5a, in black. 30/4 a., brown.

Charkhari.—This State, which used to be content to print all its stamps from one die, merely changing the figures when necessary, now seems to make up a fresh stone—for the lowest value at any rate—whenever a fresh printing is required. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market shows us a new sheet of the 1 pice stamps, differing from the previous ones in being in quite a different shade of blue, as well as in having the characters above the word "INDIA" redrawn upon each stamp, thus giving sixty-four new minor varieties of type. This variation should be quite unnecessary, as the value in English, "1 PICE," does not show similar variations, and we should recommend the manufacture of a complete die or matrix for this and each of the other values, from which to produce stones without all this redrawing. The larger character is smaller for the most part than in the first sheets in blue and larger than in the second.

1 pice, pale dull blue.

There are some marked flaws by which this sheet can be identified. No. 24 has a long, white, diagonal line above the "TE" of "STATE"; No. 40 has a white flaw over the value in native characters; No. 63 has a white dot over the right-hand character of the two, making it look like a letter "i."—E. B. E.

Cochin.—We have been shown a sheet of forty of the 2 p. on 3 pices having the surcharge on the second stamp of

row 3 in quite a distinct type, which we illustrate here. This sheet also has the inverted stamp (No. 7) now listed in our Catalogue as No. 23.



1909. Type 3 surcharged with Type 8, in black. 22d. 2 p. on 3 pices, rosy mauve.

Papua.—Two further values of the monocoloured set have appeared.

2½d., ultramarine.
6d., brown-orange.

Queensland.—We have seen a letter franked with the 1d., mauve, "Stamp Duty" stamp, with the head of King Edward. Perhaps some reader can tell us whether this stamp has been officially authorized for postage.

St. Helena.—We have seen the 4d., black and red on yellow, and the 6d., dull and bright purple, both on ordinary instead of chalky paper.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a very distinct shade of the 60 h. of 1908, which, in fact, amounts to a real change of colour, being deep claret instead of deep carmine.

Italy.—*P.O.'s in Tripoli.*—The current 25 c. has been surcharged for use at Bengasi.



BENGASI

1 PIASTRA 1

39

25t

1911. Type 39 surcharged with Type 25t. 1 p. on 25 c., blue.

Nicaragua.—We have received from New York two provisionals, of which we have as yet seen no mention made elsewhere. They are an attempt at converting the Railway fiscal into a postage stamp, made apparently before the brilliant idea of the dorsal surcharge was conceived. The Railway stamp of the original value of 1 centavo had already been surcharged in black, "Timbre Fiscal—Vale 10 ctos.," in two lines reading vertically downwards, and in addition to this a postal surcharge was applied, also in black, "Correo—02 (or 50) centavos."



Timbre Fiscal
CORREO
Vale 10 ctvs
centavo

1911. Surcharged Railway fiscal stamp further surcharged.

02 ctos. on 10 ctos. on 1 c., vermilion.
50 ctos. on 10 ctos. on 1 c. "

Paraguay.—The new set commemorating the centenary of the Republic has made its appearance. We have received seven values up to 75 c., very handsomely produced by the South American Bank Note Co.



66

1911. Type 66. Centres in first colour. Perf. 11½.

- 239 | 1 c., black and olive.
- 240 | 2 c. " indigo.
- 241 | 5 c. " carmine.
- 242 | 10 c., brown and blue.
- 243 | 20 c., black and olive.
- 244 | 50 c., indigo and mauve.
- 245 | 75 c., claret and olive.

Portugal.—Unfortunately, owing to a misunderstanding with our printers, the heading to our chronicle last month did not accord with the types as shown. The amended heading should read, "Postage stamps and Postage Dues of 1898 overprinted 'REPUBLICA' as Types 51 and 52, or surcharged in addition as Types 53, 54 and 55, in black." Only a very small number of the 75 r. was available for overprinting, and the deficiency has been made up by using the similar stamp of *Madeira* with the "REPUBLICA" overprint, but no other indication that it is for use throughout the Republic.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Lorenzo Marques.*—According to the *Journal des Philatélistes*, the whole set of the Dom Carlos stamps has received the "REPUBLICA" overprint.

Roumania.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports that a new perforating machine has been brought into use

for the surface-printed stamps. These were formerly perforated by two line machines gauging 13½ and 11½ respectively. The new machine perforates a whole sheet at one operation, and gauges 13½, 14. The current 1, 3, 5 and 10 bani have all appeared with this perforation.

Sweden.—To the set on unwatermarked paper we have to add two values.

- 20 öre, blue.
- 30 " brown.

In the Official set the 35 öre has appeared on the paper watermarked with wavy lines.

- 35 öre, violet.

United States.—A postal savings department has recently been established, and special Official stamps have been issued for the use of the department; we have seen the following:—



203

1911. Type 203. Wink. double-lined U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

- 1035 | 2 c., black.
- 1036 | 10 c., red.
- 1037 | 8 c., blue.

Venezuela.—Mr. E. Stanjer has shown us five values of a new issue. The stamps bear various portraits in an oval surrounded by a wreath, and the value is expressed in figures in the lower corners.

1911. New types. Perf. 11½.

- 10 c., scarlet.
- 15 c., grey.
- 25 c., indigo.
- 50 c., bright violet.
- 1 b., yellow.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

SIR,—In your September issue, under the heading "New Issues and Discoveries," it is announced that the ½ anna "Postage and Revenue" stamp of *Gwalior* has been seen with the overprint misplaced in reverse position.

In *The Philatelic Journal of India* for May, 1910, I was the first to notify this discovery. My report was based on a used copy of this error, shown to me by a native dealer, who had come to Bombay on a philatelic excursion. The *Gwalior* stamps have previously been afflicted with strange variations in the length or displacement of the Hindi surcharge, but the entire inversion of the overprint was a gross disfigurement, and likely to arrest the attention of even the casual observer. For over eight months I saw no other specimen of this error, but within the last two months another dealer from the *Gwalior* State submitted to me a copy of this *rarity* (as he described it). The price quoted being fabulous, I declined the offer. I was satisfied, having once seen a copy. The result of my refusal was that quite a different dealer sent me, unasked, a strip of four of these stamps with inverted overprint. My suspicion is that there is a sort of combination among the dealers of Central India and of the United Provinces to approach collectors in rotation, or separately, on a preconcerted plan, and having some doubts as to the genuineness of this strip, I sent it on to Sir David Masson. After a prolonged examination he pronounced the overprint to be *forged*. Sir David was kind

enough to tell me the characteristic peculiarities which differentiate the normal and genuine surcharge from the spurious. This forgery has been very cleverly executed, and collectors should be warned of the fact. To point out defects in an imitation would be an assistance to the forger in their elimination, and thus to complete the deception. On this ground I refrain from describing the most salient points of the forgery, and only suggest that specialists should study attentively the formation and the situation of the Hindi characters.

The question that suggests itself now is, has there ever been an error of this nature? In an earlier part of this letter I have stated that I saw a used copy. My inspection of it was far from critical.

Collectors interested in the collection of stamps of the *Convention States* might assist in settling the *status* of the error referred to.

Bombay, 27.x.11.

JNO. GODINHO.

[The stamp in question is not quite correctly described as having an *inverted* overprint, as the characters are not upside-down, but the two words are misplaced—that which should be at the top being at the bottom, and *vice versa*. It is satisfactory to learn that the copies seen are forgeries, and that the variety is not to be added to our lists.—Ed. M.J.]

Answers to Correspondents

E. G. L.—We are sorry to be unable to comply with your request.

C. E. S.—According to an account which reached us in June, 1895, there was a fire at the Post Office in Samoa, in which almost all the stamps in stock were destroyed; the shilling ones alone are said to have been saved, and they were consequently cut in half and used to represent lower values. Our publishers possess a copy postmarked on April 6, 1895, and from the copy you mention with the date June 20, 1895, they were evidently in use for over three months. We have no more definite information; perhaps some of our other readers can help us.

“EUSTACE.”—1. “Ivory heads” are specimens on *blued* paper in which the bluing does not appear on the head portion, owing no doubt to the lines there being fine and not holding so much ink. 2. Dickinson paper has silk threads in it, as in the octagonal 10d. and 1s. stamps. 3. We know of no essential difference between Archer and Napier (or official) perforations, but the former exist upon earlier stamps than the latter. 4. “Hair lines,” as found upon the line-engraved stamps, are accidental lines due to scratches, etc., on the plates. 5. Where do you find a reference to the “A. O.” variety? We have not been able to trace it.



Philatelic Societies

Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

Hon. Secretary: FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

November 6th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London:—

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. Secretary's Office,
10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

November 3rd, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I have brought your letter of the 1st October to the notice of my Council, and we are glad to hear of the proposal made for the holding of the Congress at Newcastle in 1915.

I have the further pleasure of informing you that it has been unanimously resolved, at our meeting held yesterday, to issue an invitation to hold the Congress in the year 1914 in London, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

I accordingly on behalf of the Society make the formal offer to undertake the organization and management in London of the Congress to be convened for the year 1914, should the suggestion meet with the approval of your Committee, and prove acceptable to those with whom the decision as to the place of meeting for the year in question may rest.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. A. TILLEARD,
Hon. Secretary.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary to
the Permanent Committee
of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

I am sure the invitation of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to hold the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1914, will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all philatelists of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.
Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

At a meeting of the Society held on September 28th, at Archdeacon Josa's residence, there were present: Messrs. J. K. D. Hill, J. A. Raleigh, J. H. Field, D. O. Alves, D. R. Drinkwater, C. M. Shannon, Rev. G. V. Salmon, A. D. Ferguson, Miss Sykes, Mr. Sykes, and Mesdames Josa and Hill, Archdeacon Josa being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which Mr. G. J. de Freitas and Mrs. M. de Freitas were elected by ballot.

Correspondence was read from Messrs. F. J. Melville, President J.P. Society; B. J. Turner, Editor of the *Hobbyist*; E. Sagesser, of Bâle; F. Stickinger, of Hamburg; and Serge Stamayle, of Tomsk. The matters dealt with were all left in the hands of the Hon. Secretary.

Some discussion took place over the proposed change of date for the Exhibition, and it was finally decided to open the Exhibition on October 21st, this being due to local events, which made it necessary to alter the date.

The next item on the programme was the reading by Mr. A. D. Ferguson of a paper on “The 1853 Issue of British Guiana,” by M. P. Castle, M.V.O., etc., which Mr. Castle had sent out, with permission to Mr. Ferguson to read it to the members of this Society. The paper, which was first read before the Royal Philatelic Society on December 15th, 1910, deals fully with this interesting issue, and details all the minor varieties which Mr. Castle had discovered.

This interesting paper was illustrated by a display of this issue, which Mr. Castle had sent over for the Exhibition: additional interest was lent to the paper by a display by Mr. Ferguson of the stamps of this issue from his British Guiana collection.

Archdeacon Josa proposed, and Mr. J. K. D. Hill seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle, for his kindness and the interest he had taken in the local Society.

SATURDAY, October 21st, was a red-letter day in the history of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. Under the auspices of the Society, which does much to foster local interest in Philately, a unique Exhibition of stamps was held that easily eclipsed the Exhibitions of 1904 and 1907.

The objects of the Exhibition were:—

1. To further the interests of Philately throughout the West Indies and British Guiana.
2. To show the scope and results of Philately as shown by recent investigations.
3. To show Philately in all its branches, viz. methods of printing and production of stamps, essays, colour trials, proofs, forgeries, literature, and all the accessories used in Philately.

That these objects were achieved is not to be doubted, for the exhibits were all that could be desired for that purpose, and there should be a good addition to the ranks of local philatelists henceforth. A gratifying feature of the Exhibition was the interest taken in it by prominent philatelists in England. These included the Earl of Crawford, Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Mr. S. R. Turner, and Mr. D. Beckett, all of whom possess collections which are the envy of philatelists all over the world. Well-known dealers from abroad also forwarded interesting exhibits. Local stamp collectors rose handsomely to the occasion, almost every one in the colony being represented.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Guiana Specials.

Gold Medal.—A. D. Ferguson.

Silver Medal.—W. A. Abraham.

Guiana Ordinaries.

Silver Medal.—L. V. Vaughan.

Bronze Medal.—J. K. D. Hill.

Diploma.—W. H. Pollard.

One West Indian Island.

Silver Medal.—Captain Rogers (Barbados).

Bronze Medals.—W. A. Abraham (St. Vincent), and A. D. Ferguson (Trinidad).

Diploma.—L. V. Vaughan (Cayman Islands).

25 Rarities.

Silver Medal.—A. D. Ferguson.

Bronze Medal.—W. A. Abraham.

One Issue of a Country.

Gold Medal.—L. L. R. Hausburg.

Silver Medal.—M. P. Castle, M.V.O.

Bronze Medal.—S. R. Turner.

One Foreign Country.

Silver Medal.—Dorning Becton (Modena).

Bronze Medal.—W. A. Abraham (Venezuela).

Diplomas.—D. O. Alves, Brazilian Consul, Georgetown (Brazil), and Archdeacon Josa (Portugal and its Colonies).

General Collections.

Silver Medal.—L. V. Vaughan.

Bronze Medal.—Mr. Rohlehr, Berbice.

Diploma.—Mrs. Barnes.

Juniors under 18 Years of Age.

Bronze Medal.—M. McTurk.

Diploma.—C. H. Schuler.

Dealers' Exhibits: Albums, etc.

Bronze Medals.—Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich; and W. S. Lincoln, London.

Dealers' Exhibits: Stamps.

Silver Medal.—W. H. Peckitt.

Carlisle Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: T. FRED. MARRINER,
The Poplars, Edentown, Carlisle.

THE October meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A., Fisher Street, Carlisle, on October 25th. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. J. L. Cowan. A paper was read by Mr. T. F. Marriner on "Shall I Specialize?"

To illustrate his remarks, Mr. Marriner gave a display of the stamps of Malta, which, he pointed out, was an ideal little country, in the study of which the young collector could gain a sound philatelic education.

The collection was a beautiful model lesson in arrangement, and was fully annotated. Every stamp was shown in mint condition, except the postmarked English and a couple of bisections on pieces of original envelopes; and the collection was complete except the 4d. *imperf.* of the 1894 issue.

After the usual vote of thanks, the rest of the evening was spent in the exchanging of duplicates, and in chat.

Berts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE first general meeting of the Session 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on October 17th, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L.

Hayman (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, M.V.O. (Hon. Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, W. T. Standen, P. Ashley, C. L. Harte Lovelace, K. Wiehen, E. W. Arnold, J. E. Booth, T. F. Stafford, D. Field, A. J. Séfi, D. Thomson, H. M. Jones, M. Weinberg, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on April 24th, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

In accordance with Rule II, as revised at the last annual meeting, the various names submitted for election were balloted for, and Messrs. P. Otto Falck, W. H. Regan, Miguel Alena, J. H. Roskilly, Rev. R. Foster, and Mrs. E. O. Courtney, were duly elected as ordinary members.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Vice-President for the handsome ballot-box presented to the Society.

A fine assortment of entires was presented to the Society's collection by Mr. S. McCance, and stamps were received from the President and Mrs. E. O. Courtney.

The Hon. Librarian reported many valuable donations to the library during the summer months from the President, Messrs. H. L'Estrange Ewen, Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl, Ltd., D. Field, W. H. Peckitt, Charles Mendel, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Gebrüder Senf, W. R. Ricketts, Herbert Clark, B. Gordon Jones, Percy McCraw Mann, G. Harrington, A. Passer, Fred J. Melville, A. Montader, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, and the British Guiana Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks, and special thanks were accorded to the President and to Mr. Ewen for their very generous contributions.

The President, Messrs. A. J. Séfi and H. A. Slade, were elected on the Committee to examine the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" submitted to the Third Philatelic Congress, and to make reports and suggestions to the Permanent Committee.

At the conclusion of formal business, the Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, gave a display of his wonderful collection of the early issues of Trinidad, accompanied by descriptive notes.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Castle by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with acclamation. An opportunity was taken by both speakers to congratulate Mr. Castle on being the recipient of so well deserved an honour as the Victorian Order at the hands of H.M. the King.

A successful and most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.25 p.m.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Secretary's Report for Season 1910-11.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW MEMBERS,—In presenting my Report for the Season 1910-11, it is satisfactory to know that the Society has successfully weathered the storm of another season, and is now fairly established as a local institution.

The season just passed has not been marked by any event of great moment, but the Society has made steady progress, and we have evidence that its work has not been unappreciated by the powers that be, in the inclusion of the fortnightly meetings of this Society in the programme of the local attractions issued by the Margate Corporation.

It is a source of much gratification to all of us that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society should have been honoured by an invitation to hold the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain under its auspices. This invitation, I need hardly remind you, has been accepted by your Committee, and the Congress will be held here in Margate at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of next year, and no stone will be left unturned by your Committee to ensure the entire success of this somewhat ambitious undertaking. Promises of support have been received from all parts of the country, but for the greater part of the assistance required we must look to our own members.

We have been fortunate in securing as Patron of the Congress that eminent philatelist the Earl of Crawford, K.T.,

President of the Royal Philatelic Society, and as Vice-Patrons, Messrs. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., Henniker Heaton, Norman Craig, K.C., M.P., Dr F. E. Nichol, M.A., Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and the Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., and their Worshipful the Mayors of this and the neighbouring borough of Ramsgate.

Fifteen meetings in all were held during the past season, and the papers and displays presented were of a very high order.

At the third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at Birmingham, 1911, the Society was represented by Messrs. A. Léon Adutt and D. B. Armstrong.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Abraham Wolfers, the late Secretary, I resumed my old office as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer in January last, since when I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to promote its welfare and further its interests.

Through the hospitality of the President, Rev. — Wolfers, and other members, the Society has been freed from any expense in connection with its meeting place, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that the room in which we are now assembled has been generously placed at our disposal by the President for our meetings during the forthcoming season.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary: J. IRELAND, 103 Western Road, Hove.

AT the meeting held on October 9th, the programme consisted of a "massed display" of the stamps of Great Britain by the members, and many out-of-the-way items were shown by the Vice-Chairman, the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., Dr. Winkelreid Williams, Messrs. J. W. Branwhite, E. Cheeseman, J. C. Dallimore, J. Ireland, B. Morley, W. Cyril Owen, and Mr. F. Kelsey (a visitor). Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., had very kindly sent his collection of British stamps, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to examine them as closely as they deserved.

The second meeting of the session was held on October 26th at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. In spite of inclement weather there was a very good attendance, including several visitors. The Chairman, Mr. W. Mead, referred to the recent death of the late Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., who in the past assisted the Society by giving some very interesting papers and displays; the feeling of deep regret by all members was plainly apparent, and the Secretary was requested to write to the bereaved family expressing the Society's sympathy.

Mr. F. J. Melville kindly sent for the library a copy of his recent work, *Chats on Postage Stamps*. Business being concluded, the Chairman called upon Mr. F. Reichenheim to display his collection of France. Mr. Reichenheim said that as each sheet was fully written up, members would find verbal explanations unnecessary. Mr. Reichenheim must be specially congratulated upon the wonderful condition of all the specimens, which were in the highest state of perfection. A hearty vote of thanks, which was proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle and seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith, met with unanimous approbation, and was suitably replied to by Mr. Reichenheim, who then most kindly presented the Society with the first two editions of *Memento Postal*.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: J. S. HIGGINS, JUN., F.R.P.S. LON.,

THE third meeting of the session was held at the Deansgate Hotel on November 2nd. The President occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present.

Interesting forgeries were exhibited. Mr. Berry showed a "faked" 10s. St. Lucia, 1891 issue. The 1d., all lilac, had been operated upon, probably by chemicals, and the words, "St. Lucia Ten Shillings," printed in black. Mr. Gleave showed five Egyptian stamps with forged overprint "Sudan" and forged postmark.

Dr. Nottberg, Messrs. O. Adamson and J. Malings had several novelties on view.

The President then called on Mr. W. W. Munn to give his notes on the stamps of Gambia, which went as far as the 1898 issue, and were illustrated by a fine collection. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Munn for his display.

ON the 16th November a sale by auction was held, and was attended by about forty members. Over 260 lots were disposed of by Mr. J. J. Darlow, who officiated as auctioneer. The £1, brown, watermarked Crowns, unused, Great Britain 1834 issue, was offered and realized seven guineas. There was also a good demand for copies of the 1d., black, 1840 issue, which sold at full catalogue prices. Brisk bidding took place for the early United States, and altogether the prices obtained showed that the interest in the hobby was well maintained.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALI,

39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

THE second meeting of the session took place on October 19th. Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Alf. E. Johnson was elected to the membership, which now totals 115.

A long and interesting discussion then took place on General versus Specialized Collecting. Every member present had a say, and altogether a most instructive evening was spent.

THE third meeting was held on November 2nd, with the President in the chair, and an attendance of twenty-two members. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, Mr. G. H. Dannatt's collection of Chili failed to arrive, greatly to the disappointment of the members; but the collections of this country belonging to Mr. James Coltman and the Secretary, Mr. H. R. Viall, were handed round, and a discussion on the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" beguiled away the evening.

AT the meeting held on November 16th, at the Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle, the President, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, took the chair, and there were twenty-one members present.

After the ordinary business of the meeting was concluded, the Chairman read the paper on the early imperforate issues of Chili, which Mr. G. H. Dannatt read before the Junior Philatelic Society on December 3rd, 1910, and which appeared in *The Stamp Lover* of March, 1911. This was followed by a display of Mr. Dannatt's collection, which includes a wonderful range of shades of the various printing-ten copies of the rare lithographs, and pairs, strips, and blocks of the other printings.

After the display of Mr. Dannatt's stamps, a collection belonging to Mr. M. H. Horsley (Vice-President) was handed round. This too contained many fine items, including eight lithographs, a strip of five to centavos printed at the Post Office, Santiago, and ten mint copies, including a pair of the 20 centavos.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dannatt and Mr. Horsley brought the meeting to a close.



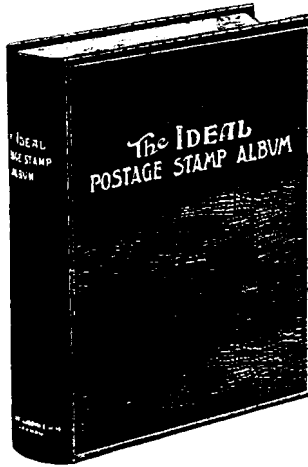
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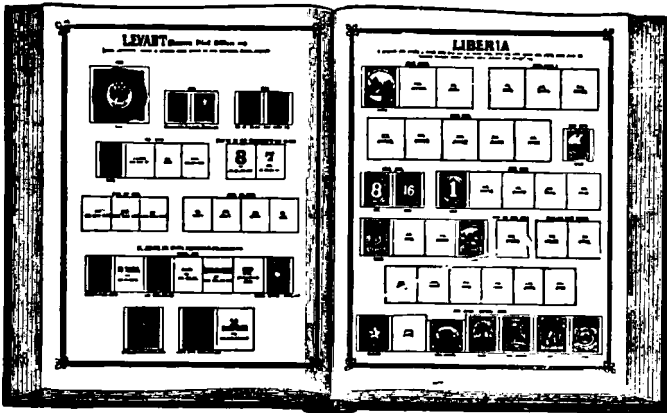
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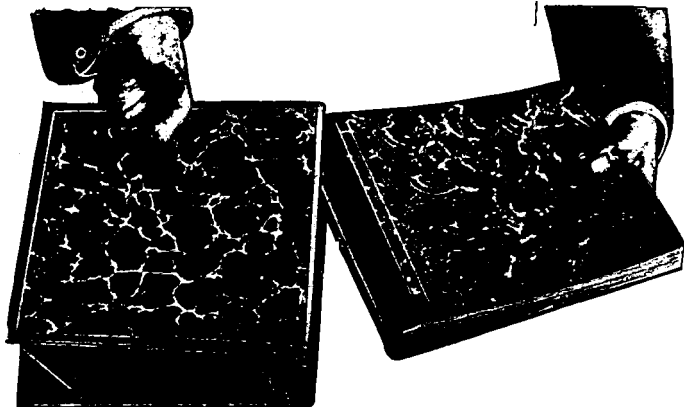
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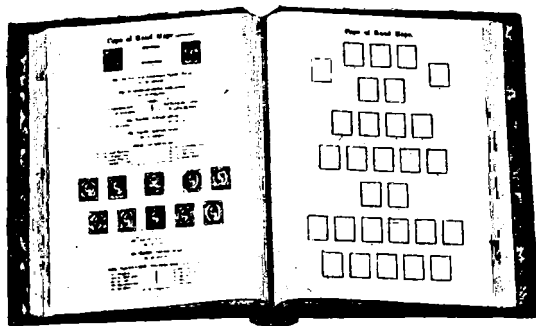


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1. Great Britain (10.11) (Now in press.)		89. Queensland (11.10)	26. 1 2	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8. 0 4
WEST INDIES.		90. South Australia (8.11)	44. 1 10	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4. 0 3
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3. Bahamas (4.09)	8. 0 4	92. Tonga (6.09)	12. 0 6	182. Moheli (4.10)	4. 0 3
4. Barbados (2.09)	12. 0 6	93. Victoria (2.11)	44. 1 10	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	26. 0 8
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6. 0 4	94. Western Australia (1.11)	24. 1 0	183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4. 0 3
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6. 0 4	EUROPE.		184. Noué-Bé (4.10)	20. 0 6
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8. Grenada (8.09)	14. 0 8	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10. 0 6	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4. 0 3
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16. 0 8	97. Austr. F.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20. 1 2	187. Réunion (4.10)	14. 0 8
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6. 0 4	98. Hungary (9.09)	26. 1 2	188. St. Marie de Mad. (5.10)	4. 0 3
11. Montserrat (8.09)	10. 0 6	99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30. 1 4	189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	16. 0 8
12. Nevis (8.09)	10. 0 6	100. Belgium (10.09)	28. 1 2	190. Senegal (5.10)	12. 0 6
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10. 0 6	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26. 1 2	191. Soudan and Niger (5.10)	4. 0 3
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4. 0 3	102. Crete (10.09)	32. 1 4	192. Tahiti (8.10)	10. 0 6
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12. 0 6	103. Denmark (11.09)	20. 0 10	193. Tunis (8.10)	14. 0 8
16. St. Vincent (8.09)	8. 0 4	104. Iceland (11.09)	22. 1 0	194. Upper Senegal & Niger (5.10)	8. 0 4
17. Tobago (8.09)	6. 0 4	105. France (11.09)	34. 1 6	195. Cameroons (5.10)	4. 0 3
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22. 1 0	106. French F.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116. 4 10	196. Caroline Islands (8.10)	4. 0 3
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8. 0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12. 0 6	197. German E. Africa (5.10)	6. 0 4
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4. 0 3	108. Baden (12.09)	6. 0 4	198. " New Guinea (5.10)	4. 0 3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8. 0 4	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20. 0 10	199. " S.W. Africa (5.10)	4. 0 3
AMERICAN COLONIES.		110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4. 0 3	200. Kiautschou (6.10)	6. 0 4
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4. 0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4. 0 3	201. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4. 0 3
23. Canada (3.11)	22. 1 0	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6. 0 4	202. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4. 0 3
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4. 0 3	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6. 0 4	203. Togo (6.10)	4. 0 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12. 0 6	114. Hanover (1.10)	6. 0 4	204. Togo (6.10)	4. 0 3
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4. 0 3	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4. 0 3	205. Curacao (7.10)	14. 0 8
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4. 0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4. 0 3	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24. 1 0
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22. 1 0	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4. 0 3	207. Surinam (8.10)	16. 0 8
29. " Honduras (9.10)	10. 0 6	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6. 0 4	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14. 0 8
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6. 0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6. 0 4	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8. 0 4
AFRICAN COLONIES.		120. Saxony (1.10)	6. 0 4	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4. 0 3
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8. 0 4	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6. 0 4	210. Angola (9.10)	22. 1 0
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (10.10)	10. 0 6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8. 0 4	211. Angra (9.10)	6. 0 4
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12. 0 6	123. Württemberg (1.10)	20. 0 10	212. Azores (9.10)	32. 1 4
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10. 0 6	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8. 0 4	213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20. 0 10
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10. 0 6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4. 0 3	214. Funchal (10.10)	6. 0 4
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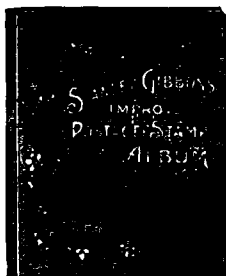
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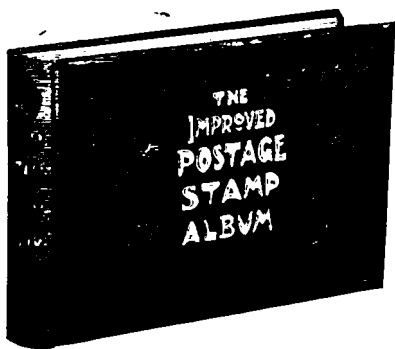
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NEW EDITION, 1911.

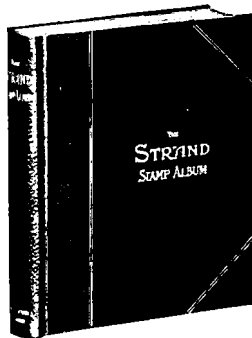
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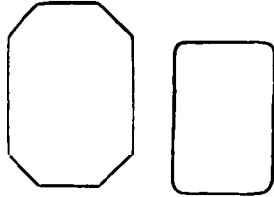
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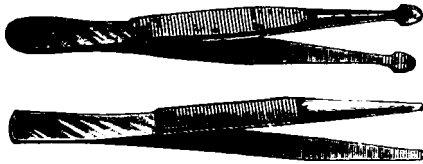
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Price 6d. per Box.

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These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps. They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

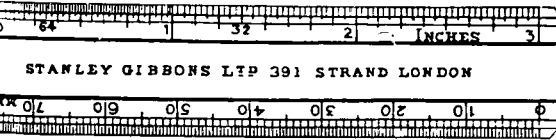


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One side divided into inches and subdivided up to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch. The other side divided into centimetres and half-millimetres. Supplied in Neat Leatherette Case for the waistcoat pocket.

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A most useful device by means of which most watermarks can easily be seen when stamps are placed on the black polished surface face downwards. Watermarks that are very hard to see, such as Barbados Stars, United States 1895 issues, will show up clearly if a little benzine is poured into the recessed portion; benzine does not affect the gum or colour of stamps. Size, 3 inches square. Packed in neat cardboard box, with full directions for use. Weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

No. 1110. **Price 6d.**

Postage 2d.; British Cols. and U.S.A., 4d.; Foreign, 8d.

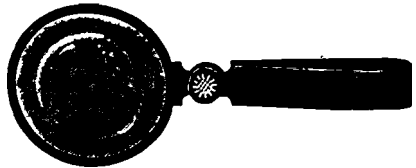
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We have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 9d.



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The lens is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket. Packed in cardboard box. Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Weight, 2 oz.

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Postage (letter-post only) 1d.; Brit. Cols. and U.S.A., 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

EXCHANGE CIRCULAR.

Showing prices we allow for Current and Obsolete Stamps by the 12 or 100 for common varieties, and singly for Rarer ones.

In many cases our offers are increased to double or treble those of our previous edition.

N.B.—The prices quoted in this circular are those given in exchange in stamps of a similar quality, common stamps for common, rare for rare, but are not cash prices.

No. 1091. **Price 3d., post-free.**

1911. New Catalogue of Publications. 52 pages.

This new list of all our publications for 1911 contains full particulars of Stamp Albums from 1/- to £5 each, Handbooks, Catalogues, Collectors' Guide Books, Publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, and all objects necessary to the Stamp Collector. Sent gratis and post-free on demand.

Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.**Special Bargains
For "M.J." Readers****COLOMBIA**

1902-3. Type 86.

Arms.

10 pesos, brown on pale salmon.
(Cat. No. 394.)The Catalogue price of this
stamp is 7s.**Special Bargain Price,**for the above stamp, unused
and mint,**3s. 6d.**

POST-FREE.

PARAGUAY

1911.

NEW ISSUE.

Handsome allegorical design.

	s.	d.
1 c., black and olive . . .	0	1
2 c., ,, indigo . . .	0	1
5 c., ,, carmine . . .	0	1
10 c., brown and blue . . .	0	2
20 c., black and olive . . .	0	2
50 c., indigo and mauve . . .	0	5
75 c., claret and olive . . .	0	8

The set of seven, 1 c. to 75 c.,
unused and mint,**1s. 6d.**

POST-FREE.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC1911. *New issue. Design representing a peasant with plough.*

	s.	d.
5 c., red	0	2
12 c., blue	0	4

AZORES.1910. *Type 28 (King Manoel), without overprint. Revised Prices.*

Cat. No.		s.	d.
275.	2½ r., lilac	0	1
276.	5 r., black	0	1
277.	10 r., grey-green	0	2
278.	15 r., pale purple-brown	0	3
279.	20 r., rose-carmine	0	4
280.	25 r., chocolate	0	5
281.	50 r., blue	0	6
282.	75 r., yellow-brown	0	8
283.	80 r., French grey	0	9
284.	100 r., brown on green	1	0
285.	200 r., deep green on salmon	2	6
286.	300 r., black on azure	3	6
287.	500 r., chocolate and olive	6	0
	Set of seven, 2½ r. to 50 r., unused	1	6

GREECE.1911. *New issue. High values.*

402.	1 dr., ultramarine used	0	9
403.	2 dr., vermilion ,,	1	6

MACAO.1911. *Nos. 206 and 202 bisected, each half being surcharged with new value.*

2 avos on half of 4 a., carmine	1	6
5 avos on half of 10 a., dull blue	2	6

MALTA.1911. *King's Head. Universal colour.*

4d., red and black on yellow	0	6
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NICARAGUA.1910. *Type 37 surcharged as Type 59-6½ mm. between lines of surcharge*

450. 10 c. on 2 p., rose-carmine	0	9
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1911. *Fiscal stamps, Type 52, overprinted "Correos 05 Cts. 1911." in three lines.*

02 cts. on 5 p., grey-blue	0	2
02 cts. on 5 p., ultramarine	0	2
10 cts. on 25 c., mauve	0	4
10 cts. on 2 p., grey	0	4
35 cts. on 1 p., yellow-brown	1	6

Varieties. No stop after "Cts"

02 cts. on 5 p., grey-blue	2	6
02 cts. on 5 p., ultramarine	2	6
10 cts. on 25 c., mauve	3	6
10 cts. on 2 p., grey	3	6
35 cts. on 1 p., yellow-brown	7	6

"Cte" for "Cts" s. d.

10 cts. on 25 c., mauve	5	0
10 cts. on 2 p., grey	5	0
35 cts. on 1 p., yellow-brown	10	0

Provisionals on back of Railway stamps. Normal surcharge.

Vale 05 cts. CORREO de 1911	0	4
Vale 10 cts. CORREO de 1911	0	4

(See M. J. for October. All varieties and complete settings of these values are in stock.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA.1911. *No. 366 perforated diagonally and each half surcharged with new value. Old value deleted with black bars.*

Cat. No.		s.	d.
380.	1 real on half of 2 reis, orange	2	0

As above, but stamp perforated vertically and no obliterating bars.

1 real on half of 2 reis, orange	2	6
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The above prices are for complete stamps and only complete stamps can be supplied.

RUSSIAN P.O.'s**ABROAD.**1909-10. *Nos. 17 to 25 of Russia overprinted for use in various post offices abroad.***CONSTANTINOPLE.**

129.	10 par. on 2 k., green	0	2
130.	20 ,, on 4 k., carmine	0	3
131.	1 piast. on 10 k., blue	0	5
132.	5 ,, on 50 k., green and purple	1	6
133.	7 piast. on 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate	2	0
134.	10 piast. on 1 r., red-orange and brown	2	9
135.	35 piast. on 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone	9	0
136	70 piast. on 7 r., pink and myrtle	18	0

Similar series for Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kerasunde, Mount Aihos (two series), Salonika, Smyrna, Trebizonde, Beyrout, Dardanelles, Metelin, and Rizeh can be supplied at above prices. The 5 par. on 1 k., orange, for Constantinople can be supplied at 6d., for Jerusalem at 4d., and for the remaining offices at 1d. each.

NOTE.—In the Catalogue description of some of these sets the 5 piast. on 50 k. is described as "orange and purple." The description should be "green and purple" in all instances.

SARAWAK.

We have received a fresh supply of the current series (Nos. 56 to 67), and can supply at Catalogue prices. Many of the shades differ slightly from those of the earlier printings.

TOLIMA.

1895-1902. Type 23. Perf. 13½.	
96. 2 c., green on pale green	20



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XIX.

DECEMBER 30, 1911.

No. 228.

Our Frontispiece

WITH this, the concluding number of our nineteenth volume, we present to our readers a portrait of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, which will form an eminently suitable frontispiece for the volume of the Coronation Year.

As we write these lines, the King and Queen are paying their memorable visit to their Eastern Empire, and have been welcomed there and proclaimed Emperor and Empress in the ancient capital of India, with the gorgeous pomp and ceremony of which the East is capable.

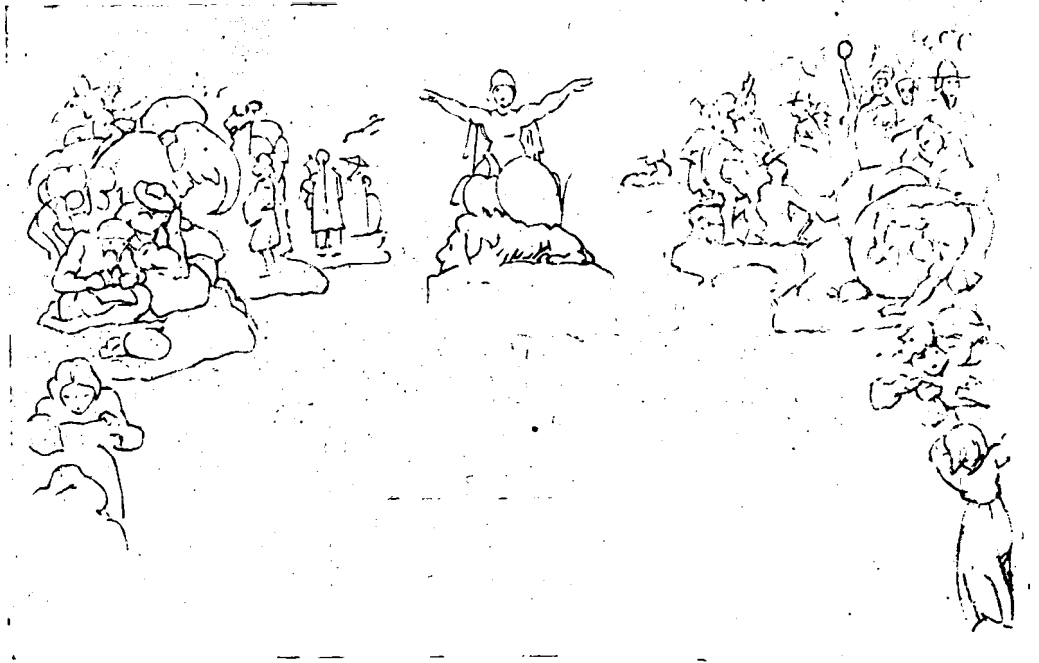
In common with all their most loyal subjects, we wish their Majesties a safe return to their home; and at this season of the year we may venture to express the hope that their Christmas spent in a genial climate may have been a very happy one.

It is a wonderful expedition in every way; the first time in our history that a Reigning Sovereign has visited so distant a portion of his Dominions; the first time perhaps that the Princes and People of India have ever seen in their midst one whose rule extends over so vast a proportion of that great land and its varied inhabitants; certainly the first time that such a ruler has come among them, not as a conqueror, but as a friend, sympathizing with all their highest aspirations, anxious only that his rule may be for their good, and accompanied by one who shares all those kindly feelings to the fullest extent. The people of India have seen their Emperor and Empress, and know them for their best friends.

Early in the coming year we may expect the issue of further values of King George's

stamps for our own country, and we understand that we may even hope to see improved editions of the Halfpenny and Penny stamps, which afforded an opening for so much criticism. Is it too much to ask that something resembling a portrait of His Majesty should appear upon some of these stamps? We would remind the authorities that large and increasing numbers of loyal subjects have seen the King, larger numbers still perhaps have seen good portraits of him; they are naturally not content with the curious kind of caricature displayed upon the stamps issued on Coronation Day—indeed it is not even a caricature, for with the exception of the fact that it is a picture of a gentleman with a full moustache and beard, it bears no resemblance at all to King George. We are gradually learning more and more of the proceedings by which these extraordinary products were obtained. The Sun is an excellent artist, no doubt, but he is not an engraver. The artist who designed the frames was naturally anxious to display his talents as fully as possible, and was permitted to do so, whereas the surroundings should be entirely subordinate to the portrait. The engravers at the Mint are fully capable of producing dies for striking coins and medals, but they had never had experience in the engraving of dies for surface-printing, which is quite different work. So far as philatelists are aware, the contractors for the printing had never printed any stamps before.

The result is perhaps as good as could be expected, but we believe our frontispiece to be a better portrait of His Majesty than the official one.



PENCIL SKETCH IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION.

Original Sketches of the "Mulready"

KING GEORGE displayed once more his kindly interest in our pursuit when he lent, in February last, some most valuable drawings and proofs for exhibition at Walthamstow, in illustration of the "History and Evolution of the Penny Post," which was one of the principal features of the show then arranged by the South Essex Philatelic Society.

The most interesting (to the present writer at all events) of His Majesty's exhibits was a very delicate pencil sketch, drawn by Mulready himself, of the picture that was adopted as the design for the first stamped covers and envelopes of this country. This drawing is a very curious one; so far as it goes it is practically identical with the design that we all know, but it appears to have been left unfinished; the outline is there, but without the details filled in, and certain portions are entirely absent, such as the ships, the Laplander with his sledge (the reindeer is outlined), the mountains in the background, and the winged messengers on each side of the head of Britannia. Possibly this was the very first sketch of this design that the artist made, and served as a model for the finished drawing that was copied by the engraver.

This, at any rate, is the sketch that was sold, with others of the artist's drawings, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on April 28, 1864, when, according to a statement in *Chats on Postage Stamps*,* "it

was stated by the auctioneer that this was the only sketch of the design made by the artist." It is also the one that was exhibited by Miss Jaffray at the Philatelic Exhibition of 1890, and we understand that it was presented by Mr. Jaffray to His Majesty. The history of it, therefore, is thoroughly authenticated, but, curiously enough, it is not the only original sketch.

The announcement in the daily papers of the fact that His Majesty was lending the original sketch of the design of the Mulready envelope for exhibition, led to the discovery of another original sketch of the "Mulready," in the possession of Mr. E. M. Stone, of Sydenham, who has very kindly permitted us to reproduce this second sketch also.

This differs in many respects from the one shown in the first illustration; in fact, there could hardly be a greater contrast, but it is equally genuine and original. Mulready was an intimate friend of Mr. Stone's family, and was indeed godfather to the present owner of the sketch, which was given to his father. The writing upon it is in the artist's own hand, and the address is "Kensington Gravel Pits," in which neighbourhood he lived for a great part of his life.

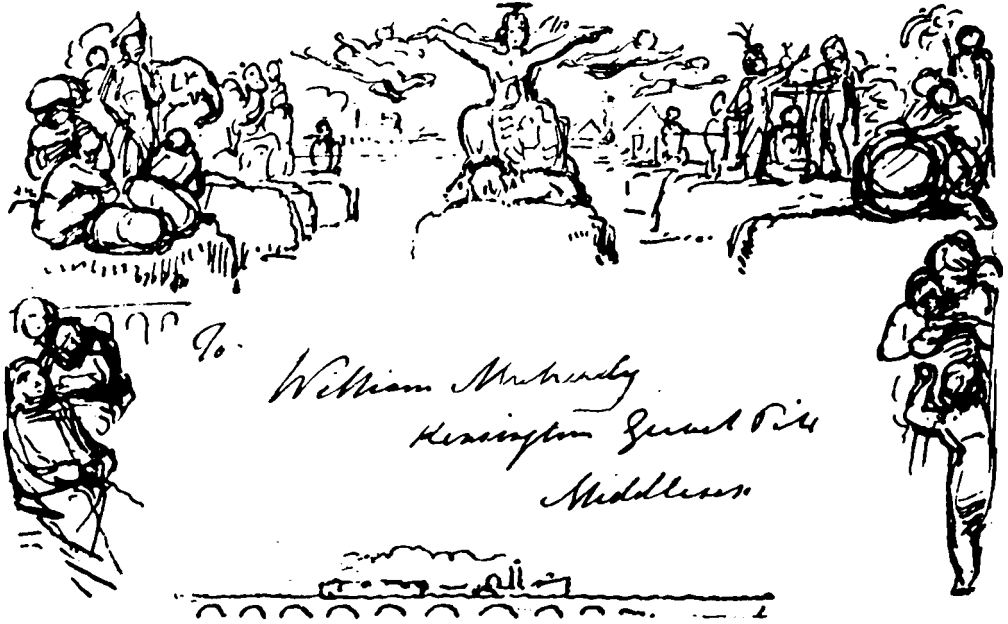
This is a very rough pen-and-ink drawing, remarkable both for certain omissions and for certain more or less conspicuous objects which are not in the completed picture. The ships, and the Laplander and reindeer, are absent, but there are some pyramids and

* The account given there is not quite correct.

a kind of obelisk in the place of the latter group; there is the head of a third figure at the left-hand side, and of a fourth at the right, and there are the outlines of some arches supporting the wharf on which the Orientals are seated; whilst along the lower edge of the design is a viaduct with a train passing over it—a more appropriate accompaniment of an allegorical picture for an Inland Penny Postage stamp than either the ships or the sledge which were afterwards inserted.

Which are we to suppose was the earlier of the two? It is a difficult question and one that we will not

which lasted till his death in 1863. He readily entered into the idea, and promised to make a trial. I called upon him on the Sunday following, when I found that he had produced the highly poetical design which was afterwards adopted, and Mr. John Thompson was commissioned to engrave it upon brass—a most difficult and laborious work—which he did not complete till April, when the stamps produced from it were officially sanctioned. It will be observed that one of the flying angels is drawn without a second foot! Mulready, Mr. Thompson, and others had been watching weekly the engraving of this design without discovering this defect, which the public instantly detected, and the omission was made the subject of a caricature, but corrected in the original



PEN-AND-INK SKETCH BELONGING TO MR. STONE.

attempt to answer; both are of great interest, and it is a very great satisfaction to us to be able to reproduce them both for comparison. If the rough pen-and-ink sketch represents the artist's first rough idea of what his allegorical picture should be, the pencil drawing may safely be regarded as his first attempt at giving artistic form to that idea, and why it was left unfinished will probably remain a mystery.

But there was a third drawing, the one that was finished. What has become of that one?

In Sir Henry Cole's *Memoirs, Fifty Years of Public Life of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.*, he says, after relating other steps taken for obtaining designs for the stamps, envelopes, etc. :—

"On the 13th December, 1839, I made my first visit to Mr. Mulready, and began an acquaintance

drawing given to Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., which he greatly appreciated."

It may be noticed that, in Mr. Stone's sketch, the upper of the two figures flying to the right, which is the defective one in the design as published, seems to have two legs, while the limbs of the lower of the two appear to be incomplete; none of them have any wings! The object beneath the group of Indians—a curiously-shaped rock, which was caricatured as a rabbit—is only just hinted at in the pencil sketch, and is entirely absent from the other.

The finished drawing would be of very great interest, but as a matter of fact we know exactly what it was like; the engraver copied it with absolute fidelity, even to the absence of a limb, which we are told was afterwards inserted; the earlier sketches seem to us to be of greater interest still.



The Royal Mint and the Plates for Printing Adhesive Postage Stamps

By STANLEY PHILLIPS

WHILE the interest of philatelists still centres in the current printings of British stamps, Mr. F. J. Melville has drawn attention, in *The Postage Stamp* and in *The Daily Telegraph*, to another phase of this interesting subject, namely, the manufacture and repairing of the plates used for printing adhesive postage stamps, at the Royal Mint.

As regards the preparation of the dies and plates required for printing the new Georgian stamps, Mr. Melville has much of interest to relate, but he appears to have been misled as to the repairing of the Edwardian plates at the Mint.

In *The Postage Stamp* for November 25th, he states: "It appears that amongst the various duties recently entrusted to the Royal Mint there were forty-two old plates to be repaired. These plates were, of course, plates which had been used in the printing of the Edwardian stamps by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. up to the end of 1910, and some of which, as collectors of 'British' know, were showing signs of wear."

The "Forty-first Annual Report of the Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1910," gives the official account of the preparation of the new Georgian plates, and of the difficulties which the authorities of the Mint had to overcome in undertaking this, to them, practically new work, and under the heading, "Work done on Postage Stamp Plates, Dies, &c., bearing the Effigy of King George," there is the entry, "42 stamp plates repaired," so that the plates referred to by Mr. Melville were *not* the Edwardian plates, but those used for the Georgian $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. values.

The fact is that plates are continually being returned to the Royal Mint, the numerous slight accidents to which they are liable (such as the scratching of the plate by some foreign substance during printing) all necessitating repairs of a more or less extensive character. The entry in the Report, referred to above, does not necessarily mean that forty-two different plates were repaired by the Mint, but that plates were repaired on forty-two different occasions, the same plate, perhaps, being repaired several times.

In addition to this note of the work done in repairing the Georgian plates, it is mentioned that, "Stamp plates in large numbers are also received for repair," so that it is evident that, in the ordinary course of work, many of the Edwardian plates used for printing current stamps must at one time or another have received the attention of the Royal Mint.

The Report adds, "Every plate made in the Mint

bears an identifying mark in addition to the official number, together with the date on which it was 'grown' in the depositing bath," but Mr. Melville's deduction that the cuts on the marginal lines of the sheets (which, as is now known, *do* represent a date), are made at the Mint, and form the identifying mark referred to in the above extract, is incorrect. These cuts are made (the "11" cut in particular) at Somerset House, to distinguish sheets of stamps of their printing, and the values on which such cuts do not appear are those printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons. Where the cuts are in such a position that they may be interpreted as a date, as mentioned in the November *Monthly Journal*, this date is that on which the stamps were first printed at Somerset House. The marks and numbers of the Royal Mint are placed on the plates, but do not appear on the sheets of stamps as issued to the public. It must, therefore, be remembered that the cuts on the marginal lines of the plates are printers' marks only, and are made by them without any regard to the interpretation put upon them by philatelists, and any attempt to find among them the marks and numbers of the Royal Mint can only end in failure.

In the section of the above Report devoted to a Memorandum by the Superintendent of the Operative Department of the Royal Mint, readers interested in the current postage stamps of this country will find the official account of the share taken by the Mint in the work of producing the stamps, and, reading between the lines, they will be able to understand something of the difficulties caused by the expiry of the De La Rue contract. If the history of work done in this connection by Messrs. Harrison and Sons and at Somerset House could be read in conjunction with this Report, we should perhaps be a little less ready to grumble at our postage stamps, and would give some credit to the various parties concerned in their manufacture, for the work they have accomplished in spite of so many obstacles.

[We fully agree. We have no doubt whatever that all concerned in the work have done their best to carry out a very difficult task, under most unfavourable circumstances. The fault lies with higher authorities who, in order to effect a small economy, expected such delicate work to be done, on comparatively short notice, by entirely inexperienced persons. The result, unfortunately, remains deplorable.—E.D. M. J.]



The Stamps of Brazil

By PIERRE MAHÉ
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
(Continued from page 360.)

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

“NEWSPAPER stamps!” It would seem that these words are regarded as indicating labels which, compared with their ancestors* the stamps for letters, are merely a younger branch of but little importance; they are given a place in the catalogue, but without much consideration as to their nature. The expression “Newspaper Stamps” is almost on a level with “wrappers for printed matter,” something inferior, something negligible; but, nevertheless, when we take the trouble to examine them carefully and with the attention that they deserve, we soon discover that we were mistaken about these despised “Newspaper Stamps,” and that they exhibit many interesting points which have hitherto been unrecognized.

1890. PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



The series in the design shown above, which was issued provisionally pending the preparation of the stamps of large size, that followed it in the same year, has not been sufficiently fully dealt with in the catalogues. There were various printings, in aniline colours and in very distinct shades. As in the case of the “Southern Cross” series, likewise issued in 1890, imperfect cleaning of the plates engraved in *taille douce* produced an artificial colouration of the paper, which gives these stamps the appearance of being printed upon a paper with a tinted surface, like that of the early stamps of France, the first issue of Greece, etc.

(1) Paper tinted through defective cleaning of the plate.

10 reis, deep blue	. perf.	11-11½.
10 „ pale blue	„	13-13½.
10 „ ultramarine	„	13½.
20 „ emerald	„	13-13½.
20 „ pale sea-green	„	11-13.
100 „ mauve	„	13-13½.
100 „ violet	„	13-13½.
100 „ rose-lilac	„	11-11½.

But a more remarkable case is that of the 10 reis, blue, in one printing of which the plate was so thoroughly cleaned that it left the paper almost absolutely *white*, which gives the stamp quite a different appearance. This variety is by no means common.

(2) White paper, the plate being thoroughly cleaned.

10 reis, ultramarine	; perf.	13½.
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* This seems hardly a correct term, inasmuch as the Newspaper Stamps of Great Britain may rather be considered the “ancestors” of the postage stamps.—Ed. M.J.

1890. REGULAR ISSUE.



This series, which is more interesting than the preceding, has not yet, so far as we are aware, been properly studied. It is composed of stamps of small value, which have not been considered worthy of much attention from the cataloguers, who have only noted the shades and the varieties of perforation—mere accessories—without taking much trouble about the stamps themselves.

(1) Thin paper, yellowed by the gum.

10 reis, pale ultramarine	; perf.	12½-14.
10 „ deep „	„	„

As we stated above, in connection with the first three issues, no printing took place upon *yellowish* paper, and it is by error that the above stamp has been catalogued as upon *buff* paper; it was printed in reality upon a *white* paper, the thinness of which permitted the gum to produce a very distinct discolouration. In copies on a less thin paper it is easy to see, on looking at the back, that the discolouration is not so deep as in the very thin: and by holding copies on the latter paper up against the light, it is equally easy to see that the ground was not originally *yellowish*. In some of these stamps the *yellowing* is so pronounced as to convert the *ultramarine* into a *black-blue* tint. We ought not therefore to describe this stamp, and others similarly circumstanced, as printed upon *buff* or *yellowish* paper, but as upon paper *yellowed by the gum*.

(2) Various Papers.

We have previously stated that one may know, to a greater or less degree, how to *see* stamps; we will now give a proof of this statement. The stamps of which we are about to speak have been in existence some twenty years; during that time they have no doubt been *looked at* thousands of times, by hundreds of thousands of persons, without any one of those persons having *seen* them.

For a long time these stamps troubled us; we had a feeling that there was something *to be seen* in them. Then, having set to work to really examine them, we have been able to prove that this issue may be divided into two distinct series, that is to say that (a point which has escaped the notice of all the compilers of catalogues and monographs) the first stamps put in circulation were *typographed*, whilst those which succeeded them were *lithographed*.

This discovery shows how impossible it is to examine one's stamps too often or too closely, and that the very last look at them may reveal some peculiarity which has not been noticed before.

TYPOGRAPHED.

- (a) *Very thin paper, yellowed by the gum.*
10 reis, ultramarine; perf. 13.
- (b) *Ordinary white paper.*
10 reis, pale Prussian blue; perf. 11.
50 ,, yellow-green; perf. 11.
- (c) *"American printing," in relief.*
20 reis, pale green; perf. 13.

We have seen an *imperforate* copy of this stamp, perhaps a proof.

This last nature of impression in relief is known as "American printing." It is a printing obtained by percussion, by means of plates composed of *clichés* in relief with a counterpart in recess, printing and embossing at the same time. One may find, in printings produced by this process, copies that have undergone such pressure that all the white parts of the stamp are in high relief, whilst, on the contrary, the coloured portions are in recess. A similar thing occurred in the printing of the 100 reis, lilac, Southern Cross, re-engraved type.

LITHOGRAPHED.

- (a) *Ordinary white paper.*
10 reis, ultramarine; perf. 13.
- (b) *Paper slightly blued.* —
20 reis, bright emerald; perf. 13.
- (c) *Paper yellowed by the gum.*
50 reis, yellow-green; perf. 11½.

Some very curious peculiarities may be seen in certain copies of the 10 reis stamp, of which we have just been speaking; they consist in the presence of round white spots, in two different positions, as follows:—

1. In the right upper corner.
2. Exactly between the letters "10" of "CORREIO," joining those letters together.

One's first feeling is one of surprise at seeing the large and unusual spots; one may ask what they are doing there, and under what circumstances they were produced. The thing is very simple. In driving in the little nails (or rivets), which attach the metal *cliché* to its wooden base, the punch has been struck too hard, thus producing hollows which interrupt the continuity of the coloured ground.

Although we have not met with these varieties on *yellowed* paper, it is very probable that they exist; unless, that is to say, the accidents that caused them took place after the printing upon thin paper, and upon newly made *clichés*. We have only found them upon "Ordinary white paper; perf. 13½."

These varieties are noted in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. Mr. C. J. Phillips and the present writer discovered them simultaneously—the former probably at Rio, the latter in Paris.

The Buenos Ayres stamps of 1858, the "Ships," show similar white discs in the four corners, produced in the same manner. We may also mention, as another case of this nature, the 20 reis, carmine, of

Portugal, 1910, with head of Dom Manoel, in which the letter "c" of "CORREIOS" has a nice little white dot at the lower end, which gives it almost the appearance of a "G."

POSTSCRIPT.

At the commencement of the article which we have now completed, we said that the air was saturated with "Brazilianism" [Now we know the real cause of the tropical summer of 1911.—ED. *M.J.*], but we did not then know how true that statement was. The bomb was loaded, we had only to ignite the fuse for it to explode at once. We cannot sufficiently express our satisfaction at having been able, by means of our article, to incite two most capable writers to publish their philatelic information upon a country which has always been a very great favourite of ours.

We were very proud of having discovered a copy of the 10 reis of 1844 showing retouching of the plate; but Captain G. F. Napier describes, in *The London Philatelist*, no less than nine varieties of these, in the 10, 30, 60, and 90 reis, the four lower values of the series. Captain Napier also shows us a 10 reis *with the background entirely re-engraved*, an important variety, which had been quite unknown. This indicates a great amount of work, and a still greater field for exploration and fortunate discoveries; but we still have the honour of having, by our original discovery, opened the way so well followed up by our distinguished fellow-worker.

Captain Napier has also been able to identify various plates, notably four for the 30 reis, and three for the 60 reis, in addition to a certain number of varieties, more or less important, in divers values, not to mention variations of paper and gum. We propose to return to this work, as well as to the earlier portion of it, but, in the meantime, we would strongly recommend our readers to study for themselves these most learned and scientific articles, which throw such full light upon the early issues of Brazil, a country which has been so long neglected, and which, as we are now able to see, is so full of interest.

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, a writer of note, whose name we regret to find is not given at the head of his article,* has made a special study of the stamps of 1850, in their smallest details. We cannot at present deal with this remarkable work, but we will speak of it again at the same time as that of Captain Napier, who has written on the same subject, in *The London Philatelist*, in a less extended fashion, no doubt, but perhaps more from the point of view of the specialist.

M. J. B., a collector whose modesty is only equalled by his sharpness of sight, has been so kind as to send us three stamps, of the issue of 1844, each of which, in its way, presents peculiarities that are not without interest:—

The first of the two stamps illustrated below shows, above and below at the right-hand side, well marked retouches in the oval chain pattern formed by the lines of the background.

The second stamp shows evident traces of wearing of the plate, at the left-hand side, close to the frame line. It has the appearance there of a varnished

* After what follows, the native modesty of the writer will, naturally, prevent him from revealing his name!—ED. *M.J.*

surface that has been scraped, or of a spot in a wall where the plaster has been chipped; it would be very interesting, in such a case as this and of all those impressions that required retouching, to meet with copies showing the re-engraving completed. Here is a fine occupation for the specialists in the stamps of Brazil, and of other countries where similar circumstances have occurred.



Grey paper.



Blued paper.



Blued paper.

The third stamp, a 30 reis, is of still greater interest, the variations produced by the retouching being more numerous and more striking than in the 10 reis. First of all the frame has been increased in length from 22 mm. to 23½ mm. This increase is caused by some very evident retouching at the right-hand side, which extends from the top to the bottom of the side line. The height is not altered. The right lower corner and both the left-hand corners show retouches consisting of additional double lines. The four hollows at the corners have also been altered in shape. Finally, one may notice, in the right lower corner, a slip of the tool, starting from a little below the upper end of the hollow, crossing the stamp at that point, and running out about 1 mm. from the lower end of the same hollow.

The same obliging correspondent also showed us a 90 reis stamp, about the nature of which he was mistaken. It was a specimen of the first edition, on thick paper, and a portion of the top of the design was absent, almost the whole length of the stamp, as if due to partial wearing of the plate; this, however, was not the case, the appearance was produced by the removal of a bit of paper which had been gummed along the top of the stamp, and having been torn away without previous wetting had taken with it the surface of the stamp at that point, together with the ink of the impression, as could be seen by the roughness of the surface left. Numerous examples of accidents of this nature may be met with.

Another, equally careful collector, M. Louis D. Cotton, of Nice, has shown us a copy of the 100 reis "Head of Liberty," in two colours, ultramarine and red, with the impression blotched to a greater extent even than that which we have already described, the ultramarine colour having been changed to a deep indigo by oxidation. This, however, is not the principal point that has led us to draw attention to the variety in question, but another peculiarity of far greater importance. This copy has been printed upon a thick paper, very white, and with a glazed surface, a kind of paper not previously recognized as having been employed for this stamp. We have at present only met with this one copy, and, failing proof to the contrary, we consider it an extremely rare variety.

After having followed, during several months, an article containing numerous details, fresh facts, the account of discoveries of various kinds, the reader is apt to end by remembering little or nothing of what he has read; he only retains a general impression of what has been laid before him, without any recollection of details. This being absolutely contrary to our aim and object (for we think that, instead of reading without assimilating what one has read, it would be more profitable to take a walk in the country on a sunshiny day), we have decided in future to place at the end of our important articles a "Subject Index," which may remind our readers of the matters that they may have forgotten. We begin this system now, as follows:—

Recapitulation of the novel points.

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2. Demolition of the theory of <i>yellowish</i> paper, which should be <i>yellowed</i> paper . . .	57
3. Retouching of the 10 reis of 1844 . . .	123
4. Description of the 3rd reprinting of the 280 and 430 reis of 1850 . . .	124
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6. Two retouches of the 100 reis, olive, of 1883 .	218
7. Retouch of the 10 reis, orange, of 1885 .	219
8. Error of colour, the 100 reis of 1883 in <i>orange</i> , instead of <i>olive</i> * . . .	220
9. A short-lived stamp: the 100 reis, lilac, of 1889, with "BRAZIL." alone at top, instead of "E. U. DO BRAZIL." (a discovery made also by Mr. C. J. Phillips.) . . .	250
10. Issue of 1899, 50 reis on 20 reis, surcharged in <i>carmine</i> , instead of <i>magenta</i> .† . . .	250
11. The <i>typographed</i> impression of the 100 reis, lilac, of 1890, from a re-engraved plate (discovered also by Mr. C. J. Phillips) . . .	251
12. Impression in relief, of the same stamp . . .	251
13. Doubts as to <i>lithographed</i> copies of the same. . .	251
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15. Correction of the colours of the stamp with "Head of Liberty" ‡ . . .	319
16. Detailed list of the above . . .	320
17. Position in which these stamps with <i>inverted frame</i> should be placed in an album . . .	357
18. Variety with right upper corner blank . . .	320
18a. The same stamp on <i>thick, glazed paper</i> . . .	443
19. <i>Lithographed</i> Newspaper Stamps . . .	441
20. List of the above . . .	442
21. The 20 reis, green, embossed . . .	442

* Since that portion of the article was in print, a correspondent has shown us a copy of this stamp which appeared to be partly in *orange* and partly in *olive-green*, evidently the result of some (probably accidental) deterioration of the original colour. We do not assert that no errors exist, but it is well to remember that chemical changings are possible.—E.D. M.J.

† This should, we gather, be "9000 reis on 1000 reis." We have also been shown the 100 reis on 200 reis with double surcharge, one impression in a *rose* tint, due perhaps to insufficient ink or too pale a mixture, and therefore supplemented by a second impression in the correct colour.—E.D. M.J.

‡ The correspondent who showed us the partially oxidized (?) 100 reis of 1883, has also shown us two specimens of the same value of 1891, with head in a distinctly *carmine-rose* tint, quite different from the ordinary colour: the frame is *pale blue* in both cases, and the perforation that catalogued as "124-14." One of them is a fine *warped* copy. In the same collection is a copy of this 100 reis with frame in a kind of *greenish blue* (due no doubt to some discolouration), and with a curious defect in the right upper corner of the *red* portion, the horizontal lines being broken and crooked, sloping downwards so much as to show a white gap in the upper part of the corner and lines running together in the lower part.

Another correspondent tells us that he possesses an unused pair with the head in *rose* and the frame in *full blue*, perf. 13; and a *100-100* pair, in *red* and *pale blue*, perf. 11-13, in which neither stamp has a stop after "U" in "E. U. DO BRAZIL." And of the stamps with so-called transparent impression (see page 320):—Frame showing fully at back, copies perf. 124-13, and perf. 11; head only showing at back, perf. 13; head and frame showing at back, perf. 11.—E.D. M.J.

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*
(Continued from page 400.)

CHAPTER XIV.—TYPOGRAPHY—continued.

The Method of Composing Type.—Type is set up by the compositor, who stands before the “cases” containing the types. In ordinary bookwork there will be the “upper case” (containing the large capitals, figures, small capitals, accents, and signs); while the “lower case,” which is nearer to the compositor’s hand in working, contains the small letters. The letters are placed in divisions arranged according to their average use and convenience. The following shows the arrangement of

(a) *The Upper Case.*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	K	L	M	N	O	H	I	K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W
X	Y	Z	Æ	Œ	J	U	x	y	z	Æ	Œ	J	U
ā	ē	ī	ō	ū			ā	ē	ī	ō	ū	ß	‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ā	ē	ī	ō	ū	||	†
8	9	o		ç	h. s.	k	á	é	í	ó	ú	¶	*

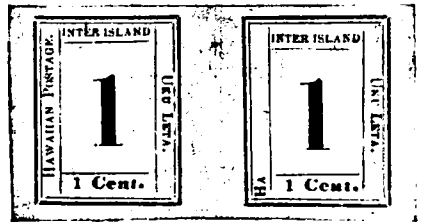
(b) *The Lower Case.*

&	[	æ	œ	j		Thin Sp.	(	?	!	;		fl
	b	c	d	e	i		s	f	g			ff
												fi
fl	l	m	n	h	o	y	p	.	w	en	em	
fi												
z	v	u	t		Spaces.	a	r	q	:			Quadr.
x												

From the boxes the compositor, whose hand goes as readily to the required division as the typist’s finger finds the required key on a typewriting machine, picks up the types in the order of the copy which he is setting or “composing.” These types he places in

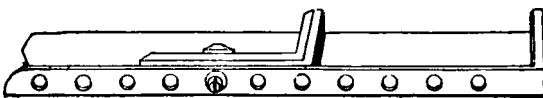
facing in the same way. Holding the stick in the left hand, the first type will be set nicks outwards (i.e. away from the compositor) in the left-hand corner of the space set in the composing stick, the next type placed next to it with the nick outwards, and so on to the end of the line, the usual spaces being provided as he goes along. At the end of the line he may require to justify the line by reducing or adding to the spaces. In the complete line all the types have the nicks outwards, and upon this line, which now forms a compact row of type, he sets a second line and a third, and so on until he has a stick full, when by practised manipulation he can lift the whole mass on to a galley, a long three-sided frame with a zinc bottom; stick after stick is added to the galley until a long column is set.

Type-set Stamps.—In composing a postage stamp, e.g. the Hawaiian “Missionaries” and the plain-border numerals, a rather different procedure would be necessary, as only a short width of setting would be required, and printers’ rules would have to be cut up and the types boxed between them. The whole could be done in a composing stick, and a com-



The second stamp shows the variety caused by the type dropping out of the setting.

plete type-set stamp tied round securely with a piece of fine packthread, turned four or five times round and fastened up at the right-hand corner. Each type-set stamp could thus be tied up separately, or in pairs or blocks; though probably the separate method was adopted, as we find the positions of the varieties changing in the different philatelic “settings” or arrangements of the separate stamps to make up the sheet. A little water poured over the type assists in keeping it solidly together, though, when it is remembered that each of these stamps is printed from a composing of between seventy and one hundred separate pieces of metal, that long intervals elapsed between some of the printings, that the printing facilities available were not of a very high order, it is not surprising that letters began to drop out; so we get the varieties of 1863 lettered with the “1” of “INTER”



A Composing Stick.

order in a composing stick held in the left hand. The composing stick is provided with a movable slide which allows the compositor to adjust his measure before starting, so that his lines will be set exactly the same width. In picking up the types he does not look at the face of each but simply at the nicks in the front; all his types must be set with these nicks

missing, and later, in 1864, nearly the whole of the word "HAWAIIAN" dropped out, leaving only "HA" in one of the settings. Given that one or two of the types had dropped out the setting would be loose, and in the very act of printing other types might be pulled out in opening the press after each impression.

Causes of Variations in Surcharges and Overprints.—The frequency of varieties in type-set overprints is often considered by philatelists to be *prima facie* evidence of their having been made with a view to interesting the stamp market, but in out-of-the-way countries and colonies, where printing facilities are limited, there are several factors which tend towards variation and even error in the overprinting of stamps. In the first place, printers buy their type in founts in which the different letters, etc., are supplied in proportion to their average use in setting up ordinary reading matter, circulars, etc. If a printer is asked to surcharge stamps in sheets of 100 with certain words, say, for example,

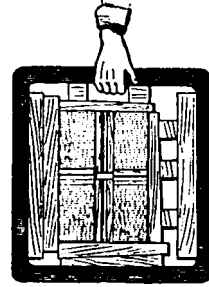
"4 Atts"

the normal proportions of a fount, even of his largest fount (which a small office would most probably elect) will be thrown out of gear, and probably would not contain 100 figures "4," or the same number of the capital "A"; nor would it easily provide 200 letters "t."

Even in surcharging the stamps half a sheet at a time, and supposing the printer could turn out of one particular fount the 100 letters "t" necessary, all alike, the diminution of his stock of that letter would temporarily render the whole fount useless for other work. Consequently after printing off an order of the surcharged stamps, even with instructions to keep the type standing, it would frequently become necessary in the pursuit of his other business to borrow many a "t" and occasionally a "4," "A," and "s." In course of numerous borrowings and the consequent loosening of the types—perhaps even going so far as to become "pie," which is the very opposite of being "composed"—there are provided abundant opportunities for varieties and errors in the subsequent printings.

To the condition, familiar enough in most small printing offices, of being "out of sorts" (i.e. short of particular letters and figures through a special run on them) we must attribute many of the varieties found in type-set overprints, in some cases deficiencies being made up from other founts with different faces; in others, clumsy but perhaps necessary makeshifts have been made by using inverted "n" for "u," inverted "d" for "p," inverted "g" for "6" etc.,* such inversions being usually detected by the letter being out of alignment. Letters borrowed from standing matter, particularly "s," are liable to be inverted when replaced, or may be otherwise misplaced as in the "Att.s" varieties of Siam. The scope of such errors with native workmen and a small plant is almost unlimited. There is little occasion for errors or even variations in large printing establishments where an ample supply of "sorts" is readily accessible, and

there is no need to keep the type standing, as once it is set as many stereotypes can be made as will serve for many repeat orders.



The Chase.

The composed type when completed is transferred from the "galley" to the "chase." This is an operation requiring much practice to complete without spilling the type, and a page is generally tied up with cord during the transfer. The chase is a bottomless iron frame which is laid upon a flat "imposing surface." In the centre or other required position the type is placed, and the intervening space between the type and the frame is filled up with quoins, sidesticks, or printers' "furniture" (all of which are below type level), so manipulated as to securely hold the types in position and in a solid mass. If the type be not perfectly solid the action of the inking roller, or the act of impressing the inked type on pages, will draw out loose types, and still further loosen the remainder. The chase with the type properly locked up is as compact a mass as if it were a solid plate, and in this state it is ready for the printing press, or may be used as an original setting from which matrices may be made for stereotyping.

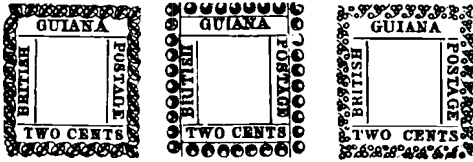
Printers' Rules and Ornaments.—In setting up stamps for printing from printers' type, there will be in addition to ordinary characters some extras from the stock to make up the complete subject. In the 1850 "circular" British Guianas there was a bent rule within which the type was probably somewhat loose, as owing to the rectangular form of the type body it is not frequently set in curved or circular lines: this



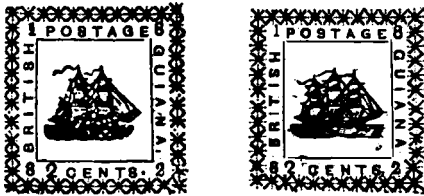
looseness would affect the straight line (expressing the denomination) in the centre, and gave colour to the supposition, when it was discovered, that the rarest of the set, the 2 cents, rose, was really 12 cents printed on a different-coloured paper, and from which the figure "1" had dropped. The second of the type-set series, 1856, was boxed in plain rules, thin strips of brass type-high, which can be cut to any size and the corners mitred showing no joins. In the centre is a

* Letters particularly liable to confusion, through being distributed from type already set, or from "pie," into wrong boxes, are b, d, p, q; n, u; l, I, 1, i, etc. This confusion was possibly largely the cause of the Zanzibar overprinting vagaries.

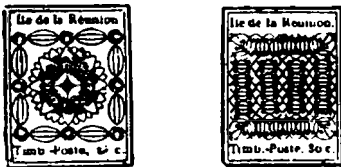
small type figure of a sailing vessel used in the printing office of Messrs. Baum and Dallas, Georgetown, for the heading of the Shipping Notices in the *Official Gazette*.



In the third type-set series, also set up in a newspaper office, the design is made up of letters, short rules, and type borders, the last being composed of numerous small type devices, each a complete ornament in itself, and cast like a type letter, the square of such ornaments making up the fancy borders. In setting up twenty-four repetitions of the stamps of this series it is obvious that the borders and inscriptions would show differences, which enable the



philatelist to reconstruct the setting. In the sans-serif issue, printed by Messrs. Baldwin, of Georgetown, twenty years later (1882), the borders are also made of separate ornaments.



Reunion.

Sometimes the ornaments classed by printers as "borders" have been used for making up ground-work designs or central devices in type-set stamps, as in the first issue of Reunion, where a variety of the 30 centimes value exists with one of the type ornaments sideways, which gives a different appearance to the centre. Other good examples of type-ornament stamps are to be found in the Petersburg and Pleasant Shade (Virginia) Confederate locals, and the 5 cents carmine and green stamp of Baton Rouge provides a bicoloured stamp in which the ground is covered with a solid setting of ornaments

printed in green, over which the lettering and a border of cross *palle* type-ornaments was printed in carmine.



Petersburg.

Baton Rouge.

Pleasant Shade.

Of rules, borders, and stock devices the printers' workshops provide a great variety, the rules being plain or fancy, single or double or treble; and an example of a double rule in common use is the "thin and thick" in the Hawaiian plain border numerals.



0,05

Examples of "thin and thick" rule, Hawaiian Islands and Ivory Coast surcharge.

Other representative examples of composite designs of type, ornaments, and rules are:—



Plain rule with type ornaments at corners.



Plain rule in centre and made up "border."



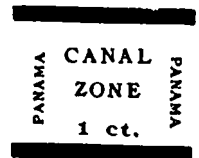
Border of type ornament; dotted rules in centre, wavy rule outside.



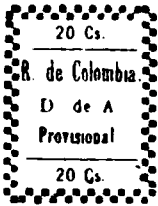
Wavy rules, plain rules, dotted rule and ornaments.



Wavy rule border.



Thick rule.



Chequer rule.



Treble rule, one thick and two thin.

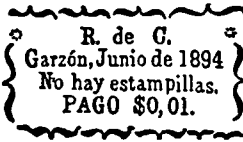


Double rule with rounded corners.

O.....O
 : No hay es- :
 : tampillas. :
 : Pagó \$ 0.20 :
 : El Admor. :
 : E. O. ORTIZ. :
 O.....O
 Borders composed of dots and letters "O."



Border composed of two tail-pieces and dots at side.



Border of brackets.

About the most crude form of type-set stamps possible are to be found in the provisionals of the Colombian provinces; in Barboacoas, for example, a series of spaced dots (periods) forms the border with four letters "O" to finish the corners. In other instances tail-pieces, as used at the ends of articles, paragraphs, or chapters, form the border or part of it.

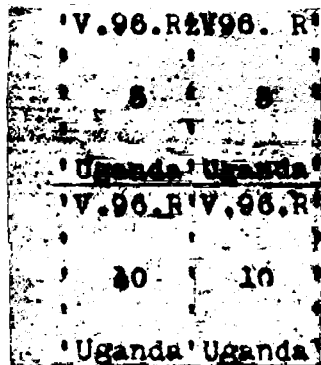


A simple form of typography.

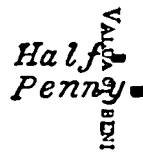
Stamps Struck Singly from Handstamps.—Before leaving this portion of our section on typography, we may allude briefly, for the sake of completeness, to two simple forms of typography which, however, require no technical explanation here. The "Hamilton" stamp of Bermuda was printed from type set up in a postmarking handle, and this simple method has been used frequently for overprinting and surcharging stamps, frequently producing a prolific supply of inverted and sideways overprints. In handstamped work of this character it should be understood that the inscriptions may either be of separate types inserted in the holder or may be entirely cut in one piece of wood or cast in metal. In one solitary philatelic instance (so far as we are aware) part of a bicoloured

stamp was produced in this simple way; the 2 kopecs stamp of Tver, one of the Russian "zemstvos," was in 1871 produced with a solid circular frame lithographed in rose with white lettering, the centre, bearing the value within a circle "2 K," being handstamped separately within each "opening." It is one of the puzzles of the collector of these rural stamps to know for certain which is the correct upright position of this stamp, which comes in varieties showing the two concentric impressions in various positions in relation to each other.

Typewritten Stamps and Surcharges.—Then the ubiquitous and philatelically iniquitous typewriter has been used, both for producing overprinted provisionals and for complete stamps, both instances, curiously enough, occurring about the same period in widely separated parts of the world. There was no



Typewritten stamps of Uganda.



A typewritten surcharge of Tonga.

printing press in Uganda, nor yet any printers' type, in 1895, when the Deputy Commissioner of the Protectorate, desiring to establish a postal service, sought the assistance of an emissary of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. E. Millar, in preparing stamps for the new service. Mr. Millar was the fortunate possessor of a typewriter, the only machine of the kind then in the Protectorate, and he printed both the stamps and the postal notices on this machine, and on another which was sent out to him later on, from March, 1895, to November, 1896. As each letter, figure, hyphen, dash or dot had to be struck separately upon the paper, the varieties are of course numerous, and the same remark applies to the surcharge typewritten in 1896 on the stamps of Tonga.

(To be continued.)



Stamps of Chili used in Peru

By S. C. BARNETT

(Continued from page 407.)

Tacna.—The war postmarks used for this town and province were again of Chilian origin; a circle similar to the second Iquique postmark, with the word "PRINCIPAL" below, in place of the cross (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4.

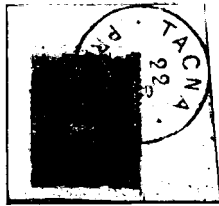


Fig. 4a.

The same postmark remained in use during the whole of the war, and is to be found three or four years later. Specimens dated in this latter period are interesting as showing the intermediary state of the province, before the Chilians quite usurped the territory, a state of affairs which came to pass a year or so later, and is reflected in the postmark then introduced, the word "CHILE" displacing "PRINCIPAL."

I have not been able to discover an earlier dated copy than April, 1881, but suppose the postmark must have been in use almost a year before that; while I have a copy dated as late as October, 1887.

I have seen a few envelopes and stamps, used in this town and in Arica, cancelled with the American Bank Note Company's obliterations, consisting of parallel bars and diamond-shaped dots. These are generally used in conjunction with the proper Tacna and Arica postmarks (Figs. 4b and 4c).*



Fig. 5.

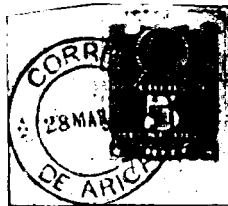


Fig. 5a.

The following values are to be found dated before October 23rd, 1883:—1 c., grey, 2 c., orange, 5 c., lake, 5 c., rose, 10 c., blue, 20 c., green, and 50 c., lilac, and possibly the 5 c., blue.

Arica.—The postmark in use here during the war is of a curious design. I think it must have been of Peruvian origin, particularly as the word "CORREO" on postmarks was much affected by Peru, and I have seen nothing like it among Chilian postmarks (Fig. 5).

* See page 449.

Being so large it is naturally difficult to get well post-marked copies, though on the other hand being of such a distinctive design it is only necessary, on certain stamps, to see a portion in order to identify it.

This postmark, like the Tacna one, remained in use after peace was declared, though not for so long a period—I think for less than a year. I have not seen one dated after 1884, and it was soon superseded by a small circular postmark of the usual Chilian type, "ARICA" above, "CHILE" below. One of the scarcest values to be found is the 5 c., lake, while the 5 c., rose, is the one most frequently met with. I have seen all the values enumerated for Tacna, except the 2 c., orange, but I do not doubt that this also is to be found.

As in the case of Tacna, the only copies of the 5 c., blue, which I have come across have all been dated after the war, but still I think Chilian specialists should take these, since they bear the "war" postmark, and are exceptional as belonging to a town which in 1884 was more Peruvian than Chilian.

Lima.—We have now arrived at the last class of towns, and are no longer bothered with the deciphering of blurred dates, etc., all being grist that comes to our mill from these towns.

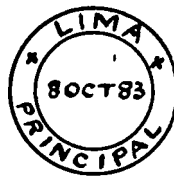


Fig. 6.

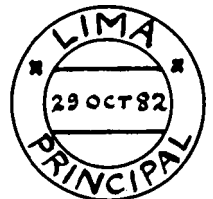


Fig. 7.

Lima had two types of cancelling stamps in use (Figs. 6 and 7); they are both essentially Peruvian, and are to be found, some time before the war broke out, on the then current issues of Peru. Judging from the various Peruvian stamps which I have seen bearing these postmarks, I am inclined to think the smaller type was the earlier, but they were both used concurrently throughout the war period.

The 1 c., grey, 2 c., orange, and 5 c., lake, are the rarities of the stamps used in Lima, all three values being about equally scarce, as they were superseded by the green, carmine, and rose stamps, respectively, about the time that the Chilian stamps were first used in Lima. The 5 c., rose, is not so commonly used here as in the previous towns, and I have found the 10 c., blue, and 1 c., green, much more frequent; these two stamps were generally used together on Peruvian letters to England. I give illustrations* of two envelopes from Lima, both of which are franked with

* See page 450.

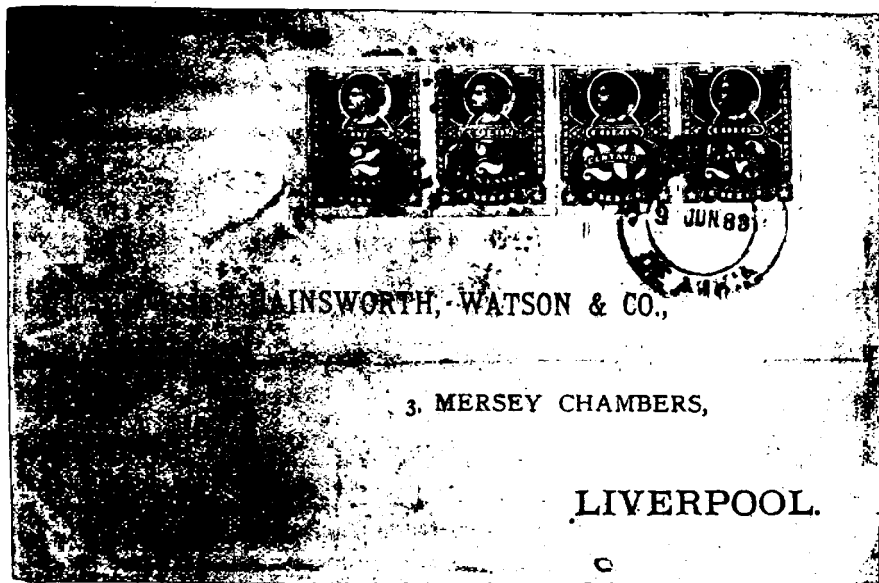


Fig. 4b.

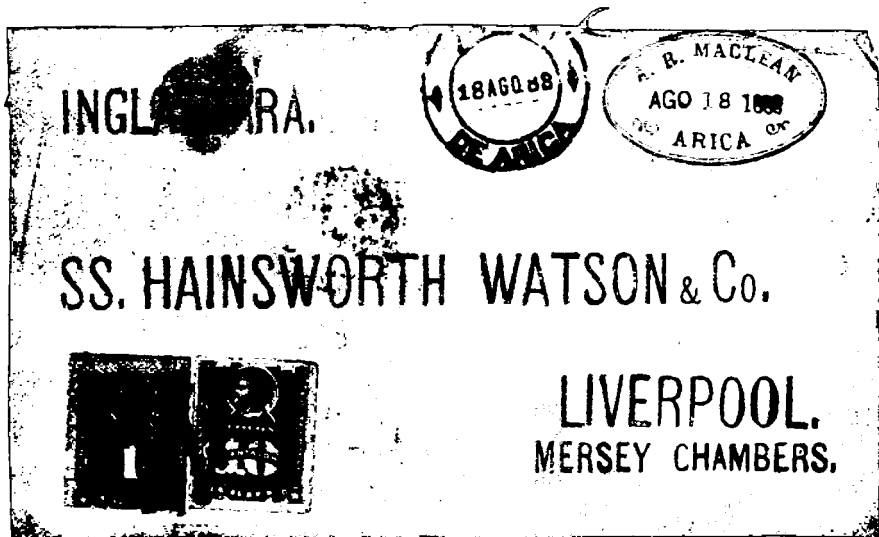


Fig. 4c.

these stamps, and I have seen three or four other envelopes similarly stamped.

In addition to the values enumerated above, I have seen the 20c., green, and 50c., lilac, also the 2c., carmine.

Callao.—This town, the seaport of Lima, had also a cancelling stamp of Peruvian type, a distinctive and curious one, lettered "ADN. DE CORREOS" above, and "CALLAO" below (Fig. 8). I have found it a good deal scarcer than that of Lima, which is of course to be expected, bearing in mind the difference in size and importance of the two towns.

Callao was captured at practically the same time as Lima, January, 1881, but I think in both towns the

Chilians allowed the Peruvians to run the postal service for about a year; this accounts for the fact



Fig. 8.

that one does not come across Chilian stamps used here much before the middle of 1882. The same

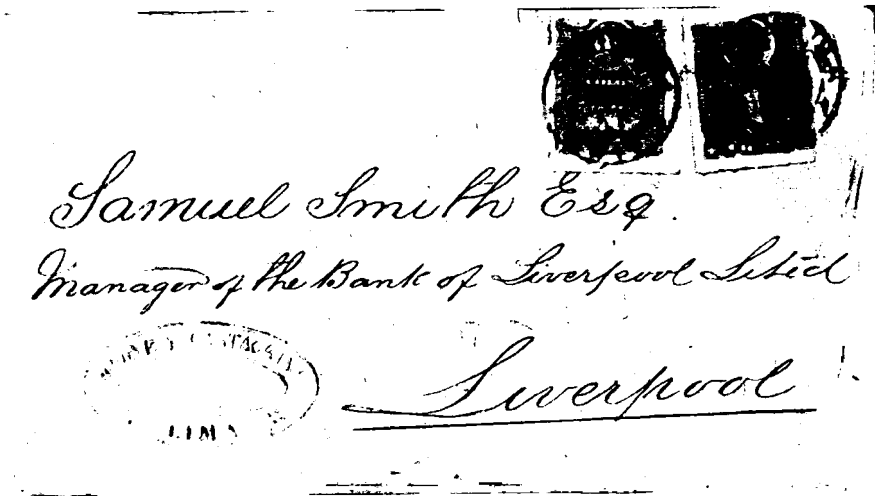


Fig. 6a.—Used in Lima, Feb. 13th, 1883.

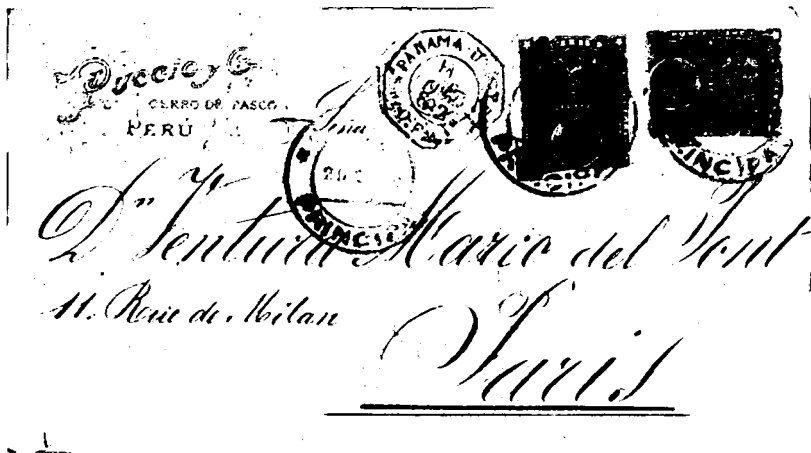


Fig. 7a.—Used in Lima, Sept. 20th, 1882.

postmark remained in use after peace was declared, and I have a copy of the 1 c., yellow, Peru postmarked October, 1884.

I have seen the following values used here :—1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 5 c., rose, 10 c., blue, 20 c., green, and 50 c., lilac, but not the 1 c., grey, 2 c., orange, and 5 c., lake, of the earlier issue of Chili ; I do not expect,

either, that these are to be found, if, as I suggested before, the Peruvians looked after the postal business until well into 1882. Still, of course, occasional copies of these may well have got into circulation, as in the case of Lima, but Callao being considerably smaller the probability is likewise diminished. Copies of these if found should be valued accordingly.

(To be continued.)



The Commemorative Issues of Newfoundland

By L. HANCAIU



IT was on the 24th of June, 1897, that the British Colony of Newfoundland issued a full series of Postage Stamps, for the purpose of drawing attention to the fact that it was just 400 years since John Cabot discovered that country—which the Danes and Norwegians had been acquainted with from the eleventh century, but that is no reflection upon the claims of the famous navigator.

But if we have no questions to raise in regard to this issue, the same is not exactly the case with that of 1910. It was at this latter date that the same colony desired to remind us that Newfoundland had belonged to Great Britain for 300 years, and naturally the reminder took the same form as in 1897, a fine and large series of stamps.

From the stamps now issued we learn that it was



in 1610 that King James I, on the initiative of "Lord" Bacon, granted a charter to John Guy, Alderman of Bristol, authorizing him to found a settlement in Newfoundland.



Now let us turn to Larousse, and see what he says. According to this well-known authority, Jean Verazani, a Genoese, was sent by Francis I to Newfoundland, and took possession of it in 1527, in the name of the King of France. In 1604 French fishermen founded settlements out there; and the country seems certainly to have belonged to France. But the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht, April 11, 1713, handed over Newfoundland to Great Britain.

Now, if the country belonged to France in 1527; if French settlements were founded there in 1604; and if England only obtained possession of it in 1713; we may ask how it was a British Colony in 1610.

Secondly—how was it that the founding of a colony in Newfoundland was entrusted to the Alderman John Guy, whose name we have vainly searched for; and especially while the place had a master of its own?

Thirdly—"Lord" Bacon is quoted as the personage on whose initiative John Guy was sent out. That is possible, but in 1610 there was no "Lord" Bacon, there was only Sir Francis Bacon, who was not raised to the peerage until September 1, 1618, under the title of Lord Verulam.

To justify the issue in the form in which it was presented to us, there is need to clear up the different points referred to above, and we rely upon the kindness (which we know so well) of the *Monthly Journal*, to throw full light upon the subject.

[In response to our friend Monsieur Hanciau's appeal, we will do our best to answer his questions. Let us first acknowledge that gross ignorance was displayed by those responsible for the title "Lord Bacon" being affixed to the portrait of a gentleman who never possessed such a title, and it is not unlikely that their knowledge of history in general was a little defective. But in regard to the other discrepancies, we would point out that, a few centuries ago, the various nations of Europe were not over-scrupulous in regard to their neighbours' possessions in distant parts of the world, neither were those possessions quite so highly valued as they are nowadays. It seems to be acknowledged that John Cabot discovered (or rediscovered) Newfoundland in 1497, and presumably took possession of it in the name of this country, which appears to show that France was not in effective occupation of the island at that date; this may have incited the settlement of French fishermen there in 1604, and this again may have led to the re-assertion of English rights in 1610. The island is of considerable size, between three and four times that of the kingdom of Belgium, and about one-third of the area of the British Isles; there was therefore plenty of room, both for the French fishermen and the English settlers; we may presume that both countries claimed possession, and we find that the British claim was finally acknowledged by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, though the French fishermen continued to possess certain rights.]

Lastly, we would assure M. Hanciau that an Alderman and Merchant of the great seaport of Bristol, in 1610, would have been quite capable of fitting out—and personally conducting an enterprise of this nature. "Merchant Adventurers" they were called in those days, and it was no unfitting title.—ED. M. J.]



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Purchase of the Stamp Collection of the late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamid II.

LAST month the Young Turk party commenced the sale of the private property of the late Sultan, most of which was found in Yildiz Kiosk when he was deposed. The jewels, etc., have been fetching great prices at the Hotel Drouet in Paris, but one of our agents on the Continent secured for our firm the grand collection of Turkish stamps, which I am sure contains many unique items.

This collection was mounted on loose sheets, and had to be remounted, so we have added various stamps we had in stock which were not in the collection, and we now have for sale the finest and most complete series of Turkish stamps (down to 1892, when the collection ended) that can be found in the world.

The collection proper is in four large albums, and panes and sheets are in another book of extra large size.

The issue of 1863 is very complete, and occupies one volume. It includes many fine blocks, and a lot of errors and varieties that I have never before met with.

In the whole collection there are about four hundred blocks of four, and vast numbers of errors and varieties, many of which are unchronicled.

We shall be pleased to show this collection to any client by appointment, unless sold before these notes appear.

Purchase of a Collection of Sicilian Stamps.—

The stamps of Sicily are in wonderful demand, and last month we were able to buy a nice Continental collection, containing about 1050 of these stamps, amongst which there are many pairs, some nice strips of three and four, a number of stamps on letters, and about fifty copies showing retouches. Some of these stamps have been added to our stock book, but the bulk of them are mounted in approval books, and can be sent to specialists on demand.

United States.—We have bought a small but very choice collection of the stamps of the United States, all unused and in *blocks of four*. The collection fills a blank album, and there are about 200 blocks, including some in exceedingly rare shades.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—The year 1911, now just closing, has been the most prosperous one in the history of our firm. The turnover has increased by a very large figure; it is far and away the largest we have ever had, and is not due to any abnormal conditions, such as the purchase of exceptionally great collections, but is based on the far more solid "general business" in all parts of the world.

The staff at our head office during 1911 has been increased by ten clerks, and extra rooms have been taken in Southampton Street. Just lately we have also taken over the offices of Mr. W. Hadlow in Adam Street, Adelphi, and the extensive vaults under them.

A special feature during 1911 has been the great increase of our business with the Continent. Germany and France have always been big buyers, but this year we have had many and extensive remittances from Italy, Spain, Hungary, Belgium, and Russia.

Another noticeable feature is the great demand for old European stamps, especially in fine blocks, copies on letters, and rarities.

All our publications have sold well during the year, and the demand for the 1912 Catalogues has been enormous; we increased the edition by several thousands, but anticipate its being soon "out of print."

Last month the Directors declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, *free of tax*.

Taken all in all, I consider that Philately and the stamp business have never been in a more promising and flourishing condition than at the close of the year 1911.

Some Supposed Persian Provisionals.—In the number for April last I gave an account of a stamp that was said to have been issued by Persian Revolutionaries from Lar, who raided Bandar Abbas, and compelled the use of this stamp at the Post Office there while they held possession of the place. About



that stamp, of which I published an illustration (which is reproduced now), I have heard no more, but I am now shown another stamp, apparently of a similar nature, which is sent by a Persian official at the British Vice-Consulate at Lingeh, Persian Gulf, who gives an account of its origin, to the following effect:—

He states that in the Mohammedan year 1326 (1908-9 A.D.), while the late Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza was still trying to get the better of the Persian Parliament, a famous religious fanatic in Laristan, "Abdul Mussein, Mujtehid (literally, a fighter for religion)," issued a set of postage stamps on his own authority, but with the approval of the Parliament. All letters going out of Laristan to Bushire, Teheran, etc., had to be stamped with these Lar stamps, and the use of the stamps of Mohammed Ali Mirza was

practically abolished in Laristan. This state of affairs, we are told, lasted for about a month only, when the Parliament issued the series of stamps with the Lion in the centre (Type 56 of the Catalogue), and the further use of the stamps of Syed Abdul Mussein was forbidden. Our correspondent, however, assures us that for a month those stamps were in full use, and no letter was recognized as duly paid (in those parts) unless these Lar stamps were affixed to it. He goes on to say that the only inscription upon the stamps consists of the words "Millate Islam" (the Religion of Islam), and the value in *shahis* in the upper part, and that this is the inscription upon the stamp he shows us. It is a very poor impression, and I do not think it possible to reproduce it; the inscription in the centre is enclosed in a hexagonal frame, instead of in a circle, but after careful examination I am of opinion that it is the same as that upon the stamp we saw in April, which was translated "Kingdom of Persia"; the numeral in the right upper corner (which was 5 in the other stamp) is either 2 or 3 in this one. The whole stamp is smaller, and if there is a square, or rectangular frame to it, it is very incomplete. It is struck in *deep purple*, like the former label, and probably in some sort of water colour.

Our informant adds that stamps of the values of 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 shahis, and 1 kran are reported to have been issued; the stamp might therefore be either 2 or 3 shahis.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since list published last month.

India: Chamba to Patiala.

Two books of the stamps of this group are now ready; they include a good number of errors and a lot of uncatalogued minor varieties.

Trinidad.

A fair average book of the stamps of this country, which we find continue to be among the best sellers, as they are some of the most interesting of the West Indian group.

There is a good lot of the early issues, including some very nice "lithographs"; and the pin-perf. and rough-perf. series are quite a fine assortment. The later issues are very complete, in all the varieties, both used and unused. There are also fine lots of proofs, colour trials, and essays, including some very rare varieties from the late Col. Joubert's collection.

This book also contains the stamps of the Ionian Islands, including a number of used copies, among which are four stamps on one letter.

Argentine Republic.

The stamps of this country are now so much collected that we have to make up the books quite twice a year. Two good volumes have now been arranged, and most of the issues are fairly well represented.

Belgium.

Two average books, fairly complete in unused and used, but not so strong as we could wish. Used

stamps of this country seem to be in great demand, and it is difficult to keep up a good supply of fine copies.

Belgian Congo.

A rather good book, with a nice lot of the popular picture stamps, and some scarce errors among the overprinted, such as stamps with inverted and double overprints.

France.

Two very fine books have just been made up of these popular and quick-selling stamps. The early issues are remarkably strong, owing to a very large purchase that we made last summer. The later issues are also very complete.

Spain.

Three good volumes have just been arranged, weak in the issues of 1850 to 1856, which have been in great demand from the Continent during the last few months. The later issues are very complete, and these books include many proofs, essays, etc.

Spanish Colonies.

We have just remade our book of the stamps of Elobey, Fernando Poo, Rio de Oro, and Spanish Guinea. They are a good all-round lot, with many scarce provisionals.

Switzerland.

Two exceedingly fine volumes of the stamps of this ever-popular country have just been arranged, and they are wonderfully strong in all the issues.

The Cantonals include many fine stamps, such as—

Zurich, 4 rp., 3 unused, 4 used.
Geneva, 5 + 5 c., very fine used.
Vaud, 4 c., unused.

"Orts-Post," a grand lot, including a fine page of unused, a block of four, three pairs, and many singles.
"Poste Locale," no frame to cross, fine unused, with gum (one of the rarest European stamps), and two used.
"Rayons," a grand lot, many unused.

The *Silk Thread* issues are wonderfully strong, including a grand lot unused.

The issues from 1882 to 1910 are very fine, and this section includes a really superb lot in blocks of four, a large number of copies showing *retouches*, and many scarce shades.

When we came to fill up our stock of these issues, we found that we were quite unable to purchase stamps that we could sell at our Catalogue rates; our prices for Nos. 116 to 349 are therefore all cancelled, and these stamps can only be sold at the rates in our new stock books.

United States. Vol. IV.

This is a good book, strong in unused stamps from the collection we recently purchased. It contains the Postage Due, Departmental, and Carriers' Stamps, the last section being very poor, nearly all our stock of these interesting and undervalued stamps having been sold out during the past summer.



First Philatelic Congress of Australasia

WE are delighted to learn, from *The Australian Stamp Journal* of October 20th, that the Congress held in Sydney a little earlier in that month was a great success, and we warmly congratulate the Committee, and especially Mr. C. F. Williams, the Hon. Secretary (to whose share fell the greater part of the work), upon the highly satisfactory result of their efforts.

The Congress was opened at 4 p.m., on October 12th, by the Deputy Postmaster-General of New South Wales, Mr. E. J. Young, who kindly took the place, at the last moment, of the Governor-General, Lord Denman, the latter being unfortunately prevented by illness from carrying out his promise to open the Congress in person.

Mr. Young gave a most excellent opening address, fully recognizing the connection between the Post Office and Philately, and pointing out the advantages of Stamp-Collecting in leading to the study of kindred subjects. In a later speech, responding to a vote of thanks to the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth for the interest he also has shown in Philately, Mr. Young gave a very interesting summary of the early history of the Post Office of New South Wales, and its gradual development, from the year 1810, when a Postmaster was appointed who apparently ran the one office in the colony entirely alone, to 1910, when the officials of all classes numbered 7362.

The first resolution, after the Congress had been declared open, was proposed by Mr. H. Mongomerie Hamilton and seconded by Mr. A. T. Bate :—

“That those assembled at this opening ceremony of the First Philatelic Congress of Australasia, request His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Denman, to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V their deep expression of loyalty to the throne and person of His Majesty.”

This was carried by acclamation, the orchestra playing the National Anthem, and all present singing “God Save the King.”

After various formal resolutions had been proposed and carried, the Delegates to the Congress assembled in the Board-room of the Commercial Travellers' Club for business.

Mr. A. H. Pettifer, Sydney Philatelic Club, and Mr. A. T. Bate, Philatelic Society of New Zealand, were unanimously elected President and Vice-President, respectively, and Mr. C. F. Williams Hon. Secretary.

Rules and Regulations were passed, amongst them an excellent one for limiting the speeches to 15 minutes for the member opening a debate, 10 minutes for other speakers, and 5 minutes for a reply by the first speaker.

The following somewhat lengthy list of Subjects for Discussion was then adopted :—

1. Federation of Australasian Philatelic Societies.
2. Should the compilation of an Australasian Catalogue be undertaken? If so, on what lines?
3. Is it desirable to have a list of Australasian forgeries compiled?

4. Insurance of stamps against fire and theft.
5. Perforations.
6. Colour names.
7. Philatelic terms.
8. Best means of protection against forgery.
9. Improvements in exchange system.
10. Should Gibbons' Catalogue numbers be used by all members?
11. The adoption of a uniform method of pricing stamps on exchange sheets.
12. What action, if any, should be taken *re* unsolicited approvals?
13. Is it desirable to have an official organ published in the interests of all Australasian Philatelic Societies? If so, on what lines?
14. Should the subscription rate, to all Australasian Philatelic Societies, be uniform?
15. Best means of encouraging junior collectors.
16. Should reprints and specimen stamps have any status?
17. Is it desirable to have an Annual Congress?

THE SECOND SITTING of the Congress took place at 8 p.m. on October 12th, when the proceedings opened with an address by the President on the subject of Philatelic Societies and Congresses, in the course of which he traced the history of Philatelic Societies and publications in Australia, and gave a detailed account of the rise and progress of philatelic study in that part of the world, showing how flourishing our pursuit is at the present day, in the land where some of the most interesting stamps known to collectors had their origin.

The Federation of Australasian Philatelic Societies was then discussed, with the result that finally a motion was carried to the effect, “That this Congress does not favour the federation of Australasian Societies, but thinks that increased opportunities should be arranged for the discussion of matters of common interest.” The general opinion appearing to be similar to that prevalent in this country, that it is better for the Societies to remain independent, but to be brought together periodically for united action and discussion by means of Congresses. And we may add that it was settled later to hold a Congress biennially, instead of annually, the distances that separate the various Australasian Societies from one another rendering an Annual Congress impracticable.

The question of an Australasian Catalogue was discussed at this and at the next Sitting, and in the case both of Subjects 2 and 3 it was finally decided to recommend the various Societies to undertake the preparation of Catalogues both of the Stamps and the Forgeries of their respective States, and of the Dominion of New Zealand; this seems an eminently wise decision, but it might be well to have a revising committee to examine the results, and to make the work a uniform and homogeneous one.

On the subject of Perforations there was some diversity of opinion, but it was apparently agreed that the varieties were becoming unnecessarily numerous; it was moved and carried, “That this Congress sends a message to the Postmasters-General of Australia and New Zealand respectively, suggesting that the projected new issues in both countries be uniform as

to gauge of perforation, as well as in other respects." And we trust that this may produce some effect, though we have some doubt, because the sole object of the authorities should be to get their stamps perforated in such a manner that the sheet may hold together and yet the stamps be sufficiently easily separated, and little variations in the gauge may not affect either of these requirements.

The discussion upon "Colour Names" was adjourned from one Sitting to another, and finally was shelved, without any result being reached. This seems to be the usual fate of that endless subject.

It was decided to refer "Philatelic Terms" to the next Congress, thus following the example set nearer home; let us hope that the matter may some day be brought to a satisfactory termination.

The question of the "Best means of protection against forgery" resolved itself into two portions. It was agreed that watermarked paper was the best protection against the successful imitation of stamps, but that the great difficulty is to protect collectors against the forgeries of stamps that were printed upon ordinary paper, and the great majority of the dangerous forgeries (indeed one may almost say *all* the dangerous forgeries) are imitations of stamps of this class. Finally, an Expert Committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Bate, Johnston, McNeill, Rundell, Sharples, Welfare, and Williams, to whom supposed forgeries or fakes of Australasian stamps may be submitted, with a view, we gather, to information upon them being given to the various Australasian Philatelic Societies, and also to steps being taken to prosecute the forgers, if such be possible.

In regard to No. 10, it is not for us to make any remarks; the question was answered in the negative, and we fully agree that there should be perfect freedom in a matter of this kind, but at the same time the use of a Catalogue number may save a good deal of description, and it must be a great convenience if all members of a Society or Exchange Club use the same Catalogue for this purpose. When the Australasian Catalogue has been published it will be the one to be adopted for the identification of the stamps of those parts; in the meantime it may be convenient to employ some other, but it should, of course, be entirely optional.

The Encouragement of the Junior Collector formed the subject of a long and sympathetic discussion. It is as difficult a question on the other side of the world as it is here; on the one hand, compulsory Philately, taught as one of the regular subjects in the schools, would no doubt be a failure, for collectors, like poets and many other kinds of genius, are born, not made; on the other hand, entire neglect of the junior by the senior is unkind and disastrous, in Philately as in other matters. But there is a middle course; give the young collector opportunities and encouragement, and he will develop into a philatelist in due time; and we are glad to see that the Delegates were anxious to adopt judicious treatment and appointed a Committee to deal with the subject in a regular fashion, and to promote continuous action in suitable directions.

The question propounded in No. 16 appears rather

a curious one. Reprints and specimen stamps, of course, have some *status*, they exist and cannot be got over; the only question is, what *status* have they? This was at once recognized and was the point that was really discussed. The result of the discussion seems a little uncertain from the report in *The Australian Stamp Journal*, which we quote as follows:—

This subject evoked a good deal of discussion, and it was evident that there was a difference of opinion regarding it.

Mr. Rundell had strong feelings on the subject. In days gone by, he had a lot to do officially with specimen stamps, and he could not understand why collectors refused to put them in their albums. They were usually copies of the first printings, and were issued for the benefit of the departments in preventing fraud. Reprints were also worth collecting, because they, on the other hand, showed the last stage of the plate. He concluded an interesting speech by moving, "That in the opinion of this Congress, official reprint stamps are collectable, if only for the purpose of having a record of the latest state of the dies of obsolete stamps, and that the status of 'specimen' stamps should be equal to the status of obliterated stamps, and that the Postmaster-General be requested that in all cases of official reprints, such reprints be overprinted 'reprint.'"

Mr. Bate seconded the resolution. He held the opinion for many years that such stamps should be collectable. They were a most interesting adjunct to any collection. All reprints should be so marked. Specialists must collect not only "specimens" and "reprints," but "fakes" and "forgeries" as well, in order to enable them to study their stamps properly.

Mr. Johnston opposed the resolution. He referred to the stamps of Samoa and Heligoland, and other places where questionable stamps had been printed; and doubted very much if the general collector would appreciate stamps overprinted either specimen or reprint.

Mr. Smyth moved, "That reprints and specimens have not the same status as ordinary postage stamps issued by the post office."

Mr. Johnston seconded the resolution.

Messrs. Welfare, McNeill, Sharples, Edmondson, supported the original motion.

On being put to the vote, the President declared the motion lost by 6 votes to 5; but Mr. Welfare moved that as the hands of some of the delegates had not been noticed, the President's ruling be dissented from, and a fresh vote taken. This was carried by 7 to 4, and on the original motion being again put, it was lost by 7 to 6.

We do not quite know whether anything was passed, and if so, whether it was Mr. Rundell's resolution or Mr. Smyth's motion. They were not entirely contradictory; indeed we, personally, agree to a large extent with both.

The Congress was not occupied solely with business, but a few little frivolities were indulged in also. On the evening of October 13th the Delegates visited the Theatre in a body, and on the following afternoon had a most enjoyable excursion up Lane Cove River, the Paramatta, and down the harbour; whilst on the 17th a Banquet was given to the visiting Delegates, which evidently afforded equal pleasure to hosts and guests, and was characterized by all the good fellowship that is so happy a feature of our Philatelic Meetings, where old friendships are renewed and new ones formed.

The Congress terminated on the 18th of October, after what had evidently been a most successful and agreeable gathering. We once more congratulate our friends on the other side upon their first meeting of this nature, and we hope that a couple of years hence we may have the pleasure of recording the proceedings of an equally satisfactory Second Philatelic Congress of Australasia.

Philatelic Exhibition.

IN connection with the Congress, but after its conclusion, an Exhibition was held in the King's Hall, Sydney, on the 20th and 21st of October, at which, as might be expected, some very fine collections of Australasian stamps were shown. In the absence of full particulars (the Catalogue was evidently not quite complete), we can only give a list of the various classes and the awards in each, but we see that the SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, for the best collection of any kind shown at the Exhibition, was awarded to Mr. C. L. PACK, for his magnificent collection of the Stamps of Victoria, and we congratulate that truly omnivorous philatelist upon a fresh conquest.

DIVISION I. OCEANIA.

CLASS 1. Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Section A. Postage Stamps and Postal Fiscals.

It is evident that this class suffered from the fact of there being, in addition, separate classes for the stamps of the various States; there was only one exhibit, by Mr. W. R. Rundell, which was not for competition.

Section B. Stamps on Entires.

Bronze Medal. J. F. HAMBLY.

CLASS 2. Any two of the following: Fiji, New South Wales, New Zealand, Papua, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Victoria, and Western Australia.

Gold Medal. H. M. HAMILTON; Queensland and Victoria.

Silver Medal. P. MALONE; New South Wales and Tasmania.

CLASS 3. New South Wales.

Silver Medal. JON. DIXON.

Bronze Medal. H. M. HAMILTON.

CLASS 4. Victoria.

Silver Medal. C. L. PACK.

Bronze Medal. H. GLAZBROOK.

CLASS 5. Queensland.

Silver Medal. F. C. KRICHAUFF.

CLASS 6. South Australia.

Silver Medal. G. I. R. MURRAY.

CLASS 7. Tasmania.

No entry.

CLASS 8. Western Australia.

Silver Medal. F. C. KRICHAUFF.

CLASS 9. New Zealand.

Silver Medal. MRS. KENDERDINE.

CLASS 10. Papua.

Silver Medal. W. E. JOHNSON.

Bronze Medal. S. MCTAVISH.

Bronze Medal. T. B. FULTON.

CLASS 11. Fiji.

Silver Medal. F. J. HAMBLY.

CLASS 12. Tonga.

Silver Medal. F. J. HAMBLY.

Bronze Medal. MRS. KENDERDINE.

CLASS 13. Other British Possessions in the Southern Pacific.

Silver Medal. W. E. JOHNSON.

Bronze Medal. S. MCTAVISH.

GOLD MEDAL, presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the best exhibit in any of the above Classes 3 to 13.

C. L. PACK.

DIVISION II. COLLECTIONS IN ALBUMS.

CLASS 1. General Collections.

Silver Medal. OSCAR BLAU.

CLASS 2. British Empire.

Silver Medal. C. A. MACDONALD.

GOLD MEDAL, presented by Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., for the best exhibit in this division.

C. A. MACDONALD.

DIVISION III. BRITISH EMPIRE.

CLASS 1. Great Britain.

No entry.

CLASS 2. British Colonies, exclusive of Australasia.

Section A.

Silver Medal. F. JACKSON; India.

Bronze Medal. A. DAVIDSON (no description).

Section B.

Silver Medal. W. RIDLEY; St. Vincent and St. Christopher.

Bronze Medal. A. DAVIDSON (no description).

GOLD MEDAL, presented by Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., for the best exhibit in the Division.

W. RIDLEY.

DIVISION IV. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CLASS 1. Any European Country and Colonies.

Silver Medal. A. H. PETTIFER; France and Colonies.

Bronze Medal. A. DAVIDSON (no description).

CLASS 2. United States and Possessions.

Silver Medal. A. H. PETTIFER.

CLASS 3. Any other foreign Country.

Silver Medal. A. H. PETTIFER.

GOLD MEDAL, for the best exhibit in this Division.

A. H. PETTIFER.

DIVISION V. FOR COLLECTORS UNDER 21 YEARS.

CLASS 3. General Collections in Albums.

Bronze Medal. H. G. B. BRUCE.

DIVISION VI. PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Silver Medal. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

(The list of awards before us does not include this Division; we therefore do not know what other awards were made in it.)

Silver Medal, presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the most neatly mounted collection shown in any Division.

T. B. FULTON.



Expectations for 1912

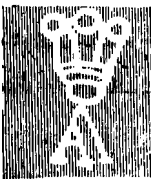
By NORMAN THORNTON

THE past year has been quite sufficiently prolific in new issues to satisfy the most enthusiastic novelty accumulators, but 1912 from all appearances bids fair to rival its predecessor, and already a large number of new stamps are either promised for the commencement of next month or are in prospect at a later date. To start at home, we have to expect the whole of the Georgian series, as well as the much-discussed re-engraving of the current id., for which we are told new and improved plates are to be made; hazarding a guess we suggest that part of this improvement will consist in filling in the body of the lion with shading, rather than in "filleting" the poor beast. No doubt the Georgian stamps of most British possessions will shortly begin to appear, and amongst the first of these will be the new *St. Helena* set. *Canada* has a new issue in preparation showing a portrait of King George in naval uniform, and these may be issued before these lines appear in print.

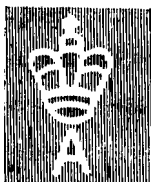
Amongst others in the colonial section, the State of *Kedah*, recently come under our protection, is to issue its own stamps, and the new stamps of the *Union of South Africa* may also be expected; our readers will remember that we illustrated a series of designs sent in for competition for this issue, of which the 6d. value was accepted for use.

We had not supposed that any extensive further permutations of watermark or perforation would take place in the current stamps of the *Australian States* before they were superseded by the Commonwealth issue, but an announcement in *The Australian Philatelist* warns us that these issues are to have another kick allowed them before they make way:—

"It is the intention of the Federal Government to discontinue the use of the Victorian paper with the watermark double-lined A and Crown, and no more



stamps will be printed on this paper once the present stock is exhausted. Large stocks of the watermarked A and Crown (now used on the South Australian and



current low-value Papuans) have been imported and are stocked ready for use, so that we may shortly expect the postage stamps of Victoria, Tasmania,

West Australia, the 9d. New South Wales and Queensland, and the Postage Dues to appear with this watermark. It is also possible, nay, very probable, that it will also be issued to the New South Wales and Queensland printing offices to print their own stamps on. The reason for the alteration is that the double-lined A and Crown paper is sent un gummed and has to be gummed locally, while the new paper is ready gummed before importation."

If all current values in both perforations (and compounds) appear on this paper, it will add about six or eight pages to the bulk of the next Part I. Then we shall probably see the long-promised *Commonwealth* issue, which will also be attended by perforation varieties.

Turning to the foreign section, there will be the completion of the new *Argentine Republic* issue, which has just begun with two values noted in this number. *Brazil* is to scrap the Affonso Penna Official issue in favour of a new one bearing the portrait of the President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca; and no doubt other South American Republics will oblige as usual; in fact, we believe that a new set for *Nicaragua* is in course of preparation in London destined, no doubt, to receive further attention at the hands of the Surcharging Department of that ingenious State.

The *United States* will be responsible for a fresh series with the values plainly marked in figures. No change is required in the 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 6 c., and these, with the 1 c. and 2 c., will bear the portrait of Washington, whilst the five higher values with that of Franklin will be the 8 c., sage-green, 10 c., deep orange, 15 c., grey-black, 50 c., purple, and \$1, deep violet.

A series of *Siamese* stamps is being made in Leipzig, the home of Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, which firm has already produced more than one issue for this kingdom. The new issue, like the last, is designed by Sr. Tamagno, and will bear the head of the young King Wajirawudh.

Events in *China* being, so to speak, still *sub judice*, no certain forecast can be attempted, but one may venture to say that a new set here would not be an unlooked-for surprise.

We have seen it stated that a new set will become necessary for *French Indo-China* in consequence of the projected withdrawal of the current stamps; the reason given for this step is that the originals of the portraits thereon are well known locally as ladies of



the "Glad-eye" persuasion, and their retention on the postage stamps is likely to have a demoralizing

effect, but perhaps this is only an excuse for aiding a demoralized exchequer!

The list of European stamp-issuing States is to be enlarged, albeit but slightly, by the inclusion of the little principality of *Liechtenstein*; the postal agreement between this State and Austria has been terminated, and stamps with the portrait of the reigning Prince are being prepared at the Imperial Printing Works in Vienna. Something of an anomaly arises in this respect, as only denominations of 5, 10, and 25 heller are to appear, it is intended on January 1st, but for all higher values the Austrian stamps will still be current; thus we may find stamps of two different countries paying postage together on the same letter. Indeed, *Liechtenstein* seems to be the home of anomalous situations, for who would imagine this microscopic independent realm to be officially in a state of war with its big neighbour Prussia? Yet this is so; in the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria it was *Liechtenstein* that first threw down the gauntlet to the former, and in the subsequent settling up of differences the two big combatants were so engrossed in their own importance that their representatives quite forgot to include *Liechtenstein* in the treaty of peace.

In consequence of the reduction of the parcels rate between *Luxemburg* and the German Empire, the former State will issue two new values of 45 c. and 62½ c. for short and long-distance packets of the weight of 5 kilogrammes.

The long-promised *Belgian* issue with the portrait

of King Albert is still overdue, though they were long ago said to be in hand at the Malines printing works.

It is to be hoped that something will be done to clear up the *Portuguese* muddle and demonetize the provisionals that may remain; some excellent designs (reproduced in this paper) have been submitted, and there has been plenty of time to get well under way with the plate-making.

Finally, and forecasting still farther into the future, February, 1913, has been named as the month of issue for a new *Russian* series for the glorification of the three-hundredth anniversary of the Romanov Dynasty; the details, as published in the continental Press, are as follows:—

1 kop.,	Peter the Great.
2 "	Alexander II.
3 "	Alexander III.
4 "	Peter the Great.
7 "	Nicolas II (the Czar).
10 "	Nicolas II.
14 "	Katharine II, the Great.
15 "	Nicolas I.
20 "	Alexander I.
25 "	Alexei Michailovitch.
35 "	Paul I.
50 "	Elizabeth Petrovna.
70 "	Michael Fedorovitch.
1 rouble,	The Moscow Kremlin.
2 "	Winter Palace, Petersburg.
3 "	House of Romanov.
5 "	Nicolas II.

The old 3 r. 50 k., 7 r., and 10 r. give place to three fresh denominations. The portraits have been allotted so that the later Czars appear on the values most commonly in use.



Old Papers Reopened—No. 2

By SYDNEY CAMMERAY

[No. 1 of these papers was published in the last volume of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.—ED. M.J.]

THE tiring monotony of looking through files of old papers for a specific purpose is immensely relieved by having a hobby up your sleeve and dropping on little notices and paragraphs anent your hobby. You even forget the actual reason for having those old papers off the shelves. So in looking through these records of bygone years I found my way brilliantly punctuated by the quaint remarks concerning the introduction of postage stamps.

In one of these papers (the title of which I omitted to take) I read a reference to a book now in the British Museum entitled:—"A Penny Post; or a Vindication of the Liberty and Birthright of every Englishman in carrying Merchants' and other men's Letters, against any Restraint of Farmers of such employments."

This book is by John Hill and was printed in London in the year 1639, and it is rather a curious coincidence that one of the same surname should

write on the "penny post" just two hundred years before Rowland Hill brought the penny "adhesive" into existence.

It was just four years previous to the issue of this book that, according to the *Manchester Courier* of 9th May, 1840,

"The year 1635 commenced the regular posts between London and most parts of England, and in 1644 the revenue resulting therefrom was £5000 a year, while it is now [1840] upwards of two millions annually. The mail was first conveyed in stage coaches in 1785. From the letters we have received since Wednesday [6th May, 1840] we perceive that the adhesive stamp is effectually marred in the Post Office by being stamped over with red ink, so that the same stamp cannot be used twice. There is still a large proportion of letters prepaid at the window of the Post Office and not stamped."

Evidently the public were slow to appreciate the innovation, and the editors seemed to have looked upon the cancellation of the stamps as another cause of complaint, as several papers refer to it—the *Morning Post* in May, 1840, speaking of it as an insult to royalty. The paragraph reads:—

"As if the effigy of the Queen on the 'glutinous wash' affair were not sufficiently libellous on Her Majesty, the authorities have added to the affront, in practice, by stamping the Royal Head with a sprawling red arabesque. Of course it was quite right to take proper precautions against fraudulently using the badge a second time, but really, Mr. Rowland Hill has no business to tattoo the Majesty of England into the resemblance of the Queen of the Cannibal Islands."

To go back again to the post of the seventeenth century, I find in *Bell's New Weekly Messenger* of 9th February, 1840, the following remark, which however refers to a local private post :—

"In the year 1683 that useful conveyance of letters and parcels by 'penny post' was first set up in London and its suburbs by a private undertaker named Murray, an upholsterer by trade, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra, who carried it on successfully for a number of years, until the Government laid claim to the project as being connected with the General Post Office which was a part of the Crown Revenue ; and a yearly pension of £200 was settled on Mr. Dockwra for his life."

None of these early seventeenth-century postal arrangements seem to refer to a postage stamp, so that it is refreshing to find in the *London and Westminster Review*, in an article referring to Rowland Hill's suggestion and other postal matters, that

"Collection of postage by means of a stamp was practised in Paris as early as 1653. A Mons. de Velaye obtained a *privilege du Roi* to establish a private post. He placed boxes throughout Paris for the receipt of letters inclosed in certain stamped covers, which he sold for a sous apiece."

There possibly were many other attempts to vary the method of sending letters by post between the dates given above and 1823, which is the next reference I have dropped across in point of date. I find, however, in *Galignani* of 28th April, 1856, that

"Although the invention of stamps has been generally ascribed to the English, in reality a Swedish officer, one Lieutenant Trekenber of the Artillery, petitioned the Chamber of Nobles to propose to the Government to issue stamped paper for envelopes for prepaid letters. It is duly recorded in the Official Minutes of the Chamber on the 23rd March, 1823, but was rejected by a large majority."

Mention has been made above of the red cancellation which so many editors objected to as "sprawling across the Royal face," and in *Notes and Queries* of 10th December, 1857, reference is made to the alteration from red to black ink for cancellation purposes. The note reads :—

"It is stated that postage stamps cut ready for use were displayed in small boxes, in 1840, in stationers'

windows. The obliterating colour (red) was changed to black, because it was discovered that a lot of cleaned and regummed stamps were for sale in this way. It is surmised that the individual cleaning these stamps had hit on the method of obtaining used ones in quantity by circulating the story that a young man of inferior fortune had fallen in love with a lady, but the father would not consent to the match until he had collected a million old postage stamps. Many sympathisers provided stamps. The ruse was suspected and the obliterating stamp changed. The boxes of cut stamps disappeared about the same time."

Apparently the above information was drawn by the appearance in *Notes and Queries* of two paragraphs, in the respective issues of 24th October, 1857, and 21st November, 1857, as to the admission of a child into a hospital by means of used postage stamps. This seems to have been actually accomplished. In the first-named issue it says :—

"A number of people are collecting old postage stamps under the impression that a collection will obtain admission to an Institution, for a child."

Then in the following month it is stated that

"The child was admitted into the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, a million used stamps having been collected. A clergyman asked his congregation from the pulpit to assist in the collection, and an individual left in his will a number of old stamps for this purpose."

In the first of these articles, in the issue of *G.S.W.* of 17th September, 1910, notice was taken of the surprise occasioned by a package of needles being sent through the post. Even *The Times* took occasion to mention that "a flannel waistcoat was sent through the post on 2nd April, 1840," and again, two days afterwards, the same paper invites admiration for a "long cucumber" which went safely to its destination. This was after the rate of postage was reduced, but a month before the "adhesives" came into use.

Then there appears to have been an argument as to the "first living creature" to successfully survive the ordeal, and the *Kelso Mail* of the 4th July, 1840, records the sending through the "penny post of a box of live glow-worms," and claims for it the first instance of sending living creatures through the post, but consequent correspondence showed that "five leeches sent some weeks before were entitled to that honour."

Perhaps the leeches still hold "that honour," but what would those simple editors say if they had had to record that a real, full-sized, live suffragette had been posted, and delivered at the Premier's door by Express Messenger, and refused !

We live in strenuous times.



Reviews

The Melville Stamp Books.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for two more of the little books compiled by Mr. F. J. Melville, both of which deal with the stamps of a country that has been somewhat conspicuous of late, politically and philatelically. The first of these two volumes is devoted to *The Cameo Stamps of Portugal*, some of the most interesting of European postal issues. The early stamps, struck singly like our own embossed adhesives, are of exceptional interest to the specialist, and their varieties of type have received a good deal of attention from philatelic students; all these varieties appear to be carefully described, and of most of them enlarged illustrations are given, which should enable them to be identified without difficulty. The publication, in a sixpenny series, of such a book as this, should add largely to the numbers of those interested in these early Portuguese stamps, which are in every way worthy of the most careful study; and at the present day, when specializing in certain issues, or even in a single issue, of stamps is coming into fashion among those who cannot spare time or money for more extended research, we can earnestly recommend the embossed stamps of Donna Maria, Dom Pedro, or Dom Luis, as a special subject.

The second book commences with the surface-printed stamps of 1880, and carries the history of the Portuguese issues down to the present day, or as nearly so as possible. These later issues are, in our opinion, of vastly less interest than the earlier ones, but that perhaps is the case with those of most countries. The surface-printed stamps of Portugal, however, especially the earliest of them, present a really painful contrast in comparison with the embossed; those of 1880 are in the poorest possible style, as works of art, and they have not even the redeeming point of providing the philatelist with curious varieties of type. A little overprinting, of which there has been a further outbreak recently, did not improve their appearance, and, as if the desire was to effectually choke off the serious collector, he was invited from time to time to replenish the coffers of the Post Office by purchasing long series of Commemorative labels, of singularly inappropriate designs. The Portuguese Colonies did their best also towards killing the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs, with the result that even the good old issues have suffered in reputation.

Our uncomplimentary remarks must be taken as applying solely to the Portuguese authorities, and in no way to the books under review; for the latter we have nothing but good words; we are sure that they will be most useful, and, read with care, will help the student to separate the subjects more worthy of attention from those that are less so.

Philately in a Nutshell is the title of a small book compiled by Mr. J. H. Smyth, of Sydney, and "Dedicated to The President [of the] First Philatelic Congress of Australasia." From a modest preface we learn that this little work was intended as a kind of Commemorative Issue, in connection with the Congress, and it is an issue of which we can fully approve. In twenty short chapters—some of them are very short indeed—the principal points connected with Philately are concisely dealt with, and, so far as we can judge from a somewhat cursory examination, accurately for the most part. We only notice one rather serious mistake, or omission; in giving "Bits of Information Concerning the Stamps of Various Countries," the author says, under *Tasmania*: "The

first issue of the stamps of this colony were likewise engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co." This is quite true about the first stamps with the name "Tasmania" upon them, but Mr. Smyth seems to have overlooked "Van Diemen's Land," which issued some not uninteresting stamps of local manufacture before obtaining a supply from home.

The "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" submitted to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is reproduced at the end of the book; although it is avowedly incomplete and subject to revision, we personally are glad (as among those responsible for it) that it should thus receive wider distribution, and we hope that some of our readers in Australasia will assist in its improvement.

Panama Pacific International Exposition.—Our friends over the way are always well ahead, and we have received already a notice of a Great Show to be held, in San Francisco, in the year 1915, to celebrate, we gather, the opening of the Panama Canal, which is expected to take place in that year. We have never been able quite to understand why our American cousins prefer the French word Exposition to the English word Exhibition; we are a modest people over here, we do not mind exhibiting, but we hate to be exposed—but this is by the way. The close connection between Panama (including the Canal zone) and Philately is only too well known to many of us, so we are not surprised to learn that a "Philatelic Exhibit" is likely to be a prominent feature. Mr. H. J. Crocker appears to be the moving spirit in the matter of the philatelic portion of the show, and we are sure no more able leader could be found. We are assured that in addition to his own great collection, a philatelic exhibition in itself, "the collections owned by King George of England, the Queen of the Netherlands, Lord Crawford, and the German, Italian, Austrian, and South American Governments will be sent to this city" (San Francisco) "for exhibition purposes." Space is evidently to be quite unlimited; surely the British Museum will not refuse to send over the little lot of stamps that is stored there, and we believe there is a collection in Paris that contains some items that are well worth seeing. In 1915 we may perhaps be able to pay a literally "flying visit" to San Francisco, but if that should be so, will not the utility of these great canals be seriously impaired? Who will want to make a tedious journey through an infinity of locks when he can hop over? Goods perhaps may have to travel by land or by water for a few years longer, but passengers will take the more direct overhead route.

We greatly regret to hear, just as we are going to press, that it is proposed to suggest to the Government of the United States that a special set of Commemorative Stamps should be issued in honour (?) of this Exhibition. We sincerely trust that if this is the case all serious philatelists, including Mr. Crocker, will decline to have anything whatever to do with the affair. The idea is not even a new one, time after time sets of these superfluous, parasitical labels have been palmed off upon collectors of stamps, to advertise some Exhibition or other, that was supposed to be sorely in want of such exposition. Really it is time that the poor, patient philatelist was given a little rest. Why not let the numismatist have a turn? Surely a special, limited issue of gold dollars and half-dollars, suitable for sleeve-links and scarf-pins, would be enthusiastically received! Or is the coin collector too wily a bird to be caught with the chaff that catches the innocent stamp collector?

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. C. Nissen has shown us the £1 Somerset House printing postmarked 12. Sep. 11. This makes the printing about three months earlier than the date hitherto supposed.

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us, unfortunately too late for illustration this month, the new 1 a. King George, issued on December 1st. A conventional head of King George, imperially crowned and robed, is shown in an oval with lined background, flanked by two pillars supported by miniature elephants. The colour is a rosy carmine not quite so bright as the previous 1 a. stamps.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—We find that the overprint "SERVICE" upon the stamps of this State exists in two varieties of type, as upon the stamps of Indore, the second type differing from the first in being in somewhat thinner letters, and very distinctly in the shape of the letter "r." We have been shown the following by Mr. Hadlow and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

With first type of overprint :—

SERVICE

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine-red.
- 2 a., ultramarine.
- 4 a., brown.

With second type of overprint :—

SERVICE

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine-red.
- 2 a., ultramarine.

If the order of the types as given above is correct, the 4 a. will doubtless appear with the second type, if it has not done so already.—E. E. E.

Duttia.—Mr. Hadlow has shown us the ½ a. of this State, Type 4, but without the coloured rouletting, badly perforated about 13½. The stamps are widely spaced, about 5 mm. apart both vertically and horizontally. From the same source we have a sheet of the ½ a., in three horizontal rows of eight, instead of two only as previously; these stamps are close together, and there is the rouletting between the first and second, and the second and third rows, but not at top or bottom of the sheet, or vertically at all; they are on the *deep green* paper, like that of some of the previous printings, and thus are not a new variety.

- ½ a., carmine; *perf.* 13½.

There seems to be an idea that the stamps of Duttia are no longer in use. We have no official information on the subject; perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us.—E. E. E.

Malta.—The 4d. has been issued in black and red on *yellow*, but on ordinary paper.

New Hebrides.—We have seen two further values of the British currency set not previously recorded here.

- 2s., purple on *blue*.
- 5s., green on *yellow*.

North Borneo.—Mr. C. G. Dietrich informs us that he has the following Postage Dues not included in our publishers' Catalogue.

1904-5(7). *Stamps of 1901-4 overprinted in black.*

- 333 10 c., brown and slate-lilac (No. 124).
- 334 12 c., black and dull blue (,, 125).
- 335 16 c., green and chestnut (,, 126).
- 336 18 c., black and green (,, 127).

Present No. 333 becomes 337.

Orange River Colony.—*The South African Philatelist* remarks on what may be an interesting error in the latest printing of the 4d. control No. 3. "The second stamp in the bottom row of the top left-hand pane appears with the legend '10STAGE' instead of 'POSTAGE'." Only 250 sheets were issued before the fault was discovered and corrected. As we have not seen this "error" ourselves we are in no position to judge as to whether it is to be regarded as something more than a minor plate flaw to be left to specialists. A letter in the same paper from Mr. Valentine, of Johannesburg, bears out this assumption. Our publishers would probably feel disinclined to include it in their Catalogue without having an opportunity of inspecting it at headquarters.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan.—Mr. B. Gordon Jones tells us that the values of some of the *Parcel Post Stamps* are incorrectly stated in the current Catalogue. No. 352 is inscribed "1 kran," which is equivalent to 6 shahis; Nos. 353 and 354 are "1 rupee" and "2 rupees" respectively.—E. E. E.

Argentine Republic.—We have received two values of the new set printed by the American Bank Note Co. from a design executed by Sr. Lubyary, showing a capital back view of a "back-to-the-lander" desisting from agricultural pursuits. He has, indeed, earned a rest, having ploughed no less than seven straight furrows from here to the sunset. The general effect of the picture reminds us of Millet's picture "The Angelus," though we in no way suggest plagiarism.



93

Nov., 1911. Type 93. *Wmk. Sun*, Type 69. *Perf.* 11½.
5 c., red.
12 c., blue.

Costa Rica.—Still another provisional has been found necessary here, and unless a new permanent issue is in preparation, it looks as if Costa Rica will qualify for the provisional-issuing black list. The 1 c. stamps have run out again, and on November 15th the 10 c. Telegraph stamp was issued with a red surcharge, "Correos—Un centimo" in two lines. The stamps are in sheets of a hundred, and are surcharged with two different settings of fifty. The type used is the same, but the space between the lines of surcharge varies, being 9½ mm. on the left-hand side of the sheet and 8 mm. on the right-hand side. Only 265,000 were printed, so that probably yet another makeshift will appear in a short time.



66

15 Nov., 1911. *Telegraph Stamp*, Type 66, surcharged as Type 67, in red.

- (a) Space between lines 9½ mm.
- (b) " " " 8 mm.
- 1 c. on 10 c., blue (a).
- 1 c. on 10 c. " (b).

Correos

Un centimo

67

Dominican Republic.—We are now able to reproduce the new modelled type of the set which appeared recently; as before, these are German productions.

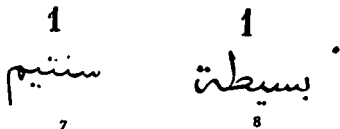


46

1911. Type 46. Centre in black. Wmk. Crosses and Circles, Type 45. Perf. 14.

328	1 c., green.
329	10 c., rose-red.
331	10 c., purple.
332	20 c., olive.
333	50 c., brown.
334	1 p., violet.

France.—*P.O.'s in Morocco.*—The stamps of the 1902-10 types, and some of the Postage Dues, have now been surcharged in Arabic characters instead of in Roman characters for the words "centimos" and "franc." The surcharges are in blue or in red.



1911. Types 4 to 6 surcharged with Types 7 and 8 (1 fc.), in blue (B.) or in red (R.).

137	1 c., grey (R.).
138	2 c., claret (B.).
139	3 c., orange (B.).
140	5 c., blue-green (R.).
141	10 c., carmine (B.).
142	20 c., purple-brown (B.).
143	25 c., blue (R.).
144	35 c., lilac (R.).
145	50 c., brown and lavender (R.).
146	1 fr., lake and yellow (B.).

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1911. French Postage Due Stamps, Type 53, surcharged as above.

196	5 c., blue (R.).
197	10 c., brown (R.).
198	50 c., purple (B.).

Nicaragua.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value, 20 c. (on 10 c. on 1 c.), to the provisionals we chronicled last month, and gives the dates of issue as 6.10.11 and 18.10.11 (50 c.).

By the courtesy of Mr. Hugo Griebert we are able to reproduce an interesting photograph of the setting of the 1908 2 c. provisional (Gibbons' Type 54). This shows the positions of the three different types used for the "¢," and also brings to light a very interesting error on the sixth stamp of the top row. The figure "9" has been inserted in the setting instead of a "2." We find that we have had news of this error, but in the last edition of the Catalogue it was inadvertently included in the 1909 set. No. 415a therefore has to come out, and the error to be inserted in its proper place after No. 402.

Portugal.—The 50 r. of the Madeira Vasco da Gama set is being used in Portugal with the small "Republica" overprint.

Açores.—The whole of the Vasco da Gama series for Azores has received similar overprints and surcharges to those already described under Portugal, with the word "Açores" added to the converted Postage Dues.

Macao.—We have seen the following further Carlos stamps with the "Republica" overprint.

3 a.	slate.
4 a.	carmine.
5 a.	fawn.
6 a.	red-brown.
8 a.	grey-brown.
10 a.	dull blue.
13 a.	mauve.
16 a.	blue on blue.
18 a.	orange-brown on pink.
20 a.	brown on pale yellow.
31 a.	purple on rose.
47 a.	dull blue on straw.
78 a.	black on azure.

Portuguese India.—A variation of the 1 real bisected provisional now has the bisecting perforation vertically down the middle, cutting the original value "2 reis," which is not otherwise cancelled. This will come after No. 380 in the Catalogue.

Timor.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the whole of the King Carlos set, as well as the Dues, are now overprinted "Republica."

Servia.—The latest additions to the new set are as follows:—

15 p.	violet.
20 p.	yellow.
30 p.	green.

United States.—By the kindness of Mr. P. M. Mann, of Philadelphia, in sending us an early copy, we are able to illustrate the new 10 c. Registration stamp which was issued on the first of the month.



180

Dec., 1911. Type 180. Wmk. single-lined U.S.P.S. in sheet. Perf. 12.

64(10 c., blue.

Philippine Islands.—We have seen the 16 c., olive-green, and the 26 c., blue-green, both new colours. Our publishers' Catalogue is in error in describing the wmk. of these two sets as double-lined U.S.P.S. This should be double-lined P.I.P.S. (Philippine Islands Postage Stamps). The 6 c., indigo-purple, has appeared with a similar wmk. in single-lined capitals, on a whiter paper.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

SIR,—In reference to the Gwalior "error" mentioned in Mr. Godinho's letter in your last issue. The copies seen by Mr. Godinho may be forgeries, but the genuine variety *does* exist. This "error" has been caused by the sheet being carelessly placed in the press, i.e. not high enough for the lines of surcharge to print in their proper positions; and not from any transposition of the lines of type in the setting-up. The result is that the upper line of the surcharge in the top row must have gone on to the sheet margin, and the lowest row must have only received the lower line of the surcharge, all the rows in between showing the lines of the overprint apparently transposed.

As Mr. Godinho suggests, a gang of forgers seems to be busy in India producing dangerous imitations of the rarer varieties of these overprinted stamps. This Gwalior variety has probably also been counterfeited by them. The S.T.P.A. recently issued a warning about several forgeries of these States.

Yours faithfully,

B. GORDON JONES.



NICARAGUA. 1908. 2 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow.

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Vice-Presidents: C. A. STEPHENSON, W. PIMM.

Committee:

H. BARNWELL.	H. GRINDALL.
F. T. COLLIER.	T. W. PECK.
P. T. DEAKIN.	B. B. TILLEY.
W. F. WADAMS.	

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 2ND.—Messrs. F. H. Frere and H. Ford were elected members of the Society.

The subject of discussion was "The Glossary of Philatelic Terms," corrections and additions to which are required for the next Congress. Several of the members had given considerable time and trouble to the subject, and brought forward a number of suggestions. After careful selection they were forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Terms Committee.

NOVEMBER 16TH.—Dr. Edmund Barker was elected a member.

Mr. F. Reichenheim gave a display, with notes, of his magnificent collection of the stamps of France. With the exception of two varieties, of which only a single copy of each is known, every variety and error was shown. Some of the scarce values and shades and the *ble-bêché* varieties were exhibited in such profusion that it gave members the impression that they ought to be obtained quite readily.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim, for coming to Birmingham to show his collection, concluded a very enjoyable evening.

Berts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE second general meeting of the season 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on November 21st, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, W. A. Boyes, A. H. Harris, W. B. Edwards, K. Wiehen, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, G. Semple, C. R. Sutherland, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. H. Newton, S. R. Turner, J. R. Laing, D. Field, A. J. Sefi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and six visitors, including Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the celebrated sculptor, Mr. G. B. Burgin, the well-known novelist, and Dr. Robertson, chief medical officer of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on October 17th were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Nelson Clift, H. Le Cocq, and Stanley Walker were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Copies of the first number of *The World of Stamps* and a copy of the first part of the Auction Catalogue of the stock of the late M. J. Bernichon were laid upon the table.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee intimating that the Royal Philatelic Society had undertaken to hold the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain under their auspices in London in 1914.

Entires and stamps were presented by the President to the Society's Collections.

Various philatelic publications were presented to the Library by the President, Messrs. S. McCance, J. M. Bartels and Co., Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl, Ltd., W. H. Peckitt, Victor Marsh, A. Friedemann, Bertram W. H. Poole, J. H. Smyth, Ltd., N. S. Nikolaidis, the Birmingham Philatelic Society, the Swedish Philatelic Society, the Avondale Stamp Exchange Club, and the International Philatelic Union.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business the President passed round for inspection some most interesting impressions of the 1d. and 2d. Post Paid Mauritius stamps. These impressions were taken from the original plates which were presented by His Majesty the King to the Royal Philatelic Society, one copy being supplied to each of the members of the Council only. Curiously enough, the stamps were engraved on the back of an advertisement plate of an hotel in Port Louis.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) then favoured the members with another of his instructive and entertaining displays accompanied by illustrative notes. This time "Errors and Curiosities of Philately" was the subject chosen, and Mr. Hayman showed a really remarkable collection of philatelic errors, freaks, and curiosities gathered from all countries. Inverted heads, double and treble surcharges, errors of printing, colours, and surcharges, were all present in bewildering profusion, some specimens being absolutely unique. For completeness the exhibition must stand unrivalled, and it entirely deserved the cordial and unanimous vote of thanks that was proposed by Mr. C. R. Sutherland and seconded by Mr. T. H. Harvey. Mr. Hayman, in responding to the vote, hinted that he had further surprises in store; if so, they will be heartily welcomed by the general body of members.

Mr. Percy Ashley then favoured the members with a valuable paper entitled "Errors of Literature," a list of examples of errors from all quarters, from the "Vinegar Bible" to the modern daily Press. The compilation of such a paper must, of necessity, have entailed a considerable amount of labour and research, and it was highly appreciated by the members present.

Mr. G. B. Burgin proposed and Mr. W. G. Cool seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ashley for again placing his services at the disposal of the Society. The vote was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. IRELAND,
103 Western Road, Hove.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held on November 23rd, at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the presidency of Mr. W. Mead.

Mr. E. W. Carter was elected a member.

A display was given by Lieut.-Col. Iremonger of several countries from his general collection. The countries shown included Crete, Papua, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Niger Coast, Falkland Islands, India and Native States. These included several uncatalogued varieties, among which may be mentioned the 2½d. British New Guinea, printed on thick paper with horizontal wmk., surcharged "Papua" in small type, and several varieties of surcharge on the current stamps of Crete.

Mr. C. J. Smith proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. H. A. Payne.

A display of the stamps of France by the members allowed.

At the meeting held at the Brighton Pavilion on December 7th, the Rev. H. C. Bond took the chair, and there was a good attendance. Dr. Adler was elected a member. Mr. Ireland, the Hon. Secretary, gave a display entitled "Some Unpopular Countries." Certainly the title was not upheld, for such favourite countries as Chili and Siam were amongst the exhibits; nevertheless the display was of great interest, carried out as it was on the owner's simple-life system, which did not come in for as much criticism as usual. The second portion of the evening was given up to the study of the stamps of Canada, many members displaying portions of their collections.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. S. HIGGINS, JUN., F.R.P.S. Lond.,
7 Green Street, Manchester.

A MEETING of the above Society was held on the 30th November. Arrangements were made for the "Social Evening" to be held on December 14th. New issues and novelties were shown by Messrs. Albrecht, Malings, and Taylor. The remainder of the evening was given up to a discussion on "Philatelic Terms" as submitted to the delegates at the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1911. On January 13th, 1912, a visit will be made to the Manchester School of Technology, at which a demonstration and lecture will be given by Professor Hübner on "Paper Making."

Norfolk & Norwich Philatelic Association.

A NEW Club, with the above title, has been formed recently in Norwich. Its first meeting was held early in November, and its officers elected. An exchange section has been started with a very good number of sheets. Rules can be obtained from Arthur W. Goose, 19 Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

North of England Philatelic Society.

President: W. J. COCHRANE.

Hon. Secretary: HUGH R. VIALL,
39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

SYLLABUS, 1911-12.

- 1911.
- Sept. 21. Annual General Meeting.
- Oct. 5. Argentine, issues from 1872. W. J. Cochrane.
- " 19. Discussion on General *versus* Specialized Collecting. Members.
- Nov. 2. Chili. G. H. Dannatt.
- " 16. Junior Night.
- Dec. 7. Used King's Heads. J. Coltman.
- " 21. Miscellaneous. O. K. Trechmann.
- 1912.
- Jan. 4. "S" Colonies. G. B. Bainbridge.
- " 18. Single issue display and paper. Members.
- Feb. 1. Paper and lantern display, "The rise and fall of the Mail Coach system." T. Wilkinson.
- " 15. Ten minutes' Paper on any subject appertaining to Philately. Members.
- March 7. Paper and lantern display, Argentine, "Rivadavia" issues. W. J. Cochrane.
- " 21. Visit of Inspection to the General Post Office, Newcastle.
- April 4. Western Australia. M. H. Horsley.
- " 18. Open. Members.
- May 2. Paper and display, "Greece." R. W. Wilkinson.
- " 16. Display: Twelve Stamps catalogued by Gibbons at One Penny. Members.

Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

(REGISTERED.)

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Patron: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND,
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ISLINGTON.

President: THE HON. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
SIR J. G. WARD, BART.

Vice-Presidents: E. G. PILCHER, A. T. BATE, F.R.P.S.L., A. HAMILTON, F.L.S., H. W. BISHOP, S.M., DR. H. L. FERGUSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: PERCY B. PHIPSON, F.C.S.,
(Address, c/o J. Staples and Co., Ltd., Wellington).

Hon. Exchange Superintendent: THOS. ACOCKS
(Address, 26 Pipitea Street).

Committee:

L. A. SANDERSON. J. H. W. WARDROP.
A. J. BENNETT. C. W. MELLOR.

Auditor: A. J. PETHERICK, A.I.A., N.Z.

Bankers: THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA—Wellington Branch.

Official Organ: *The Australian Philatelist*.

Hon. Secretary's Report for the Year ending August 31st, 1911.

Meetings.—During the past year nine ordinary and four Committee meetings have been held. The attendance has shown a decided improvement upon the previous year; to a great extent this is doubtless due to our present comfortable quarters, for which we are indebted to Mr. A. Hamilton, F.L.S., Director of the Dominion Museum. The following displays have been held: Tasmania (September), Queensland (November), Western Australia (December), South Australia (April), Papua and Pacific Islands (May), Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon (June), Orange Free State and Transvaal (July), Mr. Faris' N.Z. collection (August).

Membership.—Twenty-nine new members have been elected, while ten have died, resigned, or been dropped. The number on the roll is now 121, a net increase of 19 for the year. Such a substantial increase in the face of an increased subscription is very gratifying.

Exchange Branch.—Here again I have to record a considerable increase on the two previous years. 420 sheets containing approximately 15,000 stamps have been circulated, the gross value of which amounted to £2090 8s. 7d. The sales totalled £520 14s. 8d., and commission £19 15s. 9d. These figures do not include books at present on circuit.

Accounts.—The financial position of the Society is highly satisfactory, our bank balance alone being more than sufficient to meet all our liabilities. The outstanding accounts are high owing to exchange books coming in during the last week in August, and with Mr. Acocks away I was unable to effect a settlement before the close of our financial year (August 31st).

Library.—The following additions have been made to the library:—

The Postage Stamps of New South Wales.
The Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the
Earl of Crawford, K.T.
United States Stamps.
Stamps of Switzerland.
Melville Stamp Books, Nos. 13 and 14.

Also current volumes of—

The London Philatelist.
The Philatelic Record.
The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
The Stamp Lover.
The British Philatelist.

While the following donations have been received:—

Gibbons Stamp Weekly (Vol. 12).
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal (Current Vol.).
The Australian Philatelist (Vol. 19).
The Australian Stamp Journal (Current Vol.).

Presented by the Publishers.

The Postage Stamp (Vols. 6 and 7).
Presented by J. Boulden, Esq.
Colonial Stamps.

Presented by J. E. Hounsell, Esq.

Black Book.—Important donations have been made to the forgery collection by Miss L. M. Hunter-Brown, Messrs. L. A. Sanderson, R. F. Joyce and H. O. Garroway.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable work carried on by Mr. Acocks as Hon. Exchange Superintendent. Everything in this department has been managed so systematically, and was in such excellent order at the time Mr. Acocks was unfortunately taken ill, that there has been no difficulty in carrying on the work.

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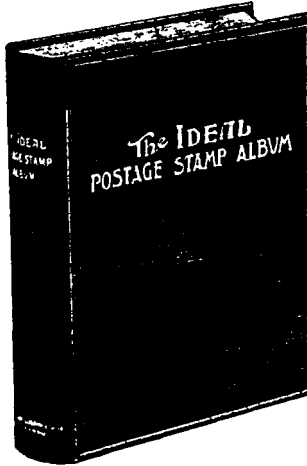
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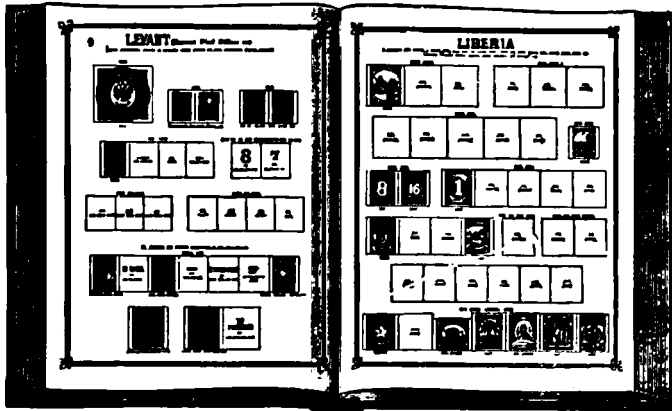
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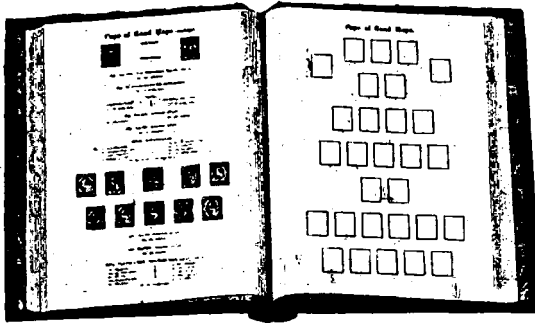
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123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20. 0. 10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8. 0. 0
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4. 0. 3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16. 0. 8
127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20. 0. 10
128. Greece (2.10)	42. 1. 10
129. Holland (2.10)	32. 1. 4
130. Modena (2.10)	10. 0. 6
131. Naples & Cap. Prov. (2.10)	8. 0. 0
132. Parma (2.10)	8. 0. 0
133. Rome (2.10)	4. 0. 3
134. Roman States (2.10)	4. 0. 3
135. San Marino (2.10)	10. 0. 6
136. Sardinia (3.10)	10. 0. 6
137. Sicily (3.10)	4. 0. 3
138. Tuscany (3.10)	10. 0. 6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28. 1. 2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28. 1. 2
141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32. 1. 4
142. Monaco (7.10)	10. 0. 6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	36. 1. 6
144. Norway (9.10)	22. 1. 0
145. Portugal (11.10)	42. 1. 10
146. Roumania (12.10)	62. 2. 8
147. Russia (1.11)	20. 0. 10
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16. 0. 8
149. Finland (2.11)	14. 0. 8
150. Rom. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18. 0. 10
151. Servia (2.11)	20. 0. 10
152. Spain (3.11)	62. 2. 8
152a. Span. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4. 0. 3
153. Sweden (3.11)	28. 1. 2
154. Switzerland (3.11)	28. 1. 2
155. Turkey (1.11)	64. 2. 8

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16. 0. 8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12. 0. 6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4. 0. 3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4. 0. 3
160. Benin (12.09)	10. 0. 6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4. 0. 3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10. 0. 6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10. 0. 6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12. 0. 6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8. 0. 0
166. " Guinea (1.10)	8. 0. 0
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10. 0. 6
168. " Somal Coast (1.10)	8. 0. 0
169. " Senegal (1.10)	4. 0. 3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4. 0. 3
171. Grand Comore (1.10)	4. 0. 3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36. 1. 6
173. Indian Settlements (1.10)	4. 0. 3
174. Indo-China (1.10)	10. 0. 6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16. 0. 8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4. 0. 3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14. 0. 8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18. 0. 10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8. 0. 0

Section.	Price.
Pages. s. d.	

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—contd.

180. Mayotte (4.10)	4. 0. 3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4. 0. 3
182. Mohel (4.10)	4. 0. 3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16. 0. 8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	10. 0. 6
184. Noet-Bé (4.10)	10. 0. 6
185. Obock (4.10)	12. 0. 6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4. 0. 3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14. 0. 8
188. St. Marie de Mad. (5.10)	4. 0. 3
189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	16. 0. 8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12. 0. 6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4. 0. 3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10. 0. 6
193. Tuni (6.10)	14. 0. 8
194. Upper Senegal & Niger (6.10)	8. 0. 0
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4. 0. 3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6. 0. 0
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4. 0. 3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4. 0. 3
200. Kiautschou (6.10)	6. 0. 0
201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4. 0. 3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4. 0. 3
204. Tonga (6.10)	4. 0. 3
205. Curaçao (7.10)	14. 0. 8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24. 1. 0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16. 0. 8
207a. Eritrea (8.10)	14. 0. 8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8. 0. 0
209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4. 0. 3
210. Angola (9.10)	22. 1. 0
211. Angra (9.10)	6. 0. 0
212. Azores (9.10)	32. 1. 4
213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20. 0. 10
214. Funchal (10.10)	6. 0. 0
215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20. 0. 10
216. Horta (10.10)	6. 0. 0
217. Inhambane (10.10)	4. 0. 3
218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14. 0. 8
219. Macao (10.10)	26. 1. 2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16. 0. 8
221. Mozambique (10.10)	20. 0. 10
222. Fozambique Co. (11.10)	18. 0. 10
223. Nyassa (11.10)	8. 0. 0
224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6. 0. 0
225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10. 0. 6
226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34. 1. 6
227. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20. 0. 10
228. Timor (12.10)	20. 0. 10
229. Zambesia (12.10)	10. 0. 6
230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20. 0. 10
232. Elobey, Annobon, ard Corisco (1.11)	8. 0. 0
233. Fernando Poo (1.11)	20. 0. 10
234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28. 1. 2
235. Porto Rico (3.11)	18. 0. 10
236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8. 0. 0
237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8. 0. 0

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Post. Gen. Issues (12.08)	6. 0. 0
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64. 2. 8
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	22. 1. 0
241. Newspaper Stamps (12.08)	22. 1. 0
242. Confed. States Post. Gen. Issues (12.08)	14. 0. 8
243. Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4. 0. 3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14. 0. 8
245. Guam (12.08)	4. 0. 3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10. 0. 6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8. 0. 0

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	52. 2. 2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14. 0. 8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58. 2. 6
252. Chili (6.10)	16. 0. 8
277. Colombia (7.11)	76. 3. 2
278. Antioquia (9.11)	26. 1. 2
279. Folviv (9.11)	20. 0. 10
280. Foyaca (10.11)	6. 0. 0
281. Cauca (10.11)	20. 0. 10
282. Guandamarca (10.11)	12. 0. 6
253. Costa Rica (6.11)	40. 1. 8
256. Dominican Rep. (7.11)	36. 1. 6
257. Paraguay (8.11)	44. 1. 10
269. Peru (8.11)	62. 2. 8
270. Salvador (8.11)	98. 4. 2
274. Uruguay (9.11)	54. 2. 4
275. Venezuela (9.11)	56. 2. 4

REST OF THE WORLD.

248. Abyssinia (5.11)	16. 0. 8
253. China (4.11)	16. 0. 8
254. Corea (5.11)	10. 0. 6
258. Persia (5.11)	66. 2. 2
271. Samoa (8.11)	8. 0. 0
272. Shanghai (8.11)	24. 0. 10
273. Siam (10.11)	22. 1. 0

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